# Cost of Services Study (User Fees)

Presentation of
Study Purpose, Methodology,
Approach, and Findings

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# Today's Goals

- Understand Study Background, Concepts, and Methodologies
- Build Confidence in the Process and its Results
- Explain the Final Study Results
- Answer Questions
- Introduce Concepts for Fee Setting and Implementation

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- Project Consultant: Chad Wohlford, MPPA
  - Practice owner & Dana Point's on-site consultant
  - 19+ years of cost and management consulting
  - 12+ years as a government analyst/manager
  - Former State Director (CA/NV) for a large national consulting corporation
  - Designated "expert witness" / published reference
- Past Clients:
  - 100+ projects & 240+ individual studies
  - 70+ cities, counties, states, and districts
  - 30+ program areas

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# PROJECT INTRODUCTION: Scope and Objectives

## **Cost Study Objectives**

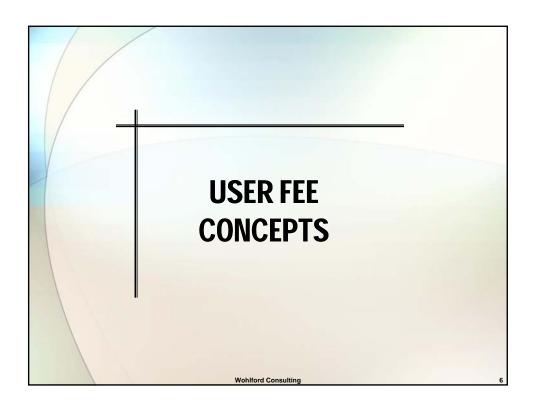
- Establish Objective and Transparent Fee Information
- Understand the Full Cost of Services
- Develop a Rational Basis for Setting Fees
- Understand Subsidies and Revenue Impacts
- Understand User Fee Principles & Context
- Enhance Fairness and Equity
- □ Ensure Compliance with State Law
- Simplify and Improve Fee Schedules

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#### **Cost Study Scope and Tasks**

- Calculate costs for services (fee & non-fee) for Community Development and Public Works
- Identify potential new fees to adapt to current service schedule
- Identify ways to simplify and/or improve current fee structures to enhance customer service and improve staff administration
- Evaluate the cost of services of user fee activities at current or expected performance levels
- Not a management, operational, staffing, or efficiency analysis

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#### **User Fee Definition**

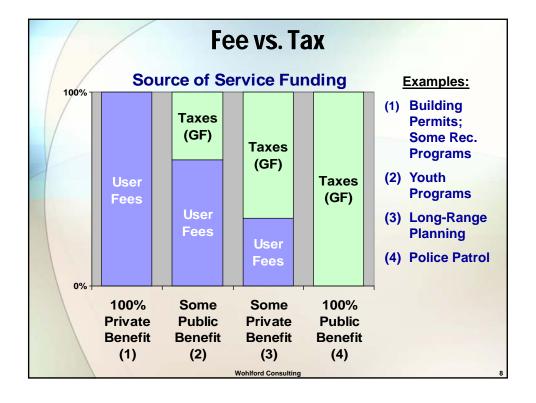
#### **User Fee:**

A fee or rate charged to an individual or group that receives a **private benefit** from services provided by the City.

#### Not a Tax:

- The service is usually a discretionary activity requested by the fee payer.
- If a User Fee does not cover the City's full cost for the service, <u>taxes</u> (General Fund) pay for the remainder.

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### **Common Fee Concepts**

#### **User Fees Should Be:**

- Based on the Cost of Services:
  - ✓ Not arbitrary
  - ✓ Not unintentionally subsidized or profitable
  - ✓ Not unfairly subsidized
  - ✓ "Estimated reasonable" cost standard
- Fair and Equitable
- Consistent with City Goals / Objectives
- Compliant with State Law
- Dynamic (to address updates & anomalies)

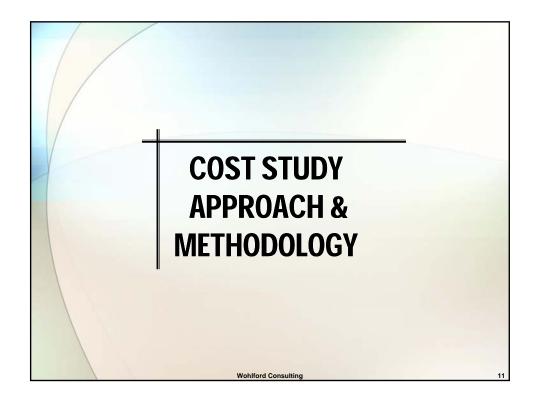
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#### Why are Fees Necessary?

- To recover the cost of services provided to individual members of the public
- Reductions of available General Fund dollars (e.g., state property tax shifts)
- Competing demands for General Fund resources
- General Fund does not cover the cost for direct services to private individuals
- Common taxpayers would have to fund private benefits and profits

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#### Cost-Based Methodology Overview

- Business-Case Cost Analysis:
  - Rational / linear process (Unit Cost Build-up)
  - Analysis based upon the current City organization and business practices
  - · Fees relate to staff effort
  - Fees vary based upon size and complexity
  - Not based on "tax" concepts or revenue goals
- Calculation Factors:
  - Staff time to complete activities and services
  - Direct and indirect cost of individual staff positions
  - Rational & fair distribution of overhead and support
  - Billable (cost-recovery) Hourly Rates
- Full Cost = Potential Fee (starting point)

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# **Cost Study Methodology Summary**

#### **Hourly Rate Calculation:**

Cost of Position / # of Billable Hours = \$ per hour

#### **Full Cost Calculation:**

\$ per hour x Time to complete task = Cost of Service

#### Other Factors:

- "Cost of Position" is the average salary and benefits, plus applicable direct and indirect (citywide overhead, division administration, training) costs.
- Indirect costs were spread to fee and non-fee categories proportionately.

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Service ("Fee") / Activity	Time to Complete 1 Activity (hours)	x	Cost- Recovery Hourly Rate	=	Full Cost or Potential Unit Fee	x	Annual Volume of Activity	=	Annual Cost <i>or</i> Potential Revenue
FEE #1:							10		
Intake	0.5		\$ 100		\$ 50		10		\$ 500
Doc Review	1		\$ 100		\$ 100		10		\$ 1,000
Inspection	2		\$ 100		\$ 200		10		\$ 2,000
Filing	0.5		\$ 100		\$ 50		10		\$ 500
S&B Total:	4.0 hrs.		\$ 100		\$ 400		10		\$ 4,000
Other Cost					\$ 100		10		\$ 1,000
TOTAL COST					\$ 500		10		\$ 5,000
Current Fee					\$ 300		10		\$ 3,000
SUBSIDY					\$200		10		\$2,000

# **Potential Subsidy (Gap) Analysis**

Fee	Annual Volume of Activity	x	Current Fee	=	Annual Revenue @ Current Fee	-	Annual Full Cost (from the Fee Study)	=	Current Annual (Subsidy) / Surplus
Fee #1	10		\$ 300		\$ 3,000		\$ 5,000		\$ (2,000)
Fee #2	15		\$ 100		\$ 1,500		\$ 3,000		\$ (1,500)
Fee #3	20		\$ 50		\$ 1,000		\$ 1,000		\$0
Fee #4	25		\$ 20		\$ 500		\$ 300		\$ 200
Total:					\$ 6,000		\$ 9,300		\$ (3,300)

\$ 3,300 = Annual Subsidy, Funding Gap, or Potential NEW REVENUE

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## **Quality Control Processes**

- Guidance to Department staff
- Involvement of knowledgeable staff
- Applied experience (normal range – data/results)
- Reasonableness tests
- Balance and cross-check
- Challenge and questioning
- Historical review
- Internal Department review
- Consultant review

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# **Annual Full Cost Results Fee-Related Services**

FEE AREA	FULL COST: Annual Cost of Fee- Related Services	PROJECTED REVENUE AT CURRENT FEES	PROJECTED SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)	PROJECTED COST RECOVERY RATE
Planning	\$ 1,467,000	\$ 477,000	\$ (990,000)	33%
Building	\$ 972,000	\$ 234,000	\$ (738,000)	24%
Engineering	\$ 1,076,000	\$ 551,000	\$ (525,000)	51%
TOTALS:	\$ 3,515,000	\$ 1,262,000	\$ (2,253,000)	36%

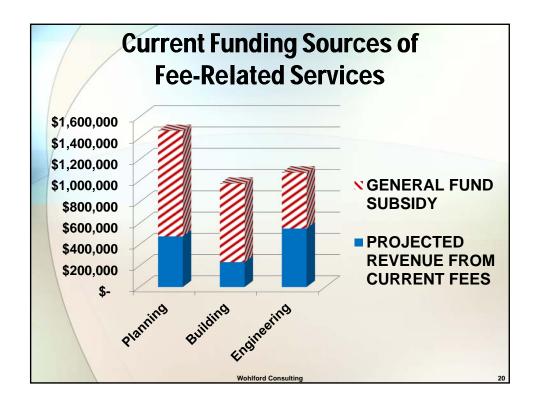
Note: These costs and projected revenues are comprised of only the feerelated services and associated overhead and support activities.

These totals do not reflect the entirety of the programs.

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# **Citywide Results Summary**

- Current overall annual subsidy of \$2,253,000.
- Overall Cost Recovery Rate for Fee Services Only is 36%.
- The "Full Cost" is the maximum potential fee.
   City Council direction and policy will determine the fees and acceptable subsidy.
- Without a fee increase or reductions in operating costs, the General Fund will continue to fund the subsidies for private activities, or fund deficits will grow.

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#### Clarification of "Results"

- Study "Results" (report and tables) show the FULL COST of Services
- "Subsidy" or "Surplus" is the gap between the Fee and the Full Cost
- Actual future revenue levels will change:
  - Fee-setting by the City Council
  - Activity levels (market conditions)
  - Change in the "mix" of services and fees
  - Timing of the implementation of the fees and revenue collection
- All revenues are "projected" based upon the fee activity assumptions used for the study.
- Therefore, the City <u>may not</u> receive \$2.3M of new revenue

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# Sample UNIT COST Results (How to Read the Results Worksheets)

Fee Title	Current Fee / Deposit	Full Cost per Unit	Surplus / (Subsidy) per Unit	Full Cost Recovery Rate
Coastal Development Permit (Administrative) – Planning	\$ 347	\$ 4,853	\$ (4,506)	7%
Sign Permit (with Sign Program) – Planning	\$ 49	\$ 354	\$ (305)	14%
MPE Issuance & Base Permit Fee (combined) – Building	\$ 40	\$ 456	\$ (416)	9%
Certificate of Occupancy (New) – Building	\$ 48	\$ 309	\$ (261)	16%
Encroachment Permit & Insp. (Non-Res. Pavement Repl.) – Engineering	\$ 300	\$ 875	\$ (575)	34%
Encroachment Inspection (Storm Drain Connection) – Engineering	\$ 1,350	\$ 2,326	\$ (976)	58%

• Sample fees shown in order to demonstrate the results format for all fee areas (as presented in the consultant's report).

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<b>Planning</b>	<b>Full Cost</b>	Results

	FULL COST: Annual Cost of Fee- Related Services	PROJECTED REVENUE AT CURRENT FEES	PROJECTED SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)	PROJECTED COST RECOVERY RATE
-	\$1,467,000	\$ 477,000	\$ (990,000)	33%

- 100% of current fees under-recover full cost
- 82% of staff rates are less than full cost
- Average Staff rates are only 85% of full cost
  - Affects deposit-based fees (e.g., larger projects)
- Deposit-based fee revenues = deposit
- Most service costs are recoverable, if desired

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# **Building Full Cost Results (Non-Valuation)**

FULL COST: Annual Cost of Fee- Related Services	PROJECTED REVENUE AT CURRENT FEES	PROJECTED SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)	PROJECTED COST RECOVERY RATE
\$ 972,000	\$ 234,000	\$ (738,000)	24%

- 90% of current fees (non-valuation) underrecover full cost
- 100% of staff rates are less than full cost
- Average Staff rates are only 71% of full cost
- Most service costs are recoverable, if desired
- Few Building fees are commonly subsidized

### Valuation-Based Building Fees

- What are Valuation-based fees?
  - New Construction only
  - Based on standardized valuation tables
  - Fees set by square footage and building type
- Valuation fees were not included in the study.
  - Department was satisfied with current costrecovery, so fee increases were not necessary
  - Industry familiarity with the valuation approach
  - Permit system and staffing disruptions to adapt
- What to do about valuation fees going forward
  - No increases are required now; monitor revenue

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# **Engineering Full Cost Results**

FULL COST: Annual Cost of Fee- Related Services	PROJECTED REVENUE AT CURRENT FEES	PROJECTED SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)	PROJECTED COST RECOVERY RATE
\$ 1,067,000	\$ 551,000	(\$ 525,000)	51%

- 100% of current fees under-recover full cost
- 100% of permanent staff rates are less than full cost
- Average Staff rates are only 69% of full cost
- Most service costs are recoverable, if desired

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#### **General Findings**

- All three departments/divisions currently have significant fee subsidy.
- Some (few) fees have a surplus, but greater numbers and volumes of subsidized fees result in overall subsidies.
- 96% of current fees are subsidized.
- The primary cost-recovery opportunity is increased fees toward full cost, not new fees.
- Some opportunities exist to institute new fees for services already being provided.
   (Customers are currently receiving the services at no cost, or a new service is being instituted.)

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#### **General Findings (continued)**

- Available / Billable hours (one measure of productivity and a component of the hourly rate calculations) are consistent with other studies.
- Almost all of the current Staff Hourly Rates are less than the full cost calculated in the study.
- Most current Staff Hourly Rates are lower than those from other cities' cost studies.
- Staff Hourly costs calculated in the study (results) are within the normal range of other cost studies.

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# FEE SETTING and IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

#### **Reminder: User Fee Definition**

#### **User Fee:**

A fee or rate charged to an individual or group that receives a *private benefit* from services provided by the City.

#### Not a Tax:

- The service is usually a discretionary activity requested by the fee payer.
- If a User Fee does not cover the City's full cost for the service, <u>taxes</u> (General Fund) pay for the remainder.

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### Fee Setting (Pricing) Considerations

- Fairness and Equity
- Consistency with City Public Policy
  - · Cost Recovery and Subsidization
  - Social Impacts / Affordability
  - Revenue Impacts
  - Activity Incentives / Disincentives
- Impact on Market Factors
  - Supply and Demand (elasticity)
  - Pricing
- Legal Compliance
- Other Factors
  - Comparable Fees
  - Constituencies Affected
  - Subsidies for selected services may be appropriate for public benefit.

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#### Fee-Setting Considerations (Cont'd)

- The Cost Study identified the cost and subsidization of current services provided for development activity.
- Therefore, "new" fee revenues only *offset* the current subsidy and free-up General Fund resources for other City priorities.
- What is the "Public Benefit" of development activity to be reflected in cost-recovery standards?:
  - Does the Dana Point taxpayer (GF) receive a net benefit from private building projects (large and small)?
  - ...private planning projects?
  - ...commercial vs. residential?
  - How much is that benefit? (What should the subsidy % be?)
  - State codes authorize up to 100% cost recovery, and most cities & counties now seek that level after a cost study.

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#### What Should Dana Point Do?

#### **Should Dana Point subsidize user fees?**

- Should community taxes pay for private development?
- Should community taxes pay for individual projects?
- ☐ Should some projects (type or size) subsidize others?
- ☐ What is the general public benefit of development reviews?
- ☐ Should the departments / divisions be self-sustaining?
- ☐ Should funding for staffing be dependent on the tax base, not development activity?
- ☐ How much should be subsidized? (ratios)
- □ What is fair, reasonable, and appropriate?
- ☐ What should the City's priorities for the General Fund be?
- Do user fees (not Impact fees) affect the market?
- ☐ Should fee types be treated differently (i.e., bldg vs plng)?

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#### **Implementation Considerations**

- Phasing: Achieving cost-recovery goals over a longer time frame.
- Cost-recovery levels: Set a standard level or %

of cost to recover or maximum

level of increase.

• Timing: Schedule for when fees should go into effect, be updated, and/or

achieve recovery goals.

- Customer Service: Communication & noticing, "grand-fathering" projects.
- Future Updates: Maintain cost-recovery performance with future cost increases.

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