

City of Venice, FL **Fire Rescue Assessment Methodology Discussion**

April 19, 2018



Agenda

- Background
- Fire Special Assessments
- Calls-For-Service/Demand Methodology
- Preliminary Assessment Calculations
- Property Impact Analysis
- Discussion and Open Analysis



Background



- 2017 Initial Fire Assessment methodology study performed and considered
- Program received significant pushback from property owners
- Ultimately rejected after property owner input
- Key Reasons for objections:
 - Objection to the methodology
 - Objection to the data used (i.e. Condo values)
 - Objection to using a Non-Ad Valorem Assessment vs. Property Taxes
 - Objection to raising new funds



- 2018 Stakeholder group established to provide recommendations for new methodology
- City retained Stantec to attend Stakeholder group meetings
 - Open discussion for Fire Funding options
 - Assessment vs. Ad Valorem Property Tax
 - Discussed options for Assessment methodologies
 - Received Stakeholder recommendation for a modified Calls-for-Service/Demand method
 - Calculated preliminary rates and presented to group



Fire Special Assessments



- Non-Ad Valorem Fire Special Assessments are an alternative revenue mechanism used to directly fund fire suppression services
 - By law, assessment revenues must be used for fire suppression services funding only
 - Any costs not recovered by the Assessment (i.e. exemptions, EMS costs) must be funded by the General Fund or other Fire/EMS revenue sources
- The City currently funds Fire suppression services through Ad Valorem taxes and other General Fund revenues



- Why would the City consider a Fire Special Assessment?
 - Provides a diversified revenue source
 - Not subject to external variable forces such as property value fluctuations
 - New method significantly less so than prior
 - All property owners receiving benefit from the fire suppression service provided by the City will pay a fair share of the costs
 - May free up General Fund financial resources that currently support fire suppression service to fund other City needs
 - Could be offset in whole or in part by a millage reduction

- Legal Requirements for all assessment programs
 - Two pronged test
 - The property assessed must derive a <u>special benefit</u> from the service provided
 - The assessment must be <u>fairly and reasonably</u> <u>apportioned</u> among the properties that receive the special benefit
 - Due process before the assessment is imposed
 - Mailed and published notice
 - Public hearing
- Property assessed must be within City limits
- Exclusions: rights-of-way, submerged lands, etc.
- Exemptions: required governmental & agricultural
 - Optional exemptions: institutional, churches, non-profits etc.



- How would it work?
 - All parcels in the City would pay their fair share of the costs of Fire Service that are included in the assessment
 - The assessments will be included on property owner's annual tax bill
- The Fire Special Assessment can be adopted at 100% recovery of eligible fire costs or at any lower percentage desired



Calls-For-Service/Demand Based Methodology



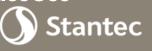
- Most common and widely used method in Florida
 - Legally challenged and modified over time
- Based upon the benefit conferred on all parcels by the historical demand for Fire services by Property Class
 - Only calls to real property
 - Excludes Emergency Medical Service calls
- Property Classes are identified by call volume and property database
 - Residential
 - Commercial
 - Industrial/Warehouse
 - Government/Institutional Class



- Key considerations:
 - Exclusion of Medical and False Alarm Calls
 - EMS/ALS required to be excluded
 - All medical and False Alarm Calls now excluded in this analysis
 - Skewed Rates to Institutional class (Assisted Living Facilities)
 - Update eliminates these calls and costs
 - Cost Analysis will only limit maximum charges and revenues



- Key considerations:
- Residential properties typically assessed per dwelling unit
 - Stakeholder Group prefers a square footage based Residential charge
 - Often recommended during Property Owner
 objections in 2017
- Non-Residential properties typically assessed by square footage
- Mobile Home Parks
 - Significant number of residential units in Mobile Home Parks
 - Typically assessed per space
 - Square footage is imputed by average MH size in Property Data: 800 sq ft per space
 - Further research would be needed to accurately assess



- Calculations are Preliminary
- Relies upon date received during the 2017 Study
 - Updates could change rate calculations
 - 3-year Call/Incident Data
 - Property Data
 - Including Mobile Home Park Data
 - Field Research
 - GIS Data
 - Local Data
 - Financial/Budget Data
 - Medical cost allocation



- Target Revenue for preliminary rates:
 - \$2,400,000
 - Provides necessary funds for annual capital needs
- Two Scenarios:
 - Generate \$2,400,000 through the assessment only
 - Generate \$2,400,000 through a higher level of assessment with a 0.5 mil property tax reduction



Preliminary Rate Calculation

Assessment to Generate \$2,400,000



Preliminary Rate Calculation – Assessment Only

| Revenue Sun | nmary | | |
|--|-------|--------|-----------|
| Total Net Revenue Requirement | | \$ | 9,429,638 |
| Assessment % Cost Recovery | | 29.25% | |
| Total FY 2019 Adjusted Net Revenue Requirement | | | 2,758,169 |
| Exemptions | | \$ | (140,721) |
| Net Billed FY 2019 Assessment | | \$ | 2,617,448 |
| Plus: Property Appraiser's Expense | 2.00% | \$ | (52,000) |
| Plus: Tax Collector's Expense | 2.00% | \$ | (52,000) |
| Plus: Statutory Discount | 4.00% | \$ | (105,000) |
| Estimated Net Collected Revenue (Rounded) | | \$ | 2,408,000 |
| Less: Millage Offset/Reduction | 0.00 | \$ | - |
| Net Budgetary Impact | | \$ | 2,408,000 |

Millage Rate Equivalent to raise \$2.4 million: 0.6684



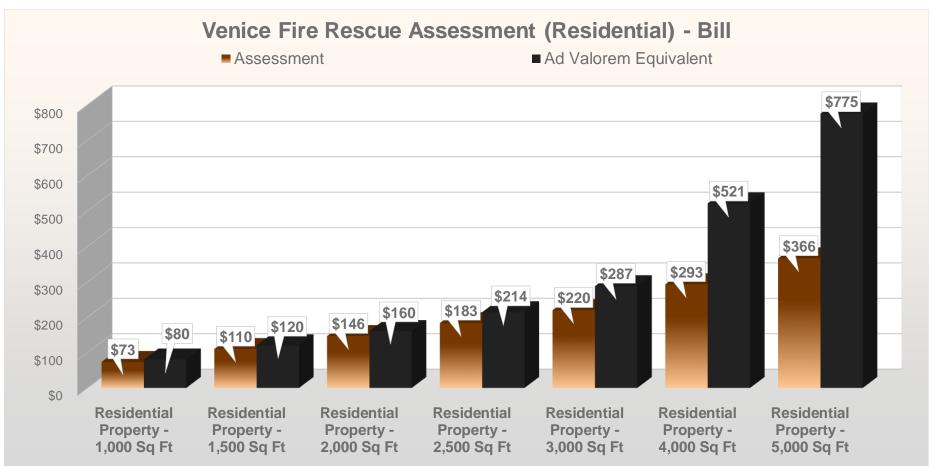
Preliminary Rate Calculation – Assessment Only

| Allocation Summary | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|----|------------|-----------------|--|--|
| Assessment Class | Allocation % | | Allocation | Allocated Units | | |
| Residential | 63.37% | \$ | 1,747,975 | 238,677 | | |
| Commercial | 16.93% | \$ | 466,992 | 32,118 | | |
| Industrial/Warehouse | 3.82% | \$ | 105,397 | 16,673 | | |
| Government/Institutional | 15.87% | \$ | 437,805 | 18,371 | | |
| Total | 100.00% | \$ | 2,758,169 | | | |

| Assessment Calculation | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------|--|
| Property Category | Assessment | | Unit Type | Billed Revenue | | |
| Residential | \$ | 7.32 | per 100 Sq Ft | \$ | 1,746,501 | |
| Commercial | \$ | 14.54 | per 100 Sq Ft | \$ | 449,112 | |
| Industrial/Warehouse | \$ | 6.32 | per 100 Sq Ft | \$ | 105,373 | |
| Government/Institutional | \$ | 23.83 | per 100 Sq Ft | \$ | 316,462 | |
| Total | | | | \$ | 2,617,448 | |

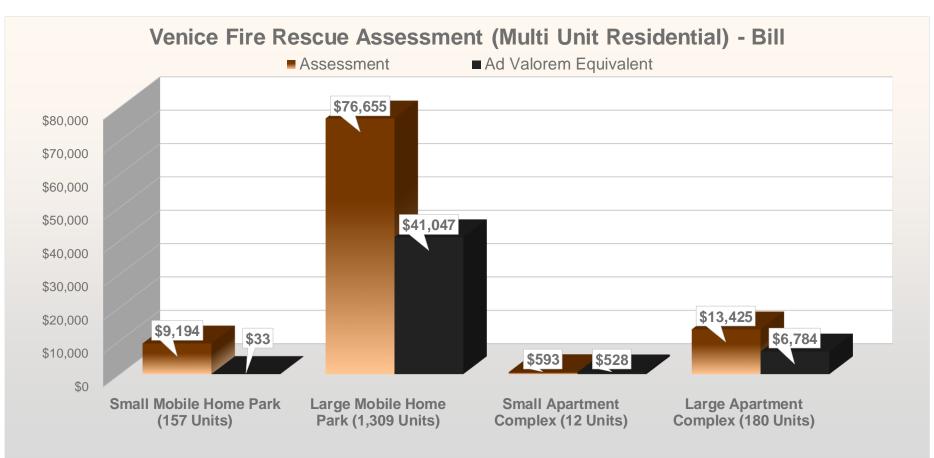


Residential Property Impacts



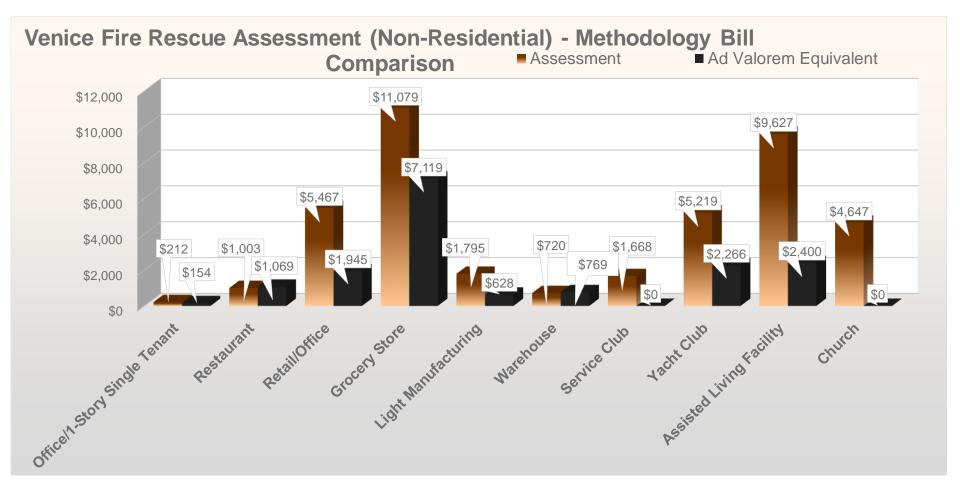


Multi-Unit Residential Property Impacts





Non-Residential Property Impacts





Preliminary Rate Calculation

Assessment to Generate \$2,400,000 With 0.5 Mil Offset



Preliminary Rate Calculation – Assessment with Millage Offset

| Revenue Summary | | | | | |
|--|-------|----|-------------|--|--|
| Total Net Revenue Requirement | | \$ | 9,429,638 | | |
| Assessment % Cost Recovery | | | 51.10% | | |
| Total FY 2019 Adjusted Net Revenue Requirement | | | 4,818,545 | | |
| Exemptions | | \$ | (245,469) | | |
| Net Billed FY 2019 Assessment | | \$ | 4,573,076 | | |
| Plus: Property Appraiser's Expense | 2.00% | \$ | (91,000) | | |
| Plus: Tax Collector's Expense | 2.00% | \$ | (91,000) | | |
| Plus: Statutory Discount | 4.00% | \$ | (183,000) | | |
| Estimated Net Collected Revenue (Rounded) | | \$ | 4,208,000 | | |
| Less: Millage Offset/Reduction | -0.50 | \$ | (1,801,000) | | |
| Net Budgetary Impact | | \$ | 2,407,000 | | |



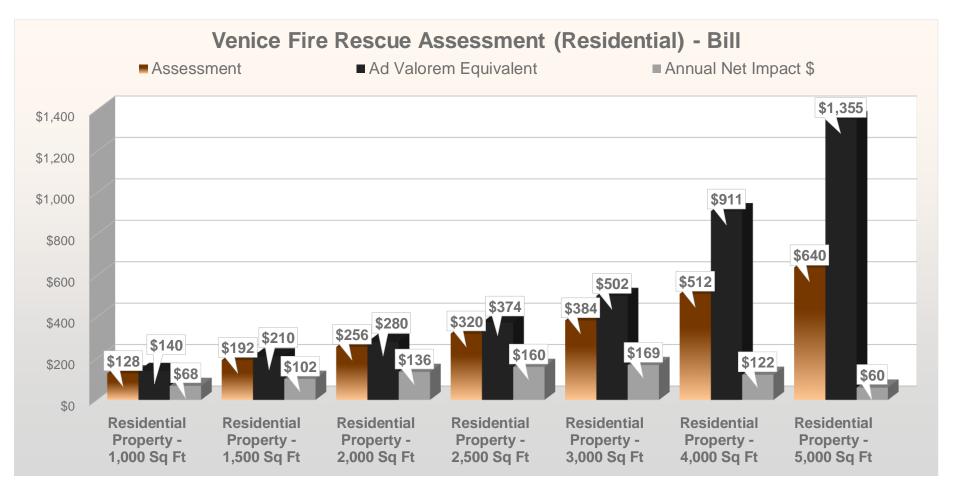
Preliminary Rate Calculation – Assessment with Millage Offset

| Allocation Summary | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|----|------------|-----------------|--|--|
| Assessment Class | Allocation % | | Allocation | Allocated Units | | |
| Residential | 63.37% | \$ | 3,053,728 | 238,677 | | |
| Commercial | 16.93% | \$ | 815,838 | 32,118 | | |
| Industrial/Warehouse | 3.82% | \$ | 184,130 | 16,673 | | |
| Government/Institutional | 15.87% | \$ | 764,848 | 18,371 | | |
| Total | 100.00% | \$ | 4,818,545 | | | |

| Assessment Calculation | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|--|
| Property Category | Assessment | | Unit Type | Bille | ed Revenue | |
| Residential | \$ | 12.79 | per 100 Sq Ft | \$ | 3,051,604 | |
| Commercial | \$ | 25.40 | per 100 Sq Ft | \$ | 784,555 | |
| Industrial/Warehouse | \$ | 11.04 | per 100 Sq Ft | \$ | 184,070 | |
| Government/Institutional | \$ | 41.63 | per 100 Sq Ft | \$ | 552,846 | |
| Total | | | | \$ | 4,573,076 | |

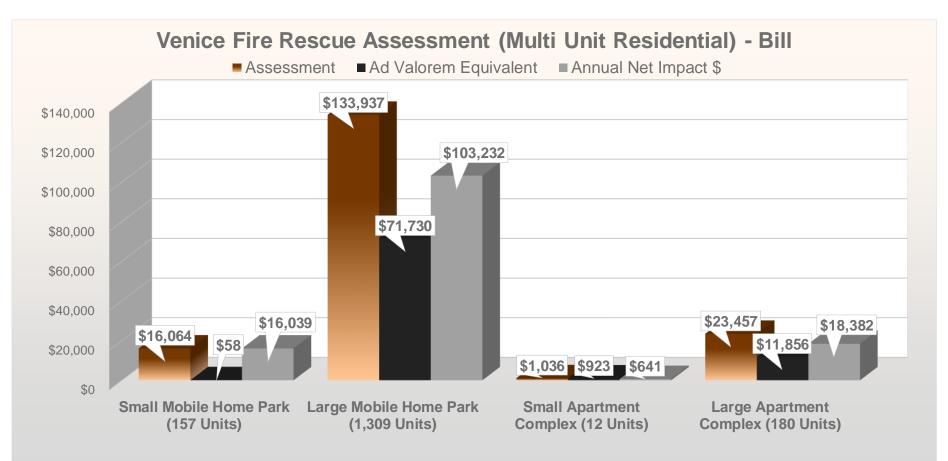


Residential Property Impacts



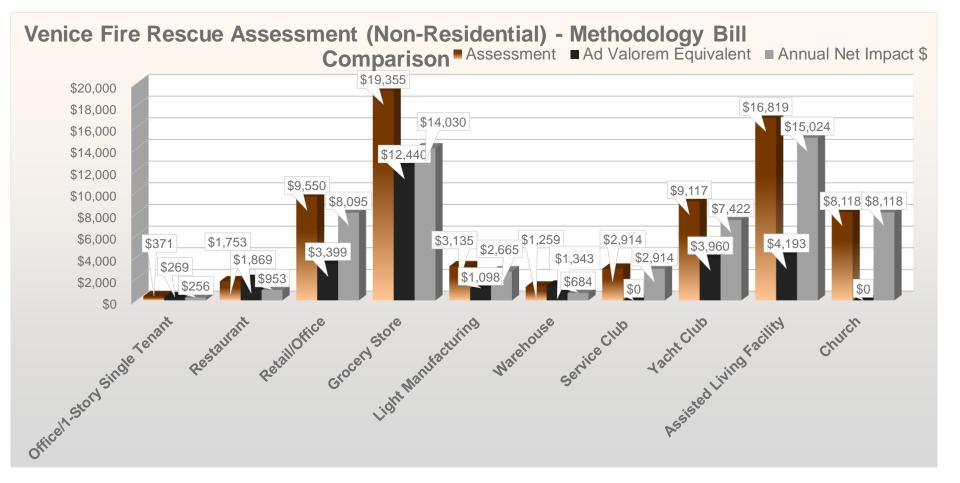


Multi-Unit Residential Property Impacts





Non-Residential Property Impacts





Discussion and Open Analysis

