

# FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY – DEPARTMENT OVERVIEWS PART 2

## **September 18, 2012 – PART 1**

Central Administration  
Administrative Services Department  
Community Development Department

## **October 16, 2012 – PART 2**

Parks, Recreation & Community Services Department  
Police Department  
Public Works Department



# PUBLIC WORKS



# KEY DEPARTMENTAL MESSAGES

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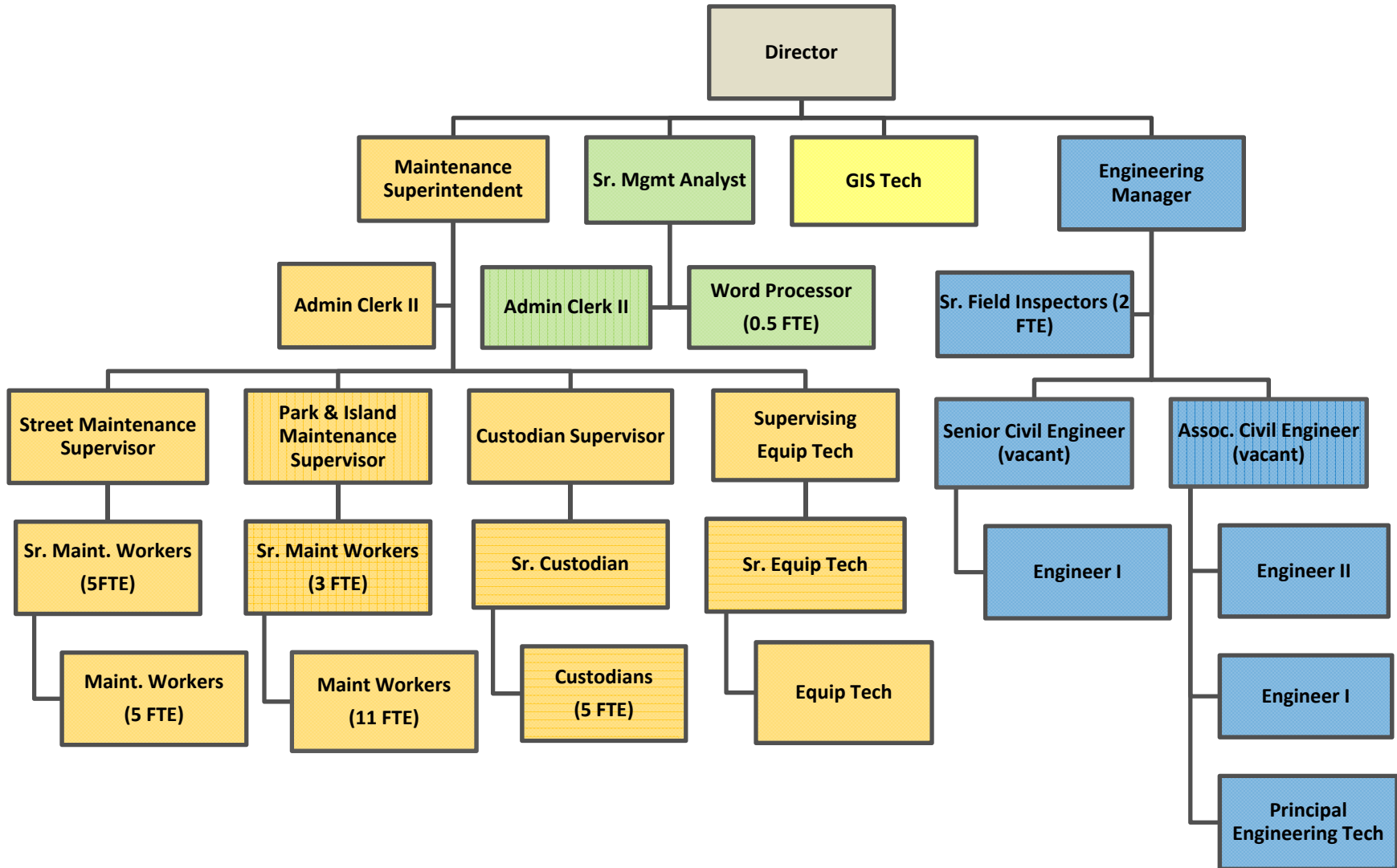
## Public Works

In general Public Works is continuing to adjust to the new economic reality. The following are key departmental messages:

- Need to develop a resource / service level balance
  - “You can’t buy something for nothing.”
  - The community’s service level expectations are unknown
- Current resource level is:
  - below service level expectations in Maintenance
  - resulting in increasing deferred maintenance costs
  - adequate in other sections to meet service levels
- Organizational and efficiency adjustments have been made, but more must be done, specifically in Maintenance, to adequately address resource / service level questions
  - What is the appropriate staffing level required
  - What are the service level standards

# DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION CHART/OVERVIEW

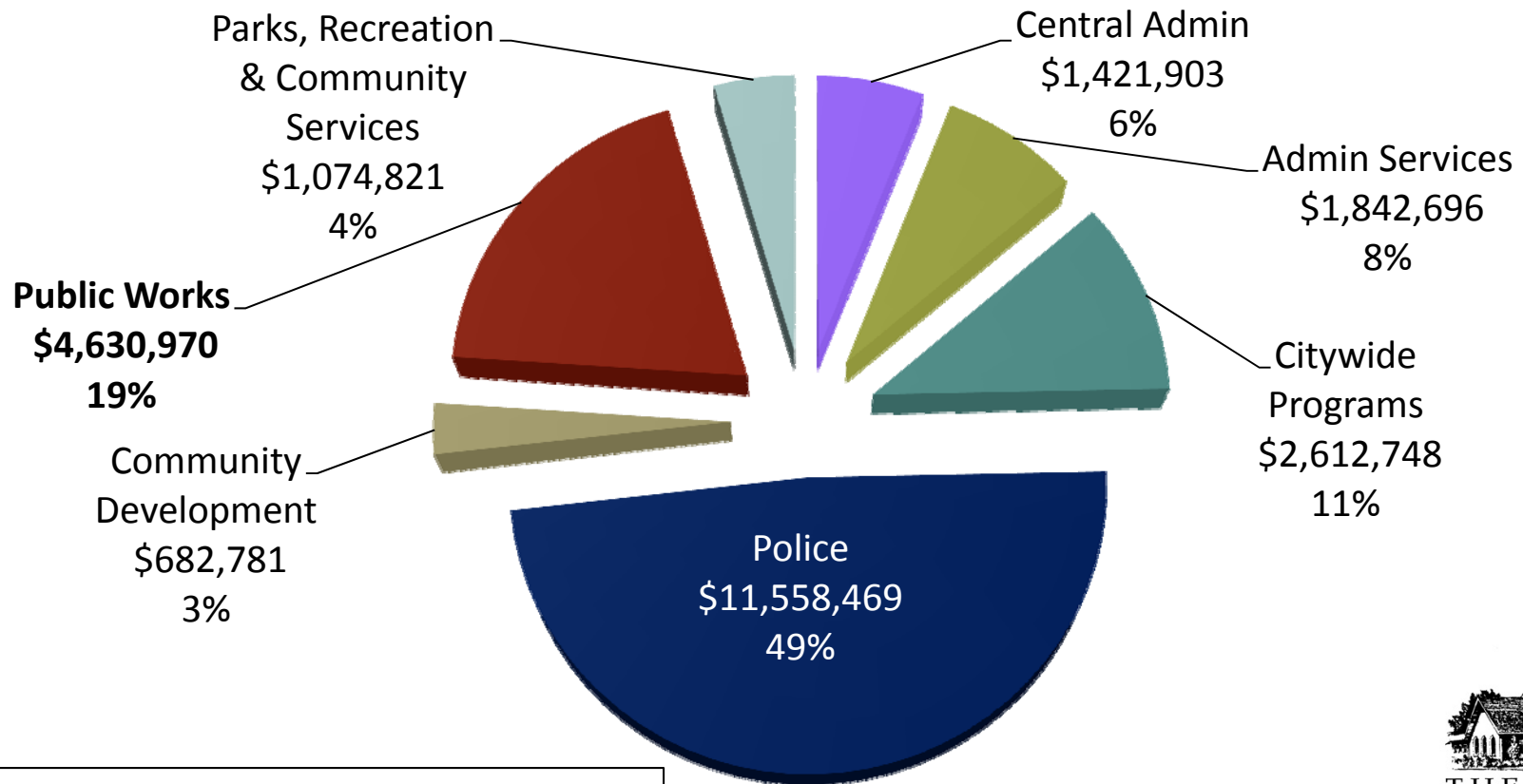
## Public Works



# GENERAL FUND INVESTMENT FY 12/13

## Public Works

	Expenditures/ Transfers Out	Revenues/ Transfers In	General Fund Subsidy
Department Total	\$5,937,737	\$1,306,767	(\$4,630,970)



**Total GF Investment = \$23,824,388**



# GENERAL FUND INVESTMENT BY DIVISION

## Public Works

Division	Expenditures / Transfers Out	Revenues / Transfers In	Net General Fund Investment
Engineering	\$1,279,456	\$303,134	\$976,322
Maintenance Admin	310,402	3,300	307,102
Street Maintenance	1,263,474	972,000	291,474
Traffic Operations	447,763	2,475	445,288
Tree & Island Maintenance	352,976	-	352,976
Parks Maintenance	1,325,474	4,536	1,320,938
Building Maintenance	<u>958,192</u>	<u>21,322</u>	<u>936,870</u>
TOTAL	\$5,937,737	\$1,306,767	\$4,630,970

# DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT SERVICE LEVELS

## Public Works – Department

	2007/08	2012/13	Δ
Staffing Level (in Full Time Employees)	71.5 FTE	50.5 FTE	-29%
Total Department Budget	\$7,338,574	\$5,858,693	-30%

- Over the past five years, Publics Works eliminated 21 positions, a 29% reduction.
- The Department has responded well to the economic changes
- Due to reductions in staff, management has analyzed existing operations to explore the potential for increased efficiencies and cost savings. Some of these efforts include:
  - Equipment Maintenance (complete; implementation in process)
  - Vehicle and Equipment Utilization Study (completed; implementation pending)
  - Custodial and Building Maintenance Study (completed; implemented as recommended)
  - Landscape and Streets Maintenance Service Level Evaluation (in process)
  - Building Condition Assessment & Maintenance Analysis (pending)



# DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT SERVICE LEVELS (CONT.)

## Public Works – Parks & Islands Maintenance

	2007/08	2012/13	Δ
Maintenance Workers	16 FTE	11 FTE	-31%

- **The resource / service level relationship is unbalanced in Park & Island Maintenance, as we do not believe we are providing the expected service level to the community.**
- Island maintenance has been concentrated on main thoroughfares, while secondary islands and landscapes get less frequent attention.
- No active maintenance of Open Space
- Parks maintenance has been concentrated on high-use regional parks, while community parks get less frequent attention.

**Landscape Areas: 450**  
**Island & Medians: 85 acres**  
**Parks: 230 acres**





# DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT SERVICE LEVELS (CONT.)

## Public Works – Parks & Islands Maintenance (cont.)

ISLANDS



The Good



The Bad



ISLANDS

The Ugly

PARKS



PARKS

# DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT SERVICE LEVELS (CONT.)

## Public Works – Streets Maintenance

	2007/08	2012/13	Δ
Maintenance Workers	8 FTE	5 FTE	-37%

Roadways: 151 miles  
Storm Drain Inlets: 3,110

### New ways to fix old roads

By Janelle Wetzstein  
ARGUS-COURIER STAFF  
Published: Thursday, October 4, 2012 at 8:59 a.m.

As the city of Petaluma has seen a continued decrease in funding for road repair, the Public Works Department has begun to adopt alternate strategies for tackling the city's serious road maintenance problems.

Starting this week, Public Works employees began a "crack-sealing" program designed to prevent roads that are in moderate shape from deteriorating further.

"Crack sealing is the first step in protecting pavement against mother nature," says Public Works Director Dan St. John. "Our crews have not done this in a long time. I was surprised to hear that the city has not been doing crack sealing because in the public works industry, it is known as the first line of defense for roads," said St. John, who began working for the city on Jan. 31.



Janelle Wetzstein/Argus-Courier Staff  
This is a machine the city is renting to seal cracks in roads to keep them from deteriorating.



- Operational changes away from paving to potholing & preventative maintenance.
- Effective management of current storm water quality requirements; however, NPDES Phase II increases mandates.
- Street sweeping has been reorganized and made more efficient, resulting in a significant reduction in complaints due to standardized program.
- To date, staff has had healthy roadway maintenance funds through community approved infrastructure bonds, such as Measure B.
- Staffing is adequate for the current service level.
- Increasing focus on removal of homeless camps.

# DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT SERVICE LEVELS (CONT.)

## Public Works – Engineering – CIP and Private Projects

	2007/08	2012/13	Δ
Staffing Level	18 FTE	9.5 FTE	-47%

- Staffing in the three engineering sections (Capital Projects, Private Projects and GIS) appears to be adequate due to less available funds and smaller, more traditional projects.
- **Measure B expired in March 2012.**
- Intelligent and strategic use of CIP funds to keep good/fair streets good.
- Engineers are now responsible for taking projects from cradle to grave.
- Consultants are used to provide a higher level of technical experience.
- The volume of private projects requiring Engineering has significantly declined over the past 5 year, although the volume of encroachment permits continues to be strong.



# DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT SERVICE LEVELS (CONT.)

## Public Works – Engineering – CIP and Private Projects

Before



After



# KEY ISSUES AND TRENDS

## Public Works

### Regulatory

- NPDES Phase II Permit mandates
- Established timelines for traffic safety upgrades (CA MUTCD)
- Electrical vehicle support infrastructure (not mandated)

### Funding

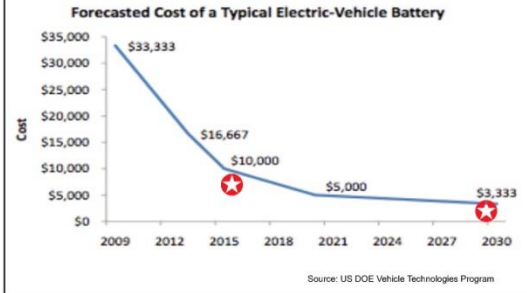
- OBAG linking transportation funding to land use planning
- Expiration of Measure B = \$1.0 - \$1.5 million per year
- Anticipated changes in gas tax revenues
- Increased oil prices affect construction & maintenance costs

### Utilities

- Increasing water and electricity costs
- Increasing use of reclaimed water
- Increased reliability of energy efficiency and solar products

### US Dept of Energy

- The US Dept of Energy expects 'typical' electric-vehicle battery costs to decrease 90% by 2030!



### If e-storage cost curve trends persist...

1. The mass migration from ICE (gas) cars to Electric Vehicles will start ~2016
2. 2-3 Million EVs on CA roads by 2025
3. 90%+ of new cars will be EV by 2030
4. Oil will be obsolete by 2030



# MEASURE F – DIRECT FUNDING

**2012-2013 Fiscal year**

<b>Measure F Funded Positions/Programs</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>1.0 FTE Maintenance Worker (retain for 1 year)</b> <i>Rationale – position needed for one year for graffiti abatement/general maintenance; analysis of staffing levels to be completed this fiscal year</i>	<b>\$88,000</b>
<b>Public Works GIS Intern</b> <i>Rationale – Provide part time assistance to GIS operation</i>	<b>\$15,000</b>



# MEASURE F – GENERAL FUND DEFICIT BACKFILL

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## **Budget Reductions without Measure F**

The Public Works department comprises 19% of the total General Fund investment. If Measure F did not backfill the current deficit, this would entail additional significant reductions in the following program areas:

- Streets, Traffic Operations, and Parks & Islands Maintenance
- Engineering and Construction Management
- Public and Private Projects Inspection and Oversight

This could result in four or more additional layoffs.



# SERVICE LEVEL “HOLES”

## Internal and External Needs

- Evaluation in Parks & Island and Street maintenance to determine appropriate resource / service level balance.
  - Staffing
  - Operational
  - Equipment
- Ongoing infrastructure funding
  - Roadway maintenance – Measure B expired March 2012
  - Storm drain maintenance
  - Building facilities
  - Parks facilities





# FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY/MEASURE F IDEAS



# FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY IDEAS AND PROPOSALS

## Public Works

Proposal/Idea	Fiscal Impact/Cost	Annual Net Savings
Complete Streetlight Conversion to LED	\$1.05 million	\$132,000
Refocus custodial staff on building maintenance & contract out janitorial services		~ \$100,000
Implement Recommendations of Upcoming Facilities Management Study	TBD	TBD
Increased Solar Capacity	TBD	TBD
Storm Drain Master Plan	TBD	TBD
Maintain a current average pavement condition index (PCI) of 72, no focus on deferred maintenance.	\$2.7 million	TBD

# FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY IDEAS AND PROPOSALS

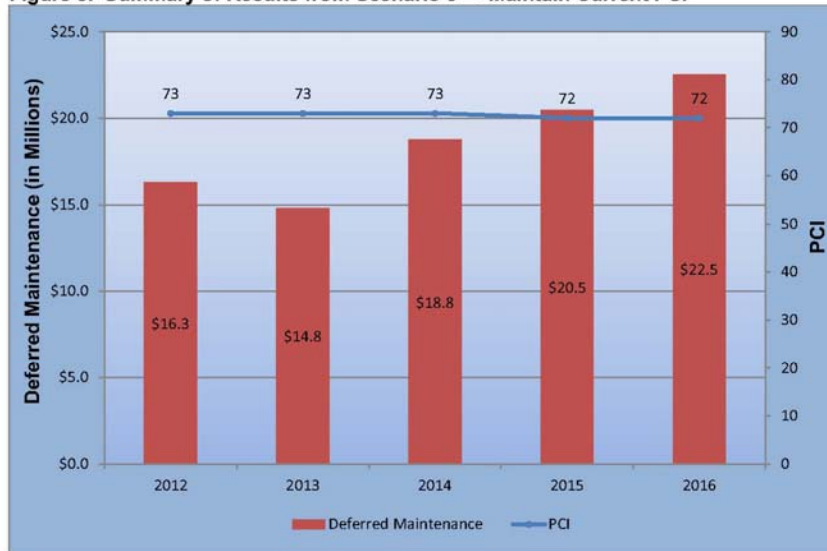
## Scenario 3 — Maintain Current PCI

This scenario shows the effects of an investment level of \$2.7 million per year for five years, starting in 2012, totaling \$13.5 million over five years. This investment level maintains the overall average street network PCI at the current level of 72 over the five year scenario. While the PCI is stabilized, the deferred maintenance backlog increases, from \$16.3 million in 2012, to \$22.5 million in 2016, mainly due to the increase of streets that will need reconstruction. The percentage of the street network in the 'Good' condition category increases from 63.4% currently, to 75.3% in 2016. However, the percentage of roads in 'Very Poor' condition increases to 4.7% from the current level of 2.2%. These results are illustrated in Table 9 and Figure 5.

**Table 9. Summary of Results, Scenario 3 — Maintain Current PCI**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
<b>Budget</b>	\$2,700,000	\$2,700,000	\$2,700,000	\$2,700,000	\$2,700,000	\$13,500,000
<b>Rehabilitation</b>	\$2,429,946	\$2,429,085	\$2,419,054	\$2,418,611	\$2,417,452	\$12,114,148
<b>Preventative Maintenance</b>	\$166,849	\$255,563	\$243,224	\$259,504	\$254,422	\$1,179,562
<b>Deferred Maintenance</b>	\$16,297,504	\$14,814,937	\$18,756,605	\$20,463,609	\$22,535,664	---
<b>PCI</b>	73	73	73	72	72	

**Figure 5. Summary of Results from Scenario 3 — Maintain Current PCI**



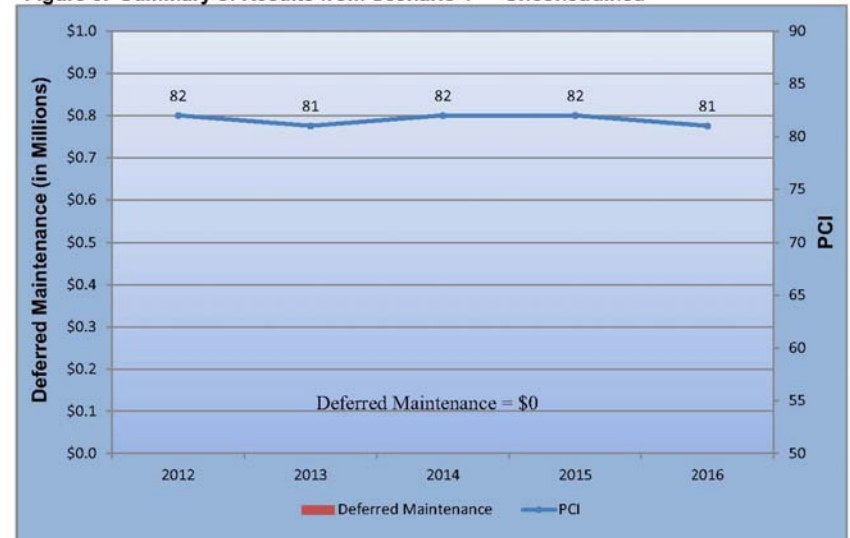
## Scenario 1 — Unconstrained (zero deferred maintenance)

This scenario shows the effects of implementing the ideal investment strategy (as recommended by the MTC PMP Needs module). Because it is more cost-effective to eliminate the deferred maintenance backlog as quickly as possible, the bulk of the maintenance needs are addressed in the first year of the five-year program, raising the overall average network PCI to 81. The PCI remains at an optimal level over the entire time period. By 2016, 88.4% of the network improves into the 'Good' condition category, a significant increase from the current level of 63.4% in 'Good' condition. These results are shown in both Table 7 and Figure 3.

**Table 7. Summary of Results from Scenario 1 — Unconstrained**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
<b>Budget</b>	\$18,894,463	\$3,357,143	\$6,653,798	\$3,752,804	\$3,493,372	\$36,151,580
<b>Rehabilitation</b>	\$16,857,968	\$2,950,345	\$6,356,424	\$3,141,623	\$3,330,442	\$32,636,802
<b>Preventative Maintenance</b>	\$2,036,494	\$406,797	\$297,373	\$611,180	\$162,929	\$3,514,773
<b>Deferred Maintenance</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	---
<b>PCI</b>	82	81	82	82	81	

**Figure 3. Summary of Results from Scenario 1 — Unconstrained**



# QUESTIONS

**Public Works Department**

