

APPENDIX F
SAMPLE CREDIT POLICY

This section presents credit policy examples to be considered for a stormwater rate in the City of Kitchener or Waterloo. The specific credit and adjustment policy manual would be developed during the implementation phase of a stormwater rate.

Non-residential customers and private property owner associations (POAs) may qualify for user fee credits when they can demonstrate that their existing or proposed stormwater facilities provide the municipality with a cost savings that the municipality otherwise would incur as part of their efforts to manage stormwater. The amount of reduction will be determined by the municipality on a case-by-case basis.

F.1 Glossary

B

Bacteria:

Single celled organisms, some can be harmful to people.

Best Management Practices (BMP):

Practical solutions used to deal with soil and water conservation concerns including techniques used to manage agricultural and urban runoff or modify agriculture waste management.

C

Catchbasin:

A basin of concrete or other material, covered by a grate, and located in a gutter or ditch to intercept stormwater for transmission to a sewer or other outlet.

Chemicals:

Substances which are used in factories, farms and homes for a variety of purposes such as cleaning, painting, killing pests, and helping maintain vehicles.

Constructed Wetlands:

Storage areas that have been designed and constructed to provide wetland function. Such facilities have been reported to be effective methods for stormwater quality control.

Cross connections:

Illegal connections between sanitary sewers and storm sewers.

D

Detention:

The short-term storage of stormwater, such as in ponds or depressed parking lots, as a means of reducing flood peaks. Also the temporary natural storage of flood water in lakes and wetlands.

Development:

The creation of a new lot, a change in land use or the construction of buildings and structures.

Drainage Impacts:

Damage to property caused by flowing water.

Discharge:

In the simplest form, discharge means outflow of water. The use of this term is not restricted as to course or location and it can be used to describe the flow of water from a pipe or from a drainage basin. Other words related to it are runoff, streamflow, and yield.

F

Fertilizer:

Natural and synthetic materials including manure, nitrogen, phosphorus and treated sewage sludge that are worked into the soil to provide nutrients and increase its fertility.

Flow:

The volume of water that passes a given point per unit of time.

G

Grassed Ditches and Swales:

Ditches and swales lined with grass used to improve runoff quality by filtering suspended sediment and heavy metals within the surface drainage system.

H

Highway Right-of-way:

Property owned by the crown and designated for highway works.

Hydrologic Cycle:

The circulation of water from the atmosphere to the earth and back to the atmosphere through precipitation, runoff, infiltration, transpiration and evaporation.

I

Impervious area:

Lands with no recharge potential due impermeable surface treatment (e.g. concrete, asphalt, rooftops).

Imperviousness Ratio:

The ratio of the total paved areas connected to the minor drainage system to the total catchment area.

Infiltration:

The movement of water into soil or porous rock.

Infiltration Techniques:

Measures used to enhance infiltration of water into the ground. These include infiltration basins, and infiltration trenches

Inlet:

A storm sewer inlet consisting of a vertical opening in the face of a curb into which gutter flow passes.

M

Management System:

A management system that helps ensure the success of their corporate environmental programs.

Model:

A simulation, by descriptive, statistical, or other means, of a process or project that is difficult or impossible to observe directly.

Municipality:

A local government commonly referred to as a city or town.

P

Pond:

A small natural body of standing fresh water filling a surface depression, usually smaller than a lake.

R

Retrofit:

Works undertaken to improve a facility or bring it up to current standards.

River:

A natural stream of water of substantial volume.

Runoff:

Water that moves over the land surface to run directly into rivers and streams.
See Stormwater runoff.

S

Sediment:

Sand, silt and clay particles derived from weathering of soil or rock material.

Site Plans:

A plan that indicates specific details of a proposed development including placement of buildings, parking areas, landscaping, onsite lighting, etc.

Stormwater:

Rainwater that runs off urban and rural areas, flows through ditches and storm drain systems, and empties into rivers and lakes untreated.

Stormwater Management:

The procedures or methods used to design drainage works used to reduce the potential for flooding, erosion, or ensure that the safety of the public will not be threatened.

Stormwater Management Detention Facilities:

Stormwater management facility (e.g., wet ponds, dry ponds, wetlands, infiltration basins) that receives water from a conveyance system (ditches, sewers) and discharge the treated water to the receiving waters. .Storage facilities that detain stormwater for a time and release it gradually. These include dry ponds, wet ponds, extended dry detention ponds, and constructed wetlands.

Stormwater Management Quality Controls:

Storage facilities that provide for improvement to the water quality using physical, biological or chemical process. These include wet ponds, extended dry detention ponds, and constructed wetlands.

Stormwater Runoff:

Is the portion of rainfall that moves over the ground toward a lower elevation and does not infiltrate into the soil.

Stream:

Any body of running water moving under gravity flow through clearly defined natural channels to progressively lower levels.

Surface depression storage:

A low area where water can pool; allows for evaporation and therefore less water in the rivers.

V

Vegetated Buffer Strips:

Grassed or forested vegetation designed to intercept sheet flow and filter contaminants from the runoff prior to the flow entering the surface drainage system.

W

Watershed:

The land drained by a river and its tributaries.

Water pollution:

Water that has been made unclean for aquatic life and plants by the addition of foreign objects or liquids from human activities or natural processes.

Water quality:

A term to describe the chemical, physical and biological characteristics of water with respect to its suitability for a particular use.

Wetland:

Lands that are seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water, as well as lands where the water table is close to or at the surface. The presence of abundant water causes the formation of hydric soils and favours the dominance of either hydrophytic, or water tolerant, plants. The four major types of wetlands are swamps, marshes, bogs, and fens.

Wet Ponds:

A stormwater management control device consisting of a permanent pool of water that never drains (except during maintenance), and an additional storage space, on top of this pool, to hold the runoff that enters the pond in a storm event. The stored water is gradually released to a receiving water body. The permanent pool provides extended settling time equal to the interval time between storms, and allows the dilution of the discharge during a storm event by mixing the incoming flow with the existing pool of water (clean water).

F.2 Restrictions

- a) No public or private property shall receive Credit to offset Fees for any condition or activity unrelated to the municipality's cost of providing stormwater management services.
- b) No Credit will be applied to any parcel that reduces the Fee to an amount less than one Single Family Unit Fee.
- c) Credits will not apply to Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP) Review and Inspection fees attributable to new development or redevelopment projects.
- d) Any BMP or portion(s) of the stormwater management within a permanent storm drainage easement maintained by the government (municipality, provincial or federal government), shall not be eligible for a fee credit.
- e) Credit shall only be given to the property owner of record.

F.3 Terms

- a) Credits will only be applied if requirements outlined in this Manual are met, including, but not limited to: completion of on-going maintenance, guaranteed right-of-entry for inspections, and submittal of annual self-reports.
- b) Credits will be defined as percent (%) reductions applied as a Credit adjustment to the Fee calculation equation.
- c) Credits are additive for each Credit category described in Sections G.4 – G.8.
- d) As long as the BMPs are functioning as approved (as demonstrated by self-certification reports and municipality inspections), the Credit reduction will be applied to the Fee. If the approved practice is not functioning as approved or is terminated, the Credit reduction will be cancelled and the Fee will return to the baseline calculation. Once the Credit reduction has been cancelled, a customer may not reapply for Credit for a period of 12 months and only then if the deficiency has been corrected, as determined by the municipality inspection.
- e) Credits will be applied retroactively for the first year of the revised fee program, and for the next billing cycle for the applications received after that.

F.4 Option 1. Integrated Non-Structural BMP Program Credit

Credits may be issued for a Site with ongoing implementation of an integrated suite of fundamental non-structural BMPs that will help the municipality meet its permit objectives. To receive a 10% Credit adjustment as applied to the Fee calculation equation, documentation must be provided to verify that 6 of the 9 following BMPs have been met:

BMP1:	Educational Program
BMP2:	On-Site Refuse Control Program
BMP3:	On-Site Stormwater System Maintenance and Cleaning Program
BMP4:	Paved Area Sweeping Program
BMP5:	Used Motor Oil Recycling Program
BMP6:	Sanitary Sewer/Storm Sewer Cross-Connection Inventory
BMP7:	Landscaping for Run-Off Rate Control and Water Quality
BMP8:	Storm Drain Stenciling Program
BMP9:	Designated Vehicle Washing Area

Upon receipt of completed Stormwater Credit Application, application approval, and satisfactory on-site inspection to insure that all criteria are being met, Credit will be applied. All requests will be reviewed on an individual basis with findings of the review transmitted back to the customer within sixty (60) days of receipt of a completed application.

F.4.1 Educational Program

Nonresidential customers who wish to receive Fee Credit for educating employees in the area of water quality awareness and protection must agree to the following minimum standards:

- a) Devote fifteen minutes per quarter (or an hour annually) to educating employees about water quality awareness and protection. Additionally, provide basic stormwater management information to new employees. Organizations will be required to submit programs or agendas to the municipality for environmental education sessions that will include information concerning number of attendees, time(s), place(s), and topic(s) covered during each session along with confirmation that a 50% employee participation goal was met. Pre- and post-session surveys are recommended. Topics must rotate on at least an annual basis.
- b) Post stormwater and water quality-specific educational information obtained from the municipality, province/federal environmental agencies, or from any other reputable educational resource center in employee frequented areas. Information posted must be clearly visible. Information topics must rotate on at least an annual basis. Copies of posted materials must be provided to the municipality.
- c) Distribute stormwater and water quality-specific literature obtained from the municipality, province/federal environmental agencies, or any other reputable educational resource center to all employees on a quarterly basis and provide copies to the municipality with the annual self-report. Literature topics must rotate on at least an annual basis.
- d) All materials to be used in presentations must be reviewed/approved by the municipality before use in this program.

Nonresidential customers who wish to receive Fee Credit for educating the municipality regional customer base in the area of water quality awareness and protection must agree to meet the following minimum standards:

- a) Disseminate stormwater and water quality-specific information obtained from the municipality, province/federal environmental agencies, or any other reputable educational resource center to customers on a quarterly basis using high traffic area kiosks, advertised special events, customer mailings, product label advertisements, public service announcements, ads, educational curricula, or other mass distribution techniques. Information topics must rotate on at least an annual basis. Copies of disseminated materials must be provided to the municipality along with estimates of the number of customers reached in each annual self-report.
- b) All materials to be used in presentations must be reviewed/approved by the municipality before use in this program.

F.4.2 On-Site Refuse Control Program

In order to receive Credit for the On-Site Refuse Control Program, the following minimum criteria must be satisfied:

- a) Identify or develop the organization's on-site refuse control plan and submit a copy to the municipality.
- b) Initiate and maintain a solid waste recycling program that meets the municipality's minimum recycling requirements.
- c) Keep refuse containers covered to eliminate exposure to wind, rain, and snow and where possible, place refuse containers in areas that do not drain to storm sewers.

F.4.3 On-Site Stormwater System Maintenance and Cleaning Program

In order to receive Credit for the On-Site Stormwater System Maintenance and Cleaning Program, a detailed management plan for maintaining on-site (nonpublic right-of-way) stormwater structures must be submitted along with documentation that the planned activities were completed. At a minimum, the management plan must address the following structures, where applicable:

- a) Building rain gutters/downspouts – must be directed to vegetated areas wherever possible and cleaned at least annually.
- b) Catch basins – must be cleaned of litter, debris, and sediment at least once per year.
- c) Stormwater outfalls to private ditches, ravines, or creeks on private land must be cleaned at least once per year.
- d) On-site drainage ditches or channels must be cleaned of any litter and debris and obstructive vegetation should be trimmed at least once per year.

F.4.4 Paved Area Sweeping Program

In order to receive Credit for the Paved Area Sweeping Program, the following minimum criteria must be satisfied:

- a) Submit a detailed paved area sweeping plan to include definition of areas to be swept, frequency of sweeping (a minimum of twice per month), debris disposal method, and type of sweeper used.
- b) Provide documentation of plan implementation, such as copies of paid invoices or employee timesheets, or a certification of work accomplished prepared and signed by an officer of the company.

F.4.5 Used Motor Oil Recycling Program

In order to receive Credit for the Used Motor Oil Recycling Program, the following minimum criteria must be satisfied:

- a) Provide documentation to confirm disposal of used motor oil at used oil recycling sites (i.e., waste oil generated on-site by the property owner).
- b) Display the municipality's current list of used oil recycling sites in clearly visible and publicly frequented locations.

F.4.6 Sanitary Sewer/Storm Sewer Cross-Connection Inventory Program

In order to receive Credit for the Sanitary Sewer/Storm Sewer Cross-Connection Inventory Program, the following minimum criteria must be satisfied:

- a) Conduct a visual building and grounds survey to identify and inventory the locations of all sanitary and storm sewer connection points.
- b) Provide building and site plans to the municipality that document the locations of all sanitary sewer and storm sewer connection points and sanitary and storm sewer line locations on a parcel of property.
- c) If instances are found where sanitary sewage plumbing is connected to a storm sewer, the cross connection must be eliminated within thirty (30) days.
- d) If any discharges are in question, the owner should contact the municipality to determine if elimination for the discharge is required.

F .4.7 Landscaping for Run-Off Rate Control and Water Quality Program

In order to receive Credit for the Landscaping and Run-Off Rate Control and Water Quality Program, the following minimum criteria must be satisfied:

- a) Develop a landscape maintenance plan for properties with landscaped areas, utilizing lawn and garden practices that reduce stormwater run-off rates and protect water quality, including, but not limited to, the following recommended practices:
 - i. Unless otherwise indicated by current soil tests, use phosphorus free fertilizer.
 - ii. Apply all yard and garden chemicals sparingly, using the correct rates and recommended times, and not before a rainstorm.
 - iii. Direct sprinklers to vegetated areas and not overlap onto impervious surfaces.
 - iv. Where turf is considered necessary, maintain it by mowing grass to a height of 2-3". If necessary, seed in the spring and fall, and aerate and de-thatch in the fall. Leave grass clippings on the lawn as a natural fertilizer.
 - v. Select hardy plants most suited to this climate and, where possible, reduce the amount of maintained turf and increase naturalized areas.
 - vi. Mulch flowerbeds, shrubs and trees to retain water on-site.
 - vii. Keep lawn and garden chemicals, garden debris, lawn clippings, and leaves off hard surfaces.

If appropriate to site conditions, the following practices are also recommended:

- viii. Landscapes should be designed to eliminate or at least minimize directly-connected impervious areas.
- ix. Maintain a 5m to 10m filter strip of tall grass or plantings along water bodies.
- x. Plant rain gardens in depressions that otherwise have standing water or to receive roof run-off.
- b) Provide a copy of the landscape management plan to the municipality along with documentation of employee training for landscape management or landscape contracts that include the above provisions.

Nonresidential customers that provide services above and beyond the basic Landscape Program described above may be eligible for additional Credit. The municipality will evaluate requests for additional Credit on a case-by-case basis.

F.4.8 Storm Drain Stenciling Program

In order to receive Credit for the Storm Drain Stenciling Program, the following minimum criteria must be satisfied:

- a) The municipality will provide the stencils with instructions to any owner/group interested in providing the labor.
- b) Post decals or stencil all storm drain inlets with information identifying that it drains to a local water resource. For example, “drains to river” or “drains to creek” or Yellow Fish Road symbols
- c) Provide the municipality with number and location of storm drains on subject parcel.
- d) Provide the municipality with plan for maintaining stencils/decals.

F.4.9 Designated Vehicle Washing Area

In order to receive Credit for the Designated Vehicle Washing Area, the following minimum criteria must be satisfied:

- a) Provide area for vehicles to be washed away from stormwater drains and water resources.
- b) Use environmentally sensitive cleaning materials.
- c) Post location of vehicle washing area.
- d) Provide the municipality with a plan for location of vehicle washing area.

F.5 Option 2. Other Non-Structural BMP Credit

Nonresidential customers seeking a credit may request unique opportunities or approaches to improving water quality. For example, a retail outlet might provide “Park and Ride” space to encourage use of the transit system, thereby minimizing the growth of impervious area by reducing the need for additional parking lots and travel lanes on roadways. The municipality will review and evaluate these types of unique requests on a case-by-case basis to determine the Credit value for a site to which the BMP is being applied.

Maximum Credit for this category is 5%.

F.6 Option 3. Education Credit

Those schools, public or private, wishing to receive Fee Credit for educating students and employees in the area of water quality awareness and protection must agree to the following minimum standards:

- a) Devote two hours per half (four hours annually) to educating one grade level of students (or split between two grade levels) about water quality awareness and protection. Educational institutions will be required to submit programs or agendas to the municipality for environmental education sessions that will include information concerning number of attendees, time(s), place(s), and topic(s) covered during each session. The municipality will assist with providing materials for the education program. Pre- and post-session surveys are recommended. Topics must rotate on at least an annual basis, or become part of the curriculum for the same grade level each year.

- b) Devote fifteen minutes per quarter (or an hour annually) to educating employees about water quality awareness and protection. Additionally, provide basic stormwater management information to new employees. Topics must rotate on at least an annual basis.
- c) Post stormwater and water quality-specific educational information obtained from the municipality, province/federal environmental agencies, or from any other reputable educational resource center student and employee frequented areas. Information posted must be clearly visible. Topics must rotate on at least an annual basis. Provide copies of posted materials to the municipality.
- d) Distribute stormwater and water quality-specific literature obtained from the municipality, province/federal environmental agencies, or any other reputable educational resource center to target students and all employees on an annual basis and provide copies to the municipality with the annual self-report. Topics must rotate on at least an annual basis.

Maximum credit for this category is 5%.

F.7 Option 4. Stormwater Quality Control Structural BMP Credit

BMPs identified in the MOE Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual will be eligible for a maximum Fee Credit of 20% if flows generated on-site are directed through the BMP in accordance with the manual. This Credit will be based upon hydrologic data, water quality data, design specifications, and other pertinent data supplied by qualified, licensed professionals on behalf of property owners. Credits for on-site stormwater facilities shall be generally proportional to the benefit that such systems have on complementing or enhancing the water quality benefit to the municipality's stormwater management system. In order to receive Credit reduction as applied to the Fee calculation equation, property access, adequate and routine facility maintenance, and self-reporting must be provided by the property owner to the municipality to verify that the BMP structure is providing its intended benefit. The actual percentage received will be determined through an evaluation of the system benefits provided at the time stormwater leaves the customer's property. BMPs may provide a single benefit or a combination of benefits, in which case credits will be additive.

The percentage of Credit will be calculated using the equation shown in the Credit application, with a maximum Credit of 20%. The property owner must complete and submit data that quantifies and demonstrates the achievement of water quality goals. This documentation must be prepared by a qualified, licensed professional engineer and be accompanied by testing, modeling, design, and/or construction data that substantiates the percentage total suspended solids removal requirements obtained from the MOE Manual.

Nonresidential customers and private property POAs may receive credits for structural best management practices (BMPs) that provide stormwater quality enhancement. The municipality currently incurs operation and maintenance and capital costs associated with water quality components of the municipality's stormwater system. Nonresidential customers and private property POAs provide the municipality with cost savings by constructing new or retrofitting existing stormwater facilities to improve the quality of the municipality's receiving streams. Customers who apply for credits must provide supporting documentation

that their existing or proposed facilities are properly designed to provide pollution reduction. Structural BMPs that are eligible for credits include, but are not limited to the following:

- a) Vegetated Swales and Filter Strips,
- b) Infiltration and Percolation Basins,
- c) Infiltration Trenches,
- d) Buffer Strips and Swales,
- e) Porous Pavement,
- f) Extended (Dry) Detention Basins,
- g) Retention (Wet) Ponds,
- h) Constructed Wetlands
- i) Media Filtration, and
- j) Other Stormwater Treatment System.

Customers requesting a water quality credit must submit documentation that their facilities meet the design requirements outlined in the MOE Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual (2003).

F.8 Option 5. Stormwater Volume Control Credit

Stormwater volume control can be achieved through infiltration by two primary mechanisms:

- a) Careful installation of approved structural BMPs (ex. infiltration ponds), or
- b) Preservation of significant vegetated open spaces.

If flows generated on-site and from upstream areas greater than 1.3 km² are directed through the BMP or are controlled with on-site vegetated open spaces, then a site is eligible for up to a maximum of 30.5% Credit using the equations presented in the example below. Credits for stormwater volume controls will be based upon hydrologic data, water quantity data, design specifications, and other pertinent data supplied by qualified, licensed professional engineers on behalf of property owners.

On-site volume control credits awarded for structural BMPs shall be generally proportional to the benefit that such systems have on complementing or enhancing the water quality and quantity benefits to the municipality's stormwater management system. Property access, adequate and routine facility maintenance, and self-reporting must be provided by the property owner to the municipality to verify that the BMP structure is providing its intended benefit in order to receive Credit reduction. The percentage of Credit received will be determined through an evaluation of the system benefits provided at the time stormwater leaves the customer's property. The percentage of Credit will be calculated according to the % of total drainage flow that does not leave the BMP. The discharge location, volume reduction, and down gradient impact must be described.

Nonresidential customers having parcels with a total impervious area percentage < 25% that preserve vegetated open spaces (above and beyond existing landscape requirements to meet zoning regulations) and that allow for stormwater infiltration are eligible for a volume control credit.

F.9 Fee Credit Calculation – Example 1

BMPs may provide a single benefit or a combination of benefits, in which case credits will be additive. The credit options have a maximum additive credit capacity of 50%. As an example of how a Fee Credit would be applied to a new request, imagine a parcel that receives the following Credits:

1.	Integrated Non-Structural BMP Credit	8%	(max 10%)
2.	Other Non-Structural BMP Credit	1%	(max 5%)
3.	Education Credit	0%	(max 5%)
4.	Stormwater Quality Control Structural BMP Credit	12%	(max 20%)
5.	Stormwater Volume Control Credit	20%	(max 30.5%)
OPTIONS 1-6 CREDIT SUBMITAL		41%	(max 50%)

To determine the example Fee, assume the parcel has 2,833 m² (30,494 ft²) of impervious area and a rate structure of \$5/ERU/month in a community where the average ERU size is 210 m² (2,260 ft²). The baseline Fee calculation would be as follows:

Example 1a. – Metric Units

$$\text{Fee} = \frac{(\text{impervious area in m}^2) \times (\text{Rate})}{(\text{ERU size in m}^2)}$$

$$\text{Fee} = \frac{(2,833) \times (\$5/\text{ERU}/\text{month}) \times (12 \text{ months}/\text{year})}{210 \text{ m}^2 (\text{ERU})} = \$809/\text{year}$$

Example 1b. – US Units

$$\text{Fee} = \frac{(\text{impervious area in ft}^2) \times (\text{Rate})}{(\text{ERU size in ft}^2)}$$

$$\text{Fee} = \frac{(30,494) \times (\$5/\text{ERU}/\text{month}) \times (12 \text{ months}/\text{year})}{2,260 \text{ ft}^2 (\text{ERU})} = \$809/\text{year}$$

Assuming documentation has been provided to prove that all the Program criteria described in the Manual have been and continue to be met, this example customer would receive a 41% Credit adjustment, changing the equation to:

From Example 1a.

$$\text{Fee} = \frac{(2,833) \times (\$5/\text{ERU}/\text{month}) \times (12 \text{ months}/\text{year}) \times (1-0.41)}{210 \text{ m}^2 (\text{ERU})} = \$478/\text{year}$$

This is a savings of \$332 per year, for each year the Program criteria are met.

F.10 Fee Credit Calculation - Example 2

As an example of how a Fee Credit would be applied, a generic parcel has been selected and contains the following characteristics:

Item	Value
Total Site Area (hectares)	121.00
Impervious Developed Area (hectares)	35.00
Pervious Developed Area (hectares)	70.00
Dedicated Open Space (hectares)	16.00
Imperviousness of Developed Area (%)	29.00
Upstream Drainage Area (hectares)	142.00
Anticipated Upstream Developed Area (hectares)	57.00
Total Wet Detention (m ³)	14,580
Total Required Wet Pond Storage Volume (m ³) for Enhanced Total Suspended Solids Reductions	22,680
From MOE Manual Calculations, Actual Percent of Total Suspended Solid Goals Would be 87.5 percent (70%/80%). Therefore, <u>Option 4</u> BMP Credit Would be 87.5% Times 20% credit =	
	<u>17.5%</u>
Total Developed Areas to Structural BMP (hectares)	162.00
Required Detention Basin Volume (m ³)	50,000
Therefore, <u>Option 5</u> volume control credit = 14,580 m ³ / 50,000 m ³ times 30.5% =	<u>8.9%</u>
1. Integrated Non-Structural BMP Credit	0.0% (max 10%)
2. Other Non-Structural BMP Credit	2.5% (max 5%)
3. Education Credit	0.0% (max 5%)
4. Stormwater Quality Control Structural BMP Credit	17.5% (max 20%)
5. Stormwater Volume Control Credit	8.9% (max 30.5%)
OPTIONS 1-6 CREDIT SUBMITAL	28.9% (max 50%)

To determine the example Fee, assume the parcel has 35 hectares (350,000 m², or 3,767,368 ft²) of impervious area and a rate structure of \$5/ERU/month in a community where the average ERU size is 210 m² (2,260 ft²). The baseline Fee calculation would be as follows:

$$\text{Fee} = \frac{(\text{impervious area in m}^2) \times (\text{Rate})}{\text{ERU m}^2}$$

$$\text{Fee} = \frac{(350,000 \text{ m}^2) \times (\$5/\text{ERU}/\text{month}) \times (12 \text{ months}/\text{year})}{210 \text{ m}^2 (\text{ERU})} = \$100,000/\text{year}$$

Assuming documentation has been provided to prove that all the Program criteria described in the Manual have been and continue to be met, this example customer would receive a 28.9% Credit adjustment, changing the equation to:

$$\text{Fee} = \frac{(350,000 \text{ m}^2) \times (\$5/\text{ERU}/\text{month}) \times (12 \text{ months}/\text{year}) \times (1-0.289)}{210 \text{ m}^2 (\text{ERU})} = \$71,100/\text{year}$$

This is a savings of \$28,900 per year, for each year the Program criteria are met.