

City Council Workshop

January 6, 2020



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Item 1

Presentation by the Pitt County
Coalition on Substance Abuse



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Pitt County Coalition on Substance Abuse

Presentation to City Council – January 6, 2020



History of PCCSA

2003

- Pitt County Substance Use Coalition was formed by Dr. David Ames and Barry Dixon. This coalition included members of local non-profits, city and county governments, health department, law enforcement, substance use treatment programs, East Carolina University, mental health professionals, and local businesses.
- Awarded the first round of the Drug Free Communities Grant from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

2010

- The Eastern North Carolina Council on Substance Abuse and the Pitt County Substance Abuse Coalition combined forces and became the Pitt County Coalition on Substance Abuse (PCCSA).

2013

- The Board strategically planned to restructure the coalition and strengthen its capacity and sustainability collaborating with various university officials to house the coalition under the East Carolina University's (ECU) Department of Health Education and Promotion.

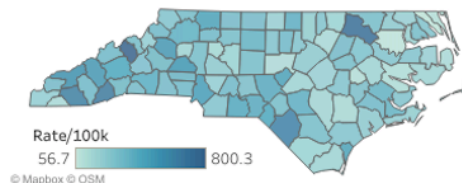
History of PCCSA cont.

- Continued their local initiatives:
 - Vidant grant funded since 2014
 - Funding for a variety of initiatives related to capacity building, reducing underage drinking, development of STOP series, and develop educational materials to address vaping.
 - Prevention Underage Drinking Initiative funded since 2010
 - increase visible enforcement and reduce the amount of retailers not carding young people who purchase alcoholic beverages
 - Drug-Free Communities (final round) funded since 2017
 - Addresses underage drinking and opioid misuse
 - NC Health Equity Initiative funded since 2017
 - Addresses health inequities associated with substance use and treatment with a focus on adverse childhood experiences and trauma

Underage Drinking

Emergency Department Visits

33,072 acute alcohol intoxication ED Visits in 2017



	Pitt	NC
ED (count)	305	33,072
ED (rate)	170	322
ED < 21 (count)	39	1,868

Notes: ED rate per 100,000 residents; No rate presented for ED visits < 21 because many counties have small numbers statewide

Drinking underage puts youth at higher risk for injury, including vehicle accidents, burns, falling, drowning, and overdose/poisoning (Underage drinking, 2018).

Questions? Contact us at SubstanceUseData@dhhs.nc.gov
 State of North Carolina • Department of Health and Human Services
 Division of Public Health • Injury and Violence Prevention Branch
<http://www.ncdhhs.gov> • <https://publichealth.nc.gov/> • <https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/>
 Terms of Use: <https://www.nc.gov/terms> | Privacy Policy: <https://www.nc.gov/privacy>



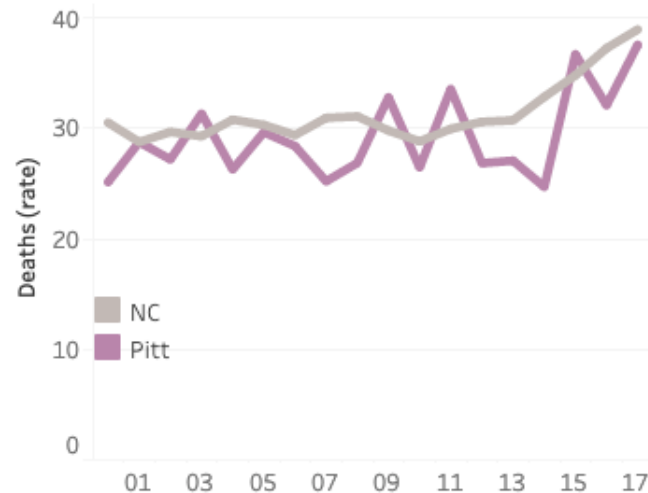
NC DEPARTMENT OF
**HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES**
Division of Public Health

• Youth use in Pitt County

- 19.3% drank in past 30 days
- 10.2% engage in high risk use
- 26% get it at home from parents
another 20% get it from friends/
siblings

Alcohol-Related Deaths

North Carolina & Pitt



Alcohol and Motor Vehicle Crashes

In 2017, of all fatal crashes in North Carolina, **28%** involved alcohol. However, alcohol is only involved in **4%** of total crashes, demonstrating that alcohol increases the risk of a fatal incident. (NC Department of Transportation (NCDOT), 2017).

In Pitt, there were **26,776** car crashes from 2013-2017. **107** of these crashes resulted in a fatality. Of those fatal vehicle crashes in Pitt, **22%** involved alcohol.

Total Vehicle Crashes



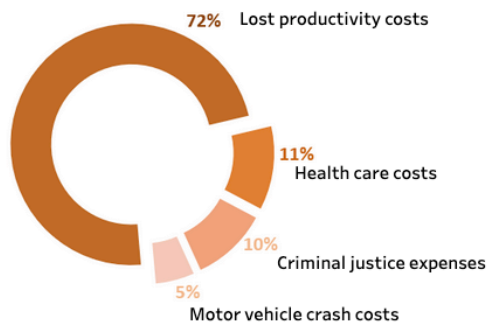
Total Fatal Crashes



Economic Impact of Alcohol Use

The Community Cost of Excessive Alcohol Use

Excessive alcohol consumption costs North Carolina **over \$7 billion a year**, and \$249 billion nationwide. The majority of the economic cost of excessive alcohol use is due to losses in productivity. Productivity loss is associated with premature death, lowered productivity in home and at work, work-related absenteeism, crime, and fetal alcohol syndrome (Sacks et al., 2015).**



Economic Cost per Year

\$2.11 per drink sold

\$738 per person in NC

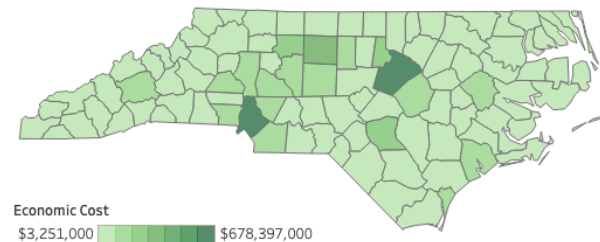
County Selector

County

NC	\$7,034M
Pitt	\$124M

Estimated Annual Economic Cost of Excessive Alcohol Consumption

This map estimates annual county-level societal costs of excessive alcohol consumption.



Cost to Government

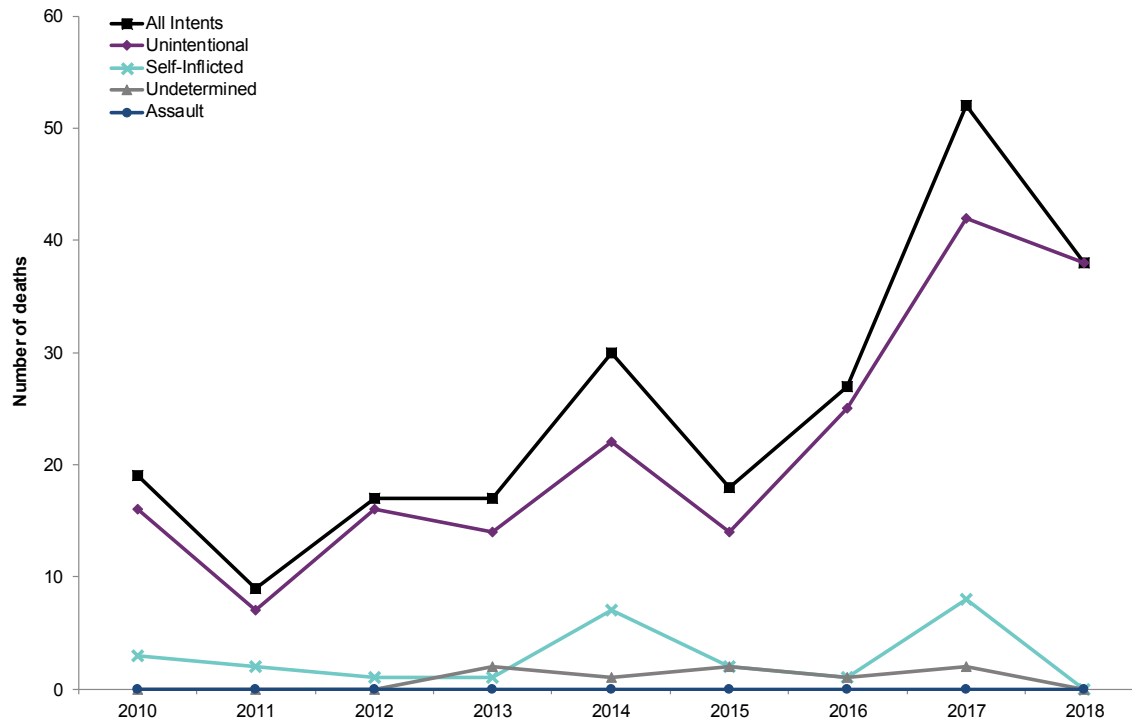
39.8% of the costs of excessive drinking are paid by **North Carolina government** entities, which includes federal, state, and local agencies that cover health care costs (Sacks, et al., 2015).

*Estimated county economic cost is equal to the total 2010 economic costs (Sacks, et al, 2015) divided by the 2010 census county populations.

**The remaining 2% of the pie chart is comprised of miscellaneous costs.

County Medication & Drug Overdose Deaths by Intent

Pitt County Residents, 2009-2018



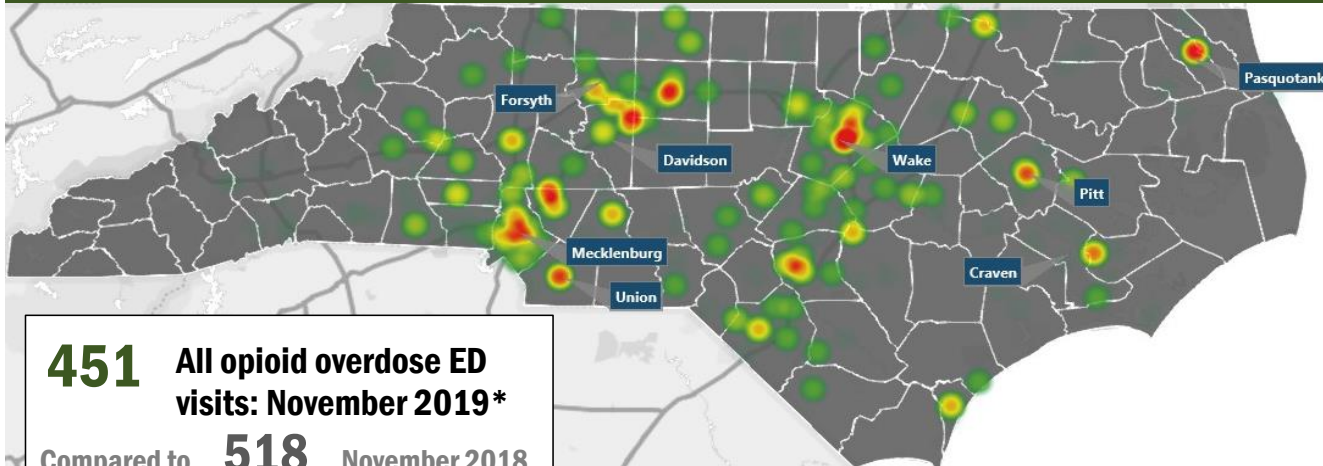
Technical Notes: Medication and drug overdose: X40-X44, X60-X64, Y10-Y14, X85; Limited to N.C. residents

Source: Deaths-N.C. State Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics

Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit



ALL OPIOID OVERDOSE ED VISITS: NORTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 2019*



451 All opioid overdose ED visits: November 2019*

Compared to **518** November 2018

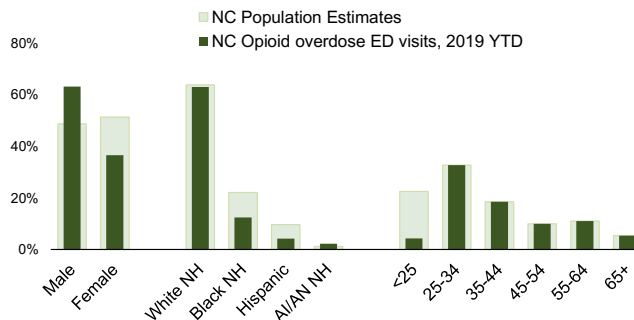
Data Source: NCDETECT: ED: Custom Event: Overdose: Opioid Overdose V.2 (ICD-9/10-CM)

The highest concentration of visits (≥ 5) by zip code occurred in:

Wake, Pasquotank, Craven and Davidson counties.

The highest rates of visits (≥ 10) per 100,000 residents occurred in:

Robeson (15.1), Craven (10.7), Harnett (9.0), Cabarrus (6.8) and Pitt (6.7) counties.



Note: NH(Non Hispanic). Counts based on diagnosis (ICD-9/10-CM code) of an opioid overdose of any intent (accidental, intentional, assault, and undetermined) for North Carolina residents.*Emergency department visit data from NC DETECT are provisional and should not be considered final. There may be data quality issues affecting our counts: counties with <10 cases may not be true lack of opioid overdose cases but data quality issues; additionally, some hospitals use non-specific poisoning codes rather than specific opioid poisoning codes.



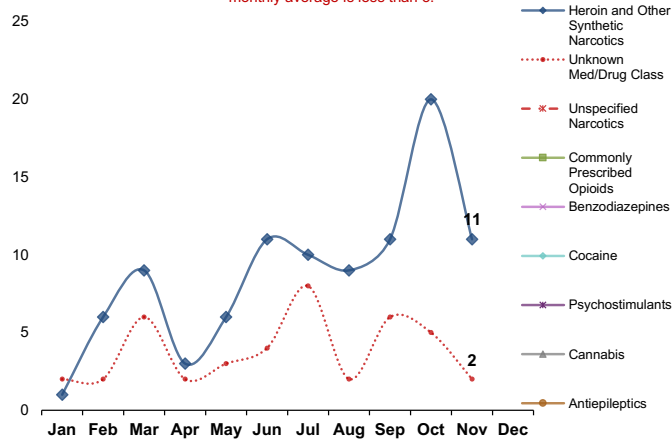
Pitt County

2019 YTD

234 ED VISITS FOR OVERDOSE INVOLVING MEDICATIONS OR DRUGS WITH DEPENDENCY POTENTIAL

Med/Drug^ Overdose ED Visits by Med/Drug Class: Pitt County, 2019YTD*

Trend lines shown for Med/Drug classes having a monthly average ≥ 3 visits. It is important to note, if a Med/Drug class is not shown, it does not mean there were no visits, but that the monthly average is less than 3.



^Report is based on initial encounter, **unintentional** and **undetermined** intent cases only, for ICD10CM overdose codes of drugs and medications with dependency potential within **T40, T42, T43, T50.7, and T50.9**.

Note: Report is restricted to N.C. residents between the ages 15 to 65 years. Drug classes shown are **not mutually exclusive**, a person may have more than one drug overdose diagnosis code, therefore, a person may be represented in multiple lines in the graph above. *2019 data is provisional; YTD (Year to date).

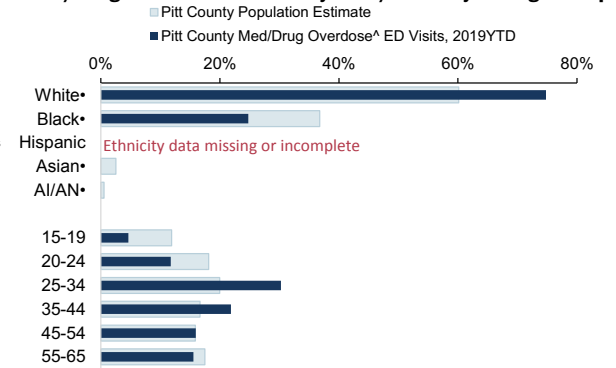
Note: NC DETECT is North Carolina's statewide syndromic surveillance system. There may be data quality issues affecting our counts. For training on NC DETECT, contact Amy Ising, ising@ad.unc.edu.

234 Overdose ED Visits for Med/Drugs^ with Dependency Potential in Pitt County, 2019 YTD*

compared to **148** Jan to Nov 2018

Data Source: NC DETECT: ED; Syndrome: Overdose: Unintentional/ Undetermined Medication or Drug Overdose (>14/<66) (ICD-9/10-CM)

Med/Drug^ Overdose ED Visits by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group



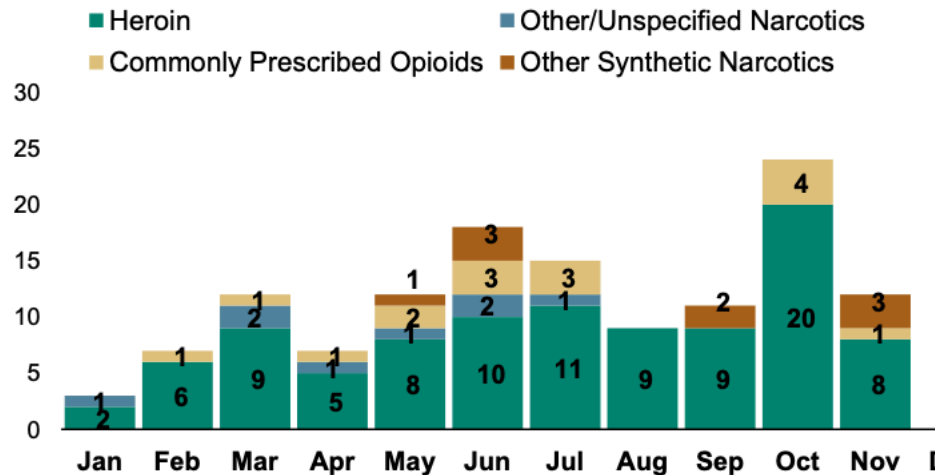
*Non-hispanic, **except** when ethnicity data are missing or incomplete (less than 85% ethnicity data available); if ethnicity is missing, race categories include both Hispanic and Non-Hispanic. AI/AN (American Indian/ Alaskan Native)

130 Opioid Overdose ED Visits in Pitt County, 2019 YTD*

compared to **92** Jan to Nov 2018

Source: NC DETECT: Data Source: ED; Custom Event: Overdose: Opioid Overdose V.2 (ICD-9/10-CM)

Opioid Overdose ED Visits by Month: Pitt County, 2019 YTD*



YTD: Year to date; *Provisional Data: 2018-2019 ED Visits

One Year's Estimated Total Lifetime Costs

Medical and Work Loss from Medication & Drug Fatalities, All Intent, 2018

Total Medical Costs in Pitt County, 2018	\$223,668
Total Work Loss Costs in Pitt County, 2018	\$50,495,996
Combined Costs, 2018	\$50,719,664

Technical Note: These estimates only include fatalities and do not include additional costs associated with non-fatal overdoses, treatment, recovery, and other costs associated with this epidemic.

Source: Deaths-N.C. State Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics, Unintentional medication and drug overdose: X40-X44/Population-National Center for Health Statistics/Economic impact-CDC WISQARS, Cost of Injury Reports, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC for all medication and drug deaths (any intent), Base year (2010) costs indexed to state 2017 prices.
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit



Vaping

- 45% of Pitt County high school students reported ever vaping
 - NC: 44.1%
 - US: 42.2%
- 32.5% of Pitt County high school students vaped in the last 30 days
 - NC: 22.1%
 - US: 13.2%

Youth Team Contributions

- 13 high school students
- National Night Out and other community events
- Good Samaritan PSA with the county
- Presented at local conference



Other Community Work:

- Alcohol purchase surveys
- Lock box distribution
- Youth Risk Survey with Pitt County Schools
- Recovery Road 5K
- Educational presentations
- Town Halls
- Health communication campaigns
- Trauma and Adverse Childhood Experiences



Things to come...



- Enhancing educational information on vaping
- Youth Team PSA on underage drinking - targeting parents on providing alcohol to youth
- PSA on vaping
- Podcasts
- Video highlighting the work of PCCSA

What can PCCSA offer?

- Educational trainings on substance use
 - Effects on Workplace
 - Impacts of alcohol use
 - Underage drinking
 - Impacts of adverse childhood experiences
- Evidence-based strategies to address substance use

Contact Information:

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PCCSA Past President and North Carolina
Harm Reduction Coalition

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Item 2

Update to Boards and Commissions Program



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Proposed Boards & Commissions Update

2020 Proposed Changes

BACKGROUND

- City Council expressed a need to examine the effectiveness and efficiency of the Boards & Commissions.
- The City Clerk's Office conducted a survey and followed up with staff to gauge current practices. Responses from the survey and feedback from staff indicated a couple of issues on a few of the boards and commissions:
 - Quorum issues
 - Lack of clarity on board procedures
 - Lack of clarity on goals
- Based on the feedback received, the City Clerk's Office explored the option of merging boards with similar duties and functions

POTENTIAL BOARD MERGERS

RECOMMENDATIONS, MISSIONS, MEMBERSHIP, AND MEETING DETAILS

Affordable Housing Loan Committee (AHLC) + Redevelopment Commission (RDC)

- **Recommendation:** Merge the AHLC and RDC
- **Proposed Name:** Redevelopment Commission. Staff determined that it would be easier to keep the RDC name to prevent potential setbacks since the RDC is named on different leases and agreements.
- **Proposed Duties:** “To promote redevelopment of the blighted areas within the territorial limits of the City of Greenville in the interest of the public health, safety, morals or welfare of the residents of the City of Greenville. To approve loans for first time homebuyer down payment assistance, home mortgages, and elderly homeowner rehabilitation loans. To make recommendations to City Council regarding the purchase of land to be used for affordable housing developments, the creation and set up of loan pool mortgage agreements with other financial institutions, and funding allocations by funding category.”

Affordable Housing Loan Committee (AHLC) + Redevelopment Commission (RDC)

- **Proposed Membership:** Nine Members. State statute provides for a maximum of nine members. Staff recommends removing the four seats that expire February 2020 on the AHLC and combining the remaining four seats with the five active seats on the RDC. Staff further recommends that seven seats be permanently designated to each member of the City Council and two seats be appointed on a rotating basis. Terms would be reduced down to three-year terms.
- **Proposed Meeting Time:** The Commission will meet the second Wednesday of each month at 4 p.m. in the Council Chambers. Staffed by the Housing Division.

Greenville Bicycle & Pedestrian Commission (GBPC) + Public Transportation & Parking Commission (PTPC)

- **Recommendation:** Merge the GBPC and PTPC. Rename the combined commission, change the duties to reflect the work of both the GBPC and PTPC, and reduce the membership
- **Proposed Name:** Multimodal Transportation Commission
- **Proposed Duties:** “To advance and encourage multimodal options for the citizens and visitors of Greenville. To provide advice and recommendations to the City Council on issues related to public transportation, bicycle and pedestrian related issues.”
- **Proposed Membership:** Reduce to 7 members through attrition and change the terms to two-year terms.
- **Proposed Meeting Time:** Third Wednesday each month at 4:00 p.m. in the GK Butterfield Transportation Center Conference Room. Staffed by Public Works or Engineering.

Investment Advisory Committee (IAC) + Audit Committee + Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

- **Recommendation:** Merge the IAC, OPEB and Audit Committee.
- **Proposed Name:** Audit and Investment Committee
- **Proposed Duties:** “Review aspects of the City’s audit process, hear an annual analysis of investment opportunities for the City, and discuss and review an annual report on liability of obligations incurred by other post-employment benefits.”
- **Proposed Membership:** Three members of the City Council, the City Manager, and the City’s Financial Officer.
- **Proposed Meeting Time:** Quarterly at 12:00 p.m. Committee will be staffed by the Financial Services Department.

Neighborhood Advisory Board (NAB) + Community Appearance Commission (CAC)

- **Recommendation:** Merge the CAC and NAB
- **Proposed Name:** Neighborhood Advisory Board
- **Proposed Duties:** “Act as a bridge between neighborhood associations and local government to discuss common concerns, advocate for collective solutions, and focus on bettering the community through appearance awards and neighborhood improvement grants. ”
- **Proposed Membership:** Allow CAC members the opportunity to fill vacant positions on the NAB or fill a vacant position on another board of their choosing. Membership would be maintained with 2 regular members and an alternate for each City Council District for a total of 15 members.
- **Proposed Meeting Time:** Meeting schedule would adhere to the NAB’s current schedule and continue to be staffed by the Planning & Development Services Department.

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The rest of the background is plain white.

ADDITIONAL AREAS TO CONSIDER

Additional Areas to Consider

- Understand resources available to boards and commissions
- Implement orientation and training sessions with the City Clerk's Office for staff liaisons and board chairs
 - Provide instructions on how to run a meeting
 - Review rules on calling, advertising, and posting meeting notices
 - Review rules and guidelines for creating and posting minutes
 - Review City's Boards & Commissions Policy
- Modify the application process to make it more accessible and keep the information current
 - Work with the IT Department to create an electronic Talent Bank Application that can be completed and submitted online
 - Explore different ways to promote the program to attract a more diverse pool of applicants
 - Update the existing application to advise that applications should be resubmitted annually

Additional Areas to Consider

- Examine a standard that defines items that should be routed through boards and commissions and brought before the City Council
- Change the format of the boards and commissions presentations
 - Allow boards to use alternative means to deliver presentations, such as through Notes to Council
 - Presentations should focus on upcoming goals and future events
 - Establish presentations as an opportunity for boards to formally address the City Council
- Implement a regular, formal recognition of boards' and commissions' members
 - Recognize the volunteers and the service that they provide to the City

NEXT STEPS

The background features a series of overlapping, semi-transparent green triangles and polygons in various shades, ranging from light lime green to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily concentrated on the right side of the frame, creating a dynamic, layered effect. The left side of the image is mostly white, providing a clean space for the text.

Next Steps

- Receive input from the City Council on the information proposed
- Seek input from potentially impacted boards and commissions
 - Schedule meetings with board chairs to present potential mergers and receive feedback
- Present mergers back to the City Council for final approval in March
- Implement mergers
- Work with City staff to explore other items presented and provide updates to the City Council

Item 3

Presentation of Information for the
Consideration of Special
Assessments for Street
Improvements



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Special Assessments

- Definition
- Ability to implement locally
- Who uses them?
- How are they used?
- Council vs. Owner initiated
- Examples
- Next Steps



What Is a Special Assessment?

- A special assessment is a tax that is levied on property owners.
- It is used to pay for specific local infrastructure projects such as the construction or maintenance of roads (residential) or water/sewer lines.
- The tax is charged only to the owners of property in the neighborhood that will benefit from the project.
- That neighborhood is called the special assessment district.



What Is a Special Assessment?

- A Special Assessment District is a geographic area in which the market value of real estate is enhanced due to the public improvement and in which a tax is apportioned to recover the costs of the public improvement.
- This is not reallocating the cost of development from Builder to Homeowner. The City development process would remain unchanged. This could be used for special circumstances.
- The tax is charged only to the owners of property in the neighborhood that will benefit from the project.
- That neighborhood is called the special assessment district.



Special Assessment – How Could City utilize these?

- An assessment could be utilized for the construction of a roadway on a dedicated but unaccepted property. The City would accept for maintenance after a roadway is constructed. *Street* and sidewalk improvements *may* be initiated by the City Council or by a statutory petition of *property owners*.
- An assessment could be used for a request to convert roadway from ribbon road (no curb) to a road with curb, gutter and drainage.
- An assessment could be used when homeowners are requesting the storm water ditch on their property be converted to a closed pipe system.



Special Assessments – Ability to Implement Locally

- **North Carolina General Statutes
Chapter 160A - Cities and Towns.
Article 10 - Special Assessments.
§ 160A-216 – Authority to make special assessments.**

Any city is authorized to make special assessments against benefited property within its corporate limits for:

- (1) Streets - Constructing, reconstructing, paving, widening, installing curbs and gutters, and otherwise building and improving streets;
- (2) Sidewalks - Constructing, reconstructing, paving, widening, and otherwise building or improving sidewalks in any public street;
- (3) Water/Sewer/Storm water - Constructing, reconstructing, extending, and otherwise building or improving water, sewage or stormwater systems;



Are Special Assessments New?



- North Carolina – Assessment language has been in State code since 1915. Major updates in 1971. Recent updates in 2015.
- Do other Cities use them? Most cities have the methodology defined in their City Code
 - Charlotte, Raleigh, Greensboro, Durham, Winston-Salem, Fayetteville, Cary, Wilmington, High Point, Concord, Gastonia, Jacksonville, Chapel Hill, Rocky Mount, Wilson and many other Cities/Counties.



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Special Assessments - Raleigh

- Dedicated *streets* not opened *shall* not be opened or maintained unless first improved by the *owners* of the *property* abutting thereon by the installation of improvements in conformity with *City* standards.
- Submission of a petition by the abutting *property owners* requesting the improvement of the *street* on an assessment basis *shall* be considered as compliance with the provisions of this section.



Special Assessments - Raleigh

- PAYMENT OF ASSESSMENTS.

Assessments *shall* be payable in cash, or, if any *property owner* should so elect and give notice of the fact *in writing* to the *City*, in accordance with the provisions of G.S. 160A-232, such property owner shall have the option of paying the assessment in ten (10) equal installments

- Annual installments to bear interest at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum. (Note - G.S. 160A limits interest rate to 8%)



Special Assessments – Statutory Process

- **CITY COUNCIL INITIATIVE.**

Adopt a Resolution:

Whenever the City Council decides to finance a proposed *street* and sidewalk project by special assessments, it *shall* first adopt a preliminary resolution (resolution of intent) pursuant to Article 10 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes. The *Council* may adopt a preliminary resolution without a petition and assess the costs against the *property*.



Special Assessments – Methods to Enact?

- CITY COUNCIL INITIATIVE.

Public Notice

- (1) Adoption of resolution. Informational meeting to be held to hear from public related to improvements.
- (2) Notice to interested parties of the proposed public improvements and scheduled information meetings *shall* be made by the *City* . Such notice *shall* be made at least three (3) weeks prior to the meeting and *may* include, without limitation, first class mailings, citizens' advisory *Council* newsletters, and the posting of notice on the *street* .
- (3) Further deliberations including review of the proposed variances to be recommended to the City Council, will be held with groups or individuals as warranted.



Special Assessments – Methods to Enact?

- CITY COUNCIL INITIATIVE.

Conduct a Hearing:

Following these deliberations, a hearing on the preliminary resolution (assessment resolution) and a hearing on the preliminary assessment roll (confirmation hearing) will be held in accordance with Article 10 Chapter 160A of the General Statutes.



PROPERTY OWNER INITIATIVE.

(1) All requests for *street* and sidewalk improvements *shall* be made by petition to the City Council on petition forms prepared and furnished by the City. This petition *shall* state the location of the proposed improvement, the names of the property owners affected by the petition, the *street* and sidewalk improvement standards of the *City* , and the conditions for granting variances.

(2) A map *shall* be prepared by the City showing the names of *property owners* , location and frontage of each parcel of land or lot abutting on both sides of the proposed *street* or *streets* to be improved. This will become the Special Assessment District.



PROPERTY OWNER INITIATIVE.

(3) After the petition is signed by all *property owners* who wish to have improvements made, it is then returned to the City to determine whether the petition conforms to the requirements of G.S. 160A-217.

According to this statute, the sufficiency of the petition is determined by the number of *property owners* who sign the petition and the amount of lineal feet of frontage of the lands represented by the signatories, in most cases fifty (50) per cent of the *owners* and fifty (50) per cent of the lineal feet of frontage is required by the General Statutes.



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PROPERTY OWNER INITIATIVE. (Raleigh)

(4) The *following* considerations will be factors in the decision of the City Council to adopt a preliminary resolution:

- (a) Availability of funds;
- (b) Classification of *street* or *streets* proposed to be improved;
- (c) Estimated unit cost of the proposed improvement;
- (d) Impact on land use, soil erosion, water quality, and stormwater management;
- (e) Percentage of development of lots on *street* or *streets* proposed to be improved;
- (f) Percentage of *owners* and footage represented by the petition;
- (g) Priority of the need for improvement of this *street* relative to the need for improvement of other *streets* ; and

(5) If a preliminary resolution is adopted by the City Council, then the public *shall* be notified and informed of intent to perform improvement.

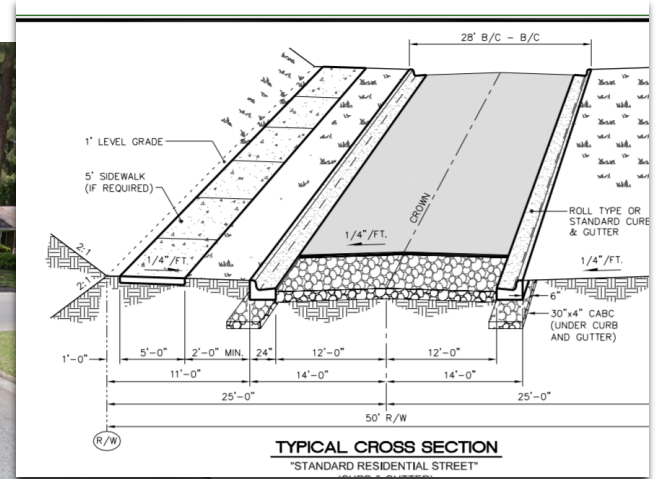


Special Assessments – Example of Dedicated Street Not Opened



Club Pines Drive north of Greenwood Dr. Road dedicated but never accepted by the City. Road was not built. The City accepts a road for maintenance after it has been built.

Special Assessments – Example of Dedicated Street Not Opened



After property owner request, City could build street, curb, gutter, sidewalk and drainage at this location. Approx length = 100-ft.
Approx. cost = \$100k.

Special Assessments – Example of Dedicated Street Not Opened

Cost of total improvement = \$100,000

Assessment would be the cost of improvement divided by the number of properties. The amount would be repayable at once or over a period of 10 years.

The interest rate established is local control up to a maximum of 8% per annum.



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Special Assessments – Example of Dedicated Street Not Opened

Amortized Loan: Paying Back a Fixed Amount Periodically

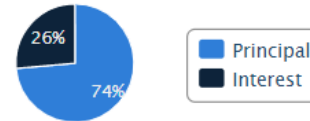
Use this calculator for basic calculations of common loan types such as [mortgages](#), [auto loans](#), [student loans](#), or [personal loans](#), or click the links for more detail on each.

Loan Amount	<input type="text" value="\$100000"/>
Loan Term	<input type="text" value="10"/> years
	<input type="text" value="0"/> months
Interest Rate	<input type="text" value="6"/> %
Compound	<input type="text" value="Annually (APY)"/>
Pay Back	<input type="text" value="Every Year"/>
<input type="button" value="Calculate"/>	

Results:

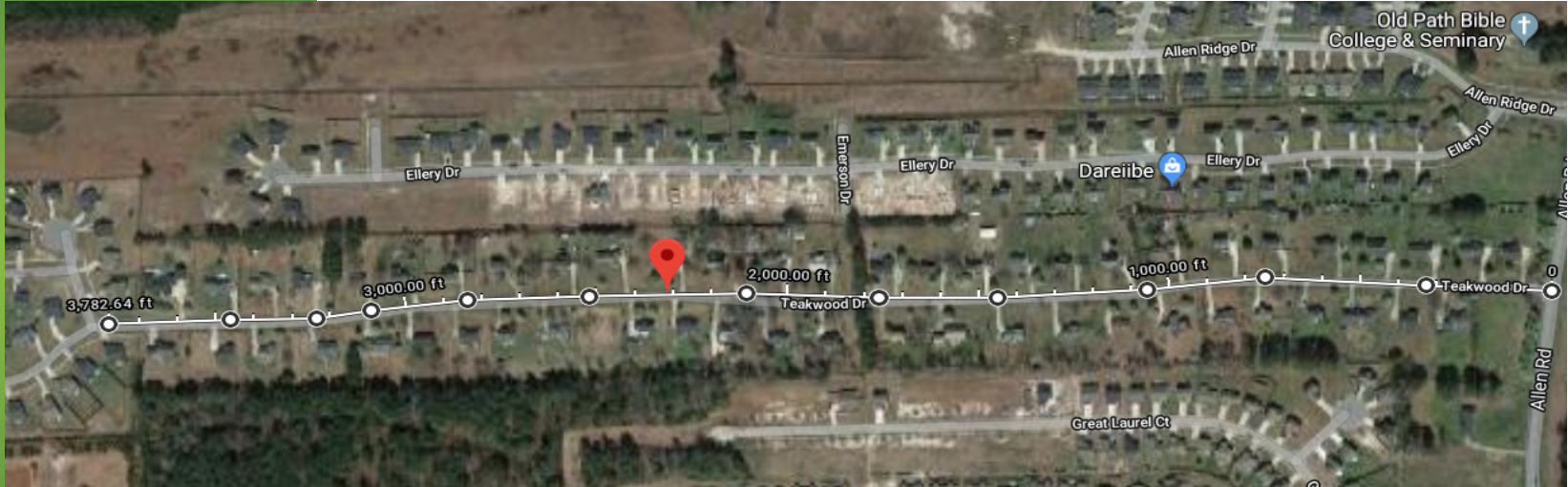
Payment Every Year	\$13,586.80
Total of 10 Payments	\$135,867.96
Total Interest	\$35,867.96

[View Amortization Table](#)



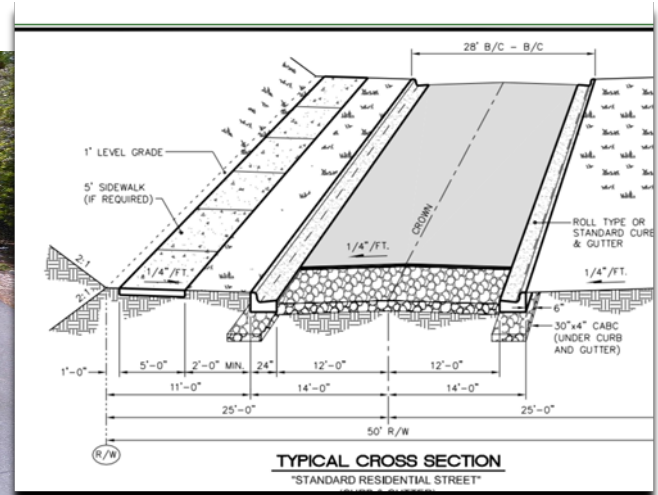
Divide amount by 2 – per household amount would be \$6,793 annually at 6%. (\$5,862 at 3% interest)

Special Assessments – Example for road outside of City limits.



Road resurfacing for a road outside of City limits (may need local rule). Approximate cost of \$250k. This amount would be divided by 56 properties. A Special Assessment District would be established. Cost per property per year would be \$600. This recurring payment would end after 10 years.

Special Assessments – Example for resident request to install a curb, gutter, drainage and sidewalk.



City would re-build street with curb, gutter sidewalk and storm water piping, drainage inlets.

Special Assessments – Example for request to install a curb, gutter, drainage and sidewalk.

This is an example of a project where the road is already maintained by the City and where the installed infrastructure is functioning as designed.

Property owners are desirous of a road with curb, gutter and sidewalks. If more than 50% sign petition, City Council would hold a hearing and make a determination on whether to approve the project.

If project is approved, a Special Assessment District is established and all abutting property owners, whether initially in favor or not, will be assessed a special assessment tax based on the cost of the improvement.



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Special Assessments – Example for request to install a curb, gutter, drainage and sidewalk.

City would contribute to the cost of the road based on useful life left on road. The curb, gutter, sidewalk and storm water cost would be borne by the abutting property owners.

If cost for improvement were \$200,000 with 10 property owners the annual assessment would be between approximately \$2,350 and \$2,750 per home per year for a period of 10 years.



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Special Assessments – Example for multiple improvements



The project costs totaled \$1,644,091.12. Of that amount the city's portion for utility improvements was worth \$511,363 and of that amount, benefiting property owners will be assessed \$131,009.31. Wadena County pays for the full amount of the roadway. The assessment can be paid in annual installments for up to 10 years.

Special Assessments – Next Steps

Staff can bring special assessment language that can become City Code. Prior to bringing to Council, Staff and City Attorney will consult to ensure compliance with **§ 160A-216 – Authority to make special assessments.**



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City Council Workshop

January 6, 2020



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