**Administrative Options for Parcel of Impervious Surface Stormwater Fee**

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|  | Considerations | Comments (Pros and Cons) |
| **Local administration**   * Leverage the current property tax system with state support for municipal collection of a parcel or impervious surface fee. * Similar to the current statewide education property tax system. * State pays $5 - $6 million to municipalities for help in collecting the statewide education property tax. | * Municipal costs to administer. Need estimate (collection, mapping, appeals). * Towns do not bill “exempt” properties, but these properties should be included in system that bills stormwater fee. * Appeals- should system replicate the property tax appeal process? | * PRO: This option takes advantage of the existing municipal collection system of the local and statewide property taxes. * PRO: State collects data on exempt properties and could share this data with towns.   + - * PRO: Tax Dept and VCGI could deliver to towns impervious surface data that is linked with grand list data. * PRO: State and municipalities may be able to make use of NEMRC system to share parcel or impervious surface data * CON: Vermont has high property tax burden, so fee should not be viewed as a property tax. |
| **State administration**   * State would collect both statewide property education tax and stormwater parcel or impervious parcel fee. | * Costs – state does not have a cost estimate for this option * Property tax assessment – would this remain local or statewide   + - * Local municipal tax – would this be sent to the state and then reimbursed to the towns, or would municipalities continue to collect the local property tax | * CON: This approach represents a fundamental change in how the statewide education property tax would be collected. * CON: Scope of much larger than discussion of stormwater parcel or impervious surface fee |
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| **Parallel administration**   * Municipalities would continue to collect statewide property education tax; state would collect stormwater parcel or impervious parcel fee. |  | CON: A statewide collection system would be duplicative of the existing municipal property tax collection system.  CON: This option would be expensive. The Vermont Tax Department currently spends roughly $17.7 million to collect $1.67 billion in revenues. To implement statewide collection of a parcel or impervious surface fee, the Vermont Tax Department would need to spend roughly $4 million to collect $18 million. |
| **Local, Regional, Agricultural or Statewide Utility System**  Utility could be established for purpose of raising money, spending money, or both | * + - Models       1. Local Municipal (current statutory authority exists, could be more explicit)       2. Regional (example: solid waste districts model)       3. Statewide (example: Efficiency Vermont model. Allows for opt-out, such as Burlington Electric Department).       4. Agricultural Utility     - If purpose of utility is to raise money, need nexus between revenues and spending     - If purpose of utility is to spend money, state would need to track spending to ensure accountability with clean water goals. |  |