

The long term affects of Data Management on the Economic Welfare of a City Government

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Abstract

This research examines management processes that lead to the omission of \$2.3 million in betterment fees in the City of Cape Coral (City). It concentrates on management processes, data problems, and personnel issues that contributed and resulted in developing properties completing the Planned Development Process (PDP) without checks from critical areas in the financial system. This research analyzes how betterment fees, often called Contribution in Aid of Construction (CIAC), were designed, collected, and managed. This case study also outlines key measurement processes neglected by the City and demonstrates how management corrected the issue of lost revenue through errant billing by analysis and reengineering of the system. Despite hours of public debate and input from concerned citizens, this issue has continued for approximately 10 years. A 2004 betterment list is substantially increased and contains some properties listed on the original 1996 list. The issue is still as controversial as ever and efforts to address it seem to be ignored or minimized.

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Introduction

The City of Cape Coral Florida is unique by any standards. The City was formed approximately forty years ago by two land speculators. The Rosen brothers believed that this land, bordered by the Gulf of Mexico on one side and the Caloosahatchee River on the other, would be appealing to people all over the world. They were correct. The land they purchased, platted, and created with over 400 miles of canals, is now populated by approximately 150,000 people and listed among the fastest growing cities in the United States.

Rapid growth provides challenges as City officials struggle with organizational structure, infrastructure, community interests, economic planning, and other community issues. A major issue is maintaining City-owned reliable water, wastewater, and reuse (irrigation) systems. These utilities must be responsive to consumers, protect the environment, and ensure that the community remains self-sufficient. This study highlights financial and data problems faced by City officials as they struggle with utility expansion.

City government grew with the population throughout the 1980s. The City entered the 1980s with approximately 125 employees and by 1991 employed over 1,100. Today the City of Cape Coral employs nearly 1,800. Growth in government requires changing processes and organizational structure. In the 1990s, the City accomplished this strategically with forward thinking innovations such as a \$21 million Water Reclamation Plant, a \$125 million Gravity Sewer Project, and a \$100 million Dual Water System (Raftelis, 1995). However, as highlighted in this study, data collection systems were not as proactive.

In 1991 the City realized that its computer system would be the key to a cost-effective solution to problems already identified with information processing, data collection and integration of technology. A proposal was approved to replace the WANG VS100 with an IBM AS400 and a fully integrated database provided by Harward Technical Enterprises (HTE). The Wang VS100 utilized a flat file database that required COBOL programmers to customize reports for management. It was adequate throughout the early history of Cape Coral, but not sufficient for maintaining data in a growing city with a proactive strategic plan. The AS400 and the HTE software were chosen in 1992, but the implementation process extended into 1994.

This author was hired as the City's first Business Manager in January 1994. At that time, although conversion processes were underway, the utility module was not converted from the WANG system to the HTE system. The Business Manager assumed responsibility for conversion to the new computer system.

The data conversion process highlighted problems in the City's management system. It was apparent at an early stage that HTE was an outstanding software package that would improve the City in the area of data storage, management, and security. However, HTE's system proves only as good as the data provided by the City and information stored in the previous WANG system. Therefore, the first element of

conversion became an analysis of data and processes. Through this effort, several major areas of concern developed.

An initial analysis of the existing system revealed data and process problems in assessments, billing, exemptions, impact fees, forecasting, stormwater collections, water meters, collections, utility expansion and betterment fees. All are possible future case studies, but this research concentrates on a problem discovered in the billing of betterment fees, sometimes called Contribution in Aid of Construction (CIAC). The combination of missing data and poor management processes resulted in a system that cost the taxpayers millions of dollars in lost revenues and issues continued well into the next decade.

Literature Review

The breakdown defined by this research is poor data management and the lack of processes to ensure that data issues were addressed. Therefore, literature centers on management of processes and data. A 2004 study by Price-Waterhouse-Coopers (Aiken et al. 2007) indicated that two-thirds of the companies surveyed were not confident in their data. Only one-fifth expressed confidence in data provided by other firms.

Institutions must learn to become a learning organization. This is especially important in public entities as they strive to achieve continuous improvement (Senge 1990). Therefore, it is extremely important to review operating data through the management processes necessary to create operational changes and improve data accuracy (Saraiva & Stephanopoulos, 1998)

When the City of Cape Coral purchased new software in 1994, data collection processes became a critical issue. According to Ramanathan (1996), support for and data control and processes are at different levels or stages depending on the maturity of the organization. Level one is creative processes based on skills. Level two shows improvement through process workflows, and level three shows vast improvement through optimized process improvement. In order to receive return on investment for the new computer and software, the system should provide for rapid growth with minimal new personnel. With data processes at level one, this became a formidable task.

Research further supports the processes followed by management in Computer (1999). This article indicates that process improvement for data is created in four stages. First, management must obtain buy-in from employees to create confidence in the new system. Second, identify any reasons for work stoppage through a complete analysis. A short term improvement plan is then created to begin process improvement. The fourth and sustaining stage is continuous quality improvement through quality data collection and reporting.

Data problems are not unique to the City of Cape Coral. The April 2007 study by Virginia Commonwealth University revealed that many institutions were not in full control when it came to managing data. The study looked at public and private organizations from 2000 to 2006. Of the 175 institutions studied only 10% utilized control processes for data management. The study indicated that most organizations do not realize the value of data to productivity and customer service. To support this, a 2005 study by Gartner indicated that 25% of large business report inaccurate or incomplete data.

Research indicates that many of the issues discussed in this paper are prevalent when discussion inaccurate data. Steinbart and Nath (1992) expressed concern about top management support when dealing with network and data issues. Whitney (Spring 1987) indicated that the ability to analyze processes and quality improvements in data collection and dissemination are paramount to process improvement. This research describes how management processes were utilized to overcome historical data processing issues.

Management processes are the procedures in which organizations implement a management model designed to improve data. These models have adopted many forms over the years and offered opportunity for improvement when addressing the issues outlined in this research. Approaches considered included Total Quality Management (TQM), Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI), Six Sigma, LEAN Production, Just-in-Time (JIT) processes, Kaizen and Reengineering. These formal management models are really just methodologies for implementing policies and procedures through formalized steps to include employees in the process. As noted in the conclusion, CQI was selected as the best management model for implementation.

CQI is much like TQM and adopted mainly in the hospital industry. This management model allowed for wiggle room for those not willing to adopt the TQM philosophy, but feeling that quality improvement is continuous and should be examined in every aspect of the business at all times. Therefore, measurable procedures constitute a philosophy that improves quality at the source in real time.

Methodology – The Betterment Issue

Utility expansion has been an ongoing series of projects in Cape Coral since the early 1990's and is planned to continue for years. Assessments are charged to property owners to pay for this expansion. With the City adding water, sewer, and irrigation utilities to thousands of homeowners originally on wells and septic tanks, this assessment process has evolved into one of the largest and most controversial utility expansion programs in the country.

The City of Cape Coral utilizes betterment fees or CIAC, when utilities are necessary outside of an assessment area. Property owners are charged fees on a per square foot basis for hooking into the water, sewer, and/or irrigation system. With the City continuously engaged in utility expansion, betterment fees are extremely important to property development.

When a home or business connects to a telephone, electric, or cable utility for the first time, the owner does not have to pay an assessment, betterment or any fee. Usually, a small deposit is required and the owner is allowed to connect. The utility pays for the infrastructure. However, when a home or business connects to a newly provided *City owned* utility, property owners are billed a pro rata share of the cost of the infrastructure. In this case, the property owner is required, by law, to pay through an assessment or betterment fee.

Betterment fees are defined as contributions in aid of construction designed to defray cost of the existing water distribution and wastewater collection systems currently providing service to properties or lots not yet developed or improved. The cost of such betterment fees charged to each individual lot is varied, depending upon the point in time at which such

facilities were installed and the costs of said installation. City of Cape Coral Ordinance 19-38 (1996) stated "It is further declared that said contributions in aid of construction will be periodically examined in order to provide uniform charge to users of water, irrigation water, and wastewater services according to current costs whether or not the users connect to the service which is currently constructed or connect to the system through a process of expansion on an assessment basis".

This case study addresses problems associated with the collection of betterment fees due to data and management process problems. Conversion of the utility module in the existing computer system was complicated by the state of critical paper records and limited electronic data in the WANG system. As stated earlier, the first step was analysis of the existing system. The analysis began by reviewing the processes for data collection and entry. It was quickly established that formal control of data was decentralized to a point that responsibility and accountability suffered greatly.

Analysis of data began with a review of accounts and flowcharting of processes. This process identified the initial betterment fee problem. A review of accounts revealed a list of 64 properties owing betterment fees and 37 properties owing impact fees for a water installation project in the Palmetto Pines area of Cape Coral. An interesting part of this discovery was the fact that the list was discovered in a desk drawer located in the customer service department. This became an early indicator of management challenges discovered throughout the process of computer conversion.

Investigation revealed the betterment area was established by City Council in 1991 and a list was created for billing. Each affected owner was required to pay a betterment fee ranging from \$960 to \$1,440 depending on the size of their property. Additionally, an impact fee of \$493 was charged. Many property owners paid immediately. However, City Council allowed citizens to voluntarily elect City financing for one or both fees. Financed betterment fees totaled \$61,920 with \$47,752 remaining after the initial deposit was collected. Financed impact fees totaled \$18,931 with \$15,033 remaining after the initial deposit.

The problem, as explained by department personnel, was that support for a billing system was never afforded to the utilities customer service office leaving them with no means of invoicing property owners. At the time of this action, Utilities Customer Service reported to the Utilities Department, billing responsibilities belonged to the City Clerk, and the City's information system belonged to the General Services Department. The accounts were not billed in 1991.

In 1993, the betterment list was discovered by a customer service supervisor. Again, support was sought through the chain of command to invoice the responsible property owners. At this time, liens were placed on each identified property by the City Clerk, but no billing system was established. These accounts were not billed in 1993. The list remained in a file drawer until discovered by the data analysis process established in early 1994. Discovery of this list moved betterment fee analysis higher on the priority list and lead to a bigger issue.

It is important to note that most of this lost revenue was recovered once billed in 1994. A billing account was established and letters issued to each property owner explaining that utility bills were due. Except for a few properties that changed owners; citizens paid. It appeared they were just waiting on the City to bill them and it didn't seem to matter that the invoice was three years late.

Analysis – City Response to Data Issue

In early 1995, in an effort to centralize revenue collection and improve data integrity, the City created the Office of Business Management and Information (OBMI), combining revenue collection with the computer division under the supervision of the Business Manager. The Business Manager position was converted to Director of OBMI reporting directly to the City Manager. This author became the first, and only, Director of OBMI. The department was dismantled in early 1997.

OBMI was established to be the centralized point for research, analysis, quality measurement and strategic planning. The department worked in conjunction with the finance department to utilize new, state of the art information systems to improve processes and analyze data. The vision for OBMI was to create a tool for management to standardize consistency and ensure accountability. This new department was tasked with consolidating processes, integrating data, and ensuring the City collected revenues.

OBMI began the process of institutionalizing data integrity and reporting procedures valuable to management's ability to make key decisions. Areas such as possible privatization efforts, future revenue initiatives, automation efforts, and business concerns concentrated in this office. Additionally, all utility related revenues were analyzed and monitored by OBMI. Key issues were policy and procedures, accountability, reporting procedures, data integrity, strategic planning, and the management of information systems.

As the computer conversion progressed, each data element was examined for process, reliability, and accuracy. It became painfully apparent very early that the previous system of paper and a limited flat file WANG computer system were inadequate. Virtually every source of data examined contained major flaws detrimental to the financial health of the City. Missing or inadequate data created challenges. Additionally, the City was in the middle of a \$250 million assessment and successful implementation of the HTE system was critical.

The process was further compounded by the fact that the WANG system stored a small amount of data. Therefore, conversion to HTE only accounted for the limited information stored in the WANG computer. Historical data was extremely hard to obtain and lacked credibility. Additionally, the Geographic Information System (GIS) purchased by the City was initially populated with the current City base map. This was a huge issue as the base map was being changed daily and the City was not changing the GIS.

Property changes were completed by Lee County and sent to Cape Coral on paper. Lee County utilized a good management system for joining and dividing property. However, once the action was accomplished, the changes were sent weekly to Cape Coral for inclusion in their GIS database. There was no computerized process in place for the data to be entered into the GIS. The paper system utilized was months behind. Therefore, each week data maintained by the City of Cape Coral in the GIS and HTE computer systems were deteriorating.

As a result, daily transactions in the real estate community were administratively deficient. The problem causing the most concern was Lee County's practice of splitting strap numbers without City knowledge. Strap numbers are a series of numbers and letters

that identify each parcel of land in Lee County. This data affected virtually every module in the data bases; especially liens placed on property by the City.

In a letter to the Lee County Property Appraiser, the Director of OMBI stated: “Our immediate concern is the transfer of property and the affect it has on our assessment liens. Research indicates, your office has a systematic process for residents to sell all or a portion of their property. Unfortunately, our lien is not part of that process. The City of Cape Coral does not discover changes until after they occur. This causes several administrative problems. The City of Cape Coral does not want to hinder the transfer of real estate in Lee County. However, we feel that both parties should agree on the division of the assessment, prior to the property strap change occurring. We would like to be in the systematic loop to ensure the integrity of our accounts. We ask that, when a lien is in place, documentation be included in the process from the City of Cape Coral. This will ensure administrative control of our assessment lien. (Property Appraiser Letter, personal communication, September 29, 1995)”

As the revenue arm of the City, OMBI generated approximately \$50 million in annual revenues for the City of Cape Coral. Throughout 1994 and 1995, departmental resources were taxed with the added burden of connecting 10,670 new wastewater customers and implementing a new HTE computer system. This process left few resources available for process improvement and made data analysis a difficult task.

During the first 16 months in existence, OMBI concentrated on process improvement and system analysis. This analysis revealed key indicators of revenue accounts in need of major review. As stated earlier, the system selected by the City was an excellent software program with the capability of becoming a major management tool. Existing processes, data, and training necessary to utilize the new HTE system correctly were inadequate. This made the conversion process difficult and every analysis completed brought more data problems.

Several major developments during the initial analysis indicated that a total audit of City data was necessary. The following are just a few of the major revenue problems discovered during the analysis: 1) water accounts were approximately 10,000 less than reported over the past several years, 2) wastewater accounts were approximately 6,000 less, 3) delinquent accounts were written off annually with little attempt to collect, 4) lot mowing carried over \$1.2 million in delinquent accounts with no action taken, 5) assessment foreclosures were presented to the contract attorney for collection without proper research, resulting in the City spending approximately \$10,000 in unnecessary attorney fees, 6) strap changes were not recorded in our assessment program with necessary regularity resulting in several problems and double assessments, 7) delays in moving assessments, lot mowing, stormwater, betterment, and impact fee accounts to HTE created major address problems resulting in lost revenue and poor customer service, 8) there were inadequate processes for financing impact and betterment fees resulting in approximately \$47,752 in betterment and \$15,033 in impact fees not being billed from 1991, 9) An additional \$2.3 million in betterment fees associated with line extensions were not billed, 10) there were virtually no policy or procedure manuals, and 11) daily account problems revealed by customers, and many other issues. This list is not inclusive as many other issues existed.

OMB I’s analysis indicated that several major management concerns should be addressed through an audit. These included: 1) account integrity, 2) policy and procedures manuals based on the approved City ordinances, 3) future Planned Development Process

(PDP) responses must include revenue collection, 4) management process improvement, and 5) reporting procedures. Additionally, departmental managers should be held accountable for data.

There were serious concerns about the ability of some personnel to grasp the big picture enough to conduct the necessary audit. In 1994, critical management and analytical skills were lacking in key positions. Additionally, increases in the size, complexity, and technology, of revenue accounts exceeded the limits of personnel hired when the job was small and manageable. This along with reluctance to accept change hampered management initiatives to improve quality. These issues were relayed to the City Manager in a memorandum. (City Manager, personal communication, June 5, 1995)

Continued research brought several more issues pointing toward the need for an audit of City accounts and data. First, management processes were not adequate to allow thousands of daily transactions and information to flow smoothly through the system. Second, City management systems required flowcharting to determine choke points that allowed existing conditions. As each management process was analyzed, major issues were recorded and noted for correction. The flowcharting process revealed poor data trails and inadequate information. In fact, the betterment fee issue came to light through the flowcharting process and proved to be the most expensive issue facing the City.

A third major area was the PDP process. Strengthening the PDP process to include information systems and the revenue stream was vital to data integrity. In a memorandum to the Department of Community Development (DCD) Director, the Director of OBMI cited three major issues facing the City in regards to the PDP process.

- 1) The impervious area of new construction is not entered into our GIS until the property goes through the Certificate of Occupancy (CO) process.
- 2) As per previous conversation, OBMI would like to strengthen the water, sewer, and irrigation portion of the PDP shell to include engineering and financial data. This portion should be inclusive of past and future payments, plus all engineering logic that apply to the particular PDP.
- 3) Strap numbers are changed by Lee County without regard to our liens or data integrity. We must explore the possibility of including our data concerns in the Lee County process. Additionally, the practice of the City using dummy strap numbers to hasten development must be examined. (DCD Letter, personal communication, August 7, 1995)

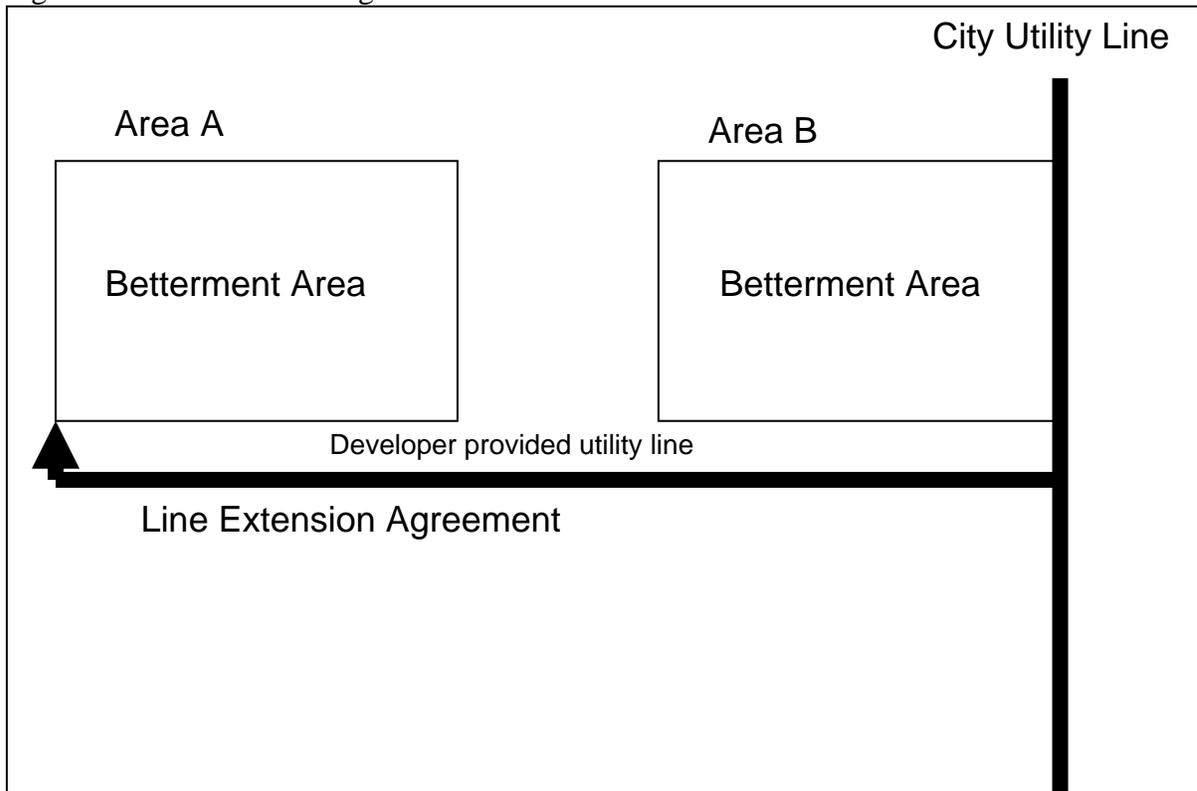
The City of Cape Coral utilizes a *line extension* agreement when developers request to connect to utility services but are not located on an existing service line. The agreement outlines responsibilities for the owner and the City. In most cases, the developer pays to connect to the service and then terms of the agreement provides for the developer to be reimbursed as property along the extended line are attached. Reimbursement occurs when the affected property is developed and could take several years. Some existing line extensions dated as far back as 10 years.

The \$2.3 million plus problem discovered by OBMI indicated betterment fees were not charged for property included in existing line extension agreements. Line extension and betterment are distinct and separate actions. Both must be applied in each situation. However, in this betterment issue, developers paid to extend utility lines to their property

and were reimbursed when homeowners connected to their line. They were not charged a betterment fee for the improved property. Therefore, a developer connecting directly to the City line paid a betterment fee, while a developer connecting to the same system through a line extension only paid for the extension and was reimbursed for the line they installed. The betterment fee was ignored for those requiring line extensions.

Figure 1 demonstrates how the line extension and betterment ordinance should work in unison to protect City interests. Unfortunately, through poor management processes, properties falling into area A were excluded from betterment fees.

Figure 1 – Line Extension Agreement



The betterment issue was discovered in early 1995 and the controversy continues today. The 1996 list was compiled during OBMI's research and contained 24 properties owing approximately \$716,160 for water, \$1,203,955 for wastewater, and \$386,727 for irrigation. This list combined for approximately \$2,306,842 in betterment fees that should have been billed and collected by the City (Betterment list, personal communication, November 18, 1996). Many of the same properties from the 1996 list are included on the 2004 list. (City Finance Director, personal communication, December 28, 2004)

Based on guidance from the City Attorney, the decision was made that the statute of limitations was still in effect and the City should create accounts and submit bills to affected property owners. This was accomplished in 1996 in the form of letters to property owners and developers. The letters created a huge controversy and, in some cases, legal action. It is important to understand that the developers of the affected property did not know about the charges and City processes neglected to inform them at the time of development.

Establishing betterment accounts began a process of legal action, debate at council meetings, and citizens forming political alliances on both sides. Unfortunately, elected officials compounded the problem by refusing to directly address the issue. Due to political pressure from both sides, the issue remained in debate for a continued period. City Council agreed to bill the affected properties, but failed to take action when payment was not received.

A few properties on the 1996 betterment list paid immediately upon receiving the bill. However, most stretched the process through the legal or political system. The list of properties requiring betterment fees continued to grow over time as properties were developed. In a memo to the City Manager from the Finance Director dated December 28, 2004, of \$4,972,319 owed to the City in betterment fees only \$1,443,121 was collected. Several of the properties on the 1996 list were still listed. In some cases, the City explanation stated that the fees were deferred until the time that development occurred, even though the property was developed.

One deferred property, the subject of a newspaper article on May 21, 1996 citing that City Council voted 6 – 2 for the development to pay \$188,000 over a five year period (Laubach, 1996). That property is still listed on the 2004 memorandum as deferred. As analysis continued, it became obvious that management processes and electronic data must be completely evaluated and revised if conversion to the new computer system were to be successful. To this end, OBMI created the accounts reconciliation project to conduct an audit of City data and accounts.

In order to correct the noted problems and restore confidence in City data, OBMI instituted a large-scale auditing process called the Account Reconciliation Project. This project was designed to analyze each revenue account for accuracy, completeness, and compatibility. From this audit of accounts, several major improvements were expected: 1) A policy manual based on our current City ordinance, 2) recommended changes in the City ordinance for out-of-date requirements, 3) a flow chart of all management procedures, 4) process improvement to prevent future account problems, 5) reporting procedures, 6) OBMI goals and objectives, 7) a strategic plan to support the City strategic plan, and 8) a revised PDP procedure that included revenues in the process.

The main goals of the Account Reconciliation Project were:

- Review each assessment, betterment, stormwater, lot mowing, and utility account to determine if they are consistent with guidelines consistent with the City code of municipal ordinance
- Each data element will be examined for accuracy, completeness, and process
- Each process will be examined. This includes inter-departmental, county, and state, as they apply to City data
- Process flow charts will be established the attaches responsibility to each data element City-wide
- A form of measurement and improvement goals will be established for data elements that effect accounts
- Computer equipment and organizational structure will be evaluated for efficiency and effectiveness

- Establish measurement criteria for each management and financial process
- Reconcile cash flow including revenue billed to revenue received
- Revise PDP procedures to include revenues owed or collected

The Account Reconciliation Project consisted of team members from OBMI and other City departments to analyze the system. The project was designed to utilize a holistic view of the City by breaking City-wide management systems and data into sub-systems in order to create the synergy necessary to establish a workable system.

Expected Results based on the noted improvements:

1. A City-wide, user-based system, that is friendly, accurate, timely, and complete
2. Updated ordinances that reflect all necessary changes brought forward by this project
3. Reporting procedures that allow managers, Council, and employees to query the system for complete, accurate, and efficient information in a short period of time
4. A computer system that is user-based and capable of taking the City into the next century
5. A Geographic Information System (GIS) that is extended to all users, properly controlled, and containing every data element in the City. A customer should be able to look at their residence and see every pipe, building, wire, elevation, etc. We have the system and the information. Only a user-based approach will make this a reality.
6. A complete list of all findings. This will include dollars lost or gained.
7. Emphasis of the project is accountability, responsibility, and training
8. A revised PDP process that ensures all revenues owed to the City are collected
9. Establish accountability for every data element utilized by the City

The Account Reconciliation Project concentrated on improving City's management processes; ensuring that processes were in place to maintain accurate data. Additionally, this project identified potential problems with data. Project personnel encountered several problems during the initial review:

- 1) Analyzing data integrity proved to be a difficult task. Several areas listing square footage showed different numbers in every data base examined. It was almost impossible to correctly identify the correct square footage for some of our large parcels.
- 2) As noted earlier, strap numbers were changed by both the City and Lee County. The City changed strap numbers to maintain control while waiting for Lee County to complete their action. The City used dummy numbers usually identified with 9s. However, they sometimes used real strap numbers if they knew what identification numbers Lee County would use. This caused confusion and resulted in poor confidence in the data base.
- 3) Data information was kept in different locations throughout the City. Little departmental coordination existed when this project began. The existing process allowed the revenue department to receive an assessment notice at the same time the

citizen received it. Data was compiled from GIS data, as-built maps, and historical data. Several instances existed in the data base indicating data confidence was questionable. To compute the 30% rule (or 200 feet from the service line), OBMI relied on maps provided by utilities. Additionally, if the property has changed due to right-of-way, OBMI relied on the General Services Department. Strap changes were recorded by Lee County without considering Cape Coral liens or service areas. The differences compounded the problem of maintaining reliable data.

Corrective action began with a project to clearly define management processes. It was determined that the main issue affecting betterment fees was the fact that developments are created through the PDP process and were not checked by the revenue branch. The data portion of engineering and revenue were not linked through checks and balances. Therefore, administrative changes were made in one area and not coordinated in other affected areas.

Early indications required that processes must be flow charted and changes made to eliminate breakdowns. It was apparent that Lee County must be involved in our processes. Liens must be considered when changing strap numbers. Additionally, efforts must be made to include all City departments in coordination of changes.

The following data outlines steps taken by OBMI, to first stop the bleeding, to then correct processes and data to ensure future transactions are fair and complete.

- 1) OBMI identified a project leader, or champion, from each department to control data integrity. Policy was created to create a City-wide official data base. The City GIS system was established as a base requirement to build confidence. To this end, rules and procedures were established to ensure the land management file in the HTE system remain current with the City GIS.
- 2) Project Leader's flowcharted the property strap changing process. Once confidence was established in City processes, efforts were made to consolidate data transactions with Lee County's Property Appraiser's office.
- 3) Flow charts were created for all City processes. Policies and procedures were established to require strap changes, property transfers, parcel size changes, and any other issue that affects our assessment accounts or data to be coordinated centrally through GIS. Additionally, the HTE Land Management File was included in this loop.
- 4) Priorities were established for transferring City accounts to the HTE computer system from the WANG computer system.
- 5) OBMI worked to establish accountability for each data element. While responsibility for 80% of the City's data remained with the MIS division of OBMI, user generated data was assigned to the responsible department and monitored by OBMI. It was determined that the key to accountability was to involve employees and hold the department director responsible for data integrity. OBMI remained responsible for security, retrieval, and housing data. Individual directors were responsible for data created by their department. This was a change from past practice and resulted in strengthening the management system.
- 6) Specific goals and objectives were issued to key personnel. Additionally, a timeline was established for conversion and management issues. This, coupled with

accountability and responsibility, served to improve efficiency and place emphasis on management processes. At the time, 14 of the 17 conversion modules were in various stages of completion. However, the remaining modules hindered the City's ability to fully utilize the system.

7) OBMI worked to create a city-wide team atmosphere. A philosophy was established that served employees and citizens equally. This required team building and attitude changes. A training and information program was established to aid the process.

8) Historically, the computer system was controlled centrally by the MIS Division. This caused integration and cooperation problems. OBMI's efforts to create a user based system significantly improved this situation. Actions such as moving the GIS division to DCD created a team involving all City users, thus strengthening the management system.

9) The Account Reconciliation Project was designed and implemented as an internal data and process audit. The end goal was to examine each piece of data, create a report of discrepancies, find solutions, improve processes, and adjust any account that is not correct.

10) Through analysis it was determined that the PDP process caused the failure to bill betterment fees. This problem had to be addressed immediately in order to continue operations without adding more properties to the betterment list. To accomplish this, the following procedures were developed to track development projects.

- All PDP's will be logged by the accounts receivable supervisor when received by the OBMI.
- The accounts receivable supervisor will ensure that the initial research is conducted and the data annotated. The Betterment research list will reflect all pertinent data. Suspense dates will be established.
- The planned development information will then be forwarded to the Utility Director for inclusion in the Utility Plan. The Accounts Receivable Supervisor will work closely with the Utility Director to ensure coordination, accuracy, and a timely response.
- The Utility Director will ensure that a utility agreement is coordinated between the developer and the City. A copy of the utility agreement will be forwarded to the Accounts Receivable Supervisor.
- Once action is completed by the Utility Director, the Accounts Receivable Supervisor will issue a letter to the developer, with the total cost of the project. A copy of the utility agreement and letter will be maintained on file.
- The Accounts Receivable Supervisor will ensure that all billing procedures are followed. Additionally, all timeline requirements must be monitored by the Accounts Receivable Supervisor.

Although every initiative was critical, changes made in the PDP process became the key to future betterment fees. If the process was followed, all properties would be treated equally and fairly.

Conclusion

When this author left the City of Cape Coral and OBMI in early 1997, the accounts reconciliation project had completed the analysis and implemented changes. The result was new processes for betterment fees, improved data collection procedures, and correction of the PDP process. Additionally, the philosophy of City staff improved dramatically in regards to data control and responsibility.

It is important to note that the analysis conducted by OBMI produced numerous problems and opinions among staff, council members, activists, and citizens. Political alliances formed that criticized the process and disputed findings. As noted earlier, OBMI was disbanded in 1997 with several unresolved questions in the areas of assessments, betterment, impact fees, and revenues.

Despite hours of public debate and input from concerned citizens, this betterment issue has continued for approximately 10 years. The 2004 Betterment list was substantial and contained some properties listed on the 1996 list. The issue is still controversial and efforts to address it are ignored or minimized.

In 1997, several activists requested an audit from the State of Florida due to discrepancies in assessments, utility expansion, and betterment fees. The 1996 betterment list was one of the key elements of evidence. However, the State of Florida auditing committee ruled it was a local issue and refused to subject the City to an audit.

In 2005, through efforts of State Representative Jeff Kottkamp, an audit was approved and conducted. In accordance with Auditor General report number 2006-182, The scope of this audit included transactions during the period October 1, 2000 through March 31, 2005, and selected transactions taken prior and subsequent thereto, related to allegations concerning the City's water, sewer, and stormwater operations to determine whether such transactions were executed, both in manner and substance, in accordance with governing provisions of laws, ordinances, bond covenants, and other guidelines. (Auditor General, 2005, p. i.)

The audit produced 24 findings with recommendations for the City. Of those, four findings deal directly with CIAC or Betterment fees. These findings as printed in the audit are as follows:

- Finding No. 10: The City's methodology for determining contributions in aid of construction (CIAC) fees may not appropriately match fees charged to actual costs incurred and, as a result, may be suspect to challenge by property owners.
- Finding No. 11: The City does not have adequate controls in place to ensure that CIAC fees are timely collected.
- Finding No. 12: City Council approved, via vote of City Council members rather than enactment of an ordinance, a change in CIAC fees established by ordinance, contrary to Section 166.041, Florida Statutes. Further, City staff's actions regarding CIAC and capital expansion fees charged regarding the North Loop CIAC project may have been contrary to City Council's intentions.

- Finding No. 13: Capital expansion fees and CIAC fees were not always expended in accordance with the City's Code of Ordinances and applicable case law. (Auditor General, 2005, p. ii.)

Despite the emphasis placed on the 1996 list of uncollected betterment fees, the audit did not address this issue. However, several processes corrected during the tenure of the OBMI Director (1994 to 1997) seemed to resurface. The processes include treatment of developments and controls for timely collection.

According to the Auditor General's office, the audit will be revisited in the future for corrective action. However, unless legal action is taken, there is no emphasis on the City to follow the State of Florida's recommendations. In fact, the City disputes most of the findings of the audit.

In their quarterly update to the citizens of Cape Coral, the City noted that "The Auditor General has completed its review of the City's utilities program and found no significant problems" (Staff, 2006, p. 2). It's noted that the audit found 24 findings but the City respectfully disagrees with the results. It is their contention that the City follows an accepted municipal philosophy and that the State disagrees with the City's approach. Additionally, the City feels they are addressing many of the recommendations already (Staff, 2006).

Several questions still remain! Properties listed on the original 1996 list remains on the current list of those not paying betterment fees. One has to wonder why City Council refuses to give them amnesty; yet refuses to address the issue. Also, why did the state deny the 1997 Audit requested by citizens of Cape Coral? Additionally, the question remains why the 2005 audit conducted by the State of Florida began their audit in 2000 as opposed to reviewing the data from the early assessment and Betterment issues of the 1990s?

On July 17, 2006, an audit of Cape Coral Utility Contracting by Keesler International, Inc. was released through the local newspaper and became immediately controversial. The audit raises numerous red flags about the lack of management control over contracts and finances throughout the utility project (Keesler, 2006). City staff and the primary contractor disputes most of the results of the audit and plans a rebuttal in the near future (Cull, 2006). The justice department is looking into allegations and the audit will be analyzed to determine what action will be taken by local officials. However, this is another indication of the management process issues facing the City of Cape Coral.

However, there seems to be a pattern as many of the same lack of controls and management involvement for utility contracts were outlined by R.L. Townsend & Associates in an audit of Cape Coral's utility systems (R.L. Townsend & Associates, 2005). As in the state audit and Keesler's audit, City staff disputed nearly all of the 22 findings and recommendations (Public Works Director Memo, personal communication, August 8, 2005).

A Fort Myers News-Press article on July 19, 2005 quoted Rich Townsend of R.L. Townsend and Associates as stating "I was concerned with the objectivity of city officials" (p. B1). Townsend also noted "They want you to believe it's all rosy and nice and maybe it is. But you have to have a healthy skepticism about what's behind the scenes. Major money is transferring hands....and the city needs to do due diligence. Trust but verify – that's [*sic*] our motto (Cull, 2006, p. B1). The quote by Rich Townsend sums up the decade

long case study on Betterment fees. It remains to be seen if the City will address the issues or continue the status quo.

As noted earlier, many of the issues discussed in this study are topics for future case studies. The CIAC, or Betterment fee, issue is important to the field of study and bears considerable research. The processes, data integrity, and legal issues discussed in this case study provide a base for research and discussion. The City of Cape Coral is unique as it is one of the fastest growing cities in the world and governing decisions are complex and difficult.

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