

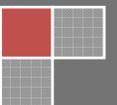
2009

Capital Improvements Element

City of Bradenton Comprehensive Plan

Support Document

City of Bradenton's Department of Planning and Community Development



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INTRODUCTION

In 1985, the Florida Legislature mandated that local governments plan for the delivery of public facilities and services concurrent with development. The tool to implement this state requirement is the *Capital Improvements Element* (CIE). Local governments use the CIE to provide adequate public facilities by:

- Evaluating the need for public facilities in support of the other element’s goals, objectives, and policies;
- Estimating the costs of improvements for which local government has fiscal responsibility;
- Analyzing the fiscal capability of the local government to finance and construct improvements;
- Adopting financial policies to guide the funding and construction of improvements;
- Ensuring that facilities are maintained according to the adopted level of service.

According to Administrative Rule 9J-5.003, “capital improvements” are large scale and high cost physical assets constructed or purchased to provide, improve, or replace a public facility.

The CIE differs from the City’s annual adopted budget in that the CIE includes only those improvements and needs derived from the Comprehensive Plan. According to the 2009 Comprehensive Plan, these improvements are needed to: 1) meet existing facility deficiencies and 2) maintain adopted level of service standards. The items listed in this element’s capital improvement schedule:

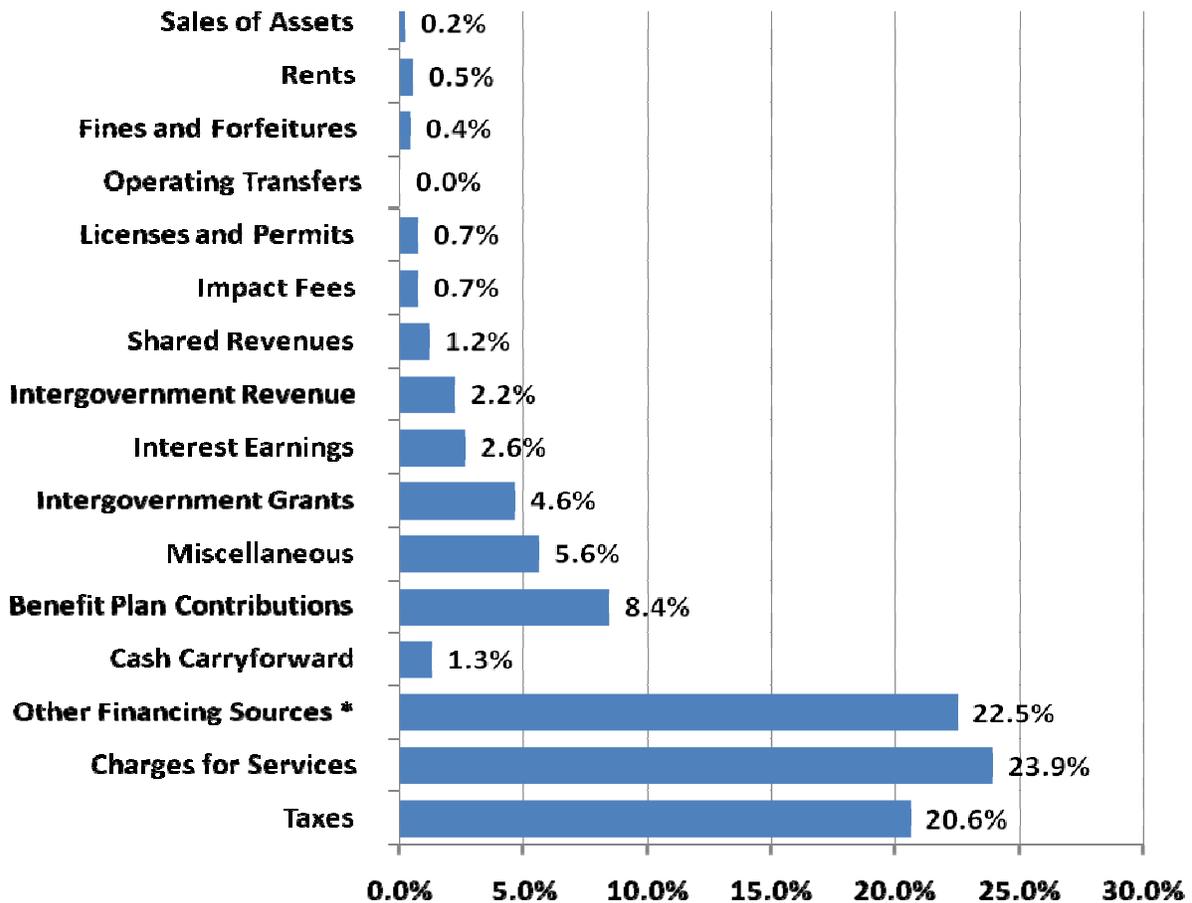
- 1) Are generally not recurring line items. However an improvement may require multiple budget years to finance.
- 2) Are defined as existing or projected needs. Existing needs are those required to address known deficiencies. Projected needs are those required to address the impacts of future development projects.
- 3) Generally cost \$25,000 or more, although lesser cost projects may be included if needed to maintain adopted levels of service.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 Existing Revenue Sources

One of the most important functions of the Capital Improvements Element is to inventory the major sources of revenue available. These revenue sources determine the City’s fiscal capability to fund the demanded capital improvement projects. The total revenues sources for the FY 2008/2009 account for 115 million dollars. Chart 1 presents a detail of these revenue sources.

**Chart 1:
City of Bradenton, Revenue Sources, FY 2008-2009**



Source: City of Bradenton: Annual Budget. Fiscal Year 2008-2009

* Note: Ad Valorem Taxes 4.2843

* Other Financing Sources include Interfund Transfers from Utility Tax, Franchise Tax, Half-Cent Sales Tax, and Local Communications Tax

Taxes, charges for services and other financing sources such as Inter-fund transfers from Utility Tax, Franchise Tax, Half-Cent Sales Tax, and Local Communications Tax account for over sixty three percent (67%) of all City revenue sources.

Capital Improvements Element

Table 1 shows the steady trend of the City's revenue sources from 2007 to 2009.

**Table 1:
City of Bradenton, Revenue Sources Trends, 2007-2009**

Revenue Sources	2007 BUDGET		2008 BUDGET		2009 BUDGET	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Taxes	\$ 29,152,335	21.0%	\$ 24,623,790	19.1%	\$ 23,785,095	20.6%
Intergovernment Grants	\$ 7,170,852	5.2%	\$ 7,000,246	5.4%	\$ 5,269,941	4.6%
Charges for Services	\$ 27,645,521	19.9%	\$ 27,549,270	21.4%	\$ 27,629,655	23.9%
Interest Earnings	\$ 4,715,135	3.4%	\$ 3,209,252	2.5%	\$ 3,015,773	2.6%
Miscellaneous	\$ 659,012	4.8%	\$ 8,813,321	6.8%	\$ 8,675,934	5.6%
Operating Transfers	-	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
Sales of Assets	\$ 520,879	0.4%	\$ 257,500	0.2%	\$ 217,150	0.2%
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ 554,850	0.4%	\$ 525,420	0.4%	\$ 498,000	0.4%
Benefit Plan Contributions	\$ 10,432,854	7.5%	\$ 9,854,714	7.6%	\$ 9,710,061	8.4%
Other Financing Sources *	\$ 40,875,841	29.5%	\$ 25,032,376	19.4%	\$ 25,940,347	22.5%
Intergovernment Revenue	\$ 2,821,611	2.0%	\$ 2,821,397	2.2%	\$ 2,555,324	2.2%
Licenses and Permits	\$ 1,196,760	0.9%	\$ 961,900	0.7%	\$ 817,000	0.7%
Shared Revenues	\$ 1,354,865	1.0%	\$ 1,620,408	1.3%	\$ 1,432,275	1.2%
Rents	\$ 667,854	0.5%	\$ 493,909	0.4%	\$ 562,723	0.5%
Cash Carryforward	\$ 3,450,054	2.5%	\$ 12,288,770	9.5%	\$ 1,473,013	1.3%
Impact Fees	\$ 1,363,400	1.0%	\$ 983,923	0.8%	\$ 831,000	0.7%
Total revenues	\$ 109,368,041	100%	\$ 126,036,196	100%	\$ 112,413,291	100%

Source: City of Bradenton: Annual Budget. Fiscal Year 2008-2009

Note: Ad Valorem Taxes 4.2843 mills

Other Financing Sources include Interfund Transfers from Utility Tax, Franchise Tax, Half-Cent Sales Tax, and Local Communications Tax

Revenues are allocated by the City's different funds. Table 2 shows that the General Fund and Enterprise Funds account for sixty percent (60%) of the revenue sources.

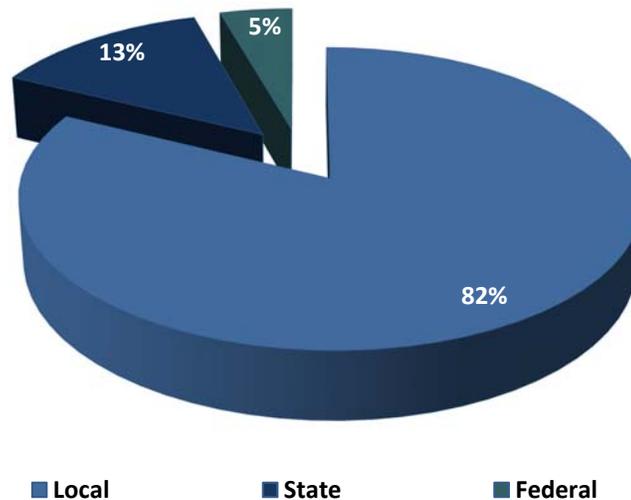
**Table 2:
City of Bradenton, Revenue Sources by Fund, FY 2008-2009**

Funds	Estimated Revenues	Operating Transfers In	Cash Balance Brought Forward	Total	Percentage
General Fund	\$ 21,437,226	\$ 13,218,152	\$ 1,422,311	\$ 36,077,689	19.7%
Special Revenue Funds	\$ 18,058,492	\$ 244,986	\$ 12,604	\$ 18,316,082	10.0%
Debt Service Funds	\$ 563,535	\$ 1,577,469	-	\$ 2,141,004	1.2%
Capital Project Funds	\$ 1,386,153	\$ 303,991	\$ 10,147,979	\$ 11,838,123	6.5%
Enterprise Funds	\$ 36,480,154	\$ 5,359,095	\$ 495,375	\$ 42,334,624	23.2%
Internal Service Funds	\$ 8,136,831	\$ 330,703	\$ 30,702	\$ 8,498,236	4.6%
Fiduciary Funds	\$ 63,558,248	-	-	\$ 63,558,248	34.8%
TOTAL	\$ 149,620,639	\$ 21,034,396	\$ 12,108,971	\$ 182,764,006	100.0%

Source: City of Bradenton: Annual Budget. Fiscal Year 2008-2009

In general, the City sustains most of its activities through local sources of revenue. According to the City's Budget FY 2008-2009, 82% percent of the revenue sources are considered local, 13 percent is State and 5 percent is Federal.

Chart 2:
City of Bradenton, Revenue Sources by Source, FY 2008-2009



Source: City of Bradenton: Annual Budget. Fiscal Year 2008 - 2009

Local Revenue Sources

Local revenue sources consist of revenue sources that are levied, collected, borrowed and disbursed at the local level solely at the discretion of the City of Bradenton. The City utilizes most user fees and taxing mechanisms available to municipalities under Florida Statute. A summary of these local revenue sources is provided below.

- **Property taxes (Ad Valorem)** – Property taxes are based on a millage rate which is applied to the total taxable value of all real property and other tangible personal property. (Note: One mill is equivalent to \$1 per \$1,000 of assessed value). According to the Manatee County Property Appraiser's office, the property located within the city limits of Bradenton is currently valued at \$3,405,552,723, a 7% decrease over last year.
- **Impact fees**- Impact fees are charges imposed against new development to provide for the cost of capital facilities made necessary by that growth. The purpose of the charge is to impose upon the newcomers, rather than the general public, the cost of new facilities

necessitated by their arrival. In Florida, municipalities are authorized to impose impact fees pursuant to their home rule authority. The City of Bradenton has established the following impact fees: parks and recreation (east and west), police, fire, and water/sewer.

- **Rents:** The City collects monies from renting properties such as waterfront properties (Bradenton Riverfront Partners, Plaza del Rio); Twin Dolphin; cellular towers, post office, G.T. Bray, Historical Library, Pittsburgh Pirates, miscellaneous.
- **Licenses and Permits:** Local business tax, building permits, electrical permits, etc.
- **Other Financing Sources:** Utility tax, franchise tax, half-cent sales tax, local communications tax; bond proceeds, loan proceeds, state revolving fund loan proceeds
- **Fines and Forfeitures:** Parking fines, code enforcement fines, court fines, infraction fines
- **Sale of Assets:** Land, buildings or equipment; sale of surplus materials and scrap
- **Miscellaneous:** Police retirement appreciation / dividends, water and sewer taps, service charges, special assessments, Woodbury tree fund, fuel tax revenue, controlled burn revenue, alarm fees, restitution, unclaimed property, etc.
- **Interest Earnings:** Sinking fund (Series 1995A); other
- **Charges for Services:** Golf course (green fees, cart fees, pro shop sales, snack bar, tournaments, miscellaneous revenue); parking revenue (meters, decals); water-sewer (plumbing permits, water revenues, penalties and service charges, reclaimed water sales, sewer revenues); stormwater runoff; residential and commercial garbage revenues; planning services (zoning, research, administration); public safety police services; school resource officers; mowing; DOT maintenance; auditorium rental; school impact fees (administration); miscellaneous administrative charges; law enforcement education
- **Other Taxes:** Tourist Development Tax

State Revenue Sources

Revenue classified as state sources may be generated locally but collected by the State of Florida and returned to the City of Bradenton. Funds received from the State of Florida include state revenue sharing, state revenue sharing motor fuel tax, mobile home licenses, alcoholic beverage licenses, gas tax revenues, cigarette taxes, state sales tax, discretionary sales tax, insurance sales tax, insurance premium tax, firefighters' supplemental revenue, state casualty insurance premium tax (police retirement fund), LAP Agreements. In addition this category includes special grants such as SWFWMD grant (ASR), State local housing Assistance program (SHIP), etc. State Revenue sources accounted for 13 percent of the total City's budget on for FY2008-2009.

Federal Revenue Sources

Federal Funds are either granted directly to the City or passed through State agencies for administration or monitoring. These grants are distributed on a competitive basis rather than by formula allocations. It is for this reason that is very difficult to project future Federal revenues. For the Fiscal year 2008-2009 Federal revenue sources accounted for 5 percent of the total budget. Some of the federal sources of revenue are:

- Federal grants
- Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD housing assistance grant, etc.

2.2 Existing Expenditures

This section of the Capital Improvement Element identifies how funds are allocated to meet the City's needs.

The following expenditures have been budgeted for the 2008-09 fiscal year.

- **Personnel Services:** Salaries & wages, taxes, retirement & pension contributions, health insurance, workers' compensation, unemployment compensation
- **Capital Outlay:** Land, buildings, improvements, furniture and equipment
- **Contractual Services:** Legal fees, consultants, audit fees, bank fees, medical fees (workers' compensation), other contractual services
- **Supplies & Materials:** Travel and auto expenses, communications, freight & postage, printing & duplicating, office supplies, advertising, promotional activities, dues and subscriptions, equipment under \$2,500, insurance and bonds, equipment rental fees, election costs, education, golf course supplies, vehicle supplies, miscellaneous

C a p i t a l I m p r o v e m e n t s E l e m e n t

- **Repairs & Maintenance:** Building, equipment, automotive, cart paths, traffic signals, street lights, general street improvements / resurfacing
- **Utilities:** Utility services (electricity, water, garbage, gas, street lights)
- **Contingencies:** Personnel staff changes, police pension payments
- **Debt Service:** Principal and interest: McKechnie, City Centre, Florida Municipal Loan 2001, parking garage, 1995A, River Run, Pirate City
- **Other Financing Sources:** Transfers to utility debt service (fund 415 1995A); utility construction (fund 408); repayment of advances (fund 110)
- **Grants & Aid:** Code enforcement demolition / site clearance, Enterprise Zone, community development programs; state housing assistance program (rehabilitation, purchase / new construction, down payment assistance); aid to private organization
- **Taxes/Other Obligations:** Property taxes, CRA and CCRA tax contributions
- **Insurance and Claims** Medical claims, life insurance, reinsurance premiums

Table 3 presents the City's trends for general expenditures:

**Table 3:
City of Bradenton, Trend for General Expenditures, FY 2007-2009**

Expenditures	2007 BUDGET		2008 BUDGET		2009 BUDGET	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Personnel Services	\$ 38,919,610	34.5%	\$ 39,944,310	31.1%	\$ 38,576,949	33.4%
Capital Outlay	\$ 17,261,598	15.3%	\$ 24,072,963	18.8%	\$ 13,187,682	11.4%
Other Financing Sources	\$ 19,454,843	17.2%	\$ 20,848,864	16.3%	\$ 21,592,405	18.7%
Supplies & Materials	\$ 10,207,295	9.0%	\$ 10,468,675	8.2%	\$ 10,468,675	9.1%
Contingencies	\$ 3,063,944	2.7%	\$ 6,806,095	5.3%	\$ 7,002,160	6.1%
Debt Service Expenditures	\$ 4,884,402	4.3%	\$ 6,033,205	4.7%	\$ 5,725,387	5.0%
Insurance & Claims	\$ 5,239,144	4.6%	\$ 5,257,732	4.1%	\$ 5,064,000	4.4%
Utilities	\$ 3,368,575	3.0%	\$ 3,373,610	2.6%	\$ 3,526,424	3.1%
Grants & Aid	\$ 3,376,784	3.0%	\$ 4,257,358	3.3%	\$ 3,645,062	3.2%
Contractual Services	\$ 3,393,540	3.0%	\$ 3,530,070	2.8%	\$ 3,149,955	2.7%
Repairs & Maintenance	\$ 1,613,258	1.4%	\$ 1,620,400	1.3%	\$ 1,462,220	1.3%
Taxes & Other Obligations	\$ 2,076,706	1.8%	\$ 2,035,981	1.6%	\$ 2,009,517	1.7%
	\$ 112,859,699	100.0%	\$ 128,249,263	100.0%	\$ 115,410,436	100.0%

Source: City of Bradenton: Annual Budget. Fiscal Year 2008-2009

Capital Improvements Element

Table 4 presents the City's general expenditures by established City funds.

**Table 4:
City of Bradenton, Estimated Expenditures by Fund, FY 2008-2009**

Estimated Expenditures	Total Operations	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	Capital Project Funds	Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Legislative	\$ 516,540	\$ 516,540	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	\$ 5,887,000	\$ 5,887,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance Operations	\$ 1,547,985	\$ 1,547,985	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law Enforcement & Dispatching	\$ 13,085,688	\$ 13,085,688	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Control & Prevention	\$ 7,192,347	\$ 7,192,347	-	-	-	-	-	-
Developmental Services	\$ 1,588,881	\$ 1,588,881	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	\$ 2,754,704	\$ 2,228,217	-	-	-	\$ 526,487	-	-
Culture & Recreation	\$ 1,933,345	\$ 1,933,345	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Development	\$ 621,331	-	\$ 621,331	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Assistance	\$ 2,925,352	-	\$ 2,925,352	-	-	-	-	-
State Housing Initiative Program	\$ 509,318	-	\$ 509,318	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service	\$ 5,725,387	-	-	\$ 2,141,004	-	\$ 3,584,383	-	-
Capital Improvements	\$ 12,105,022	-	-	-	\$ 1,684,553	\$ 10,420,469	-	-
Water & Sewer Fund	\$ 12,516,062	-	-	-	-	\$ 12,516,062	-	-
Sanitation Fund Operations	\$ 6,333,625	-	-	-	-	\$ 6,333,625	-	-
Parking Fund Operations	\$ 300,967	-	-	-	-	\$ 300,967	-	-
Golf Course Operations	\$ 1,390,222	-	-	-	-	\$ 1,390,222	-	-
Insurance-Health, Dental, & Life	\$ 5,716,745	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 5,716,745	-
Worker's Compensation	\$ 1,260,000	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 1,260,000	-
Property Insurance	\$ 1,101,000	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 1,101,000	-
Police Pension	\$ 1,804,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 1,804,350
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	\$ 86,815,871	\$ 33,980,003	\$ 4,056,001	\$ 2,141,004	\$ 1,684,553	\$ 35,072,215	\$ 8,077,745	\$ 1,804,350
Interfund Transfers Out	\$ 21,592,405	\$ 1,753,831	\$ 13,777,776	-	-	\$ 5,730,095	\$ 330,703	-
Contingencies	\$ 7,002,160	\$ 343,855	\$ 482,305	-	-	\$ 1,532,314	\$ 89,788	\$ 4,553,898
TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES, TRANSFERS, RESERVES & BALANCES	\$ 115,410,436	\$ 36,077,689	\$ 18,316,082	\$ 2,141,004	\$ 1,684,553	\$ 42,334,624	\$ 8,498,236	\$ 6,358,248

During FY 2008-2009, approximately \$20 million dollars were dedicated to capital improvements projects.

2.3 Existing Outstanding Debt

At the end of the FY 2008/2009, the City of Bradenton’s outstanding debt comprised mostly of revenue bonds and promissory notes. As of September 2009, the total debt was \$122,451,855 dollars¹. Approximately 60.1 % of this debt is government type (See Table 5)

**Table 5:
City of Bradenton, Outstanding Debt of September 2009**

	Government		Business		Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Capital	\$ 26,882,693	36.2%	\$ 19,115,186	39.7%	\$ 45,997,879	37.6%
Interest	\$ 16,836,021	22.6%	\$ 3,834,446	8.0%	\$ 20,670,467	16.9%
Total	\$ 74,359,063	58.8%	\$ 48,092,793	47.7%	\$ 122,451,855	54%

City of Bradenton: City Clerk & Treasurer, 2009

The largest debt of the City is related to the 2007 Special Obligation Bond-Pirate City which represents nearly 66% of the governmental type of debt. Tables 6 provide a detailed description of the City’s debt.

**Table 6:
City of Bradenton, Outstanding Debt Description, 2009**

Debt Description	Date issue	Termination Date	Initial Amount	Interest	Due in installments
Subordinate Lien Special Revenue Refunding Bonds	1-Oct-96	1-Oct-15	\$4,575,000	3.75% to 5.25%	Principal due Oct 1 each year and Interest is due Oct 1 and April 1 each year
Franchise Fees Promissory Note, Series 2000	25-Jun-00	1-Jun-20	\$6,113,889	SWAP Interest with 5.25%	Due in quarterly installments
Florida Municipal Loan 2001A	1-May-02	1-Nov-21	\$3,100,000	Inclusive cost 4.75%	Due in annual installments
Utility System Refunding Revenue Bonds Series 1995	22-Nov-95	2-Oct-11	\$15,605,705	5.40% to 5.75%	Due in annual installments
Promissory Note - Judicial Center Parking Garage Loan I	16-Dec-04	16-Dec-24	\$6,000,000	Interest Variable Rate	Due in quarterly installments
Promissory Note-2005	25-Aug-05	1-Oct-11	\$7,669,413	Inclusive cost 3.87	Due in annual installments
Clean Water State Revolving Fund - Wastewater	1-Oct-05	15-Oct-08	\$494,600	Interest Rate 3%	Due in semi-annual payments
Clean Water State Revolving Fund - Stormwater	1-Oct-05	15-Mar-18	\$601,860	Interest Rate 3%	Due in semi-annual payments
Special Obligation Revenue Bond	1-Sep-07	1-Sep-37	\$18,645,000	Interest Variable Rate	Due in semi-annual payments
Promissory Note-Judicial Center Parking Garage Loan II	15-Mar-06	15-Sep-25	\$1,200,000	Interest Variable Rate	Quarterly payments
Promissory Note - Judicial Center Parking Garage Loan III	14-May-06	14-Feb-26	\$1,800,000	Interest Variable Rate	Quarterly payments

City of Bradenton: City Clerk & Treasurer , 2009

¹ This debt will be paid off incrementally through the year 2037.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ANALYSIS

3.1 Local Policies, Practices, and Instruments

As part of the capital improvements planning process, it is important to do an inventory of current City of Bradenton policies and practices that guide the timing, location, expansion, or increase in capacity of capital facilities. These policies and practices relate to the City's Capital Improvement Program, the Capital Improvement Element, the existing level-of-service standards, concurrency management, proportionate share mitigation, impact fee programs, the existing comprehensive plan, etc.

Capital Improvements Program (CIP)

The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) plans for the provision of City-wide capital budgeting needs. The capital budget deals with projects for the construction, renovation, improvement, acquisition of any facilities, buildings, structures, land, or land rights. The plan identifies the development schedule for all capital projects, related expenditures, and financing needs proposed within the City. The City maintains a five-year capital improvement program (CIP) and pursuant to Section 163.3177(3) (b) F.S. evaluates and updates that program every year to reflect the costs and schedule of existing and future public facility needs of the City.

The process of preparing the CIP component of the annual budget includes identifying and listing capital items, evaluation, scheduling, estimating costs, and anticipating revenue sources. The CIP is prepared ensuring financial feasibility of the prioritized capital projects.

Evaluation for funding and scheduling within the CIP is generally in accordance with the following criteria:

- Preservation of the health, safety and environmental integrity of the City by eliminating public hazards;
- Elimination of existing deficiencies of public facilities;
- New and expanded facilities that reduce or eliminate deficiencies in levels of service for existing demand;
- Compliance with all statutory and regulatory requirements;
- Protection of prior infrastructure investments;
- Utilization of the economies of scale and timing of other improvements;
- Reduction of operating costs;
- Accommodation of new development and redevelopment facility demands;

- Promotion of compact development by discouraging growth outside of urban services areas;
- Consistency with plans of county, state and federal agencies that provide public facilities within the local government's jurisdiction;
- Demonstration of linkages between projected growth and facility location;
- Anticipation or response to disasters.

Capital Improvements Element (CIE)

The Capital Improvement Element prioritizes the capital improvements needed to implement the Comprehensive Plan and establish Level of Service Standards (LOS). The CIE coordinates the comprehensive plan and LOS with the City's planning public services, facilities, and infrastructure systems; work plan schedules; and fiscal demands, costs, and funding sources.

Existing Level of Service Standards

Level-of-service (LOS) standards are indicators of the extent or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by, a facility based on and related to the operational characteristics of the facility. Level-of-service standards indicate the capacity per unit of demand of each public facility.

Level-of-service standards can affect the timing and location of development by guiding development to areas where facilities may have excess capacity. The City of Bradenton has the following level of service standards:

Potable Water

- Provide potable water at a level of service of 100 gallons per person per day, minimum design flow of 12 gallons per minute and 45 pounds pressure and six hours of storage capacity.

Sanitary Sewer

- Provide treatment and collection at a Level of Service of 100 gallons of wastewater per person per day.

Stormwater

- The peak discharge rate from new development shall be equal to or less than the peak discharge rate that existed prior to development based on a 25-year frequency, 24-hour duration storm event.

Capital Improvements Element

- Trunk storm sewers and major drainage channels shall be designed to accommodate the maximum stormwater resulting from a design storm of 25-year frequency, 24-hour duration without flooding.
- Internal or on-site drainage facilities of developments shall be designed to accommodate the stormwater resulting from a design storm of 10-year frequency, critical duration, based on the project site's time of concentration.

Solid Waste

- Curbside collection and disposal equivalent to 35 pounds per capita per week of solid waste.

Parks and Recreation

- One acre of Neighborhood Park per 500 people. A neighborhood park shall be defined as a parcel of land of a half-acre or more located within a half mile of the population served and having the following minimum improvements: benches, trees, open or grassy areas and play or exercise facilities geared to the type of population served. (Note: not applicable to non-residential structures.)

Transportation

- Senate Bill 360 designates Transportation Concurrency Areas (TCEAs) in local governments qualifying as Dense Urban Land Areas. TCEAs are exempted from the state-mandated transportation concurrency requirements. Pursuant to SB 360 guidelines, the City qualifies for the TCEA designation and has adopted a "Transportation Concurrency Exception Area" that is co-terminus with its municipal boundary. Consequently development or redevelopment within the City are exempt from transportation concurrency requirements. By July 2011 the City shall develop mobility and access management standards and fee methodology to support the City's multi-modal transportation system. The City shall ~~Maintain~~ use a Level of Service D or better on all roadways as an evaluative standard to determine impact of new development. Level of Service D is a roadway condition where the ratio of average daily traffic volume to roadway capacity is between 0.75 and 0.90. The Planning and Community Development Director shall maintain tables indicating the capacity currently available for roadway sections within the City.

Schools

- The City and School Board of Manatee County agree to implement the level of service standards for public schools district-wide to all schools of the same type as follows:
 - Elementary – 110% Permanent FISH Capacity by School Service Area.
 - Middle – 105% Permanent FISH Capacity by School Service Area.
 - High – 100% Permanent FISH Capacity District-wide.

Concurrency Management

The City ensures through their land use regulations that “no structure or alteration to a structure shall be permitted unless the PCD (Planning and Community Development Director) determines that adequate capacity in the following areas is available to serve the development or will be available at the time of issuance of the Certificate of Use (as per Subsection 202.B): ~~roadways~~, sanitary sewer, potable water, drainage, solid waste and recreation.”

During the concurrency review process the applicant fills out a concurrency form that is further reviewed by the public works department, the Planning and Community Development Department, the Planning Commission and the ultimately the approval of the City Council. In some cases, the City may perform or require the developer to conduct specific studies to evaluate the impact of proposed developments on the capacity or adopted level of services standards for public facilities.

Proportionate Share Mobility Mitigation

The City of Bradenton’s ~~established Ordinance No. 2854 (January 10th, 2007) which requires developers to satisfy their transportation concurrency requirements by making a proportionate fair share contribution or by building or improving roadways.~~ comprehensive plan will include new mobility planning requirements for the TCEA including modification of transportation concurrency requirements for a TCEA and/or adoption of transportation concurrency alternatives shall be completed by 2011. In the interim, the roadway Level of Service standard shall be used to determine the impact of new development and the need for mitigation

Impact Fee Programs

The City uses impact and/or mobility/access fees as ~~one of the~~ financial mechanisms for ensuring that developers will pay their proportionate share costs to finance the capital improvements of essential public facilities (roads, parks, water, sewer, schools, etc.) which are necessary to maintain adopted Level of Service standards for new construction or development. Impact fees are updated regularly to match capital facilities costs.

User Charges and Connection Fees

The City imposes the cost to operate the public facilities or services on the users who benefit from these services. These charges are often used for debt service on revenue bonds as well as for operations and maintenance. Currently the City utilizes user charges for sanitary sewer, potable water, solid waste, stormwater, recreation, etc.

3.2 Capital Improvements Needs

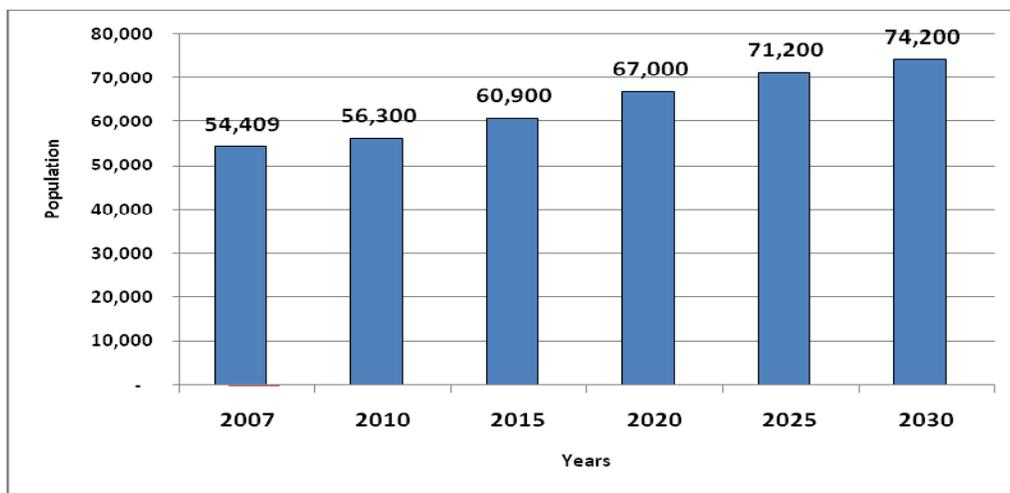
Population Projections

The City’s future capital improvement needs are based upon development trends and growth expectations. By evaluating the City’s future population projections, the City is able to determine how these trends and expectations will impact its future public facility and service needs.

According to the University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), the City population estimate for 2008 was 54,409 inhabitants.

The initial population projections from 2010 to 2025 were prepared as part of the report: "Evaluation of Growth and Annexation Impacts on Water and Wastewater Infrastructure, 2005" for the City of Bradenton. Projections for the year 2030 were prepared using the average annual growth between 2010 and 2025. The population projections have been revised downward to reflect current market conditions as part of the City’s “Ten Year Water Supply and Facilities Work Plan, 2009”. This report is the basis for planning infrastructure improvements to accommodate future growth. According to Chart 5, the City of Bradenton will add approximately 19,791 inhabitants by the year 2030.

Chart 3
Population Projections 2010-2030



It is anticipated that most development will occur within the City limits through redevelopment and infill projects. Thus, the future land use element has focused on guiding redevelopment efforts by encouraging mixed uses, providing functional neighborhoods and walkable streets; ensuring an interconnected circulation network and recognizing the natural and environmental

features of the areas. The element also calls for an appropriate provision of infrastructure to support future development.

Fiscal Implications of Existing Deficiencies

The City has identified all of the facilities necessary to achieve, maintain or enhance established level of service standards or to fulfill goals, objectives and policies of the comprehensive plan. Funds to improve or construct these facilities will be available through the City, State Agencies, and the Federal Government. Level of service analysis is provided within respective elements. Appendix A shows a detailed description of these projects as part of the Capital Improvement Program for FY 2008-2013.

The following provides an inventory of the identified needs within the Capital Improvement Element FY 2008-2013. Costs of these facilities, as well as committed or planned funding, has been identified to demonstrate their financial feasibility. Funding sources for the capital facilities are specified in each table.

C a p i t a l I m p r o v e m e n t s E l e m e n t

Potable Water

Potable water capital projects include: In plant CT disinfection tank, elevated storage tanks, expansion of the reservoir, replacement of some water mains and the aquifer storage recovery project (ASR). Projects will be funded mostly through the City's water impact fees and the Water and Sewer Fund (402). Additional funding will be provided through existent agreements with the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD).

The total cost of potable water projects over the next five years is \$ 13,476,335 of which 72.3% will be funded by the City of Bradenton.

**Table 7:
City of Bradenton Potable Water Projects, FY2008-2012**

Infrastructure Category:	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011		2011/2012	
POTABLE WATER	Committed Funds	Committed Funds	Committed Funds	Committed Funds	Planned Funds	Committed Funds	Planned Funds
REVENUE							
Impact Fees: Water	\$348,377	\$1,161,274	\$880,947	\$578,250	\$0	\$0	\$0
402-Fund: Water and Sewer	\$482,970	\$1,485,175	\$2,738,314	\$1,662,334	\$0	\$400,000	\$0
SWFWMD Coop Funding	\$202,695	\$988,000	\$1,285,667	\$1,262,334	\$0	\$0	\$0
Planned + Committed (Years 4 & 5 Only)				\$3,502,917		\$400,000	\$0
Revenues Total	\$1,034,042	\$3,634,449	\$4,904,928	\$3,502,917	\$0	\$400,000	\$0
EXPENDITURES							
Project: In-Plant CT Disinfection Tank	\$0	\$15,000	\$302,697	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project: Elevated Storage Tank No. 6	\$348,377	\$1,146,274	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project: Water Main Replacement Program	\$280,275	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$0	\$400,000	\$0
Project: Elevated Storage Tanks No. 1-5	\$0	\$602,175	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project: Manatee Ave Utilities from 1st to 15th	\$0	\$0	\$1,052,648	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project: Reservoir Expansion	\$200,000	\$500,000	\$3,066,583	\$3,039,917	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project: Aquifer Storage Recovery (ASR)	\$205,390	\$971,000	\$83,000	\$63,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expenditures Total	\$1,034,042	\$3,634,449	\$4,904,928	\$3,502,917	\$0	\$400,000	\$0
ANNUAL BALANCE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5 YEAR PLANNING PERIOD BALANCE	\$0.00						

C a p i t a l I m p r o v e m e n t s E l e m e n t

Wastewater

Wastewater capital projects include: the Wastewater Reclamation Facility Expansion, improvements to the Eastside wastewater transmission system, construction and improvements to several lift stations, the gravity sewer and manhole repair and the reclaimed water system study. Most of these projects will be funded by the City through the Stormwater Runoff Fund and the Water and Sewer Fund (402).

The City will be coordinating funding with Manatee County, the City of Palmetto and the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) to develop the Reclaimed Water System Study.

The total cost of wastewater projects over the next five years is \$19,414,274 dollars of which 99.6% will be funded by the City of Bradenton.

**Table 8
City of Bradenton Wastewater Projects, FY2008-2012**

Infrastructure Category:	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011		2011/2012	
WASTEWATER	Committed Funds	Committed Funds	Committed Funds	Committed Funds	Planned Funds	Committed Funds	Planned Funds
REVENUE							
Stormwater Runoff Fund	\$293,321	\$3,541,389	\$2,091,136	\$3,028,000	\$0	\$6,650,000	\$0
Sewer Impact Fees	\$525,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SWFWMD Coop Funding	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Palmetto (See Note A)	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
County (See Note A)	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
402 Fund: Water and Sewer	\$1,585,429	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$281,250	\$0	\$938,750	\$0
Planned + Committed (Years 4 & 5 Only)				\$3,309,250		\$7,588,750	
Revenues Total	\$2,403,750	\$3,821,389	\$2,291,136	\$3,309,250	\$0	\$7,588,750	\$0
EXPENDITURES							
Project: WRF Expansion	\$0	\$92,000	\$460,000	\$3,028,000	\$0	\$6,650,000	\$0
Project: Eastside Wastewater Transmission System Improvements	\$293,321	\$3,409,389	\$1,631,136	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project: Lift Station No. 20	\$525,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project: Reclaimed Water System Expansion Study	\$0	\$120,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project: Gravity Sewer & Manhole Repair/Rehab	\$107,404	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0.00	\$200,000	\$0.00
Project: Lift Stations No. 6, 7, 19, 21 and 41 Improvements	\$1,478,025	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project: Lift Stations No. 3, 11, 13, 37 and 45 Improvements	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$81,250	\$0.00	\$738,750	\$0
Expenditures Total	\$2,403,750	\$3,821,389	\$2,291,136	\$3,309,250	\$0	\$7,588,750	\$0
ANNUAL BALANCE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5 YEAR PLANNING PERIOD BALANCE		\$0.00					

A. Palmetto and County engineering and construction contributions are assumed - there are no executed JPAs (Reclaimed Water Expansion Study)

B. Source: October 2006 Feasibility Study; estimated construction costs for expansion to both County and Palmetto (Reclaimed Water Expansion Study)

C a p i t a l I m p r o v e m e n t s E l e m e n t

Stormwater

Stormwater capital projects include: the Braden River WMP, the 10th Avenue Drainage improvements, and the Wares Creek Bridge Replacement. Most of these projects will be funded by the City through the Water and Sewer Fund (402), the Stormwater SFR Fund and the Stormwater Utility Fund. The City will be coordinating funding with the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) for the Wares Creek Bridge Replacement Project.

The total cost of stormwater projects over the next five years is \$11,245,458 dollars of which 60.5% will be funded by the City of Bradenton.

**Table 9
City of Bradenton Stormwater Projects, FY2008-2012**

Infrastructure Category:	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011		2011/2012	
STORMWATER	Committed Funds	Committed Funds	Committed Funds	Committed Funds	Planned Funds	Committed Funds	Planned Funds
REVENUE							
402 Fund- Water& Sewer	\$52,635	\$44,111	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
430 Fund - Stormwater Utility	\$1,151,626	\$1,107,120	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
431 Fund - Stormwater SRF	\$32,484	\$209,755	\$1,631,806	\$1,399,181	\$0	\$1,171,756	\$0
SWFWMD Coop Funding	\$32,484	\$209,755	\$1,631,806	\$1,399,181	\$0	\$1,171,756	\$0
Planned + Committed (Years 4 & 5 Only)				\$2,798,363		\$2,343,513	
Revenues Total	\$1,269,229	\$1,570,740	\$3,263,613	\$2,798,363	\$0	\$2,343,513	\$0
EXPENDITURES							
Project: Braden River WMP	\$52,635	\$44,111	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project: 10th Avenue Drainage Improvements	\$1,151,626	\$1,107,120	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project: Wares Creek Bridge Replacement	\$64,968	\$419,510	\$3,263,613	\$2,798,363	\$0	\$2,343,513	\$0
Expenditures Total	\$1,269,229	\$1,570,740	\$3,263,613	\$2,798,363	\$0	\$2,343,513	\$0
ANNUAL BALANCE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5 YEAR PLANNING PERIOD BALANCE	\$0.00						

Transportation

Transportation capital projects include: the City of Bradenton and City of Palmetto Downtown Mobility Study (underway); the urban corridor improvements for Manatee Ave from 1st to 15th Streets, the 14th Street West improvements and the Causeway improvements

Most of these projects will be funded mainly through the Local Agency Partnership Grants, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), the City of Bradenton’s Downtown Development Authority and the General Fund.

In order to develop the City of Bradenton and City of Palmetto Downtown Mobility Study, the City of Bradenton will be funding the complete study by taking a loan against the City’s General Fund which will be paid by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) in FY2010-2011 through the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) administered by the Sarasota-Manatee Metropolitan Planning Organization.

The total cost of transportation projects over the next five years is \$7,606,830 dollars of which 9.1% will be funded by the City of Bradenton.²

**Table 10:
City of Bradenton Transportation Projects, FY2008-2012**

Infrastructure Category:	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011		2011/2012	
TRANSPORTATION AND ROADWAYS	Committed Funds	Committed Funds	Committed Funds	Committed Funds	Planned Funds	Committed Funds	Planned Funds
REVENUE							
FDOT TIP Funds */ General Fund Loan	\$0	\$303,991	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Local Agency Partnership Grant	\$265,048	\$271,135	\$3,069,457	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FDOT JPA	\$0	\$0	\$2,721,653	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Downtown Development Authority	\$0	\$0	\$280,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
General Fund	\$21,000	\$0	\$674,546	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Planned + Committed (Years 4 & 5 Only)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Revenues Total	\$286,048	\$575,126	\$6,745,656	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
EXPENDITURES							
Project: Downtown Mobility Study	\$0	\$303,991	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project: Urban Corridor Improvements: Manatee Ave from 1st to 15th Streets West	\$11,000	\$0	\$6,745,656	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project: 14th Street West Improvements	\$222,437	\$78,043	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project: Causeway Improvements	\$52,611	\$193,092	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expenditures Total	\$286,048	\$575,126	\$6,745,656	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
ANNUAL BALANCE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5 YEAR PLANNING PERIOD BALANCE	\$0.00						

* Loan from the General Funds to be paid on 2010/2011 from FDOT TIPs FUNDS

² Funds provided by the Downtown Development Authority (DDA) are not considered City funds for this calculation

Solid Waste

There are not anticipated projects to address future solid waste needs. The City operates its own collection system and, through an inter-local agreement with Manatee County, uses the Lena Road Landfill for final disposal.³ The landfill which opened in October, 1993 has 330 acres and receives approximately 1,400 tons of garbage everyday. As of 2008, the City is using approximately 10% of the established daily capacity. This amount will increase up to 255 tons of waste per day or 16% of the established daily capacity by 2030.⁴ According to Manatee County there will be enough capacity to serve the City's needs until March 2025, the end of the lifecycle of the landfill.

Parks and Recreation

Locating available vacant land for new neighborhood parks is, and will continue to be a challenge for the City. Currently there are 1,649 acres of vacant land (19% of City total area) scattered throughout the City. Since limited vacant land may be located within walking distance of its users, new recreation areas should be planned as part of redevelopment projects or on property currently occupied. When the City prepares redevelopment or neighborhood plans, recreation and/or open space needs should be included as part of the planning process. If sufficient land cannot be incorporated into these plans for a neighborhood park, then corridor or urban open space should be considered. Because of the nature of vacant, available land for recreation purposes the City has required and will continue to require new development to incorporate recreational land and facilities in its design. Required recreational land and facilities in these developments meet the City's LOS standards and facility requirements for the projected resident population.

The data and analysis section of the Parks and Recreation Element identified some deficiencies in the provision of parks and recreations facilities. The City of Bradenton has not placed any capital projects between 2008-2013 due to budget constraints. However, the City will require, as stated, future developments to set aside land or contribute to the provision of parks and recreation facilities.

Private sector coordinated facilities

During the preparation of this document the City has not established any development agreements to address potential deficiencies on service delivery. However, the City will ensure to require proportionate share mitigation from developers when future projects are proposed.

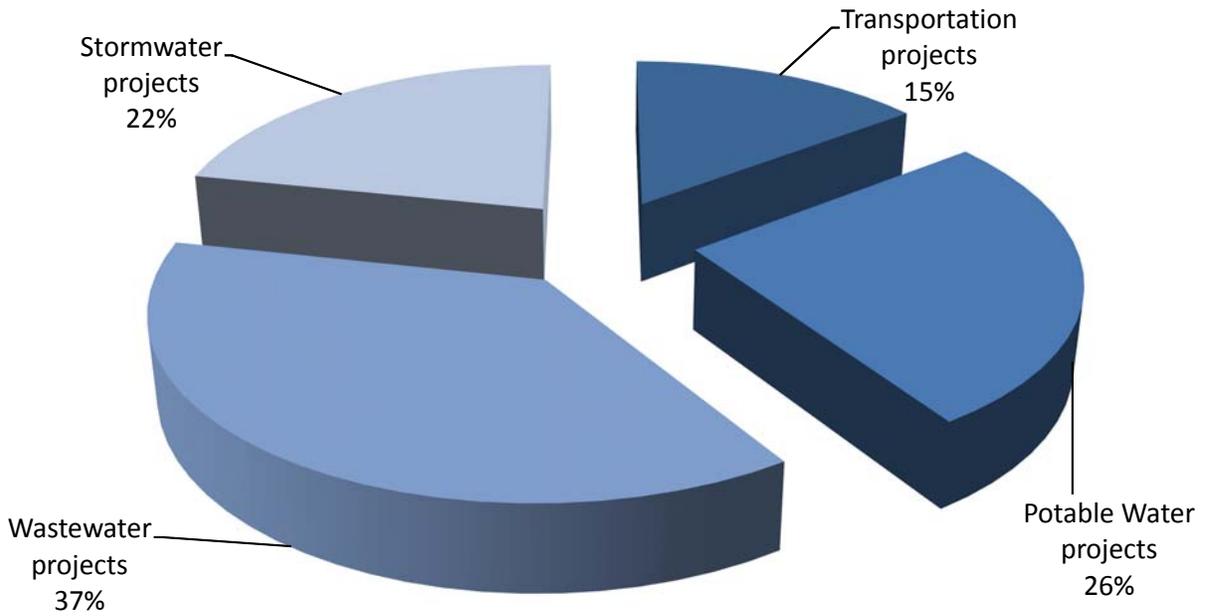
³ Solid waste disposal is managed by an established fee by ton.

⁴ This amount does not take into consideration any recycling efforts

3.3 Capital Improvements Projects Summary

Table 11 (page 24) shows a compiled list of Capital Projects. Each of these projects is listed indicating which comprehensive plan element will impact. Within the next five years, the City will spend approximately \$52 million dollars on capital projects. Chart 4 shows the allocation of the budget.

Chart 4
Capital Projects by Area, 2007/2012



City of Bradenton: Public Works Department, 2008

Approximately 61.5 percent of the budget will be spent in the first three fiscal years. The City is responsible for 70.7% of the allocated resources (\$ 36,567,935) to implement all capital projects within the next five years.

**Table 11:
City of Bradenton Summary of Capital Projects, FY2008-2012**

Impacted Comprehensive Plan Element	Project Name	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	TOTAL
Transportation	Downtown Mobility Study	\$ -	\$ 303,991	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 303,991
Transportation	Urban Corridor Improvements: Manatee Ave from 1st to 15th Streets West	\$ 11,000	\$ -	\$ 6,745,656	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,756,656
Transportation	14th Street West Improvements	\$ 222,437	\$ 78,043	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 300,480
Transportation	Causeway Improvements	\$ 52,611	\$ 193,092	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 245,703
Total Transportation		\$ 286,048	\$ 575,126	\$ 6,745,656	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,606,830
Potable Water	In-Plant CT Disinfection Tank	\$ -	\$ 15,000	\$ 302,697	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 317,697
Potable Water	Elevated Storage Tank No. 6	\$ 348,377	\$ 1,146,274	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,494,650
Potable Water	Water Main Replacement Program	\$ 280,275	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 1,880,275
Potable Water	Elevated Storage Tanks No. 1-5	\$ -	\$ 602,175	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 602,175
Potable Water	Manatee Ave Utilities from 1st to 15th Streets West	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,052,648	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,052,648
Potable Water	Reservoir Expansion	\$ 200,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 3,066,583	\$ 3,039,917	\$ -	\$ 6,806,500
Potable Water	Aquifer Storage Recovery (ASR)	\$ 205,390	\$ 971,000	\$ 83,000	\$ 63,000	\$ -	\$ 1,322,390
Total Potable Water		\$ 1,034,042	\$ 3,634,449	\$ 4,904,928	\$ 3,502,917	\$ 400,000	\$ 13,476,335
WasteWater	WRF Expansion	\$ -	\$ 92,000	\$ 460,000	\$ 3,028,000	\$ 6,650,000	\$ 10,230,000
WasteWater	Eastside Wastewater Transmission System Improvements	\$ 293,321	\$ 3,409,389	\$ 1,631,136	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,333,845
WasteWater	Lift Station No. 20	\$ 525,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 525,000
WasteWater	Reclaimed Water System Expansion Study	\$ -	\$ 120,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 120,000
WasteWater	Gravity Sewer & Manhole Repair/Rehab	\$ 107,404	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 907,404
WasteWater	Lift Stations No. 6, 7, 19, 21 and 41 Improvements	\$ 1,478,025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,478,025
WasteWater	Lift Stations No. 3, 11, 13, 37 and 45 Improvements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 81,250	\$ 738,750	\$ 820,000
Total wastewater		\$ 2,403,750	\$ 3,821,389	\$ 2,291,136	\$ 3,309,250	\$ 7,588,750	\$ 19,414,274
Stormwater	Braden River WMP	\$ 52,635	\$ 44,111	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96,746
Stormwater	10th Avenue Drainage Improvements	\$ 1,151,626	\$ 1,107,120	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,258,745
Stormwater	Wares Creek Bridge Replacement Project	\$ 64,968	\$ 419,510	\$ 3,263,613	\$ 2,798,363	\$ 2,343,513	\$ 8,889,967
Total Stormwater		\$ 1,269,229	\$ 1,570,740	\$ 3,263,613	\$ 2,798,363	\$ 2,343,513	\$ 11,245,458
TOTAL CAPITAL PROJECTS (CIE)		\$ 4,993,069	\$ 9,601,704	\$ 17,205,333	\$ 9,610,530	\$ 10,332,263	\$ 51,742,898

City of Bradenton: City Clerk and Treasurer, 2008

3.4 Impact of New or Improved Public Educational and Public Health Care Systems

Public Schools

All public schools in Manatee County operate on a county-wide basis. As a result, the public education facilities located within the City are operated, maintained, and funded through the Manatee County School Board (School Board). In order to promote coordination between the School Board and local government entities, a School Interlocal Agreement (ILA) has been established between all entities. The ILA establishes a number of procedures designed to better coordinate public school facilities planning and land use planning. These procedures include: a staff working group which meets on a monthly basis, annual joint meetings of elected officials, and inclusion of the School Board in each local government's planning review process.

The City of Bradenton is located within the School District service areas 3 and 4. Manatee County School Board's Five-Year District Facilities Plan identifies the capacity enhancements programmed by the School District.

Projects scheduled within the Five-Year District Facilities Plan addressing the needs of the City of Bradenton represent approximately 27% of the district budget. These facilities are:

- New Construction of "Elementary E" (service area 3). The Elementary school of 590 student stations is scheduled to be built FY 2008-2009 and open FY 2009/2010. The anticipated cost of this facility is \$17,020,978.
- Classroom additions to Seabreeze Elementary (service area 4). Seabreeze will accommodate 160 student stations and is scheduled to be built FY 2008-2009 and open FY 2009/2010. The anticipated cost of this facility is \$693,632.

Public Health Care Facilities

Public health system facilities located within Manatee County are provided and maintained by the Manatee County Health Department (MCHD). Its service area extends throughout the County and includes its municipalities. Services are provided through a partnership between the state, district offices, and the County.

The MCHD objective is to promote wellness and prevent disease. Among the responsibilities of the Department are to:

- Provide public health services which are organized and operated to protect the health of the general public, which include all such services as mandated by law.

C a p i t a l I m p r o v e m e n t s E l e m e n t

- Provide personal health services, targeted to individual members of special groups, for the maintenance of health and the prevention of non-communicable diseases in the individual.
- Provide clinical preventative primary health care services to medically indigent individuals, including medical and illness care services as deemed appropriate.

The MCHD is located at 410 6th Ave East having more than 32,000 square feet and accommodating 100 staff members. No facilities or expansion has been identified.

FISCAL ASSESMENT

An evaluation of the projected revenue sources and projected expenditures will allow us to quantify annual revenue surpluses and shortfalls, providing a basis for examining opportunities for financing the needed capital improvements presented on Table 11. It is important to point out that the Manatee County School District is responsible for funding the capital improvements for public school facilities.

4.1 Projected Revenues

Table 12 displays a summary of the City’s Revenue Sources for the Five Year Capital Improvement Schedule for Fiscal Year 2008-2013. General revenue will increase approximately 8.2 % over the next five fiscal years, from \$127,625,521 in FY 2008/09 to \$138,145,968 in FY 2012/13. The system ensures that earmarked revenues are directed to fund corresponding capital projects and improvements.

**Table 12:
City of Bradenton Projected Revenue Sources, FY2008-2013**

Revenue Source	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Taxes	\$ 24,563,790	\$ 25,055,066	\$ 25,556,167	\$ 26,067,290	\$ 26,588,636
Intergovernmental Grants	\$ 6,482,315	\$ 6,611,961	\$ 6,744,201	\$ 6,879,085	\$ 7,016,666
Charges for Services	\$ 27,255,379	\$ 27,800,487	\$ 28,356,496	\$ 28,923,626	\$ 29,502,099
Interest Earnings	\$ 3,211,552	\$ 3,275,783	\$ 3,341,299	\$ 3,408,125	\$ 3,476,287
Miscellaneous	\$ 7,788,303	\$ 7,944,069	\$ 8,102,950	\$ 8,265,009	\$ 8,430,310
Sales of Assets	\$ 195,400	\$ 199,308	\$ 203,294	\$ 207,360	\$ 211,507
Fines & Forfeitures	\$ 512,720	\$ 522,974	\$ 533,434	\$ 544,103	\$ 554,985
Other Financing Sources	\$ 25,032,376	\$ 25,533,024	\$ 26,043,684	\$ 26,564,558	\$ 27,095,849
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 2,817,397	\$ 2,873,745	\$ 2,931,220	\$ 2,989,844	\$ 3,049,641
Local Business Tax & Permits	\$ 933,000	\$ 951,660	\$ 970,693	\$ 990,107	\$ 1,009,909
Shared Revenues	\$ 1,620,408	\$ 1,652,816	\$ 1,685,872	\$ 1,719,590	\$ 1,753,982
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rents	\$ 440,109	\$ 448,911	\$ 457,889	\$ 467,047	\$ 476,388
Cash Carryforward	\$ 12,978,919	\$ 13,238,497	\$ 13,503,267	\$ 13,773,333	\$ 14,048,799
Special Assessments-Capital	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Special Assessments-Service	\$ 11,216	\$ 11,440	\$ 11,669	\$ 11,903	\$ 12,141
Grants & Aids	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Franchise Fees	\$ 2,944,000	\$ 3,002,880	\$ 3,062,938	\$ 3,124,196	\$ 3,186,680
Impact Fees	\$ 983,923	\$ 1,003,601	\$ 1,023,673	\$ 1,044,147	\$ 1,065,030
Benefit Plan Contributions	\$ 9,854,714	\$ 10,051,808	\$ 10,252,844	\$ 10,457,901	\$ 10,667,059
Total	\$ 127,625,521	\$ 130,178,031	\$ 132,781,592	\$ 135,437,224	\$ 138,145,968

City of Bradenton: City Clerk & Treasurer , 2008

4.2 Projected Expenditures

Shown in Table 13 are the City’s projected expenditures for fiscal years 2008/09 through 2012/13. By fiscal year 2012/13, the City is projected to have annual expenditures totaling

C a p i t a l I m p r o v e m e n t s E l e m e n t

\$138,145,968. In FY 2011/12, the category projected to have the largest expenditures is personnel and capital outlay. For the five-year period, beginning in fiscal year 2008/09 ending in fiscal year 2012/13, the City's expenditures are projected to increase by 8.2 %.

**Table 13:
City of Bradenton Projected Expenditures, FY2008-2013**

Expenditures	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Personnel Services	\$ 39,844,057	\$ 41,039,379	\$ 42,270,560	\$ 43,538,677	\$ 44,844,837
Contractual Services	\$ 3,332,868	\$ 3,432,854	\$ 3,535,840	\$ 3,641,915	\$ 3,751,172
Supplies & Materials	\$ 10,072,278	\$ 10,374,446	\$ 10,685,680	\$ 11,006,250	\$ 11,336,438
Repairs & Maintenance	\$ 1,587,670	\$ 1,635,300	\$ 1,684,359	\$ 1,734,890	\$ 1,786,937
Utilities	\$ 3,257,625	\$ 3,355,354	\$ 3,456,014	\$ 3,559,695	\$ 3,666,486
Capital Outlay	\$ 24,412,281	\$ 25,144,649	\$ 25,898,989	\$ 26,675,959	\$ 27,476,237
Taxes & Other Obligations	\$ 2,056,981	\$ 2,118,690	\$ 2,182,251	\$ 2,247,719	\$ 2,315,150
Grants & Aids	\$ 3,869,300	\$ 3,985,379	\$ 4,104,940	\$ 4,228,089	\$ 4,354,931
Contingencies	\$ 6,998,012	\$ 5,931,697	\$ 4,807,868	\$ 3,624,288	\$ 2,378,644
Other Financing Sources	\$ 16,209,459	\$ 16,695,743	\$ 17,196,615	\$ 17,712,514	\$ 18,243,889
Operating Transfers Out	\$ 4,587,417	\$ 4,725,040	\$ 4,866,791	\$ 5,012,794	\$ 5,163,178
Debt Service Expenditures	\$ 6,033,205	\$ 6,214,201	\$ 6,400,627	\$ 6,592,646	\$ 6,790,425
Insurance & Claims	\$ 5,364,368	\$ 5,525,299	\$ 5,691,058	\$ 5,861,790	\$ 6,037,643
Total	\$ 127,625,521	\$ 130,178,031	\$ 132,781,592	\$ 135,437,224	\$ 138,145,968

City of Bradenton: City Clerk & Treasurer , 2008

Capital projects as described on Table 11 to be developed between FY2007/2012 totalized \$51,742, 898. Out of this total, 70.7% of the allocated resources (\$ 36,567,935) are City of Bradenton's direct responsibility.

4.3 Projected Debt Service Obligations

Debt service is payment of principal and interest on obligations resulting from the issuance of Bonds. Table 14 shows the City’s debt service obligations for the period FY 2008/2013.

**Table 14:
City of Bradenton Projected Expenditures, FY2008-2013**

Year	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities			Total Primary Government
	Subordinate Lien	Promissory Notes Bonds	Capital Leases	Subordinate Lien	Promissory Notes	Capital Leases	
2008	1,792,025	25,090,668	166,592	557,975	18,394,426	104,306	46,105,992
2009	1,605,825	24,347,276	98,595	499,175	15,568,708	56,277	42,175,856
2010	1,408,225	23,569,039	28,604	436,775	12,726,590	6,352	38,175,585
2011	1,203,025	22,760,150	5,721	371,975	9,781,084	1,270	34,123,225
2012	986,425	21,910,537	-	299,975	6,731,514	-	29,928,451

City of Bradenton: City Clerk & Treasurer , 2008

4.4 Projected Tax Base, Mileage Rate and Assessment Ratio

Ad Valorem Tax base

According to the Manatee County Property Appraiser’s office, the property located within the city limits of Bradenton is currently valued at \$3,662,259,943, a 12.3% increase over last year. However, due to the current situation of the housing market that value is likely to decrease from FY 2008/FY2009 to FY 2009/2010, and not increase until FY 2010-2011.

Table 15 shows the projected ad valorem tax base FY 2007-2012.

**Table 15:
City of Bradenton Projected Ad Valorem Tax Base, FY2008-2013**

Fiscal Year	Ad Valorem Tax Base
2007-2008	\$ 3,662,259,943
2008-2009	\$ 3,405,552,723
2009-2010	\$ 3,558,802,596
2010-2011	\$ 3,718,948,712
2011-2012	\$ 3,886,301,404

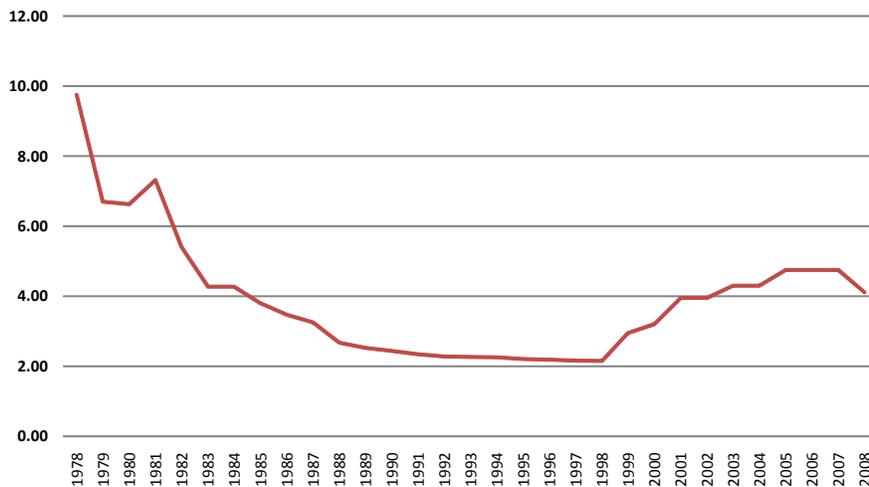
City of Bradenton: City Clerk & Treasurer , 2008

The current housing market and the ability to collect less property tax will continue to impact local government as it must continue to provide basic services.

Mileage Rate

Chart 4 shows the City of Bradenton’s mileage rate trend over the last 30 years.

**Chart 4
City of Bradenton Mileage 1978-2009**



Source: City of Bradenton: Annual Budget, Fiscal Year 2007-2008

In June of 2007 the Florida Legislature met in special session in an effort to provide meaningful tax relief in the form of property tax reform. Actions by the legislature have resulted in a reduction in the City’s mileage rate to the rollback rate of 4.1134. This new rate is compared to the 4.75 mills that had been levied the prior 3 years. By state definition, this rollback rate will reduce the City’s property tax collections by \$1,489,807. Table 16 shows the projected mileage rate FY 2007-2012.

**Table 16:
City of Bradenton Projected Mileage Rate, FY2007-2012**

Fiscal Year	Projected Millage Rate
2007-2008	4.1134
2008-2009	4.2843
2009-2010	4.2843
2010-2011	4.2843
2011-2012	4.2843

City of Bradenton: City Clerk & Treasurer , 2008

Assessment Ratio

The assessment ratio is the relationship between the assessed value and the equalized value of all taxable property within a municipality. Table 17 shows the projected assessment ratio FY 2008-2013.

**Table 14:
City of Bradenton Projected Assessment Ratio, FY2007-2012**

Fiscal Year	Projected Assessment Ratio
2007-2008	85.00
2008-2009	80.22
2009-2010	82.99
2010-2011	85.87
2011-2012	88.85

City of Bradenton: City Clerk & Treasurer , 2008

4.5 City's Fiscal Capability

Prior to the City's finalizing of the 2008 fiscal year budget, the Florida Legislature met to examine a variety of ways to reduce the property tax burden on Florida taxpayers. The result of that examination was new legislation that severely restricted the ability of Florida's local governments to raise additional ad valorem tax revenues. Those municipalities that had experienced significant growth over the last several years were impacted the most. The City of Bradenton was required to roll back its millage rate from \$4.75 to \$4.1134 per \$1,000. The net result was a reduction of property tax collections from a 2006 budget of \$14,711,688 to an anticipated budget of \$14,310,775.

In addition, the City, along with most of Florida, has experienced a significant downturn in the housing market. Other economic indicators appear to be remaining strong. The city will continue to monitor and react, when necessary, to any factors that may impact the city's financial position.

In order to ensure the long-term viability of its infrastructure, the city continues to monitor the appropriateness of its utility rates. As of the date of this report the Bradenton City Council has enacted customer service rates to cover day-to-day operating costs, and increased the utility impact fees to ensure that new development pays for itself.

In addition, the City is fulfilling some of the most important debt obligations within FY2007/2012. In June 2008, the City fulfilled its debt obligations towards the Capital Improvements Revenue Bond Series 1998 (\$3,150,000). In 2011, the City is expected to terminate the debt acquired through the Utility System Refunding Revenue Bonds Series 1995 (\$15,605,705) and Promissory Note 2005 (\$7,669,413). The payment of these debt service obligations will allow more resources to be available to develop capital projects.

The City is also actively pursuing local, state and federal grants from the Florida Department of Transportation, the Southwest Florida Water Management District, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, etc.

APPENDIX A: CAPITAL PROJECTS DESCRIPTION