

City Administrator Report to Mayor & City Council

July 31, 2015, Edition No. 184

WEEKLY UPDATE:

1. Mississippi Drive Kick-Off: Please see the attached for meeting times and location for the Kick-off meeting. I hope you will be able to attend one of the stakeholder sessions as well on Monday or Tuesday (8/31 or 9/1) per Emily's earlier email. Please RSVP with Emily if you are able to attend.
2. TIF: Update per the developer looking at a potential senior housing site - Muscatine is a very interesting community and I look forward to making an effort to develop housing there. You were also very helpful in getting familiarized with the community and local development opportunities. I am in the process of evaluating the sites we discussed to determine what options can be the most competitive in the housing tax credit program. I will follow up once we determine what options stand out.
3. Iowa League: Please see the attached handouts from this week's Legislative Policy Committee. This was the initial meeting with more to come in preparation for the next legislative session.
4. CITCA: Attached is the agenda and attendees list from the July CITCA visit to Muscatine in cooperation with QC First.
5. Solid Waste: Staff will be delivering containers to the Phase 1 area during the weeks of September 14-18 and 21-25. We have a deadline for different size bin requests for Friday, September 4th. A press release and map were prepared in cooperation with communications. The website has been updated with the latest information. Here is the link: <http://www.muscatineiowa.gov/770/Refuse-Collection-Pilot-Program>.
6. Recycling: It is hard to believe that it has been nearly five years that the city has had a curbside recycling program in Muscatine. The contract with Republic Services (Former Allied Waste) will expire on March 31, 2016. We have five(5) - one year renewals for the current contract. Our current rate is \$3.43 per household. The City of Fruitland's contract for refuse collection services will expire on June 30, 2016. Staff will begin discussions with both groups to maintain services from Republic for curbside recycling and for us to continue services for the City of Fruitland in preparation for the budget process in November.
7. Fire Department: As we do not have an in-depth meeting in August, I thought I would send out this memo from Chief Ewers early. The Chief has been reviewing ambulance billing services and patient care reporting systems/software. Attached is the Chief's memo and recommendations in preparation for the next council meeting.



Mississippi Drive Corridor Project Kick-Off Event

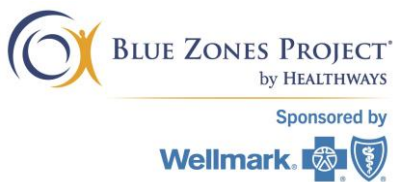
SEPTEMBER 1, 2015

6 to 8 p.m. at the Riverview Center

Pre-event social gathering from 5:30 to 6 p.m.

Join the City of Muscatine as we bring voices of the community together to create a shared vision for the future of the Mississippi Drive Corridor. We want to engage you in this process as we seek to improve quality of life in Muscatine.

Dan Burden, national walkability expert, will provide guidance and energy for the project as we work together with a common goal. Representatives from Bolton & Menk, Inc., our engineering firm, will be introduced and will share their past successes with similar projects.



**Come share your ideas
on how to transform
the Mississippi Drive
Corridor!**

**Light refreshments will
be provided.**

**Dan Burden and the
Blue Zones Project
team will guide us
through a process of
identifying our needs
and finding solutions.**

**This project will serve
as a catalyst for
economic development,
community health,
well-being and
livability.**

CITY OF MUSCATINE

215 Sycamore Street
Muscatine, IA 52761


www.muscatineiowa.gov

**Legislative Policy Committee
July 30, 2015
10 a.m. – 2 p.m.
500 SW 7th Street
Suite 101
Des Moines, IA 50309**

2015 AGENDA

10:00 a.m. – 10:10 a.m.	Welcome and Introduction
10:10 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.	League Legislative Update
10:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	Potential 2016 Legislative Issues
11:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	Grab Lunch and Open Discussion
12:00 p.m. – 12:20 p.m.	Wastewater Discussion and Update
12:20 p.m. – 12:50 p.m.	Tax Increment Finance (TIF)
12:50 – 1:15 p.m.	Economic Development
1:15 – 1:50 p.m.	Develop Priority Options for Consideration at Next Meeting
1:50 – 2:00 p.m.	Closing


7/29/2015




Legislative Policy Committee

July 30th, 2015

Iowa League of Cities
500 SW 7th St., Suite 101
Des Moines, IA 50309



WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS



Legislative Policy Committee

• Matt Walsh , Mayor, Council Bluffs	• Andy Lent , City Administrator, Carlisle
• Chad Bird , City Manager, Decorah	• Jeff Lester , City Attorney, Des Moines
• Aaron Burnett , City Administrator, Humboldt	• John Lundell , Mayor, Coralville
• Ann Campbell , Mayor, Ames	• Linda Meier , Council Member, Sumner
• Gordon Canfield , Mayor, Grinnell	• James Mueller , Mayor, Pella
• Coleen Chipman , Council Member, North Liberty	• Tim Pitt , Council Member, Knoxville
• Tom Cope , Council Member, Johnston	• Michael Schrock , City Manager, Oskaaloosa
• Kim Downs , City Administrator, Hiawatha	• Adam Schweers , Mayor, Carroll
• Jim Erb , Mayor, Charles City	• Dusky Terry , Mayor, Earlham
• Teri Goodman , Assistant City Manager, Dubuque	• Pam Thiele , Mayor, Dysart
• Kris Gulick , Council Member, Cedar Rapids	• Manny Toribio , City Administrator, Prairie City
• Eric Hanson , City Manager, Indianola	• Hans Trousil , Mayor, West Burlington
• Donny Hobbs , Mayor, Lohrville	• Michael Hansen , Mayor, Newton
• David Jones , City Manager, Ankeny	
• Carrie Kirchhoff , City Clerk, Lewis and Grant	



7/29/2015

League Legislative Team: Who

Alan Kemp, Executive Director

Dustin Miller, General Counsel

Erin Mullenix, Research & Fiscal Analyst

Robert Palmer, Government Affairs & Legislative Counsel



Meeting Agenda

10:00 a.m. – 10:10 a.m. Welcome and Introduction
10:10 a.m. – 10:30 a.m. League Legislative Update
10:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m. Potential 2016 Legislative Issues
11:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. Lunch and Open Discussion
12:00 p.m. – 12:20 p.m. Wastewater Discussion and Update
12:20 p.m. – 12:50 p.m. Tax Increment Finance
12:50 – 1:15 p.m. Economic Development
1:15 – 1:50 p.m. Develop Priority Options
1:50 – 2:00 p.m. Closing



Robert Palmer – Government Affairs & Legislative Counsel
Dustin Miller – General Counsel

LEGISLATIVE OVERVIEW / UPDATE



Review of League 2015 Priorities

Local Budget Issues and Decision-Making

Our citizens need and expect cities to provide safe communities and quality infrastructure, in addition to other valued services. City budgets are put under pressure to maintain or increase services and to comply with increasing regulations and mandates with fewer resources. These pressures placed on city budgets can make difficult decisions that result in lessening the amount of services provided or increasing costs to residents. Cities cannot have an impact on those cost-drivers outside of their control and need additional resources and the ability to make decisions at the local level.

7

Review of League 2015 Priorities

Local Budget Issues and Decision Making

- **City Finances and Property Tax Backfill:** Diversify funding options for cities and continue to ensure the commercial and industrial property tax backfill.
 - No movement on Backfill
 - Primary Use
- **Transportation Funding:** Increase funding and resources for road and bridge infrastructure.
 - 10¢ Increase
- **Pensions:** Pursue systemic changes to the Municipal Fire and Police Retirement System of Iowa (MFPRS) and also ensure fairness for Iowa Public Employees Retirement System (IPERS) through long term sustainability while controlling costs to cities.
- **Environmental Regulation:** Provide funding for and supportive policies related to water and wastewater infrastructure development to meet demands of increased environmental regulation. Assess the need for additional resources or policies to address the impacts caused by weather and other natural events.
- **Public Safety:** Ensure cities have the tools to adequately provide and fund public safety services for our citizens.

8

Review of League 2015 Priorities

Economic Development and Community Vitality

Cities are drivers and partners for economic development projects and provide services that make attractive communities. They need a supportive environment to continue to attract economic development and to provide the types of opportunities that make appealing places to live.

9

Review of League 2015 Priorities Economic Development and Community Vitality

- **Local Economic Development Programs and Policies:** Increase funding levels for economic development programs and preserve economic development policies, including tax increment financing, as flexible tools for economic growth.
 - **Broadband**
- **Community Growth:** Expand resources and provide supportive policies for community development to provide for locally-supported initiatives.
 - **Abandoned Nuisance Properties 657A.10A**
- **Workforce Development:** Provide programs and policies that further develop the skills and knowledge of our workforce to attract economic development.

10



League 2015 Priorities: Wins

Transportation Funding

- League Priority for Many Years
- 10¢ Increase
- Political "Imaging" of New Money Use

Recreational Liability

- Removes list and uses "Recreational Activities" language instead
- Not a "fix-all" - liability still exists as it did before

Primary Use

- Unexpected Win
- Removed "Primary Use" distinction from SF295 multi-residential rules

11



League 2015 Priorities: Wins

Abandoned Nuisance Properties

- *Code of Iowa* chapter 657A.10A
- Extended to Purely Commercial
- IEDA Loan Program



Broadband

- Local Governments ended up being the only incentive
- 10 year tax exemption on new infrastructure in underserved areas

Backfill

- There was no action taken on the property tax backfill standing appropriation this session

12



7/29/2015

2015 - "Other" - Legislation

Access to Closed Sessions

- Allows Ombudsman to access minutes and recordings of closed session

Cell Tower Siting

- Uniform wireless siting
- New Towers and Substantial Modification
- 5 year sunset

Contact information for elected Officials

- Requires contact information to be on website if City has one

Residential Swimming Pools Used for Commercial Purposes

- Requires city to allow usage of residential pool for commercial purposes for 207 hours per month

Public Hearing on Franchise Fees

- Must hold a public hearing to raise franchise fee after preparation of a revenue purpose statement

13



POTENTIAL 2016 SESSION ISSUES



2016 Session Outlook

- Water Quality
- Education Funding
- Election Year



Potential 2016 Legislative Issues

Fireworks

- Bill would legalize the sale and use of fireworks in Iowa
- League was "Neutral" – advocated for local control over time/place/usage
- In the end, we supported an "op-in" amendment rather than "opt-out"

UBER

- Potential legislation would seek to standardize regulation across the state
 - Insurance Requirements
 - Driver Requirements (certification/background checks)

Indemnification of Police Officers

- League advocated for language to be narrowly tailored to situations where a court finds the charges are:
 - without probable cause,
 - filed for malicious purposes, OR
 - unwarranted in consideration of all of the circumstances and matters of law attending the alleged offense

16

Potential 2016 Legislative Issues

Right-to-Summon

- Uniform Application section would restrict cities from adopting any ordinance related to summoning law enforcement or other emergency assistance

Residential Occupancy

- We know this is coming, two options presented last year:
 - **Prohibition:** Prohibit cities entirely from regulating the occupancy of rental property based upon the existence of familial or non-familial relationships between the occupants of the property
 - **Waiver:** Requires a waiver process for properties that could support additional occupants

17

Potential 2016 Legislative Issues

Prisoner Maintenance

- Relates to expenses for the safekeeping and maintenance of prisoners by counties and cities post arrest but before booking.
- The bill seeks to clarify the process a hospital must go through when billing for the medical aid furnished to a prisoner by a hospital or other medical facility when billing a county.
- Amendments:
 - Requires a hospital to utilize Medicaid, private insurance and all "reasonable means of collection" prior to seeking payment
 - Those injuries "resulting from the arrest"

LOST

- Removed the contiguous city requirement
- Required 50% for property tax relief for newly implemented or modified

411

- 3.79% in the Senate

18

7/29/2015

POTENTIAL LEAGUE PROACTIVE LEGISLATION



Potential League Proactive Legislation

Pella Case

- Tragic set of facts
- Impact to operations and insurance

Backfill

- There was no action taken on the property tax backfill standing appropriation this session
- The backfill for commercial property tax reform will continue each year unless the legislature takes action to remove the standing appropriation
- 2015 was a tight budget year and 2016 is expected to be a tight budget year as well

20



Potential League Proactive Legislation

Accessible Parking Clarification

- This bill seeks to clarify Code of Iowa Sections 321L.4 and 321.236 – the sections of Code dealing with handicap accessible parking penalties and fines.
- We have received calls from city attorneys stating it is not always clear whether cities can assess a civil or criminal violation because the two Code sections do reflect upon the other.

Nuisance Property Tax Abatement

- Tax abatement on increase in value of nuisance property when improved

21



Potential League Proactive Legislation

Natural Resources and Outdoor Recreation Trust Fund (IWILL)

- Money in the trust fund could be spent on initiatives that would improve water quality and wildlife habitat, prevent soil erosion, and many others. Parks and trails that add to the quality of life in Iowa and contribute to the economy would also see dollars from the fund.
- 3/8¢
- Last year we attended meetings & included information in Leg Link

Civil Service Residency Requirement

- Current law requires that an employee hired from out-of-state take reasonable steps to become a resident of the state within two years
- Would allow a city to establish a policy to provide individual exemptions from these provisions due to individual hardship and upon a determination by the civil service commission that granting an individual exemption is not contrary to the public interest.

22



LUNCH / OPEN DISCUSSION



WASTEWATER & WATER QUALITY



Wastewater / Stormwater

- **Informational Bill and Mediation Requirement**
- **Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy**
 - Nutrient Trading / Offset System in Iowa
 - Legislation
 - Conservation Innovation Grant
 - Pilot Cities
 - Related Cases Impact
 - Integrated Planning
- **WOTUS / Clean Water Rule**
- **Member City Work**



TAX INCREMENT FINANCE (TIF)



TIF Legislative Climate

- Potential TIF legislation occurs yearly
- Focus of Legislators is on four main issues:
 - Pre-1995 Economic Development and Slum & Blight
 - Public Buildings
 - Annual Appropriation Debt
 - Cap on Years



7/29/2015

2015 TIF Legislation

HSB225/HF628

- **Sunsets**
 - Ratchet up the base of perpetual TIF's by 7.5% until no new increment
 - Changes to definition of "blighted area" under *Code* Section 403.17
 - Sunset for pre-1995 eco. Dev. TIFs for 2035
 - Sunset of 2040 for any current slum and blight TIF districts
- **Public Buildings**
 - Prohibit use on Public Buildings
- **Annual Appropriation Debt**
 - Not Included
- **Cap on Years**
 - 20 year limitation on all future ED TIF districts
 - 25 year limitation on all future S&B TIF districts



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



Economic Development

Nuisance Properties

- 657A
- Nuisance Property Tax Abatement – Ch. 427

Iowa Next

- Consolidates the Community Attraction & Tourism Program (CAT), River Enhancement Community Attraction & Tourism Program (RE-CAT), the Iowa Great Places Program, Iowa Cultural Trust and the State Parks Infrastructure Fund.

10% Reserve

- Increase the reserve for properties lost to fire, etc. - to reflect reality of costs

Mutual Insurance


- *Code of Iowa* Chapter 518 does not currently have a reserve

\$20k Cap on Tax Abatement

- *Code of Iowa* Ch. 404.3




DEVELOP PRIORITY
OPTIONS




Review of League 2015 Priorities

Local Budget Issues and Decision-Making Our citizens need and expect cities to provide safe communities and quality infrastructure, in addition to other valued services. City budgets are put under pressure to maintain or increase services and to comply with increasing regulations and mandates with fewer resources. These pressures placed on city budgets can make difficult decisions that result in lessening the amount of services provided or increasing costs to residents. Cities cannot have an impact on those cost-drivers outside of their control and need additional resources and the ability to make decisions at the local level.



Review of League 2015 Priorities
Local Budget Issues and Decision Making

- **City Finances and Property Tax Backfill:** Diversify funding options for cities and continue to ensure the commercial and industrial property tax backfill.
- **Transportation Funding:** Increase funding and resources for road and bridge infrastructure.
- **Pensions:** Pursue systemic changes to the Municipal Fire and Police Retirement System of Iowa (MFPRS) and also ensure fairness for Iowa Public Employees Retirement System (IPERS) through long term sustainability while controlling costs to cities.
- **Environmental Regulation:** Provide funding for and supportive policies related to water and wastewater infrastructure development to meet demands of increased environmental regulation. Assess the need for additional resources or policies to address the impacts caused by weather and other natural events.
- **Public Safety:** Ensure cities have the tools to adequately provide and fund public safety services for our citizens.



Review of League 2015 Priorities

Economic Development and Community Vitality

Cities are drivers and partners for economic development projects and provide services that make attractive communities. They need a supportive environment to continue to attract economic development and to provide the types of opportunities that make appealing places to live.

34



Review of League 2015 Priorities

Economic Development and Community Vitality

- **Local Economic Development Programs and Policies:** Increase funding levels for economic development programs and preserve economic development policies, including tax increment financing, as flexible tools for economic growth.
- **Community Growth:** Expand resources and provide supportive policies for community development to provide for locally-supported initiatives.
- **Workforce Development:** Provide programs and policies that further develop the skills and knowledge of our workforce to attract economic development.

35

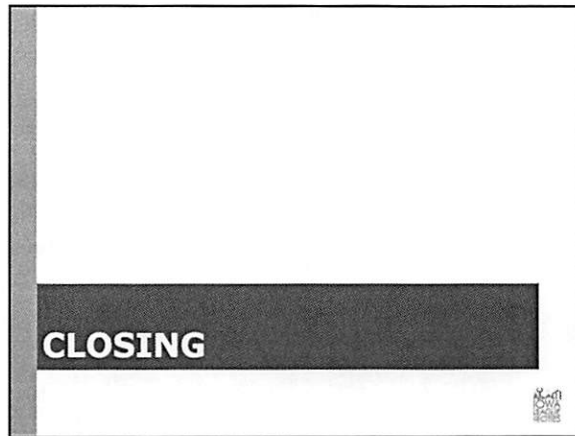


Possible Future Priorities

36



7/29/2015



Iowa League of Cities

- Past Legislative Priorities -

2015 Legislative Priorities

Local Budget Issues and Decision-Making

Our citizens need and expect cities to provide safe communities and quality infrastructure, in addition to other valued services. City budgets are put under pressure to maintain or increase services and to comply with increasing regulations and mandates with fewer resources. These pressures placed on city budgets can make difficult decisions that result in lessening the amount of services provided or increasing costs to residents. Cities cannot have an impact on those cost-drivers outside of their control and need additional resources and the ability to make decisions at the local level.

- City Finances and Property Tax Backfill: Diversify funding options for cities and continue to ensure the commercial and industrial property tax backfill.
- Transportation Funding: Increase funding and resources for road and bridge infrastructure.
- Pensions: Pursue systemic changes to the Municipal Fire and Police Retirement System of Iowa (MFPRSI) and also ensure fairness for Iowa Public Employees Retirement System (IPERS) through long term sustainability while controlling costs to cities.
- Environmental Regulation: Provide funding for and supportive policies related to water and wastewater infrastructure development to meet demands of increased environmental regulation. Assess the need for additional resources or policies to address the impacts caused by weather and other natural events.
- Public Safety: Ensure cities have the tools to adequately provide and fund public safety services for our citizens.

Economic Development and Community Vitality

Cities are drivers and partners for economic development projects and provide services that make attractive communities. They need a supportive environment to continue to attract economic development and to provide the types of opportunities that make appealing places to live.

- Local Economic Development Programs and Policies: Increase funding levels for economic development programs and preserve economic development policies, including tax increment financing, as flexible tools for economic growth.
- Community Growth: Expand resources and provide supportive policies for community development to provide for locally-supported initiatives.
- Workforce Development: Provide programs and policies that further develop the skills and knowledge of our workforce to attract economic development.

2014 Legislative Priorities

- ☐ Increase existing funding and develop new funding resources for city infrastructure needs, which include maintaining Iowa's roads and bridges and water and wastewater compliance.
- ☐ Ensure long-term sustainability and fairness of the Municipal Fire and Police Retirement System of Iowa (MFPRSI). Enact changes to MFPRSI that result in a more balanced system and control costs to cities.
- ☐ Support essential and diversified funding options, including property tax backfill for local revenue losses and diversified revenue options; support progressive economic development policies and maintain funding for key economic development programs.
- ☐ Ensure legislation enhances a city's ability to make decisions at the local level to operate efficiently and to deliver city services more effectively.

2013 Legislative Priorities

Responsible Property Tax Reform

- Enact reform that addresses commercial property tax relief without negatively impacting local governments' ability to provide necessary infrastructure and services or creating a tax shift.

Increase Road and Bridge Funding

- Raise infrastructure revenues through user fees such as a gas tax increase and other mechanisms to maintain critical funding for Iowa's roads and bridges.

Fair and Sustainable Public Pension Systems

- Address the exponentially increasing costs and inequities under the Municipal Fire and Police Retirement System of Iowa (MFPRSI).
- Ensure fairness and hold down costs to local governments participating in the Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System (IPERS).

Local Decision Making

- Allow for more efficient use of city resources and enhance transparency by shifting requirements for newspaper publication to online publication.
- Remove unnecessary requirements for certain boards and commissions.
- Alleviate public safety costs by reducing costs for training officers and increasing fairness in funding sources.

Home Town Economic Development

- Strengthen and maintain the ability of cities to promote economic development through programs like Vision Iowa, including the CAT and RECAT programs, Main Street Iowa, the Enterprise Zone and Historic Tax Credits programs, Brownfield and Grayfield tax credits, Targeted Jobs tax credits and Tax Increment Finance.

2012 Legislative Priorities

Responsible Property Tax Reform

- Reform Iowa's property tax system by implementing equitable reforms that work for all property tax payers and local governments.

Reform and Maintain Strong Pension Systems

- Address needed systemic changes to the Municipal Fire and Police Retirement System of Iowa (MFPRSI), aimed at creating a fair, sustainable system while controlling costs to cities. Ensure the sustainability and fairness of the IPERS system.

Remove Unfunded Mandates

- Eliminate unfunded state mandates and increase home rule.

Increase Transportation Infrastructure Funding

- Increase the TIME-21 fund for city transportation infrastructure through additional funding methods.

Protect Economic Development Tools

- Maintain funding for economic development programs and support policies aimed at improving city economic development.

2011 Legislative Priorities

Providing Essential City Services

Cities provide services and infrastructure fundamental to the lives of Iowa's citizens and businesses. These constituents need and expect cities to maintain safe roads and bridges, and to provide clean drinking water, and reliable wastewater and stormwater services. Public safety such as police, fire and emergency response are some of the most crucial services cities provide. In this time of tight budgets, cities want to ensure these essential services are maintained by addressing key issues.

- **Essential City Infrastructure and Planning:** Increase funding for city road and water infrastructure and incent smart planning and watershed planning.
- **Public Safety:** Ensure cities can adequately provide and fund public safety services for our citizens.
- **Pensions:** Address needed systemic changes to the Municipal Police and Fire Retirement System of Iowa (MFPRSI), aimed at creating a fair, balanced system and controlling costs to cities.

Enhancing Essential City Services

Cities want to enhance the ability to cost-effectively provide essential city services such as key infrastructure and public safety. This session, cities are seeking solutions like increasing efficiencies, supporting economic development initiatives, and diversifying revenue options.

- **Local Government Efficiency:** Enhance cities' ability to operate efficiently and to deliver city services more effectively.
- **Flexible Revenue Options for Cities:** Ensure a reliable property tax system while diversifying funding options to allow flexibility at the local level.
- **Local Economic Development:** Maintain and support funding for economic development programs, and support policies aimed at improving city economic development.

2010 Legislative Priorities

City Revenue Options and Property Taxes: Diversify funding options for cities by authorizing alternative revenue options and lessen city dependence on property taxes.

Economic Development Initiatives: Maintain and support funding for economic development programs and encourage policies aimed at improving city economic development.

City Infrastructure: Increase funding for the TIME-21 fund to maintain Iowa's roads and bridges, and to address city drinking water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure funding needs.

Pensions: Iowa's cities want to ensure the integrity and long-term sustainability of the state's public employee retirement systems.

Continued Disaster Rebuilding and Recovery: Support disaster recovery policies that help cities rebuild and mitigate future disasters.

2009 Legislative Priorities

Disaster Recovery Legislation: Advocate progressive flood and storm recovery policies and programs that help cities rebuild for the future.

TIME-21 Funding: Increase funding for the TIME-21 fund to reach or exceed the \$200 million minimum needed annually, to maintain Iowa's roads and bridges.

City Revenue Options and Property Taxes: Diversify funding for cities by authorizing additional alternative revenue options and lessen city dependence on property taxes.

Economic Development Initiatives: Maintain or increase funding for economic development programs and encourage policies aimed at enhancing city economic development.

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure: Address city drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs.

2008 Legislative Priorities

City Revenue Alternatives

Allow cities the authority to implement alternative revenue choices that fit the specific needs of the city. These revenue alternatives include, but are not limited to, increasing the hotel/motel tax up to 9%, imposing and collecting gas and electric franchise fees, and implementing a sales tax rebate for specifically defined economic development.

Infrastructure Funding

Support funding for transportation and water/wastewater infrastructure needs. The League supports the revenue approach as recommended by TIME-21 Interim Committee including increasing pick-up truck registration fees, statewide sales tax, and/or gas tax increase. The League also seeks to address water and wastewater infrastructure needs through additional state funding.

Economic Development Initiatives

Preserve or expand economic development initiatives available to cities at the state level through programs such as Vision Iowa, Great Places, and Community Attractions funding and to prevent any changes to tax increment financing that would impair its use as an economic development tool.

Control Pension Costs

Control public pension costs – limit any increased requirements imposed upon local governments relating to public pension costs, including state support of Municipal Fire and Police Retirement System (MFPRSI).

2007 Legislative Priorities

Property Tax Reform

Support a property tax reform initiative that includes elimination of inequities caused by the rollback formula.

Local Government Finance

Enable and enhance revenue alternatives, and reduce costly mandates, to allow cities to efficiently manage vital services including public safety, transportation, utilities and other quality of life amenities.

Economic Development and Growth

Protect and enhance economic development tools enabling cities in Iowa to promote economic improvement throughout the state.

Controlling Pension Costs

Support initiatives to control all public pension costs and, in addition, increase state funding of the Municipal Fire and Police Retirement System of Iowa (MFPRSI).

House File 628 - Introduced

HOUSE FILE 628

BY COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

(SUCCESSOR TO HSB 225)

A BILL FOR

1 An Act relating to Iowa's urban renewal law by modifying
2 requirements for the annual report prepared by the
3 legislative services agency, establishing restrictions on
4 the use of divided revenues, modifying the methodology for
5 calculating the amount of divided revenues, and including
6 effective date provisions.

7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA:

1 Section 1. Section 331.403, subsection 3, paragraph d, Code
2 2015, is amended to read as follows:

3 d. The legislative services agency, in consultation with
4 the department of management, shall annually prepare a report
5 for submission to the governor and the general assembly that
6 summarizes and analyzes the information contained in the
7 reports submitted under this subsection, section 357H.9,
8 subsection 2, and section 384.22, subsection 2. The report
9 shall contain a list of each county, city, or rural improvement
10 zone that filed an annual report for the most recently ended
11 fiscal year and each such entity's amount reported under
12 paragraph "b", subparagraph (8), for counties and rural
13 improvement zones, or section 384.22, subsection 2, paragraph
14 "b", subparagraph (8), for cities. The report prepared by the
15 legislative services agency shall be submitted not later than
16 February 15 following the most recently ended fiscal year for
17 which the reports were filed.

18 Sec. 2. Section 403.5, subsection 2, paragraph b,
19 subparagraph (1), Code 2015, is amended to read as follows:

20 (1) Prior to its approval of an urban renewal plan which
21 provides for a division of revenue pursuant to section 403.19,
22 the municipality shall mail the proposed plan by regular mail
23 to the affected taxing entities. The municipality shall
24 include with the proposed plan notification of a consultation
25 to be held between the municipality and affected taxing
26 entities prior to the public hearing on the urban renewal plan.
27 If the proposed urban renewal plan or proposed urban renewal
28 project within the urban renewal area, which plan or project is
29 approved prior to the effective date of this Act, includes the
30 use of ~~taxes~~ revenue resulting from a division of ~~revenue~~ taxes
31 under section 403.19, subsection 2, for a public building,
32 including but not limited to a police station, fire station,
33 administration building, swimming pool, hospital, library,
34 recreational building, city hall, or other public building
35 that is exempt from taxation, including the grounds of, and

1 the erection, equipment, remodeling, maintenance, repair, or
 2 reconstruction of, and additions or extensions to, such a
 3 building, the municipality shall include with the proposed
 4 plan notification an analysis of alternative development
 5 options and funding for the urban renewal area or urban renewal
 6 project and the reasons such options would be less feasible
 7 than the proposed urban renewal plan or proposed urban renewal
 8 project. A copy of the analysis required in this subparagraph
 9 shall be included with the urban renewal report required under
 10 section 331.403 or 384.22, as applicable, and filed by December
 11 1 following adoption of the urban renewal plan or project.

12 Urban renewal plans and urban renewal projects approved on or
 13 after the effective date of this Act shall not include the use
 14 of revenue resulting from a division of taxes under section
 15 403.19, subsection 2, for a public building, including but
 16 not limited to a police station, fire station, administration
 17 building, swimming pool, hospital, library, recreational
 18 building, city hall, or other public building that is exempt
 19 from taxation, including the grounds of, and the erection,
 20 equipment, remodeling, maintenance, repair, or reconstruction
 21 of, and additions or extensions to, such a building.

22 Sec. 3. Section 403.12, subsection 1, paragraph f, Code
 23 2015, is amended to read as follows:

24 f. Cause Subject to the limitation in section 403.5,
 25 subsection 2, paragraph "b", subparagraph (1), cause public
 26 buildings and public facilities, including parks, playgrounds,
 27 and recreational, community, educational, water, sewer or
 28 drainage facilities, or any other works which it is otherwise
 29 empowered to undertake to be furnished;

30 Sec. 4. NEW SECTION. 403.18A Urban renewal area and
 31 division of revenue limitations.

32 1. Each municipality having an urban renewal area in
 33 existence on the effective date of this Act that is subject to
 34 a division of revenue under section 403.19 that is not limited
 35 in duration under either section 403.17, subsection 10, or

1 section 403.22, subsection 5, shall be subject to the assessed
2 value adjustment in subsection 2.

3 2. a. For each such urban renewal area described in
4 subsection 1, the urban renewal area, including all applicable
5 urban renewal plans, projects, and ordinances providing
6 for a division of revenue, shall continue in effect under
7 this chapter, until such time that the urban renewal area
8 is dissolved by the municipality or until the urban renewal
9 area terminates under the conditions of this section. The
10 municipality may continue to incur or issue additional costs
11 or indebtedness for such urban renewal area, including loans,
12 advances, and bonds, that qualify for payment from the special
13 fund created in section 403.19 on or after the effective date
14 of this Act and until dissolution or termination of the urban
15 renewal area.

16 b. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the
17 contrary, for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2016,
18 when calculating a division of revenue for an urban renewal
19 area described in subsection 1 for which the difference between
20 the year of the assessment roll referred to in section 403.19,
21 subsection 1, and the year of the assessment roll used to
22 calculate the total amount of property taxes in the urban
23 renewal area for the fiscal year in which the taxes are due
24 and payable, exceeds twenty years, the assessed value of the
25 taxable property in the urban renewal area used to calculate
26 the amount of taxes under section 403.19, subsection 1, shall
27 be increased by an amount equal to seven and one-half percent
28 of the assessed value of the taxable property used to calculate
29 the total amount of property taxes in the urban renewal area
30 for the fiscal year in which taxes are due and payable.
31 Following the initial adjustment under this paragraph, the
32 assessed value of the taxable property used to calculate the
33 amount of taxes under section 403.19, subsection 1, shall
34 be further increased for each subsequent fiscal year by an
35 amount equal to seven and one-half percent of the assessed

1 value of the taxable property in the urban renewal area used
2 to calculate the total amount of property taxes in the urban
3 renewal area for the fiscal year in which taxes are due and
4 payable, until such time as operation of this paragraph "b"
5 would cause the assessed value of the taxable property used to
6 calculate the amount of taxes under section 403.19, subsection
7 1, to exceed the assessed value of the taxable property in
8 the urban renewal area used to calculate the total amount of
9 property taxes in the urban renewal area for the fiscal year in
10 which the taxes are due and payable, or the twentieth fiscal
11 year following the fiscal year for which the first adjustment
12 is made under this section, whichever is earlier, at which time
13 the urban renewal area, including all applicable urban renewal
14 plans, projects, and ordinances providing for a division of
15 revenue, shall terminate and be of no further force and effect.

16 3. The department of management shall adopt rules pursuant
17 to chapter 17A necessary to implement and administer this
18 section.

19 Sec. 5. Section 403.19, Code 2015, is amended by adding the
20 following new subsection:

21 NEW SUBSECTION. 3A. Except as provided in section 403.22,
22 an ordinance providing for a division of revenue under this
23 section that is adopted on or after the effective date of
24 this Act, including an ordinance providing for a division
25 of revenue for an economic development area under section
26 403.17, subsection 10, shall be limited to twenty years from
27 the calendar year following the calendar year in which the
28 municipality first certifies to the county auditor the amount
29 of any loans, advances, indebtedness, or bonds that qualify for
30 payment from the division of revenue provided in this section.
31 The urban renewal area, including all applicable urban renewal
32 plans, projects, and ordinances, shall terminate and be of
33 no further force and effect following the twenty-year period
34 provided in this subsection.

35 Sec. 6. EFFECTIVE UPON ENACTMENT. This Act, being deemed of

1 immediate importance, takes effect upon enactment.

2 EXPLANATION

3 The inclusion of this explanation does not constitute agreement with
4 the explanation's substance by the members of the general assembly.

5 This bill relates to Iowa's urban renewal law.

6 The bill requires the annual report prepared by the
7 legislative services agency, in consultation with the
8 department of management, under Code section 331.403, to
9 contain a list of each county, city, or rural improvement zone
10 that filed an annual report for the most recently ended fiscal
11 year and each such entity's reported amount of loans, advances,
12 indebtedness, or bonds that remain unpaid at the close of the
13 fiscal year, and which qualify for payment from the special
14 fund created in Code section 403.19, including interest
15 negotiated on such loans, advances, indebtedness, or bonds.

16 The bill provides that urban renewal plans and urban
17 renewal projects approved on or after the effective date of
18 the bill shall not include the use of revenue resulting from
19 a division of taxes for a public building that is exempt
20 from taxation, including the grounds of, and the erection,
21 equipment, remodeling, maintenance, repair, or reconstruction
22 of, and additions or extensions to, such a building. The bill
23 also modifies provisions governing the use of such revenues
24 for public buildings for plans and projects approved before
25 the effective date of the bill to include the maintenance and
26 repair of such public buildings.

27 New Code section 403.18A provides that each municipality
28 having an urban renewal area in existence on the effective
29 date of the bill that is subject to a division of revenue that
30 is not limited in duration under either Code section 403.17,
31 subsection 10 (20 years) or Code section 403.22, subsection 5
32 (10 years) shall be subject to the assessed value adjustment
33 provided for in the bill. Under the bill, when calculating a
34 division of revenue for such an urban renewal area for a fiscal
35 year beginning on or after July 1, 2016, and for which the

1 difference between the year of the assessment roll referred
2 to in Code section 403.19, subsection 1, (establishing a base
3 assessed value), and the year of the assessment roll used
4 to calculate the total amount of property taxes under Code
5 section 403.19 for the fiscal year in which the taxes are
6 due and payable, exceeds 20 years, the assessed value of the
7 taxable property in the urban renewal area used to calculate
8 the amount of taxes under Code section 403.19, subsection 1,
9 shall be increased by an amount equal to 7.5 percent of the
10 assessed value used to calculate the total amount of property
11 taxes in the urban renewal area for the applicable fiscal
12 year. Following the initial adjustment, the assessed value
13 of the taxable property used to calculate the amount of taxes
14 under Code section 403.19, subsection 1, shall be further
15 increased for each subsequent fiscal year by an amount equal
16 to 7.5 percent of the assessed value of the taxable property
17 in the urban renewal area used to calculate the total amount
18 of property taxes for the applicable fiscal year, until
19 by operation of the bill the assessed value of the taxable
20 property used to calculate the amount of taxes under Code
21 section 403.19, subsection 1, exceeds the assessed value of the
22 taxable property in the urban renewal area used to calculate
23 the total amount of property taxes in the urban renewal area
24 for the fiscal year in which the taxes are due and payable, or
25 the twentieth fiscal year following the fiscal year for which
26 the first adjustment is made under this section, whichever
27 is earlier, at which time the urban renewal area, including
28 all applicable urban renewal plans, projects, and ordinances
29 providing for a division of revenue, shall terminate and be of
30 no further force and effect.

31 The bill provides that except for certain divisions of
32 revenue authorized for certain housing and residential
33 development under Code section 403.22, an ordinance providing
34 for a division of revenue under Code section 403.19 that is
35 adopted on or after the effective date of the bill shall be

1 limited to 20 years from the calendar year following the
2 calendar year in which the municipality first certifies to the
3 county auditor the amount of any loans, advances, indebtedness,
4 or bonds which qualify for payment from the division of revenue
5 provided in Code section 403.19. Under the bill, the urban
6 renewal area, including all applicable urban renewal plans,
7 projects, and ordinances shall terminate and be of no further
8 force and effect following the 20-year period provided in the
9 bill.

10 The bill takes effect upon enactment.



Funding the Natural Resources and Outdoor Recreation Trust Fund

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: How was the fund created?

A: In 2006, a bipartisan group of stakeholders and legislators came together to find solutions for protecting Iowa's natural resources. The group recommended a constitutionally protected trust fund not subject to the whims of the state budget. The group's recommended funding source was 3/8 of one cent from the next sales tax increase.

Q: Who supported the creation of the trust fund?

A: More than 90 percent of legislators voted to put the trust fund on the ballot in 2010. That year, 63 percent of Iowa voters supported a ballot initiative creating the Natural Resources and Outdoor Recreation Trust Fund.

Q: Do voters still support the trust fund?

A: 2014 Polling has shown that a vast majority of Iowa voters support a revenue enhancement to fill the Trust Fund and that they see issues such as water quality, soil erosion, and loss of wildlife habitat as serious issues.

Q: Could the fund be raided for other state budget needs?

A: No. The fund is constitutionally protected and cannot be diverted for other uses, even if the Iowa Legislature and governor wanted to spend it another way. Any moneys raised for the trust fund would see strict accountability and transparency measures as well as oversight by citizens. Iowa Code Chapter 461.21 specifies that an annual audit of the trust fund and its account shall be completed by the state auditor or a certified public accounting firm appointed by the state auditor.

Q: How would dollars in the trust fund be spent?

A: Iowa Code Chapter 461 establishing the trust fund lays out how the dollars would be spent.

Information on revenues, expenditures, and performance goals or measurements from the trust fund are to be submitted to the governor and Legislature annually for review and will be available on a public website as outlined in Iowa Code Chapter 461.22 and 461.24.

The money would be allocated as follows, as specified in Iowa Code:

Water Quality Measures

20 percent - Soil Conservation and Water Protection Account (461.33)

This account supports soil conservation and watershed protection through the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship. That includes supporting the conservation of highly erodible land, crop management practices and watershed protection improvements. IDALS may also use the account to provide financial incentives or technical assistance to landowners. Trust fund moneys can only be used to support voluntary initiatives.

14 percent - Watershed Protection Account (461.34)

The account is used primarily by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources and IDALS to support water resource projects to preserve watersheds. This includes projects to protect, restore, or enhance water quality through financial assistance to communities for local watershed projects. Other projects funded include regional and community watershed assessment, planning, and prioritization efforts. This funding also would go to surface water protection projects administered by IDALS, such as the installation of filter strips, permanent vegetation cover, grass waterways, and riparian forest buffers.

7 percent - Lake Restoration Account (461.38)

The Iowa DNR will use money to support lake restoration for recreational, environmental, aesthetic, ecological, and social value. All initiatives must improve water quality.

Other Natural Resources Initiatives

23 percent - Natural Resources Account (461.32)

The account supports the establishment, restoration, or enhancement of state parks, state preserves, state forests, wildlife areas, wildlife habitats, native prairies, and wetlands. It also supports wildlife diversity and recreational initiatives.

13 percent - Iowa Resources Enhancement and Protection Fund (461.35)

The Iowa Resource Enhancement and Protection Fund would see an allocation.

13 percent - Local Conservation Partnership Account (461.36)

The Iowa DNR will distribute trust fund money to local communities (County Conservation Boards, cities, and nonprofits) for maintenance and improvement of parks, preserves, wildlife areas, wildlife habitats, native prairies, wetlands, and natural history and outdoor education.

10 percent - Trails Account (461.37)

The Iowa Department of Transportation and Iowa DNR will use money to support initiatives related to design, establishment, maintenance, improvement, and expansion of water and land trails.

RESOLUTION NO. 82-R-2014-2015

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE FUNDING OF THE NATURAL
RESOURCES AND OUTDOOR RECREATION TRUST FUND



City of Storm Lake
PO Box 1086
Storm Lake, IA 50588

p (712) 732-8000
f (712) 732-4114

Whereas, Iowa's natural resources are essential and critical for economic, social and recreational quality of life, and

Whereas, conservation of soil, water, wildlife, habitat, parks and trails is essential to ensure long term benefits for all Iowan's, and

Whereas, healthy soil, water and fish and wildlife habitat, parks and trails contributes billions of dollars to Iowa's rural, suburban and urban economies, and

Whereas, these benefits ensure sustainable jobs and ensure an attractive job market for those seeking gainful employment, and

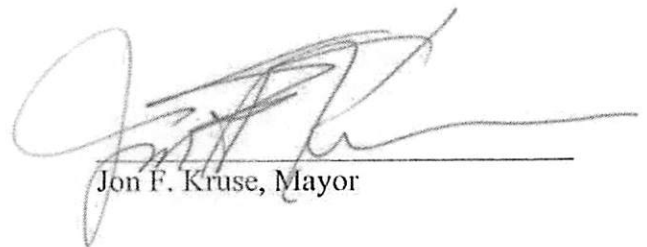
Whereas, Iowa's quality of life is greatly enhanced through beautiful parks, abundant fish and wildlife for hunting and fishing, clean lakes for swimming and boating, and connected trails for biking, hiking and recreating, and

Whereas, voters in 2010 passed the Constitutional Amendment that created the Natural Resources and Outdoor Recreation Trust Fund, and polling in 2014 continues to show a high level of support (>66%) for Funding the Trust,

Therefore, be it resolved, that the City of Storm Lake, supports funding the Natural Resources and Outdoor Recreation Trust Fund, and therefore encourages the Iowa Legislature to develop and pass legislation that Funds the Trust Fund in 2015,

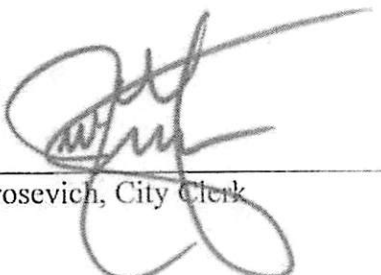
And be it further resolved that the Governor of the Great State of Iowa sign this legislation into law, creating a permanent source of funding that ensures Iowa's natural resources are conserved for economic, social and recreational benefits for all Iowans.

Signed this 2nd day of February, 2015.



Jon F. Kruse, Mayor

ATTEST:



Justin Yarosevich, City Clerk

Tax Increment Finance: Important Statistics

All raw data obtained from Iowa DOM for FY12 unless otherwise indicated.

Non-revenue Producing Projects

48 percent of projects are non-revenue producing, 80 percent of these are in the category of road and bridge infrastructure improvement.

Public buildings can lead to economic growth or stabilization in a slum or blight area. An example of a public building that receives TIF funds is a building for public safety that will serve a TIF area.



410 of 946 cities in Iowa use TIF. There are 1,011 urban renewal areas and 2,528 TIF districts among all local governments. Of these, 58 percent had a statutory end date reported. 496 had a slum or blight designation.



TIF increment (not discounting for increment returned) accounts for 6.2 percent of total taxable property valuation. 9.2 percent of city taxable property valuation is derived from TIF sources.

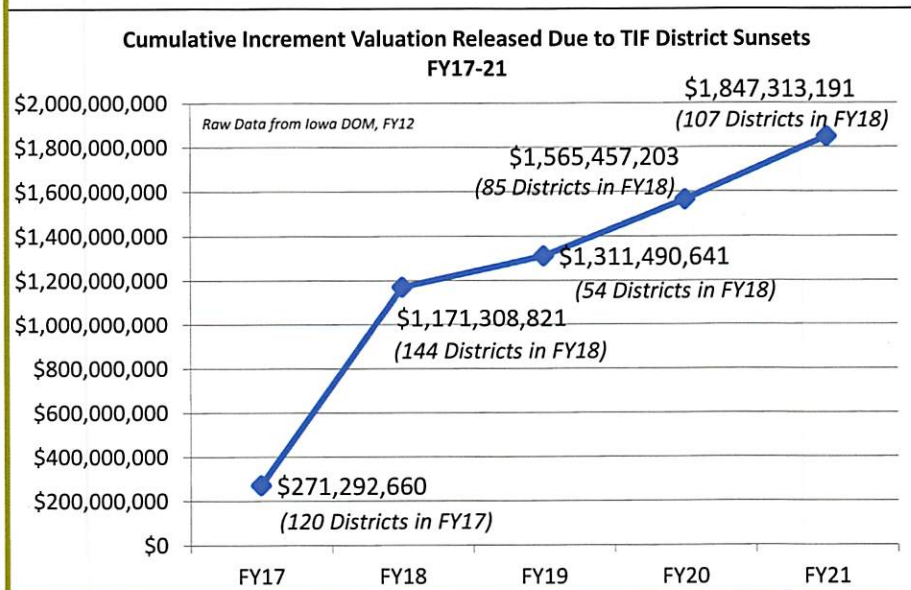


54 percent of TIF increment is returned to all tax authorities. This equates to about \$10-11B valuation, or roughly \$400M in unused increment.

Sunsetting TIF Districts:

Increment Valuation Returned to All Tax Authorities

Many TIF districts will be expiring over the coming years, and valuations will return to all tax authorities. Of those established after 1995, 73 percent reported a statutory end date. The chart shows this trend over the next 10 years:



Partnering with IEDA

Local governments have partnered with the Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA) to promote business development projects in their communities.

From January 2011 through December 2013 IEDA awarded direct financial assistance and/or state tax incentives to 189 projects that are expected to result in \$7.5 billion in capital investment. Of the 189 projects 64.6 percent also received either TIFs, tax abatements, or tax exemptions from the local communities in which they are planning to locate. TIF, tax abatements and tax exemptions are often used to provide "local match" and are essential economic development tools for Iowa's communities, helping them to attract job creation projects to their area.

Data provided by IEDA



(515) 244-7282



LegislativeStaff@iowaleague.org



www.iowaleague.org



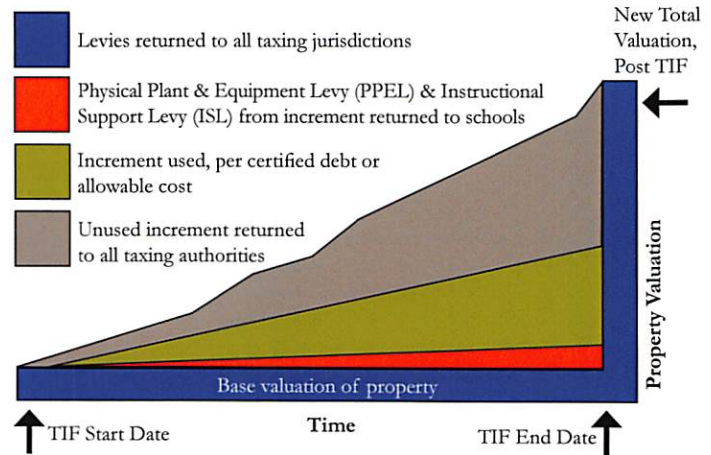
Tax Increment Finance 101

TIF Mechanics in Brief

Tax increment finance (TIF) is a method to promote urban renewal efforts in an area by directing the property tax revenues generated from property value increases within a designated TIF district to finance the costs of improvements made in the district. TIF addresses a lack of state and federal programs.

Iowa cities, counties and community colleges may establish TIF districts. Although the terms urban renewal areas and TIF are often used interchangeably, TIF districts are established within approved urban renewal areas (URA). URAs often contain a larger geographic area than the TIF district that is established, and URA can contain more than one TIF district.

When a TIF district is created, a “base” valuation of the property value is established. It accounts for assessed values prior to the TIF designation. The tax revenue from this base value remains with all taxing authorities. Increases in the assessed value over time over and above the base are called the “increment.” The TIF authority may access the tax revenue generated by the increment, or may choose to release some or all of this revenue back to the traditional taxing authorities.



TIF Goals

TIF districts can be created to accomplish different goals, per *Code* Section 403.2. Success may look different depending upon whether a TIF was set up to address slum and blight, or economic development.

Slum and Blight

Address issues related to:

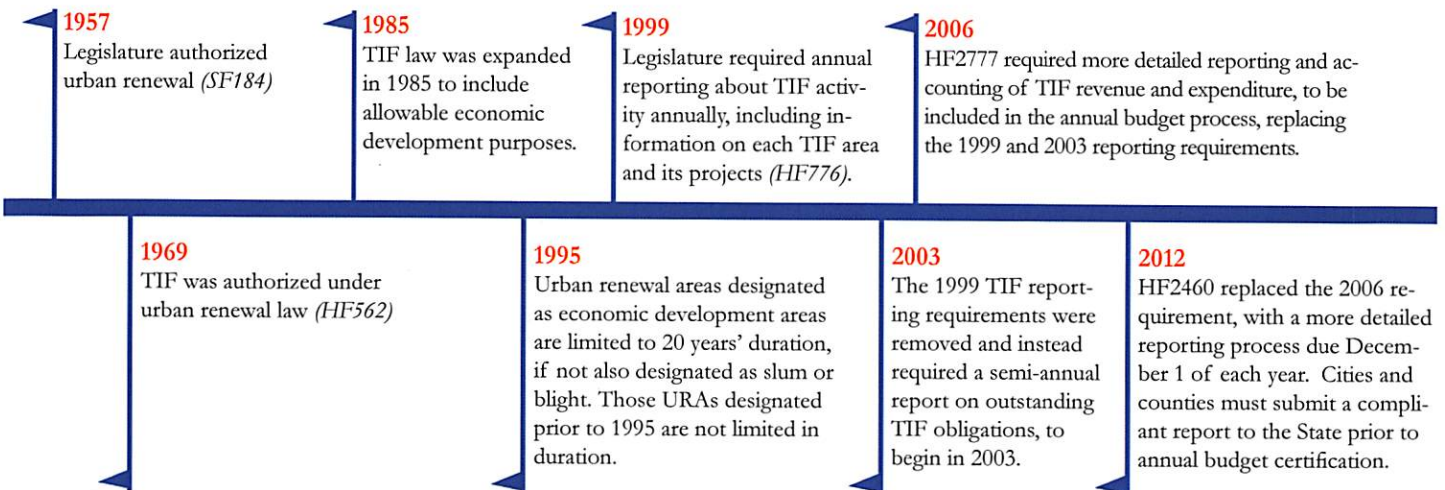
- the safety, health and welfare of an area
- areas experiencing impaired growth
- housing challenges
- increasing criminal activity
- traffic problems or hazards

Economic Development

Address the need for:

- creating economic development partnerships
- strengthening and revitalizing the economy of the state and municipalities
- providing jobs and housing (including LMI)

TIF Legislative Timeline



(515) 244-7282



LegislativeStaff@iowaleague.org



www.iowaleague.org





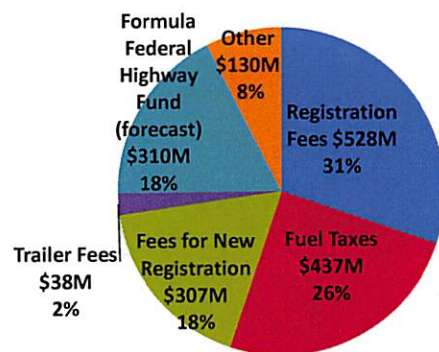
Iowa League of Cities Transportation Infrastructure Funding

→ Local Transportation Funding in Brief

Cities recognize that local transportation systems carry great importance not only for mobility and commerce, but also for public safety, quality of life, community vitality, and economic development. While the importance of maintaining quality and safe transportation systems is widely accepted, there are many different ideas on how to achieve the level of funding necessary to support this ever-critical infrastructure.

Transportation programs in Iowa are funded by a combination of local, state and federal funds. Both federal and state transportation funding rely heavily on fuel taxes. The chart at right shows the general breakdown of state transportation fund sources, as well as transportation fund disposition. City governments receive about 15 percent of the total state transportation fund distribution (not including grants and other special funds).

State Transportation Fund Sources



Data Source: Iowa DOT Pipeline Chart, FY2015

Transportation Infrastructure Condition

- A paved road's condition deteriorates by about 40% during the first 60% of its life, and by 40% more during the next 15%. Without necessary maintenance, this deterioration process happens more quickly. Source: *Small Cities and Counties: A Practical Guide*
- 46% of Iowa's major locally and state-maintained roads and highways are either in poor or mediocre condition. Source: *American Society of Civil Engineers*
- 38% of Iowa's major urban highways are congested, which contributes to both wasted time and fuel. Source: *TRIP*
- 27% of Iowa bridges are in need of repair, improvement or replacement, including 22% rated as structurally deficient. Iowa ranks as the third highest share of structurally deficient bridges in the U.S. Source: *TRIP*
- The Federal Highway Administration estimates that each dollar spent on road, highway and bridge improvement results in an average benefit of \$5.20 in the form of reduced vehicle and road maintenance costs, reduced delays, reduced fuel consumption, improved safety, and reduced emissions as a result of improved traffic flow.



According to the Iowa Department of Transportation (IDOT), as of 2013, there were 114,819 miles of public roads in Iowa. Of those, 16,509 are considered municipal public roads.



In 2013, there were 31.5 billion vehicle miles traveled on Iowa's roads. This represents about 10% of total road travel in the US.



According to the IDOT, vehicle travel on Iowa's highways has increased steadily by more than 37% from 1990-2010. New local road mileage increased by about 26% over the same time period. The demand, use, and need for maintenance of our roadway systems has greatly increased.

→ Economic Development & Use of TIF for Transportation Infrastructure

TIF (tax increment finance), in some cases, is used by cities to improve transportation infrastructure and support economic development. According to IDOT Street Finance Report data for fiscal year 2013, the amount reported from TIF for street purposes was about \$23 million.

There were 1,413 local governments reporting TIF use for "streets, roads, and bridges" in the Iowa Department of Management required Annual Urban Renewal Report (AURR). This is equal to approximately 45% of all non-revenue producing TIF projects statewide.



(515) 244-7282



LegislativeStaff@iowaleague.org



www.iowaleague.org





Iowa League of Cities *Transportation Infrastructure Funding*

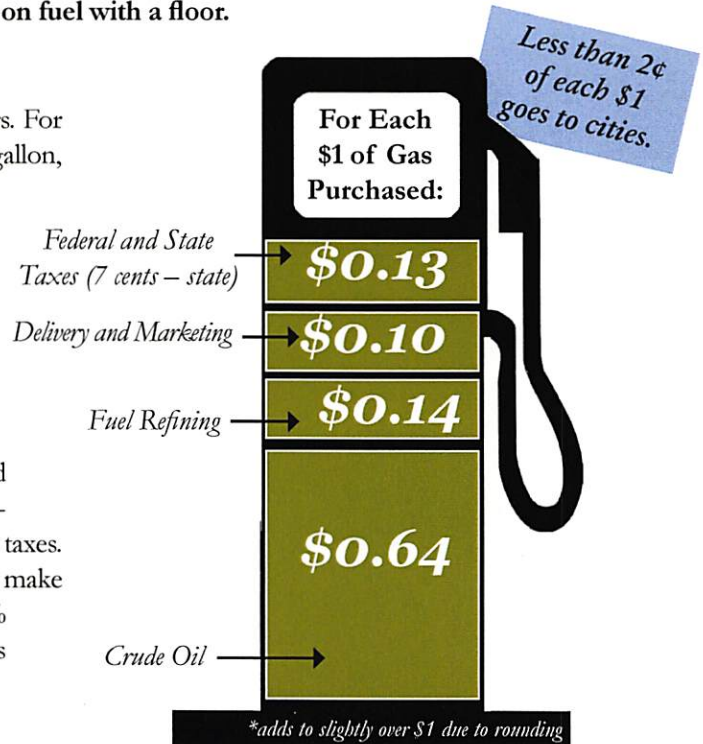
The Iowa League of Cities supports an increase to transportation infrastructure funding and recognizes that there are currently a variety of proposals that may achieve this goal. Such proposals include, but are not limited to, adjusting the fuel tax as well as implementing a state excise tax on fuel with a floor.

→ On Fuel Taxes

The state fuel tax has not been substantively changed in roughly 25 years. For comparison purposes, the average U.S. state fuel tax is 31.5 cents per gallon, while Iowa's state fuel tax rate on gasoline is 21 cents per gallon.

The IDOT estimated that for every one cent increase in fuel tax, across the board, an estimated \$23 million increase in revenues would result for transportation statewide. For every one-cent increase in gas tax, the average individual driver would pay an estimated additional \$5.78 annually (refer to the League for assumptions included).

Only a very small portion of a person's total gas purchase price goes toward their city and local road funds. The funds that actually reach city street infrastructure funds are much less than the portion that is collected through taxes. Of the 13 cents that go toward federal and state taxes, the state taxes make up just over half. Of the state funds combined, approximately 20% reaches cities. That leaves less than two pennies on the dollar that is estimated to reach cities as revenue that can be used for local city roads.

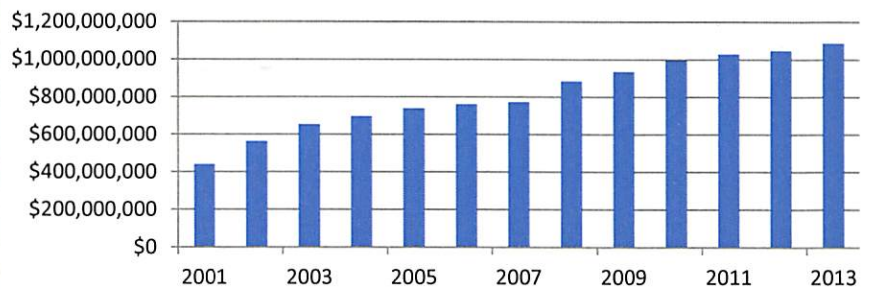


Local Outstanding Debt for Transportation Purposes

The IDOT collects information from cities annually in its Street Finance Report. In that report, cities report a wide variety of information related to streets and street finance, including transportation infrastructure related debt. In fact:

- For FY 2013, bonds, notes and short term loans account for about 23% of the cities' total revenues for street purposes.
- This is equal to about \$200 million of debt in that year. City expenditures including both principal and interest on street debt in the same year topped \$262 million statewide.
- Combined, about 39% of cities in Iowa currently have some outstanding debt for street purposes, as reported to the IDOT. Some local governments have issued debt because of funding shortfalls.
- From data available from the Iowa Treasurer of State Office, both the number of local governments issuing outstanding debt for transportation debt, and the total amount of related debt has been increasing over time (see chart below). In 2013 there were 585 self-reported outstanding local debts related to transportation. These debts totaled \$1.1 billion for 2013. This represents roughly a 148% increase in total outstanding debts since what was reported in 2001.

**Outstanding Local Government Debt:
Transportation, by Recorded Debt Total
(\$)**



First	Last	Email	Organization	Title
Gilles	Philippart	chicago@awex-wallonia.com	Wallonia (Belgium) Trade and Investment Office	Trade Commissioner
Donnadelliah	Maluleke	dmaluleke@thedti.gov.za	South African Consulate General: Chicago	Trade Commissioner
Natalia	Crestani	natalia.crestani@itamaraty.gov.br	Brazilian Consulate General in Chicago	Trade and Investment Department
Dejan	Velickov	dejan.velickov@investinmacedonia.com	Invest in Macedonia	Head of International Office - Chicago, USA
Sahr	Sweiss	ssweiss@thedti.gov.za	South African Consulate General: Chicago	Trade and Investment Promotion
Yuanpeng	Dan	richardconsulate@gmail.com	The Consulate General of the PRC in Chicago	Consul for Commercial Affairs
Jinyue	Guo		The Consulate General of the PRC in Chicago	Political and Media Affairs Consul
Jeyasigan	Narayanan Nair	azimah@midachicago.org	MIDA Chicago	Director
Pranita	Kurdpikul	ttcc@thaitradechicago.com	Thai Trade Center Chicago	Director
Piseksak	Orprasirith		Thai Trade Center Chicago	
Mario	Soos	v@chic.auswaertiges-amt.de	Consulate General of the Federal Republic of Germany	Deputy Consul General
Ricardo	Falla	rfallal@proecuador.gob.ec	ProEcuador Chicago	Investment Promotion Officer

History and Industry Center

6-8 We will move to the Pearl Button Paddle wheeler for a cruise, heavy appetizers and cocktails



Public Safety Building, 312 E. Fifth St.
Muscatine, IA 52761
(563) 263-5534
Fax (563) 263-9340

FIRE DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gregg Mandsager, City Administrator
Fran Donelson, Administrative Secretary

FROM: Jerry Ewers, Fire Chief

DATE: July 31, 2015

SUBJECT: Request to enter into contract with PCC Billing and ESO Software

INTRODUCTION:

Request to enter into ambulance service agreement with PCC Ambulance Billing and to purchase software from ESO Solutions for a patient care reporting system.

BACKGROUND:

TriTech Emergency Medical Systems Inc. has been our contracted ambulance biller since July 1, 2000. Initially TriTech's cost was 8.5% of collections and then in 2010 the service fee was changed from a percentage base to a flat fee of \$ 30.00 per billable call and \$ 5.00 per non-billable call. Last FY billing services amount for TriTech was budgeted at \$ 105,000 and actual cost was \$ 102,030.

Due to customer service related issues and quality control issues with TriTech it is time that we search and look for a new vendor that will meet our needs and expectations. We have spent the past year conducting research and also received presentations and service quotes from LifeQuest, Cornerstone, and PCC. Low quote was from PCC at 7.5%. Cornerstone was 8% and LifeQuest averaged 15.33%. Clinton, Fort Dodge and Mason City Fire Departments all use PCC Ambulance Billing and speak highly of the services they receive from PCC. According to TriTech's agreement we have a 90 day termination notice that will need to be given, which gives us a 90 implementation plan to purchase new software and train staff before the switchover occurs.

Currently our patient care reporting system is the property of TriTech, which means a replacement system is needed when we switch billing companies. Fire Department staff had demonstrations and training on four different software systems that would meet our needs, which was Zoll, ESO, Image Trend, and FireHouse Medic. It is staff's recommendation to purchase ESO Solutions for the patient care reporting system. PCC Billing has partnered with ESO and PCC will pay \$ 6,995 towards the cost of the software, which makes ESO the low bid at \$ 8,746.50. Zoll was \$ 20,100, Image Trend was \$ 32,475, and FireHouse Medic was \$ 12,000.

**"I remember Muscatine for its sunsets. I have never seen any
on either side of the ocean that equaled them" — Mark Twain**

This covers software, maintenance, on-site training, CAD interface and cardiac monitor interface. The ongoing annual cost is reduced to \$ 4,005. This includes the \$ 6,995 PCC is paying on our behalf to ESO. The benefit to PCC is that integration to billing is seamless.

It is estimated that the new billing services agreement at the new rate of 7.5% of collections will have a net savings of \$ 5,000 to \$ 6,000 annually. While the \$ 8,746.50 software cost was not specifically budgeted, it is expected that this cost can be partially absorbed from the overall ambulance budget with the remaining portion from the ambulance fund balance.

RECOMMENDATION/RATIONALE:

Request to enter into an ambulance billing service agreement with PCC Ambulance Billing and to purchase a patient care reporting software system from ESO Solutions for \$ 8,746.50.