


<h1>POLICY MANUAL</h1>	Date Adopted: December 10, 1962
Classification: FEES	Date Last Amended: 01/09/78; 09/12/83; 01/09/2019
Subject: Drainage Fees; Calculation Method	Approved By: 

1. In the establishment of a prepaid drainage assessment rate structure, actual or estimated actual costs of the master plan drainage facilities shall be used, inclusive of related engineering costs.
2. The development of the schedule of prepaid drainage assessment rates shall be predicated on the following principles:

ZONE I DRAINAGE AREA


- A. Rate structure for each individual drainage area shall be composed of two units: one unit based on the full cost of basin acquisition and improvement; and one unit based on the full cost of pipeline construction.
- B. Rates for "Land" and "Pipelines" shall vary by individual drainage area, based on the actual cost thereof.

ZONE II DRAINAGE AREA

- A. Rate structure shall be composed of two units: one unit based on the full cost of all basin acquisitions and improvements within Zone II; and one unit based on the full cost of all pipeline construction within Zone II.
- B. Rates for "Land" and "Pipelines" shall not vary by individual drainage area, being based on the cumulative actual cost thereof.

ZONE III DRAINAGE AREA

- A. Rate structure shall be composed of two units: one unit based on the full cost of all basin acquisitions and improvements within Zone III; and one unit based on the full cost of all pipeline construction within Zone III.
- B. Rates for "Land" and "Pipelines" shall not vary by individual drainage area, being based on the cumulative actual cost thereof.

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3. Allocation of the cost of master plan drainage facilities:

RUNOFF COEFFICIENT METHOD

Prepaid drainage assessment rates may be established by spreading the cost among the various land uses, based upon the relationship between the runoff rates of the various land uses. Runoff from commercial development is approximately five times that associated with the five-acre rural/residential land use. Under the runoff coefficient system, the rates for commercial property would be five times as great as those for the five-acre rural/residential parcel. Experience has shown, however, that it does not cost five times as much to serve commercial property.

COST COEFFICIENT METHOD

Prepaid drainage assessment rates may be established by spreading the cost among the various land uses based upon the relationship between the costs-of-service among the various land uses. The cost of providing service to a commercial parcel is approximately three times the cost of serving the five-acre rural/residential parcel. Under the cost coefficient method, prepaid drainage assessment rates for commercial properties would be three times as great as those for five-acre rural/residential. The cost coefficient method, however, ignores the "first cost" or "base system" which is required irrespective of the land use.

MULTIPLE COEFFICIENT METHOD

It is determined by the District that the cost of District basins and related basin improvements is more directly related to the runoff coefficients of the various land uses while the cost of District pipeline facilities is more directly related to the relationships reflected by the cost coefficients. It is the policy of the District that the schedule of prepaid drainage assessments shall be calculated using the Multiple Coefficient Method set forth in this paragraph.