

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



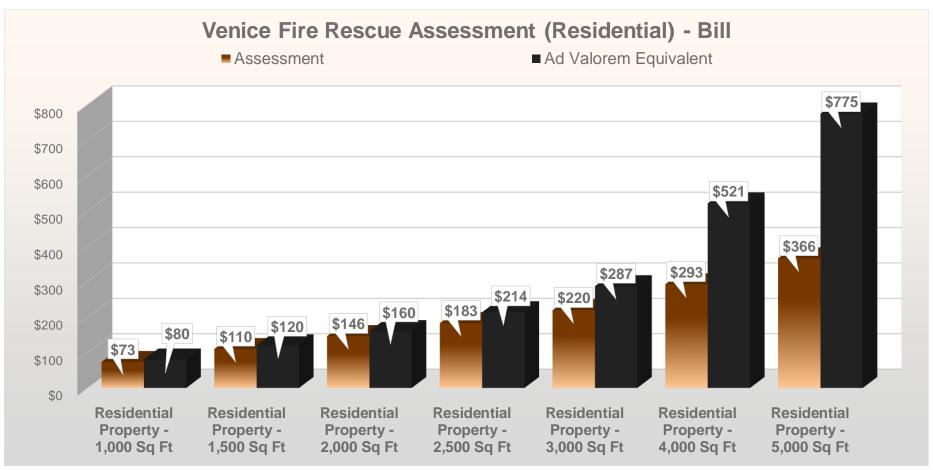
Preliminary Rate Calculation – Assessment Only

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	

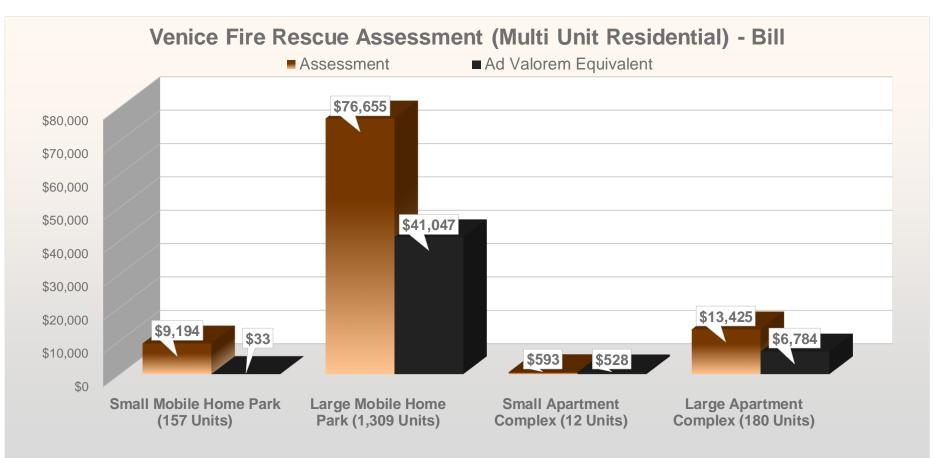


Residential Property Impacts



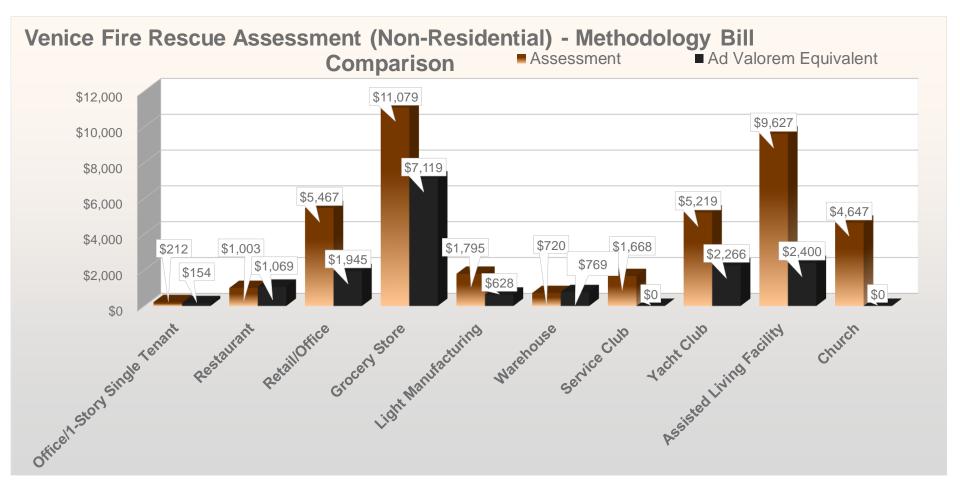


Multi-Unit Residential Property Impacts





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		



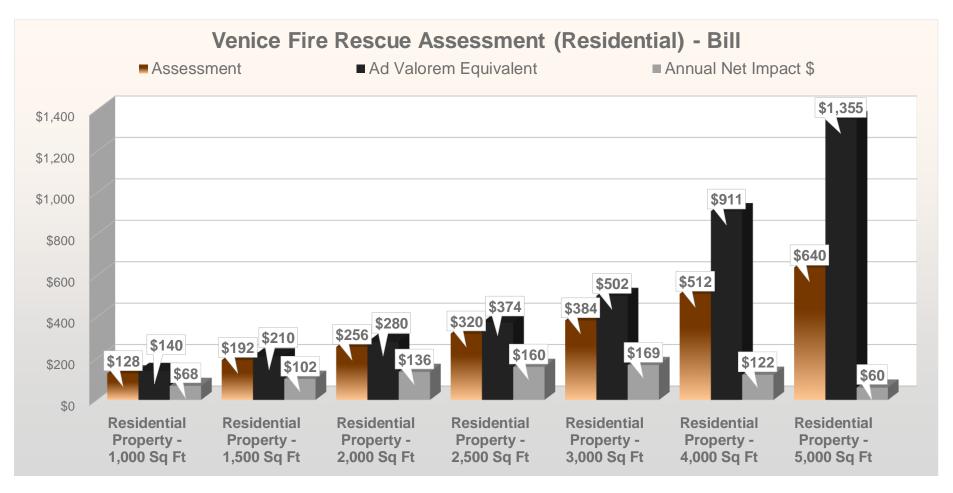
Preliminary Rate Calculation – Assessment with Millage Offset

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	

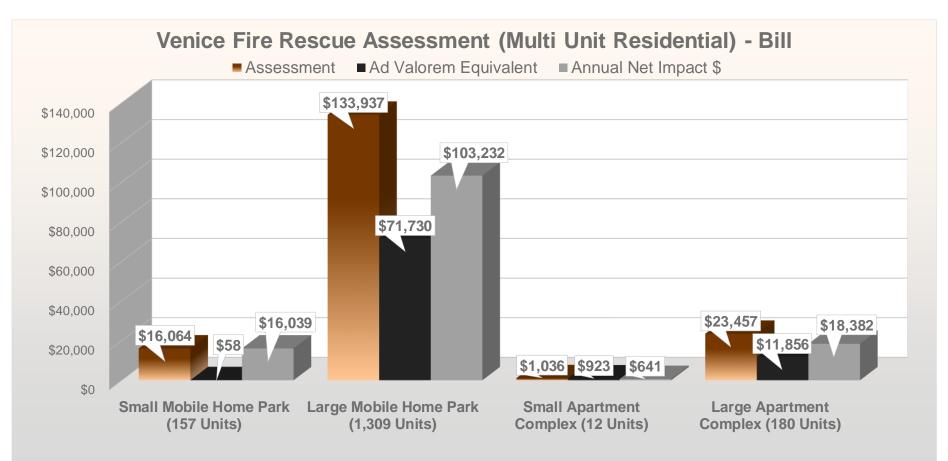


Residential Property Impacts



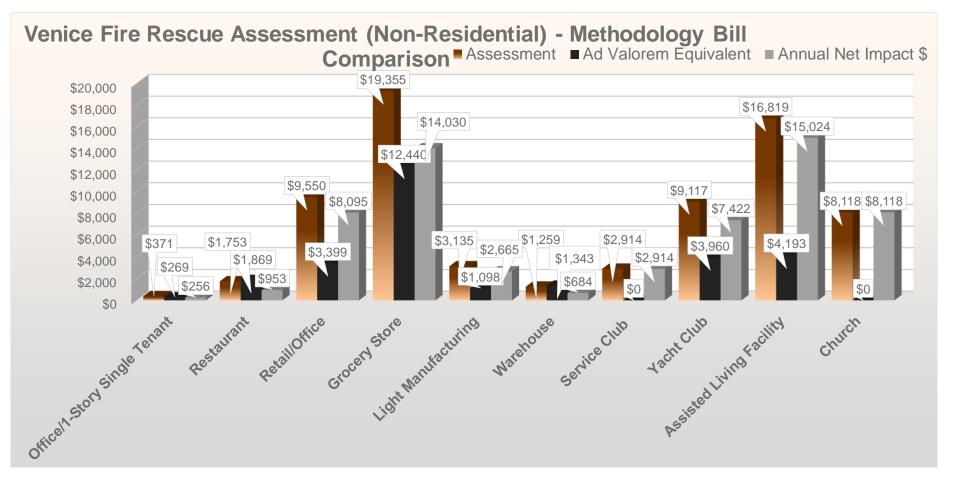


Multi-Unit Residential Property Impacts





Non-Residential Property Impacts





Discussion and Open Analysis

