Volusia County Fire Services

mini-budget workshop update on Fire Service Fund condition



The county fire fund:

- Has been using reserves to balance budget since 2010.
- Cannot receive or borrow money from general fund or other funds.
- The supporting tax base is primarily residential, undeveloped or agricultural.
- With tax cap protection and homestead exemptions, once reserves in this fund are depleted, no way to replenish.

Fire fund residential homeowner

Fiscal year 2005 - 06

- 62% under \$100K taxable value
- Average taxable value \$105,306
- Homeowner average taxes \$328 or \$0.90 per day
- FY09 additional \$25K exemption given

Fiscal year 2014 - 15

- 69% under \$100K taxable value
- Average taxable value \$88,947
- Homeowner average taxes \$310 or \$0.85 per day
- FY06 average taxes adjusted by average CPI of 2.3% would be \$411

74% of total property class of the fire fund is residential FY06 total taxable value \$7B, FY15 total taxable value \$5.9B

Volusia County Fire Servicesmission statement

To protect life, property, and the environment, through efficient and responsive services.

History

- **1984 -** Consolidation of fire services into six districts
- **1986 VCFS formed**
- 1999 Fire fund created
- **2003 -** 43 positions added Closest Unit Response requirement
- 2006/07- Eliminated planned addition of 27 employees
- **2006 -** Interlocal agreements for closest unit response approved
- **2009 -** Ended contract with DeBary; vacated station 33
- **2010 -** Began using fire fund reserves to balance budget
- **2011 -** Closed stations 31 (Orange City) and 43 (Seville)



Volusia County Fire Services all-hazards response

Technical rescue



Motor vehicle accidents











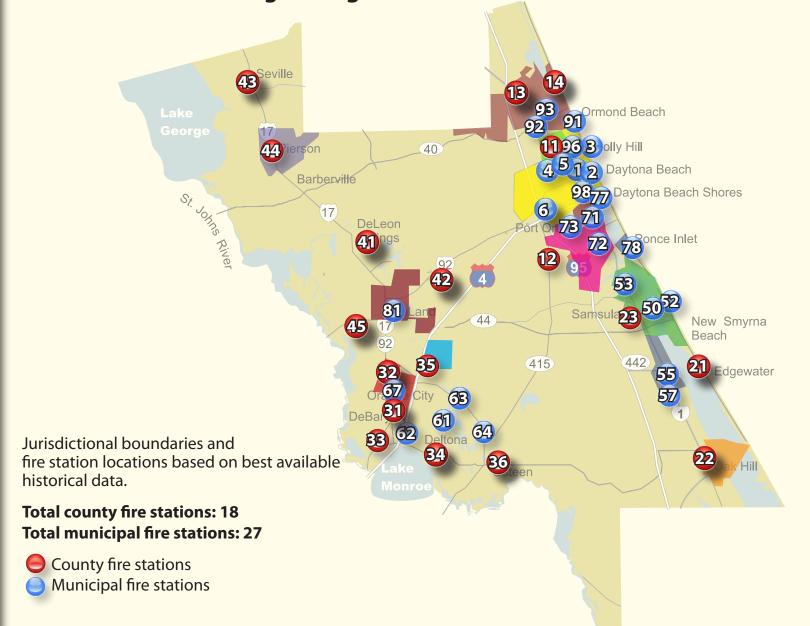


Structure fires

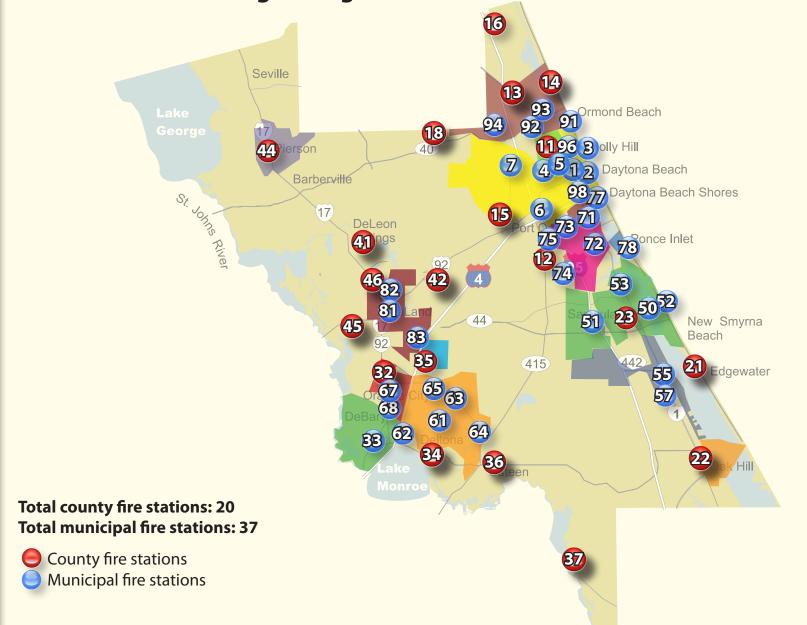
Emergency medical service

Wildland fires

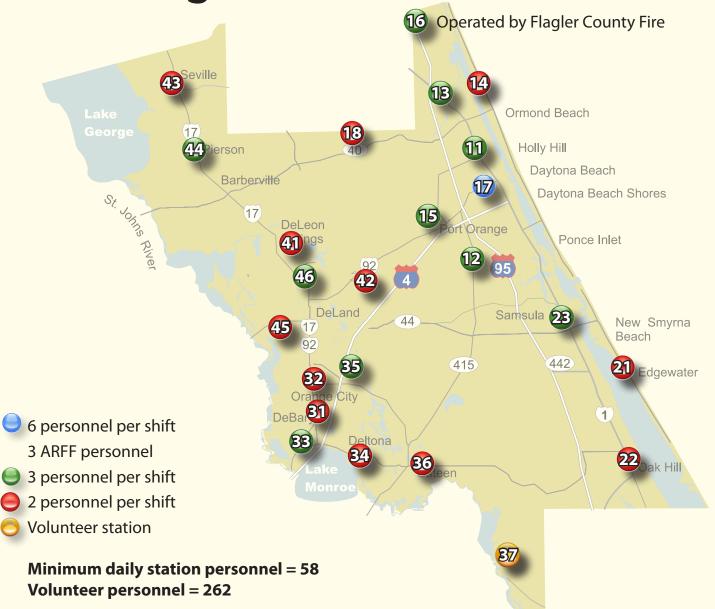
Volusia County, city fire station locations 1990



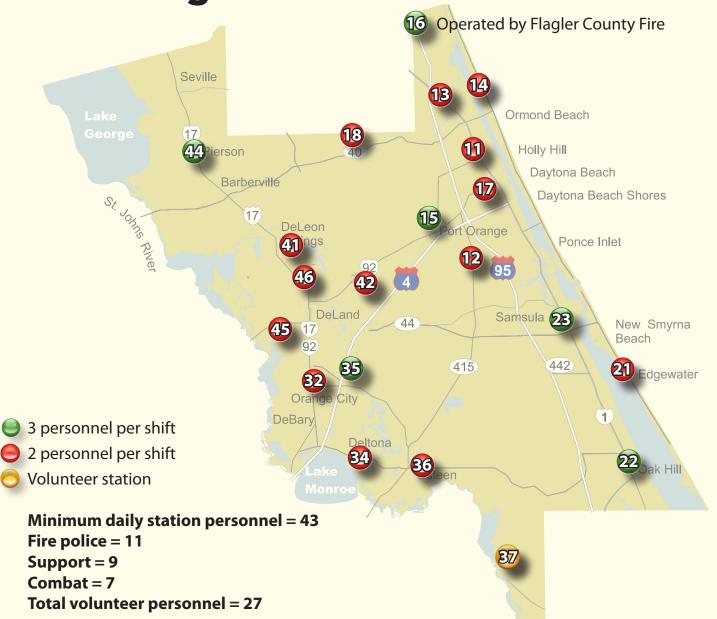
Volusia County, city fire station locations 2013



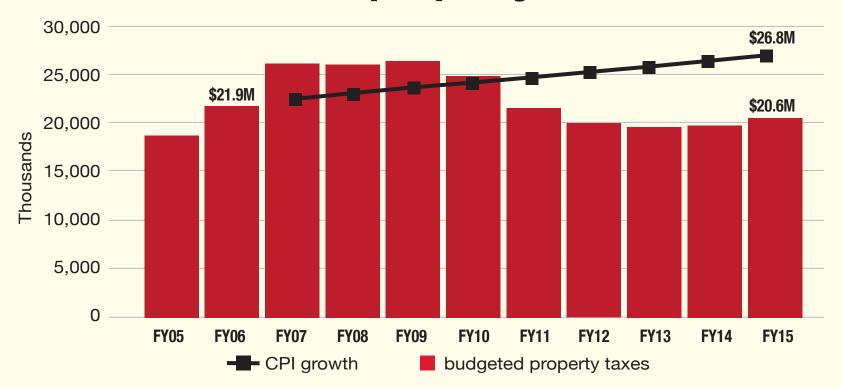
Staffing model for 2005 - 2006



Staffing model for 2014 - 2015



Fire fund property taxes



- FY15 \$20.6M taxes, 3.6315 millage rate
- FY06 \$21.9M taxes adjusted by 2.3 average
 CPI FY15 \$26.8M taxes, and a rate of 4.53 mills
- Cumulative cost recovery FY06-FY15 \$15.2M





Fire fund cost comparison

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2014 Adopted	
Personnel expenses	\$9,016,440	\$16,195,100	\$14,175,943	
Operating expenses	\$3,114,173	\$9,108,716	\$7,062,122	
Authorized funded positions*	134	203	167*	
Fire stations	21	20	17	
Heavy rescue squads	5	5	4	
Battalion commanders per shift	2	4	3	
Fire stations providing fire-based transport	0	0	4	

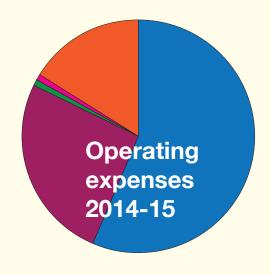
^{*}Includes nine transitional positions and four unfunded positions.

FY2014-15 adopted budget



Property taxes	\$20,692,574
■ Intergovernmental revenues	\$54,840
■ Transport services	\$160,000
Miscellaneous revenues	\$140,125
Appropriated fund balance	\$5,408,560

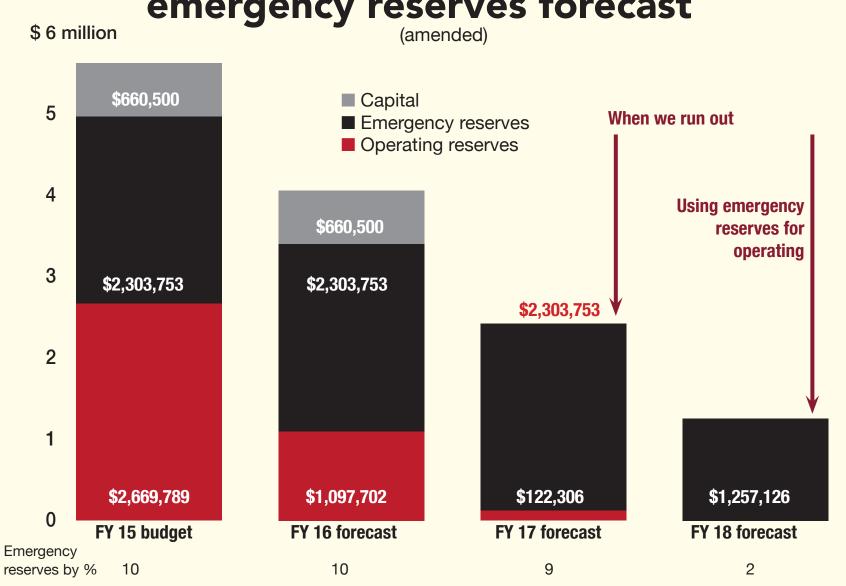
Total revenue \$ 26,456,099



\$14,967,487
\$6,819,346
\$200,260
\$15,000
\$208,447
\$4,245,559

Total expenses \$ 26,456,099

Fire fund operational and emergency reserves forecast



Workload - FY 2014

Fire calls = 455

- Structure fires
 (estimated loss = \$5.7 million; estimated saved = \$18.7 million)
- Wildland fires

Rescue calls = 3,894

- Motor vehicle crashes
- Heavy extrication
- Hazardous materials

EMS calls = 11,177

EMS transport (four units) = 1,155

Other = 12,194

- Business plans/safety inspections
- Hydrant inspection and testing





VCFS Fire Station - FY 2013-2014

Fire Station	Total calls	Fire calls	Rescue/ service calls	Advance life support calls		Basic life support calls		Average response
11- Holly Hill	1,967	45	324		496		1,102	5:26
12 - Spruce Creek	725	38	178		247		262	8:10
13 - Ormond Beach	780	22	166		284		308	6:35
14 - N. Penninsula	1,187	13	207		472		495	6:02
15 - Tiger Bay	907	10	119		375		403	6:27
16 - Halifax Plantation*	354	48	36		270		4:13	
17 - DBIA	149	1	130		2		16	2:48
18 - Rima Ridge	263	9	156		55		43	11:28
21 - South Beach	489	9	197		156		127	6:29
22 - Oak Hill	870	34	157		459		220	8:28
23 - Turnbull	1,531	27	514		398		592	8:50
32 - Spring Lakes	1,141	30	374		377		360	7:52
34 - Indian Mound	485	13	172		221		79	8:37
35 - Lake Helen	789	25	155		299		310	7:21
36 - Osteen	602	47	102		297		156	8:50
37 - Lake Harney**	57	39	1			17		7:24
41 - DeLeon Springs	831	24	318		118		371	8:54
42 - Kepler Ridge	865	25	206		256		378	7:09
44 - Pierson	624	18	84		355		167	9:53
45 - St. Johns	682	19	171		199		293	7:24
46 - Glenwood	1,273	44	164		336		729	7:35

Station staffed by Flagler County Calls run by Seminole County Fire

Dynamic staffing

- Initiated dynamic staffing to most stations and created minimal staffing levels of two (April 2013)
- Reduced squad companies from five to four
- Reduced 35 positions (since 2006)
- Closed Station 43 (Seville) and Station 31 (Orange City/Breezewood)
 DeBary - contract ended, station returned to city

Apparatus

- Four rescue engines (transport capable)
- Telesquirt (elevated stream capabilities)
- Incorporated three combination units
- Fleet management downsizing 29 units
- Laptops and GPS in all primary response apparatus/command vehicles







Operational efficiencies

- Agreements with local municipalities
- Compressed air foam (CAF) systems
- TeleStaff (software for staffing/scheduling)
- Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)/ mobile air trailer
- ISO rating improved, reducing homeowner insurance rates
- Use of civilian staff

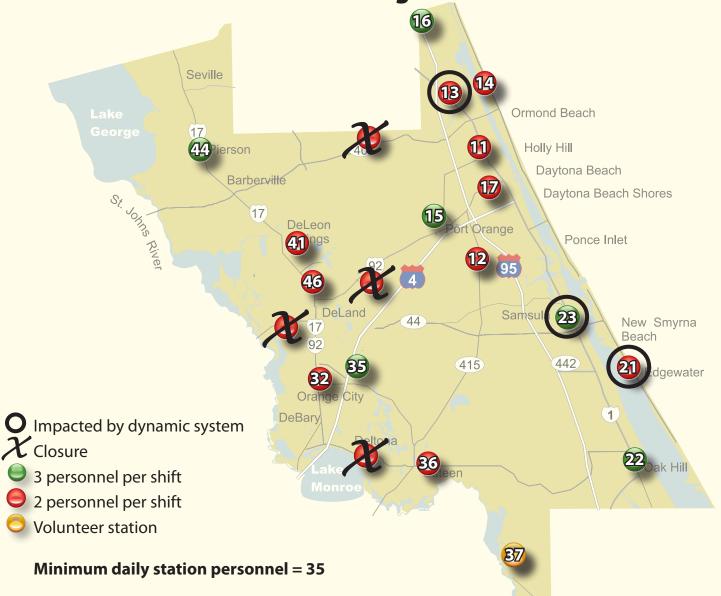




Challenges

- Financial instability
 Current level of service can not be supported by existing tax revenue
- Sub-optimal fire stations/locations
 Many existing stations originated from original volunteer districts
 - Numerous stations require renovations
 - Some locations are not optimal
- EMS rural service delivery
 Financial challenge of enhanced EMS rural transport
- County enclaves within cities
 Expectation of urban service levels
 Noncontiguous service areas increase response times or require service contracts with municipalities

If revenues stay the same



Working structure fire, Pierson



Working structure fire, Pierson



Fire department jurisdictional areas/ fire station density

Area	Square miles	Stations	Square miles/station
VCFS (unincorporated protected areas)*	980	20	48.2 **
Daytona Beach	68	7	9.7
Daytona Beach Shores	.8	1	8.0
DeLand	19	3	6.2
Deltona	41	5	8.2
Edgewater	23	2	11.3
Holly Hill	4.5	1	4.5
New Smyrna Beach	39	4	9.8
Orange City (includes DeBary)	29	3	9.6
Ormond Beach	36	4	9
Ponce Inlet	6.4	1	6.4
Port Orange	29	5	5.7
South Daytona	5	1	5

^{*} Includes Lake Helen, Oak Hill and Pierson
** Area of coverage increased to 61.25 square miles per station if number of fire stations is reduced by four

VCFS risk analysis – station closure

- **Work load**
- Response time geography
- Response area square miles
- **Unit hour utilization**
- **☑** ISO rating of response district
- **Example 2** Rural tender supply

Summary

- Fire fund cannot support current level of service/number of stations.
- Fire fund reserves are depleted by FY17.
- Increase system load to meet on scene resource demands.
- Millage increase.

Public participation



Survey questions

Please rank, in order from 1 to 4 (1 being the most important) which emergency response is most important to you:

- ___ Structure fire
- Wildfire
- ___ Vehicle accident
- ___ Medical emergency

Survey questions

Given a choice, would you favor a reduction in service, which could mean fewer firefighters or slower response times, or would you favor an increase in the county fire budget funded by higher property taxes?

- Would accept a reduction in service, without an increase in property taxes for county fire service.
- Would pay more property taxes with no reduction in service.

Survey questions

Additional comments?