City of Orlando, Florida

City Council Workshop / Fiscal Year 2015 Budget

April 28, 2014

Review of Last Workshop

- Revenues are growing at a rate below that of expenditures
 - Property tax Exemptions, Growth Caps, and Values
 - OUC Dividend Essentially Flat since 2006; \$8 million behind CPI
- Prior Year Unspent Revenues
 - Past years' budget gaps have been filled with left over revenues not needed for filling Reserves, but warned in 2013-2014 budget that this was ending
 - Left over revenues after adjusting General Fund Reserves to the policy maximum are zero going into the 2014-2015 Budget Preparation season
- Total Budget expenditure reductions for General Fund since 2009:
 - In the aggregate, \$123 million, and annual recurring of \$41 million
 - Additional potential non-public safety expenditure reductions insufficient to address the problem



<u>Agenda</u>

- Revenue Options
- Cost Recovery Opportunities
- Budget Development Calendar

Revenue Options

April 28, 2014



Background

- Three sources of authorization
 - State Constitution
 - Ad Valorem Revenue
 - Home Rule Authority
 - Proprietary Fees
 - Regulatory Fees
 - Special Assessments
 - Authorized by the State Legislature
 - State-imposed fees and taxes shared with local governments
 - Local revenue sources



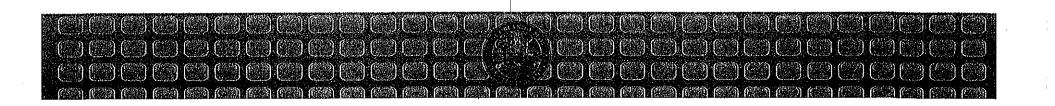


Revenue Options / State Constitution

April 28, 2014

Ad Valorem Revenue

- Ad valorem taxes are subject to the following limitations:
 - 10 mills for county purposes
 - 10 mills for municipal purposes
 - 10 mills for school purposes
 - Millage fixed by law for a county providing municipal services
 - Millage fixed by law and approved by voters for special districts
- Components of municipal millage rates
 - Rate set by the municipality's governing body
 - Dedicated debt service millage
 - Municipal special district millage rate that is subject to the 10 mill cap



City of Orlando Millage Rate History

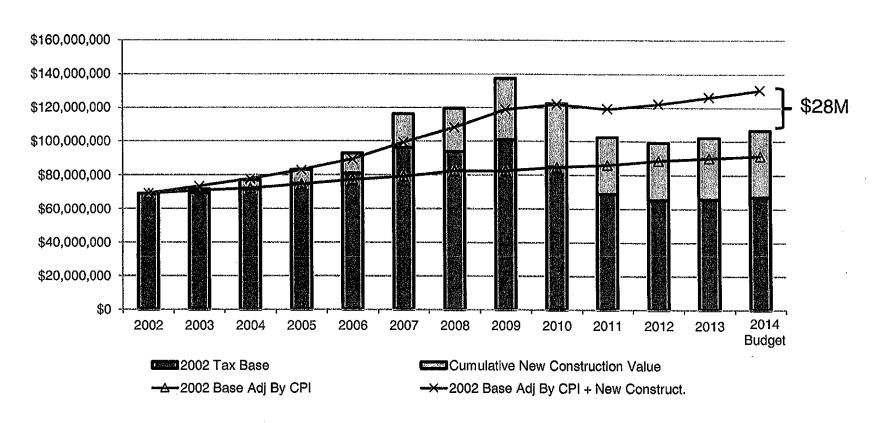
Fiscal Year	Operations	Debt*	Total
2008	4.9307	-	4.9307
2009	5.6500	-	5.6500
2010	5.6500	• -	5.6500
2011	5.6500	-	5.6500
2012	5.6500	-	5.6500
2013	5.6500	-	5.6500
2014	5.6500	-	5.6500

* Last used in 1980



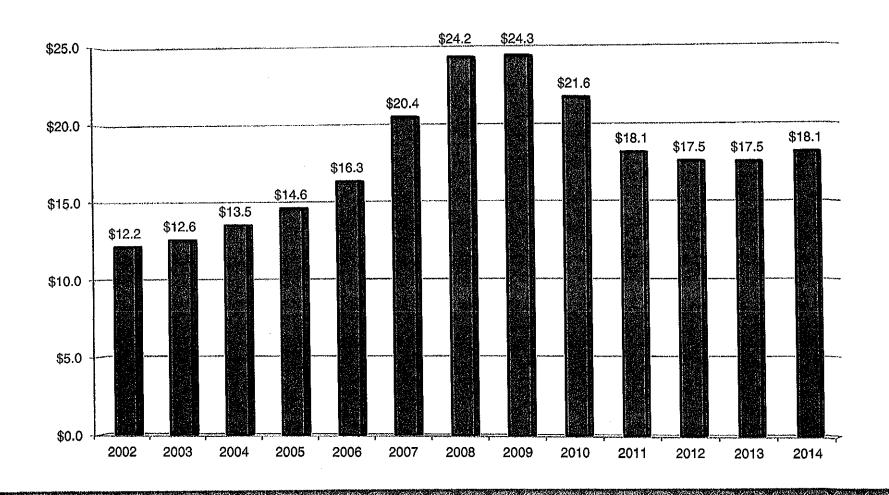
Property Taxes

Property tax revenue has not kept pace with inflation

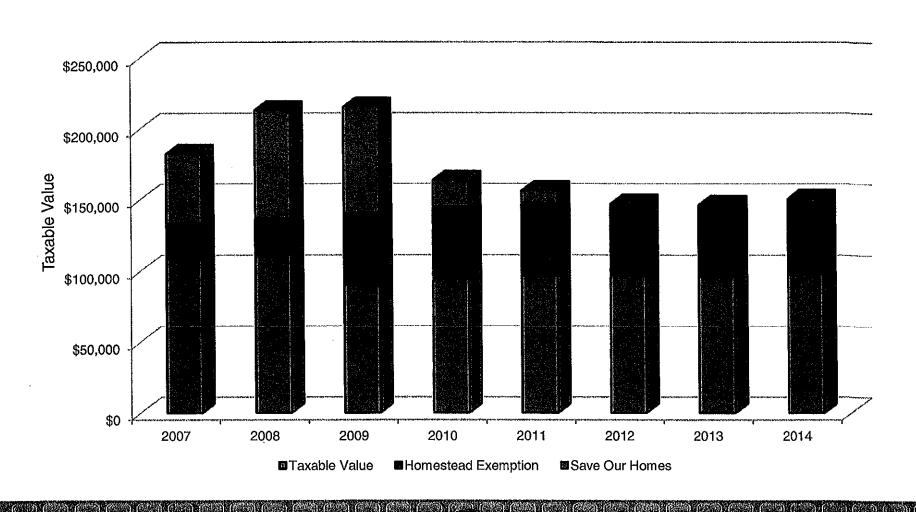




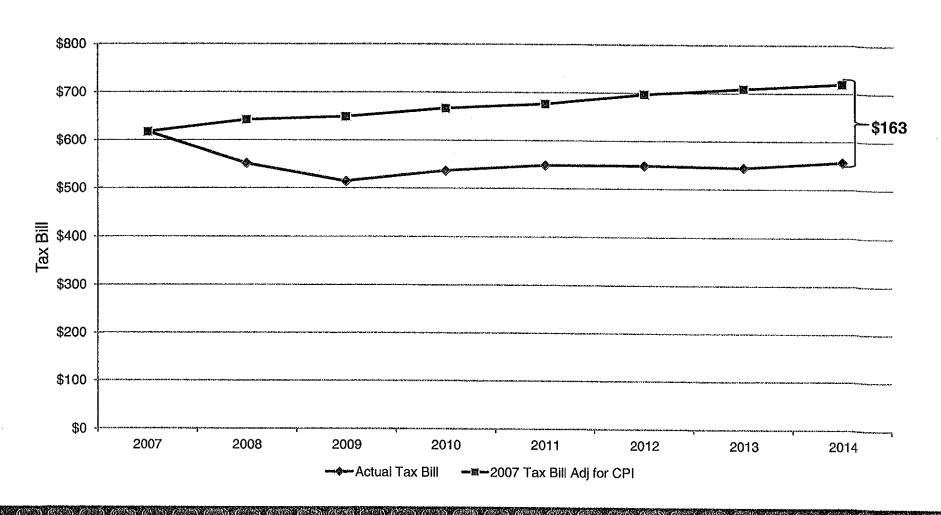
Value of 1 Mill



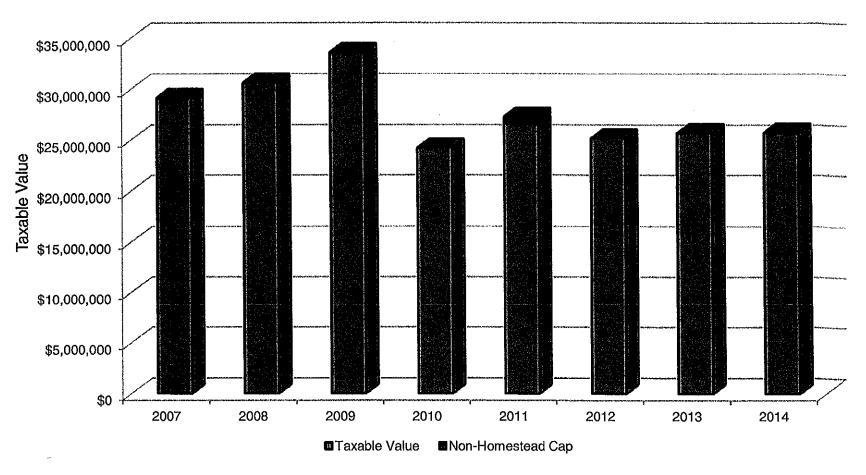
Example of a \$200k Homestead Property



Example of a \$200k Homestead Property

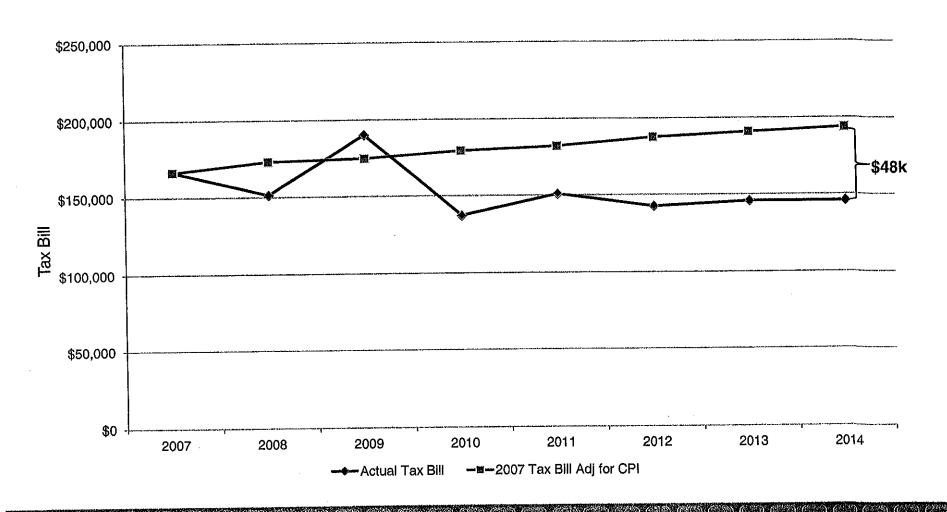


Example of a High Value Commercial Property





Example of a High Value Commercial Property



Millage Rate Changes

Calendar

50,000

- July 28th

City Council Adopts Preliminary Millage Rate

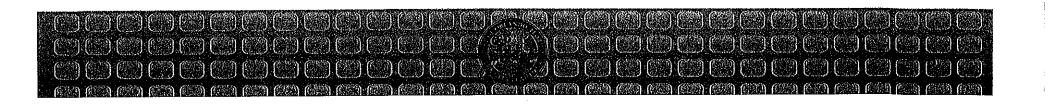
August

TRIM Notices Sent to Property Owners

September

City Council Public Hearing / Adopt Final Millage

 Millage rate can be reduced from preliminary, but cannot be increased without notification to all property owne



Millage Rate Changes

Voting Requirements

Simple Majority

Adjusted rolled back rate with growth for

change in per capita income

- 2/3 Majority

10% above the adjusted rolled back rate

with growth for change in per capita

income

- Unanimous

Up to the Constitutional maximum (10 mill)



Revenue Options / Home Rule Authority

April 28, 2014



Regulatory Fees

- Mome rule revenue sources that may be imposed pursuant to a local government's police powers in the exercise of a sovereign function
 - Fee should not exceed the regulated activity's cost
 - Generally required to be applied solely to the regulated activity's cost for which the fee is imposed
 - Examples
 - Building permits
 - Inspection fees



Special Assessments

- Compulsory levy made against certain specified properties to defray all or part of the cost of a specific capital improvement or service deemed to benefit primarily those specified properties
- Home rule revenue source used to construct and maintain capital facilities, and to fund certain services
- Requirements
 - Assessed property must derive a special benefit from the improvement or service
 - Assessment must be fairly and reasonably apportioned among the properties that receive that special benefit



Special Assessments

- Examples of improvements and services approved by courts:
 - Beach Renourishment
 - Downtown Redevelopment
 - Garbage Disposal
 - Sewer Improvements
 - Stormwater Management Services
 - -- Fire Protection
- Special assessments are generally collected on the annual ad valorem tax
 bill and is characterized as a non-ad valorem assessment



City Examples

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	Proprietary Fee	Regulatory Fee	Special Assessment
Stormwater	✓		
Wastewater Service	✓		
Solid Waste Collection	✓		
Parking	✓		
Building Permits		✓	
Impact Fees		✓	
EMS Transport	✓		
Decorative Streetlights			✓
Downtown Redevelopment			✓



Fee / Special Assessments Opportunities

- Generally speaking <u>proprietary fees</u> are accounted for in special funds
 - Are not generally available for general purpose uses
- The City cannot charge <u>regulatory fees</u> greater than the actual cost to provide the regulated activity
 - Not a general purpose revenue

Special Assessments

- Beach Renourishment
- Downtown Redevelopment → Already in use; not a general purpose revenue
- Garbage Disposal → Already a proprietary fee
- Sewer Improvements → Already a regulatory (impact) fee
- Stormwater Management Services → Already a proprietary fee
- Fire Protection



Fire Special Assessment - Criteria

- The property assessed must derive a special benefit from the improvement or service provided
 - Relief of threat or cost burden
 - Assured fire protection on call
 - Maintenance of minimum insurance rating
- The assessment must be fairly and reasonably apportioned among the properties receiving the special benefit
 - Relative value of improvements
 - Readiness to serve



Fire Special Assessment - Considerations

It . The same

- Florida Supreme Court has determined that EMS primarily benefit persons instead of real property
 - Costs of EMS should be excluded from the assessment calculation, including those costs that even appear to be EMS related (i.e. ALS certification pay)
- Certain parcels can be excluded from the assessment calculation
 - Government owned (296 parcels)
 - Parcels that don't benefit from fire protection services (i.e. submerged or undevelopable lands)
- Methodology can include "institutional" parcels which the City may exclude from the assessment (i.e. churches, non-profits)



Fire Special Assessment - Recovery Opportunity

Based on FY2012:

Total Fire Department Budget \$81,640,508

ALS Adjustment (Tunsport) __-\$41,702,403 51.1%

Eligible for Fire Assessment \$39,938,105 48.9%



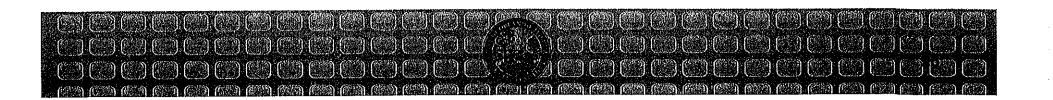
Fire Special Assessment - Note

- Counties have the ability to levy a special millage rate for fire protection services
 - Municipal Service Taxing Unit
 - Orange County charges an Unincorporated Fire Fee
 - 2.2437 mills
- Applying the County's MSTU rate to the City tax roll will generate approximately \$40M
 - Estimate of City costs attributable to fire protection is \$39.9M



Fire Special Assessment – Calculation Options

- Cost per call type methodology
- Readiness to serve / value of property methodology
 - Tier 1 Flat amount applied to every covered parcel
 - Tier 2 Rate applied to property value



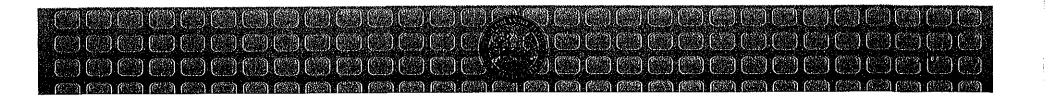
Revenue Options / Authorized by State Legislature

April 28, 2014



Communication Services Tax

- Applies to telecommunications, video, direct-to-home satellite, and related services
 - Voice, data, audio, video, or any other information or signals transmitted by any medium
- Municipalities that do not levy permit fees may charge a rate up to 5.22%
- Current City rate is 5.22%



Local Business Tax

 Fees charged and method by which a local government grants the privilege of engaging in or managing any business, profession, and occupation within its jurisdiction

Rates can be increased or decreased by up to 5% every other year with a City Council majority plus one vote

Rates last increased on October 1, 2006

5% Increase generates approximately \$350k

- State law authorizes eight different sales tax surcharges
 - One dedicated to school construction
- Enacted and imposed by the County; municipal governments and school districts may receive all or some of the proceeds depending on the terms of the surcharge being imposed
- Each 1% surcharge represents \$64.5M to the City
- Of the seven non-school surtax options, Orange County is permitted to authorize one to four different surcharges to a maximum of 3%



Option	✓= Available in Orange County (Condition Which Excludes Orange County)	
Charter County and Regional Transportation System Surtax	√	
Local Government Infrastructure Surtax	✓	
Small County Surcharge	(Population less than 50k)	
Indigent Care and Trauma Center Surtax	✓	
County Public Hospital Surtax	(Only Miami-Dade)	
Voter-Approved Indigent Care Surtax	(Population less than 800k)	
Emergency Fire Rescue Services and Facilities Surtax	✓	



- Charter County and Regional Transportation System Surtax
 - Only 3 of 31 eligible counties levy this surcharge
 - Available to home rule charter counties as well as counties that is within or under a local agreement with a regional transportation or transit authority
 Central Florida Regional Transportation Authority
 - Levy is subject to approval of a majority vote of the county's electorate or by charter amendment approved by a majority of the county's electorate
 - Tax proceeds can be used for the development, construction, operation, and maintenance of fixed guideway rapid transit systems, bus systems, on-demand transportation services, and roads and bridges



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Local Government Infrastructure Surtax

- 17 of 67 eligible counties levy this surcharge
- May be levied at a rate of 0.5 or 1 percent pursuant to an ordinance enacted by a majority vote of the county's governing body and approved by voters in a countywide referendum
 - Municipalities representing a majority of the county's population may initiate the surtax through the adoption of uniform resolutions calling for a referendum on the issue
- Proceeds may be used to finance, plan and construct infrastructure, and/or acquire land for public recreation, conservation, or protection of natural resources



in Million in

- Indigent Care and Trauma Center Surtax
 - Currently only Hillsborough County levies this surtax
 - Non-consolidated counties with a population greater than 800k may impose a surtax not to exceed .5% for the purpose of funding health care services for qualified residents
 - Extraordinary vote of the governing body or voter approval in a countywide referendum
 - Ordinance adopting this surtax must define health services to qualified residents
 - Indigent
 - Medically poor
 - Participating in innovative, cost-effect program



- Emergency Fire Rescue Services and Facilities Surtax
 - Currently no eligible counties are levying this surcharge
 - Counties may levy a rate of up to 1% pursuant to an ordinance enacted by a majority vote of the county's governing body and approved by voters in a countywide referendum
 - A county that has imposed two separate discretionary surtaxes without expiration cannot levy this surtax
 - Proceeds must be expended for specified emergency fire rescue services and facilities



Municipal Parking Facility Space Surcharge

Applicability

- Any municipality with a population greater than 200k, with more than 20% real property exempt from ad valorem taxation, and located within a county with a population greater than 500k
 - Hialeah, Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, St Petersburg, Tampa

Authorization

- Impose and collect parking a facility space surcharge, based on a percentage of the amounts charged for the sale, lease, or rental at municipal parking facilities that are open to the public



Municipal Parking Facility Space Surcharge

Use of funds

- No less than 60% and no more than 80% must be used to reduce ad valorem tax millage, or to reduce or eliminate non-ad valorem assessments
- No less than 20% and no more than 40% must be used to improve transportation related items, including
 - Streets and roadways
 - Sidewalks
 - Landscape and streetscape beautification in downtown or urban core areas
 - □ Transit



Cost Recovery Opportunities

April 28, 2014

GOAA Reimbursement

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- The City has agreements with GOAA to provide police and fire services
 - Orlando International Airport 74 OPD positions
 - Executive Airport 1 24/7 OFD position to staff the crash truck
- Per the agreements the City could recover direct cost plus allowable indirect costs
 - City has not billed for allowable indirect costs
 - Since FY2007 the City has had prepared a <u>Full Cost Allocation Plan</u> and <u>OMB Circular A-87 Cost Allocation Plan</u>, the precursor for billing for indirect costs
- Estimated recovery opportunity roughly \$2.5 million annually



School Resource Officers

- 34 Sergeant / Police Officer positions assigned to the program
- Reimbursement contract with Orange County Public Schools
 - Staffing (25.75 positions)
 - Two Officers at each high school
 - One Officer at each middle school
 - .25 Officer at each elementary school
 - Financial reimbursement
 - \$27,500 reimbursed for a full-time officer at a middle and high schools for the 10-month school year.
 - \$6,875 reimbursed for a part-time officer at elementary schools for the 10-month school year.



School Resource Officers

FY2014/15 Projection

Program Cost to City

\$4.4 million

OCPS Reimbursement

\$0.7 million

Difference

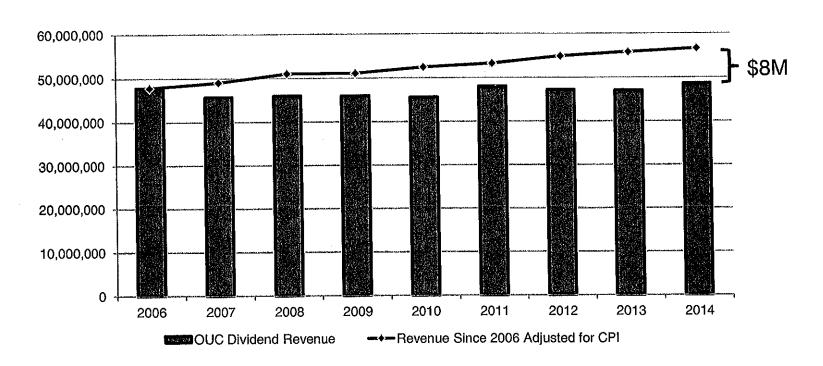
\$3.7 million



OUC Dividend Revenue

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 Since the revised dividend agreement with OUC revenue has not kept pace with CPI





Budget Development Calendar

April 28, 2014

Budget Development Calendar

Key Dates

Today
 Workshop – Revenue and Cost Recovery Options

May 30th "Best Estimate of Taxable Value" Letters Sent

June 19th Delivery of Preliminary Tax Roll Information (DR420)

July 28th Adoption of Preliminary Millage Rate for FY2015

August 14th TRIM Notices Mailed by Property Appraiser

September 3rd First Possible Date for Budget Hearing

October 1st
Start of the Fiscal Year





City of Orlando

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