



THE CITY OF AUGUSTA

WILLIAM R. BRIDGEO, CITY MANAGER

TO: Mayor and City Council
FROM: Bill Bridgeo
RE: Administrative Report
DATE: June 18, 2018

Meetings:

There will be a City Council Business Meeting on Thursday, June 21, 2018 beginning at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers. Agendas are in your council packets. A pre-meeting will take place in Conference Room A beginning at 6:30 p.m.

A Senior Staff Meeting will take place at the Civic Center beginning at 8:00 a.m. on Friday, June 22nd.

There will be no meeting on June 28th per the Council Meeting Schedule. The following is the list of summer meetings as originally scheduled:

June 21	Business Meeting	August 9	Informational Meeting
July 12	Informational Meeting	August 16	Business Meeting
July 19	Business Meeting	August 23	Informational Meeting

Other Items:

Per Council's instruction and in order to move forward the issue of conversion of Water Street to two-way traffic, the first readings of two ordinance changes (one for traffic and one for parking) are on this Thursday evening's business agenda. All members of City staff who have some involvement with this matter are actively engaged in tasks/analyses relevant to it. The final piece of traffic study information from consultant Diane Morabito has been provided to us (she projects that conditions in 2040 will not be substantially different than projections for earlier years, which satisfies an MDOT condition of approval). Included with this memo is a summary by Matt Nazar of the current issues as we see them. The effective dates of these ordinance changes may need to be something more than 90 days after second reading (the typical amount of time for an ordinance to go into effect is 30 days after adoption) depending on how quickly the related items can be resolved, but the process is now moving forward – unless, of course, there are not the votes for passage after second reading on July 19th. Follow-up discussion of outstanding questions will be on the informational agenda of July 12th.

Included in your Council Packets is a memo from GAUD General Manager Brian Tarbuck and corresponding report to the trustees regarding storm water. I encourage you to read the documents; this topic will be discussed at an upcoming informational meeting.

C: Department and Bureau Directors
Legislative Delegation

City of Augusta, Maine
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

AUGUSTA STATE AIRPORT
CODE ENFORCEMENT
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



ENGINEERING
FACILITIES & SYSTEMS
PLANNING

Memo

To: City Council
William Bridgeo, City Manager

From: Matt Nazar, Director of Development Services

Date: June 18, 2018

Re: Water Street Two-Way Traffic

The Council requested a summary of the Water Street Two-Way issue. Please find that summary below.

What was done for a study and what were its findings?

1. The study was conducted because it was one of the 2017 Council Goals, and the study was urged to be a Council Goal by the Augusta Downtown Alliance.
2. The initial study conducted by Maine Traffic Solutions, a traffic engineering firm from Gardiner, was a "feasibility study" intended to determine if two way traffic was achievable at a reasonable price given current traffic conditions. That study found:
 - a. Two way traffic is possible and does not affect traffic flow under current traffic conditions at either the Bridge Street/Water Street intersection or the Winthrop Street/Water Street intersection.
 - b. The current estimated cost of the modifications to Water Street to go two-way is approximately \$124,000. That estimate is based on the feasibility study plus staff related constructability additions, and MaineDOT has requested additional information that may result in additional requirements. The current estimate includes:
 - i. making changes to the timing of the traffic signal at Bridge Street - \$7,500
 - ii. physically modifying the island at the Winthrop Street intersection - \$25,000
 - iii. making all of the crosswalks ADA compliant - \$19,500
 - iv. a very thin paving of Water Street to cover the existing traffic markings - \$30,000
 - v. new paint on the street for lanes, crosswalks, and parking - \$15,000
 - vi. engineering and inspections - \$12,500
 - vii. contingencies - \$14,500

What still needs to be done?

1. MaineDOT requested a study that looks at traffic projections out to 2040 to determine the effect of two-way traffic on "level of service" for traffic flow. The study has been completed and indicates that traffic volume increases through 2040 will not reduce level of service at the intersections or the road to unacceptable levels, according to Maine Traffic Solutions analysis. MaineDOT will need to review this study and accept its findings.
2. MaineDOT suggested a parking demand study, due to the loss of parking. That has not been completed and staff recommends that Augusta officials have more conversation about this requirement with DOT. Given the very limited parking loss, we believe a full parking demand study is unnecessary and DOT is not requiring it, they only suggested it. There are 957 parking spaces within 1000' of the one-way segment of Water Street. Augusta's downtown parking is also "managed parking" using a permit system and enforcement through the Augusta Parking District to ensure efficient use of available space. One quarter mile, or a 5 minute walk, is the accepted standard for pedestrian tolerance to walk. The feasibility study indicated a loss of 16 parking spaces, or 1.7% of the available spaces in downtown. Three of those lost spaces are due to meeting ADA crosswalk setbacks, and will eventually be lost with or without two-way traffic. Twelve of the lost spaces, including the three ADA losses, are some of the most valuable spaces, as they are right on Water Street, and all are close to businesses.
3. MaineDOT requires that the turning movements for large trucks (WB-67) be done on actual surveys of the street to accurately determine clearances. The survey is not yet complete.
4. MaineDOT requested more information on vehicles that currently block a lane of traffic for deliveries. The feasibility study proposed several dedicated loading zones. Parking spaces can also be designated as time specific loading zones (loading zone from 6am to 8am) and parking during the rest of the day. Most businesses have rear accesses via Front Street or Commercial Street, both of which can also be used for loading. DOT has indicated that those solutions are adequate. They are typical solutions in an urban, two-way traffic environment.
5. Lesley Jones, the Public Works Director, has expressed concern about the ability to safely conduct winter maintenance activities due to on-street parking and the nature of moving snow on a street with sidewalks, on-street parking, and double or triple travel lanes. She recommends a winter parking ban on one side of Water Street to enable winter maintenance operations. She has not indicated that she a preference regarding which side should have the ban.
6. Roger Audette, the Fire Chief, has expressed concern about emergency vehicles being able to get through Water Street as well as make the turn from Water Street onto the Calumet Bridge heading east as quickly as they can today. Augusta's traffic signals are all equipped with preemption devices that turn the signal green in the direction that emergency vehicles are travelling, allowing vehicles in the way to clear themselves through the intersection. Steve Landry, the State Traffic Engineer, suggested adding a repeater for the preemption receiver at Bridge Street. The function of the repeater is to trigger the traffic signal as far back from the signal as needed to help clear traffic out of the way. We believe the turning issue will need to be reviewed and resolved most likely by moving the stop bar back on Bridge Street to accommodate turns by the Department's newest vehicle.

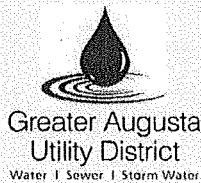
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Dear Augusta City Councilors:

In the spring of 2017 the Greater Augusta Utility District (District) formed a Stormwater Work Group to look at issues surrounding stormwater rates. The workgroup was made up of members from the District, the City of Augusta, the State of Maine and a local land developer. The group, facilitated by Frank O'Hara, discussed topics including the current stormwater rate structure, the geographic boundaries of the District's service area, the coordination between Augusta Public Works and the District and how the District allocates expenses between sewer and stormwater.

Attached please find the group's Report to the District Trustees. You can also read about the Stormwater Work Group on our website at www.greateraugustautilitydistrict.org.

The District is reviewing the guidance provided by this document to shape future stormwater practices. This is an ongoing process that you can observe via recorded meetings on CTV7, the District's minutes which are also online or by reaching out to District Trustees or management with any questions you might have.

If you need more information or have any questions feel free to call our office at 622-3701 or stop by for a coffee sometime.

Sincerely,

Brian Tarbuck, PE
General Manger

Report to the Trustees of the Greater Augusta Utility District

By the Stormwater Workgroup

December 18, 2017

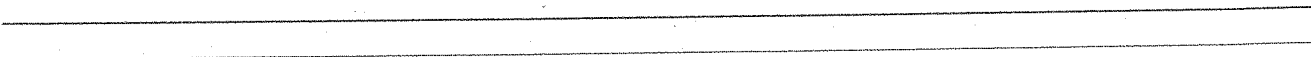


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A. Recommendations

- 1) The Board of Trustees should engage a consultant to design a stormwater rate system that more accurately reflects actual stormwater-related costs.

The consultant should evaluate the logic and effects of:

- a. Reducing the catchbasin fee to reflect actual catchbasin maintenance costs (around 10% of the current rate level);
- b. Raising the ERU ("equivalent residential unit") rate that bases its charge on the square footage of impervious surface on a site;
- c. Reducing the residential ERU charge relative to other property classes, to account for the fact that lawns absorb some of the stormwater runoff from roofs and driveways;
- d. Rationalizing catchbasin and ERU charges for the City of Augusta by excluding the City from catchbasin cleaning charges (since the catchbasins on city streets are actually owned by GAUD), but including the impervious surface ERU charge for city streets and sidewalks; and
- e. Charging the Maine Department of Transportation for catchbasin work done by the District on state streets outside of the urban compact area.

The goal is to have a rate structure that is fair, predictable, and moderate in its year-to-year increases.

Explanation:

At present, about two-thirds of stormwater costs are paid for by an assessment on catchbasins, and about a third is paid for by a fee on the square footage of impervious surface on the property. Impervious surfaces include roofs, driveways, parking lots, streets, and the like. It is calculated by means of an "ERU" (equivalent residential unit), which comes to roughly 2,700 square feet.

The catchbasin-based system is based on an historic anomaly – it is the way costs were calculated decades ago, before stormwater was a major expense. It is not used by all cities, and where it is used it is not relied on so heavily. The City of Lewiston presented its program to the Workgroup; their charges are entirely ERU-based. Members of the Workgroup feel that the catchbasin approach has a number of flaws, including:

- It "double counts" the effects of stormwater, charging for the runoff from the individual property (ERU), then for the same rainwater when it runs down the drain;
- It burdens the City of Augusta property taxpayers, since catchbasin charges to the City (for catchbasins owned by GAUD) pay for about a third of the stormwater budget;
- It encourages commercial property owners to avoid putting catchbasins in their parking lots in order to reduce monthly fees – thus discouraging best engineering practices.

There is a logic for some catchbasin fee. The actual cost of cleaning catchbasins is about \$219,000 a year, or around 10% of the current total catchbasin charge. It would make sense to have a catchbasin charge at about this level, reflecting actual costs. The Workgroup discussed the idea of getting GAUD out of the catchbasin-cleaning business entirely, and placing the responsibility on property owners; but the cost of the regulatory structure would be nearly as much as the cost of doing the maintenance and billing the cost, and not nearly as effective in controlling stormwater.

Under this user-fee based approach to catchbasins, GAUD itself would cover the cost of catchbasin cleaning on city streets, since in fact these catchbasins are owned by GAUD, not the City. On the other side of the coin, the City does own city streets, so these would be included in the ERU charge. The State Department of Transportation owns catchbasins outside of the urban compact, and to the extent that GAUD staff are cleaning these catchbasins, they should be charged like any other catchbasin owner.

This overall approach make sense from a technical and fairness point of view. However, this general approach, by itself, has the potential or increasing stormwater fees charged to individual homeowners by around 70%; at the same time, it would reduce cost of stormwater protection that the homeowner pays through the property tax, but even with this factored in, the net residential increase for stormwater protection could be around \$50/house/year.

The Workgroup feels that there is some reason to consider a reduced ERU rate for residences. Individual houses often have lawns that absorb stormwater, which reduce the runoff impact on GAUD pipes and treatment plants.

All of these issues require technical study to see whether this approach makes sense, and whether it is practical to implement.

2) **The GAUD Board should arrange a joint meeting of the Stormwater Workgroup with Charter Review Committee to discuss the how to clarify the boundaries of the GAUD district.**

Explanation:

The GAUD enabling legislation states that GAUD should serve the residents of the entire City of Augusta for stormwater management. At present, GAUD is only serving – and charging – residents within the existing sewer system for such services.

In the future, federal and state regulatory pressures may make GAUD, in fact, responsible for stormwater management in the entire city. From this point of view, it makes sense for GAUD to expand its services to the entire city – including such services as catchbasin management, ditching, maintaining key culverts, etc.

However, it only makes sense to do this if the District also charges a monthly stormwater fee to property owners outside of the existing sewer system. Such a fee might generate up to \$200,000 per year. However, it would create a shock to rural residents to suddenly be confronted with an \$8/month fee for services that they hadn't asked for. The Workgroup felt that the revenue gain was not worth the turmoil that such a new fee would create.

In the end, the Workgroup felt that there is an inconsistency between the legal authorizing language of the District and the actual practice. District board members are cautious about going back to the Legislature to change the charter, because the legislative process is unpredictable and could lead to unwanted consequences. This is a subject that needs more discussion.

3) **Continue the practice of annual coordination between the Augusta Public Works Department and GAUD on capital improvements and maintenance planning.**

Explanation:

GAUD and the City need to coordinate on capital improvements planning and maintenance activities every year. The Workgroup said that communication had improved greatly in the last year, and that this should continue.

4) **Look at the impact of reallocating costs from old sewer pipe projects to the stormwater and sewer accounts in accordance with current practices.**

5) **Explanation:**

In the past, GAUD allocated a third of project cost for sewer pipes to the stormwater account; recently, GAUD has changed this to allocate 100% of costs to the sewer account, and none to stormwater. City officials like these changes; however, they would like District officials to review past charges that were done under the old system, and see what the cost would be to the storm and sewer accounts if these charges were reallocated according to the newer method. The net effect of such changes would be to increase money in the storm account and reduce money in the sewer account. The former charges were reviewed and found satisfactory in the court settlement between Hallowell and the District, and going back and changing allocations might result in the District going back to court. City representatives acknowledged the difficulties, but want the Trustees to know about this issue.

B. Background

In the spring of 2017, the Greater Augusta Utility district set up a Workgroup to look at issues surrounding stormwater rates. Members of the group included: Cecil Munson, Ken Knight, Dave Rollins, Roger Pomerleau, Jan Patterson, David Bustin, Bill Bridgeo, Keith Luke, Lionel Cayer, and Ralph St. Pierre. In addition, other attendees included Kirsten Hebert, Pat Paradis, and Meghan Cooper. Guest speakers included Mike Riley of DEP and David Jones of Lewiston. The Workgroup was staffed by Andy Begin and Sherry Kenney of GAUD, and facilitated by consultant Frank O'Hara.

The workgroup identified the following issues to address:

- **General coordination**
 - Better communication
 - Reconcile budget calendars
- **Work plan and costs**
 - How can rates be stabilized?
 - Why can't work schedule be slowed down? Is it too aggressive?
 - Timing of east side 2022 project
 - Can there be better use of federal and state grants?
 - What creative financing might be possible?
 - Will fees go down when CSO projects are wrapped up?
- **Restructuring City-GAUD responsibilities**
 - Should stormwater responsibility go back to City?
 - Change boundary of district responsibility from urban compact to citywide
 - Change responsibility for maintaining ditches and culverts
 - Incorporate GAUD back into city government as an enterprise account?
 - What's the Mayor's role on the GAUD board?
 - Consider charter changes for both GAUD and City?
- **Changing the cost formula**
 - learn from Lewiston?
 - reexamine formula for allocating charges to storm and sewer accounts
 - reconsider catchbasin cost formula
 - Consider charges to property owners who aren't served

The group met eight times between May and December 2017.

C. How is Augusta's stormwater situation compare to the rest of the state?

To provide a baseline of facts on the situation, Mike Riley of DEP presented a powerpoint showing that GAUD had moved faster than other districts to address stormwater issues, but that the Augusta area still had significant stormwater challenges left to be addressed. Below is a summary of the key facts Mike presented, as well as comments made during the discussion by Workgroup members.

Facts presented by Mike Riley, DEP <i>(bold is positive, shaded is negative)</i>	<i>Workgroup member comments</i>
1. GAUD has reduced CSO discharges by 90% from 1989 to 2016, from 73 mg to 7 mg	<i>Bangor and Portland are much larger districts in terms of population and income, and they have far longer to go than GAUD in cleaning up.</i>
2. Still, GAUD is the 7 th largest CSO discharger in Maine in 2016	
3. GAUD has separated the most linear feet of pipe of any district in Maine since 1989, around 450,000 linear feet.	<i>This 80% abatement is the highest reduction rate in Maine.</i>
4. Still, GAUD has 111,000 linear feet left to separate, the 6 th highest in Maine.	
5. GAUD has spent \$52 million on CSO separation, the second highest of any district in Maine.	
6. GAUD has discharged 330 million CSO gallons from 2000 to 2016, the 9 th highest in Maine	
7. GAUD has the ninth highest CSO expenditure per capita in Maine, \$2,700 per person	<i>The districts with higher per capita expenditures are all smaller, and many were helped by state grants available to communities with disproportionately high per capita costs.</i>
8. GAUD has reduced its CSO locations by 41%, the 14th best reduction rate in Maine.	<i>GAUD is on both sides of a river, unlike most districts in Maine. CSO discharges matter more than number of CSO locations.</i>
9. GAUD still ranks second in Maine in terms of the number of CSO locations remaining (16).	
10. GAUD had 713 CSO discharge events from 2000 to 2016, the 7 th highest in Maine.	
11. GAUD reduced CSO events from 80 in 1988 to 17 in 2016, a 79% reduction, the 19th best rate of reduction in Maine.	
12. GAUD ranks 4 th highest in terms of connected catchbasins in 2016, even though that is 64 less than 2000, the rate of reduction in other areas has been greater, so GAUD's overall ranking has declined.	

D. Anticipated capital activity for GAUD

Andy Begin presented a draft program to the Workgroup for capital improvements for GAUD from 2018 to 2022. At this point, there is \$11.5 million in proposed activities, of which \$4.8 would be billed to stormwater. Many of the projects are not a priority for GAUD, but come up in the City's capital improvements program (such as improvements on Cedar Street), and it is more cost-effective for GAUD to make its sewer/storm improvements when the street is already open for construction.

Based on these estimates, Sherry Kenney presented one possible stormwater revenue scenario from 2018-2022. It included a 10% increase in storm rates in July of 2018, with stable rates thereafter. Debt service payments will drop from \$1.2 million to \$700,000 in 2022 when some existing bonds retire. A possible bond issue in the shorter term could be considered; it could be paid entirely from the sewer account for the first few years, then shifted more to the stormwater account in years further out when more funds are available there. She pointed out the difficulties present in residential collections for stormwater fees; unlike in the sewer and water area, GAUD has no authority to disconnect water due to unpaid stormwater fees. Customers are slower to pay, and a significant number are late each month. GAUD does have the authority to place a lien on the property due to unpaid stormwater fees, but this is a slow and expensive process for collecting generally small amounts of money.

City officials raised the question of whether GAUD might scale back its infrastructure program by a third or so. Perhaps Cedar Street could be put off for a few years.

E. Lewiston as a possible model

David Jones, the Public Works Director of Lewiston, presented a power point show to the Workgroup on how Lewiston manages and charges for stormwater protection. Lewiston's stormwater utility is located within the city public works department, along with the sewer utility. In essence, it is the equivalent of an "enterprise fund," like Hatch Hill in Augusta, with its own dedicated revenues. In Lewiston's case, staff for the public works department, sewer utility, and stormwater utility are in many cases the same – the only difference is what account they bill their time to.

The stormwater district was started in 2006, in response to property tax pressures. The stormwater fee approach created a net reduction of \$70 per year for the average household – because it allowed the city to charge tax-exempt properties. Still, it was a hard sell. Residents saw the \$30 annual fee as "rain tax," and it took a full year of explanation to taxpayers, one by one, before people became comfortable.

The system fee is based on impervious surfaces alone. There is no catchbasin charge. There are credits provided to people whose stormwater does not enter the city system, and discharges directly into the river. Homes are charged a flat fee (\$60/year) and duplexes \$90/year; the rest are charged \$60 for the first 2,900 SF of impervious surface, and then about 6 cents for every additional square foot. The city is

a customer and is also charged, but only for buildings and parking areas; public streets are considered part of the collection system, and are not counted in the impervious surface calculation.

The fee is charged citywide, not just in the urban compact area. The city's feeling is that stormwater runoff in the rural areas eventually flows into the city's sewer system before reaching the river, and therefore all should be charged. The fee covers ditch maintenance, catch basin repair, debt service, public education, and administrative and personnel costs. Capital projects that serve both stormwater and sewer purposes are generally split 50/50 in costs.

F. Allocating costs in GAUD's system.

Expenses from different functions are allocated between the stormwater and sewer accounts as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Sewer</u>	<u>Storm-water</u>
Treatment plant	63%	37%
Pump stations	63%	37%
Sanitary pipes	63%	37%
Catch basins	0%	100%
Storm pipes	0%	100%
Customer accounts	84%	16%
Admin & general	58%	42%

City officials raised three issues about the current practices:

1. The current practice is to allocate tank expenses 100% to the stormwater account, even though there is sewer overflow into those tanks. Should it be a 50/50 allocation?
2. On typical street reconstructions (Paterson Street in the past, and Northern Avenue and Gannet in the future) -- stormwater pipes are allocated 100% to the stormwater account, and sewer pipes are allocated 63% sewer/37% storm. Shouldn't the sewer pipe allocation should be 100% to the sewer account in such cases, otherwise it is double-billing to the stormwater account?
3. Finally, if these changes are made for projects going forward, shouldn't they also be made retroactively for projects already completed?

G. How might the formula be changed?

The workgroup considered many alternative cost formulas. Moving to an ERU-only system like Lewiston would increase residential fees by about a quarter. This was considered self-defeating. But a hybrid system with several change – a lower catchbasin fee, a lower residential rate, and the City paying for its ERUs on city streets – would lower residential costs by 10% and municipal costs by 18%. There would be an increased cost to commercial properties (18% stormwater fee increase offset by a 1% decrease in property tax); and higher costs to county (17%) and state (4%) properties (see tables below).

These figures are the equivalent of a “back of the envelope” calculation. To proceed with any reforms, the District needs to conduct a formal technical study of impacts.

CURRENT SYSTEM

CURRENT	Catchbasins			ERUs			TOTAL	Cost average house		
	Units	Monthly	Annual	Units	Monthly	Annual	Total annual	Pr tax	Fee	Total
Res - in district	62	\$50.89	\$37,862	5,228	\$8.30	\$520,714	\$558,576	\$108	\$100	\$208
Res - out district	0	\$0.00	\$0	2,700	\$0.00	\$0	\$0	\$108	\$0	\$108
Commercial	1,080	\$50.89	\$659,534	8,511	\$8.30	\$847,665	\$1,507,199			
Governmental	17	\$50.89	\$10,382	108	\$8.30	\$10,751	\$21,132			
State	299	\$50.89	\$182,593	1,708	\$8.30	\$170,102	\$352,695			
County	8	\$50.89	\$4,885	61	\$8.30	\$6,076	\$10,961			
City	82	\$50.89	\$50,076	705	\$8.30	\$70,218	\$120,294			
City Streets	2,090	\$50.89	\$1,276,321	0	\$8.30	\$0	\$1,276,321			
Total	3,638		\$2,221,654	19,021		\$1,625,525	\$3,847,179			

AN ALTERNATIVE SYSTEM*

CURRENT	Catchbasins			ERUs			TOTAL	Cost average house		
	Units	Monthly	Annual	Units	Monthly	Annual	Total annual	Pr tax	Fee	Total
Res - in district	62	\$7.63	\$5,679	2,614	\$16.51	\$517,785	\$523,465	\$88	\$99	\$187
Res - out district	0	\$0.00	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0	\$0	\$88	\$0	\$88
Commercial	1,080	\$7.63	\$98,930	8,511	\$16.51	\$1,685,795	\$1,784,725			
Governmental	17	\$7.63	\$1,557	108	\$16.51	\$21,381	\$22,938			
State	299	\$7.63	\$27,389	1,708	\$16.51	\$338,290	\$365,679			
County	8	\$7.63	\$733	61	\$16.51	\$12,083	\$12,816			
City	82	\$7.63	\$7,511	705	\$16.51	\$139,646	\$147,158			
City Streets	2,090	\$0.00	\$0	5,000	\$16.51	\$990,398	\$990,398			
Total	3,638		\$141,800	18,707		\$3,705,379	\$3,847,179			

* Catchbasins at 15% of former cost; GAUD pays for catchbasins in city; City pays ERU for City streets; residential monthly rate at half of other properties

H. How are responsibilities divided between the City and GAUD?

The GAUD enabling legislation states that the District should "provide a system of stormwater drainage for... the inhabitants of the City of Augusta." The City of Augusta Code of Ordinances says that the Public Works Director has responsibility for all "culverts, ditches, sluiceways, etc." except those connected to the GAUD sewer and storm system. In other words, the legislation implies that GAUD should be responsible for stormwater management citywide, and the City ordinances say that GAUD only has responsibility for stormwater in areas connected to its systems. This is a conflict.

The current distribution of responsibilities is shown below.

SELECTED MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

	Within District Boundaries			Outside of District boundaries			
	GAUD	City	MDOT	GAUD	City	MDOT	
Clean catchbasins	X					on state roads	
Catchbasin grit disposal							
Maintain ditches		X				X	on state roads
Maintain/replace culverts							
Maintain and replace stormwater pipe	X	in city-owned culverts					on state roads
Street sweeping		X				X	
Manage public surface water		X					
Retain and treat stormwater	X						

SELECTED MAINTENANCE COSTS

	GAUD	City
Ditch/culvert maintenance		About \$60,000 for trouble spots Should be \$120,000 to \$150,000
Catchbasin maintenance	\$260,000	
Stormwater pipe maintenance	\$143,000	

One idea would be:

- GAUD take care of basins and closed systems anywhere in the City
- GAUD take responsibility of Route 17 towards Togus, and charge MDOT for the work

This would require that GAUD charge a user fee to rural Augusta residents not currently on the sewer/water system. This would only raise modest revenues, and would be controversial.