

## 2006 City Council Retreat Public Safety Resources

Staff proposed this as a possible retreat topic because, as with all City services, the need for additional public safety services increases as the City's population increases. Since the recession of 2002, additional ongoing revenue has not been available in sufficient amounts to add new ongoing expenses. Council's selection of this topic provides an opportunity to examine service related issues in both Fire and Police as well as to explore alternative ways to ensure resources are available to address the highest priorities.

### SECTION 1. POLICE DEPARTMENT ASSESSMENT

#### Staffing Issues

In 2002, Chief Mike Butler authorized the formation of an in-house study-group to **research perceived inadequate police staffing levels** in the police department. It was requested that the study-group answer the following questions:

- Is there a lack of staffing in critical areas?
- Does the lack of staffing in critical areas reduce citizen service?
- Does the lack of staffing in critical areas increase the risk to officer's safety?
- Would increased staffing levels correct these problems?

The study group examined the data, presuming that all existing police operations continue, basically, as they are now configured.

The original study-group analyzed data from 2002. The report has been updated yearly, to include data from 2003, 2004, and 2005.<sup>1</sup> The study focuses on **four key areas of performance**. Those performance measures directly relate to our staffing levels and the department's response to citizen needs. They are listed below:

- Calls for Service and Response Time
- Workload and dedicated time by unit and function
- The Longmont Police Department's long-range Strategic Plan
- Citizen Service Evaluation and Benchmark data.

Some of the **major findings** from the staffing study include the following:

- There is a lack of staffing in critical areas. Calls for service increased around 9 percent last year and approximately 20 percent over the last four years. Between 2002 and 2005, the Police Department added 18.5 new positions. The number of animal control calls has remained very high. New crime trends, including methamphetamine use and production, cyber-crime, domestic violence, and multiple and repeat calls for service at multi-family dwellings are heavily taxing our available resources.

---

<sup>1</sup> The full report, dated January 2006, is attached to the current document.

- Policing has become an increasingly sophisticated and complex occupation requiring greater training needs, both initially, and on-going. The very nature of policing continues to require greater sophistication, knowledge, skill sets, and professionalism on the part of each employee. For that reason, our training requirements will only continue to increase. Due to the complexity of the work, on average, it takes nearly a year to hire and train a new police recruit.
- There has been a reduction of service to residents. The department has been unable to reach its response time goals for emergency calls 58 percent of the time. Sworn and civilian personnel ratios remain below the front-range average. Currently, the front-range averages for sworn/civilian personnel are 1.57 and .847 per 1,000 residents, respectively. The city of Longmont ratios were 1.45 police officers and .682 civilian employees per 1,000 residents. The community-police survey results over the last few years have teetered closely around benchmark limits (including sense of safety, measures of disorder, and traffic concerns). In 2005, the Longmont Police Department surveyed residents to determine their sense of safety regarding personal and property safety, as well as their sense of disorder in the community. The City Council Quality of Live Benchmarks are the following: 1). No more that 5 percent of Longmont residents believe their personal level of safety is “unsafe” or “very unsafe.” In 2005, 4.2 percent of Longmont residents believed their personal level of safety was “unsafe” or “very unsafe.” 2.) No more than 10 percent of Longmont residents believe their property is “unsafe” or “very unsafe.” In 2005, 12.7 percent of Longmont residents believed their property was “unsafe” or “very unsafe.” 3). At least 85 percent of Longmont residents define disorder as no problem or a minor problem. In 2005, 85 percent of Longmont residents defined disorder as no problem or a minor problem.
- The shortage of staffing indicates an ongoing concern with officer safety. Studies have shown that 35 percent of the time, one officer is dispatched to calls that dictate a two-officer response. The amount of time an officer is broken from one call to handle a higher priority has increased from 6 to 11 percent. These numbers reflect the number of police officers that arrive at a multiple-unit call.<sup>2</sup> Having too few officers available to respond to an emergency has the potential to endanger both the officer and the public.
- An increase in staffing will greatly assist in alleviating these problems. There is a need for greater staffing to respond to the increase in calls for service, to help fill vacancies for officers who are absent due to “administrative” loss, to provide sufficient cover for emergency and routine calls, to address new crime trends, and to meet citizens’ response-time expectations.

### **Efficiency Enhancement**

Over the last decade, the Longmont Police Department has sought to maximize efficiency without compromising either officer safety or quality of service. This has been accomplished in the following ways:

---

<sup>2</sup> If an officer on-scene cancelled the backup car, a one-unit response is recorded. It is not possible to identify how many times this may have happened. However, this data supports the ongoing anecdotal concerns expressed by numerous police officers.

- The Department eliminated several upper level management positions by “flattening” the supervisory structure. This left more line-level personnel to respond directly to the needs of the community.
- The Department’s leadership philosophy changed from command and control to one that gives our employees more flexibility and autonomy to handle issues, without supervisor review and/or authorization. Command and control structures require many more levels of supervision, and thus an increase in staff and salaries.
- The Department minimized the number of officers who hold administrative assignments. Many assignments previously held by line-level sworn personnel are now handled by civilians. Currently, only one line-level commissioned officer is in an administrative assignment (currently the training/hiring/recruitment officer).
- The Department purchased a new Records Management System (RMS) that also incorporates a new Report Writing System (RWS). Additional automation will reduce or eliminate redundancy of effort and make report writing, data collection, and data retention more efficient and reliable.
- The Department actively recruits and maintains a number of citizen volunteers who work in the Safety and Justice Center and in the field. We are in the process of expanding the Citizen on Patrol program, which utilizes trained volunteers to act as the “eyes and ears” of the Police Department for extra patrol needs or special events.

### **General Recommendations**

If the Council wishes us to continue the same service operations as we currently have, we will need additional resources during the next few budget years. Based on the internal staffing study<sup>3</sup>, the Police Department recommends that by 2008, the police staffing levels increase by 29 full-time employees (15 civilian FTE’s and 14 sworn FTE’s). These numbers reflect the cost-savings proposal that some sworn functions be handled by civilian employees. The numbers are also based on keeping existing services and operations basically unchanged. Based on projections from City Planning, they also assume a 2008 population of 85,307.

The current estimated cost for the increased staffing, is \$419,974 in one-time costs and \$2,748,020 in on-going costs. The total current estimated cost is 2,328,046.

As the Staffing Study indicates, we are noting a steady degradation of our ability to keep pace with increasing calls for service and the continued demand to address crime, disorder, and traffic issues proactively. While our most recent customer satisfaction resident survey indicates that 74 percent of Longmont residents are satisfied with our police department’s performance, our overall crime rate per thousand remains relatively high compared to the seven comparison cities used to determine front-range staffing levels.

While increased staffing remains our recommendation, we also acknowledge that there may be certain internal adjustments the Police Department could consider regarding types of services rendered and methods of operation. Those adjustments may take into consideration the

---

<sup>3</sup> Response time, call load, and event volume data in the Staffing Study was obtained from dispatch data that is transferred to a software package where it can be analyzed. The software (CadMine) is maintained by Corona Solutions (an outside consultant). Answers to specific questions that could not be found using the canned reports were contracted out to Corona Solutions analysts.

elimination of specialized units, such as the Traffic Unit, School Resource Officers, and the Domestic Violence Unit.

The Staffing Study was first completed in 2003, and eventually it has served as a blueprint for determining additional police department resources. Though the results of the study suggest that increased staffing can alleviate many concerns, staff acknowledges that funding additional resources is a potentially complex and difficult task considering the limited resources available to fund public safety and all other programs located in the General Fund.

## **SECTION 2. FIRE DEPARTMENT NEEDS**

The Fire Department delivers services to citizens in distress by responding directly to the scene of the request for help. To be effective, firefighters must: 1) arrive at the scene of the emergency quickly, 2) be well-trained professionals and 3) be well-equipped. These three factors are critical for successful outcomes in emergency response. Fulfillment of one of these conditions without the others renders the emergency response system ineffective.

The Fire Department has recently performed an analysis of its performance on key service indicators. The analysis examined emergency response in 2005. The City Council Quality of Life Benchmark for the Longmont Fire Department is to respond to calls for service within 4:59 minutes, 90 percent of the time. This benchmark is used to measure the Department's performance for emergency medical services (EMS) and fire calls. The benchmark mirrors nationally recognized standards that have been established for both emergency medical and fire services. In addition, the department evaluated its ability to meet increased demand for non-emergency services such as plan review, inspections, and several public education programs.

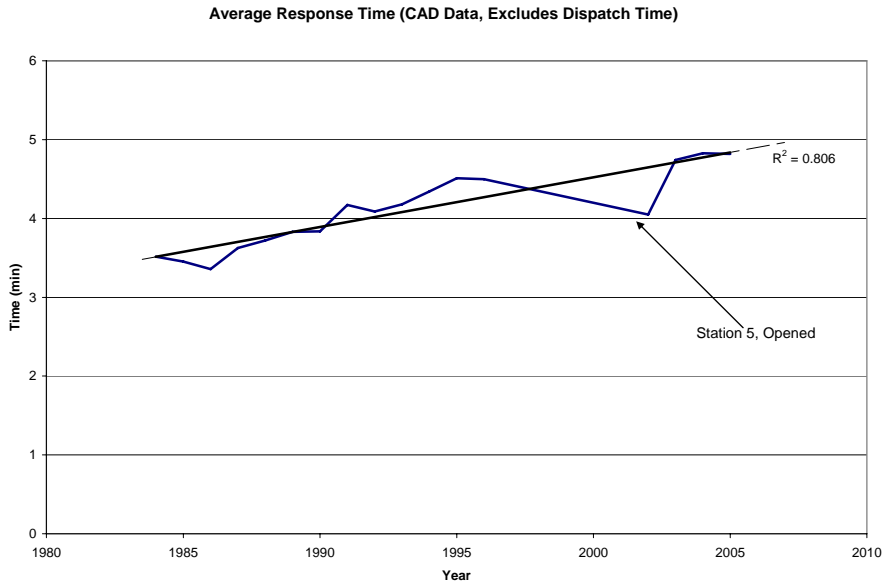
### **Emergency Response Times**

The City Council Quality of Life Benchmark for the Longmont Fire Department is to respond to calls for service within 4:59 minutes, 90 percent of the time. The Department's ability to meet the benchmark is dependent upon the following components of the Department's emergency response:

- The on-duty crews must begin travel to the call from their station within one minute
- The apparatus must be able to travel to the call from the station within four minutes

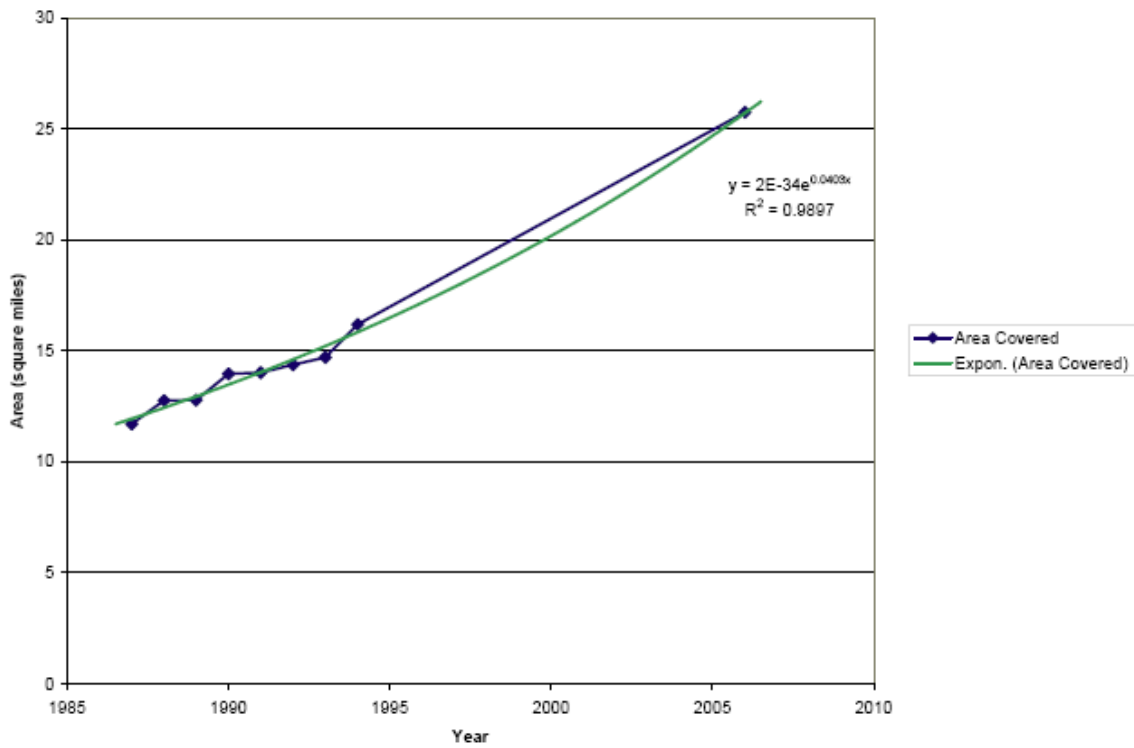
The Department's analysis of response times shows a trend towards longer average response times since this benchmark was established in 2001. More and more of the calls have longer response times – except when a new station was added (see Figure 1). Considering continuing population growth, response times are projected to further deteriorate if steps are not taken to remedy the situation.

**Figure 1: Response Time by Year**



Meeting the City’s response time target is dependent on several factors. One factor is the geographic area of the each response district, which is critical in determining response times. The larger the response area, the longer it takes to get to calls. The City has grown in geographic area, which has resulted in longer response times (see Figure 2).

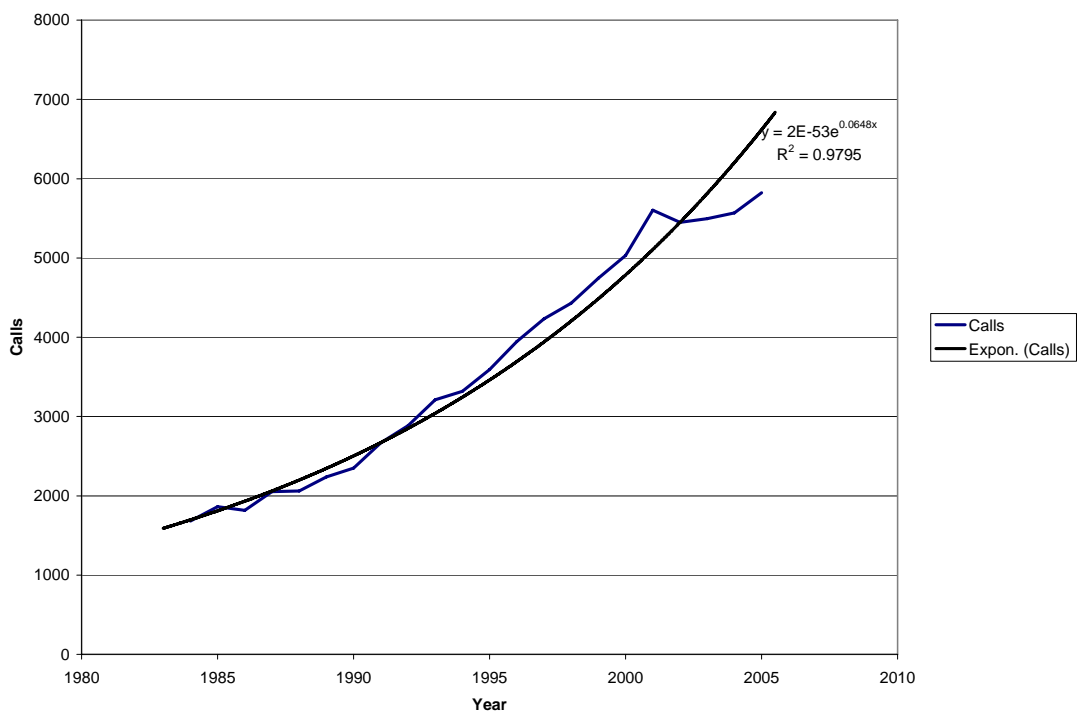
**Figure 2: Area Protected**



Another crucial factor in meeting the response time target is the reliability of the fire apparatus responding to the call. Reliability, in this case, means that the unit normally assigned to respond to the call is in service and available in its assigned area. The reliability of the response units decreases as call demand increases, due to an increase in the number of simultaneous calls for service. When the station that serves a particular district is committed to an emergency at the time that another call for service in the same district is received, the next closest station responds to the call. Because the next closest station is generally located further away from the incident than the original station, there is a longer travel distance and travel time.

As shown in Figure 3, the Fire Department’s calls for service have substantially increased over time. This increase in service demand has decreased the reliability of the Department’s response units being available, which leads to increasing response times.

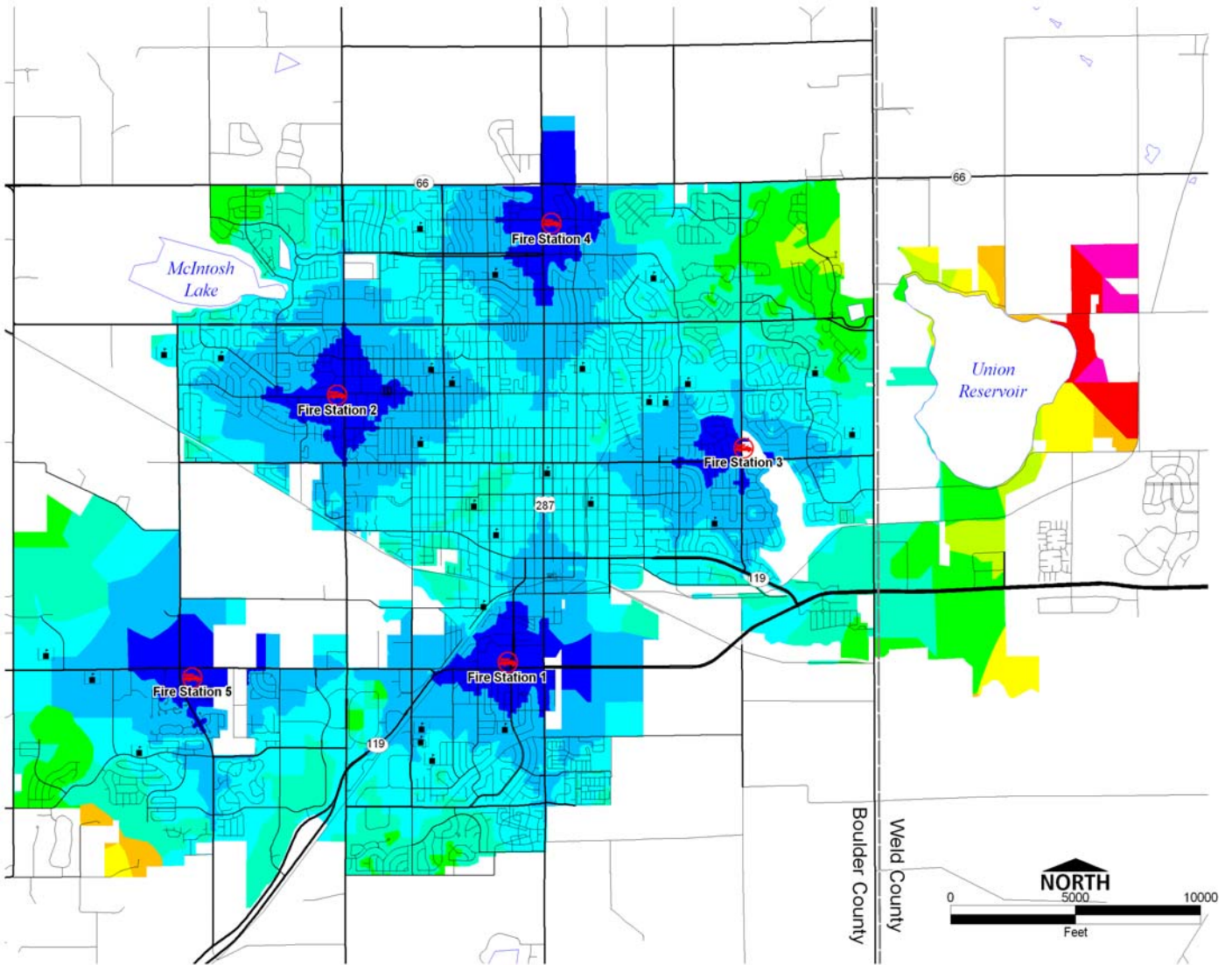
**Figure 3: Calls per Year**



### Station Location

The current configuration of stations and companies was developed to accommodate the geographic expansion of the City and ensure that the greatest area of the city was within a four minute travel time from a given fire station (see Figure 4). Unfortunately, increased demand for service in the outlying areas has drained resource availability to Longmont’s core area. When units in the outlying areas are out of service, e.g., for an emergency response or training, the situation is exacerbated because units must come from another outlying area – there is no central station in the hub-and-spoke design. Therefore, the Department is recommending a new station be put into service in the near future within the central area of the city. This station would initially be staffed by transferring the ladder truck and rescue squad from Station 1. In the long run, additional resources will be determined based on the most cost effective means of meeting demand for services. This could be an additional engine company or smaller equipment.

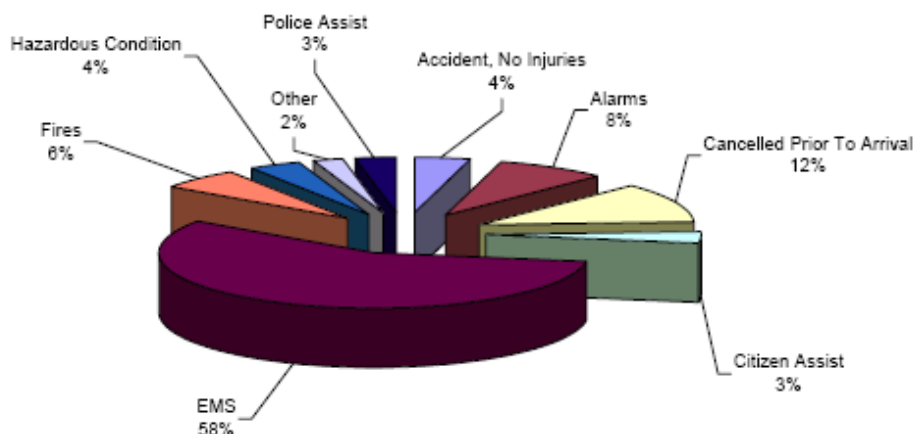
**Figure 4: Station Location and Travel Time**



## Service Delivery

The Longmont Fire Department currently delivers emergency services from five fully staffed fire stations with five engine companies and one ladder company. These services include fire suppression, EMS, hazardous materials mitigation, rescue, and other miscellaneous responses. In 2005, the department responded to 5,823 calls for service. Of this number the majority, 3,331 were EMS calls. See Figure 5 for call type distribution.

**Figure 5: Call Types**



## Fire Suppression Response

Structure fires typically demand three engine companies, a ladder company and a Battalion Chief on an initial response. This response configuration puts 13 firefighters on the scene for fire suppression and rescue operations. The ladder company performs specialized rescue and fire suppression activities. The crew is also responsible for venting the building of heat and smoke. Ventilation operations increase the survival odds for fire victims and allow quicker and safer extinguishment of the fire.

## Staffing of the Ladder Company

The future relocation of the ladder to the proposed station in the core area will allow the ladder truck to improve ladder response times to the city as a whole and provide additional EMS coverage.

The Fire Department currently staffs the ladder company with three firefighters. Increasing the staffing to four people per shift will increase the effectiveness of the company, which will improve our service to the community. This will also help the Department provide improved service to the core of the City without having to immediately add an additional engine company, by allowing two members of the ladder company the ability to “jump” to the rescue squad. This allows the department to transport specialized equipment to incidents in other areas of the city, while maintaining the ability to respond to EMS calls in the core area. The ladder then maintains the ability to respond to structural fires. In the event of a structure fire, the personnel staffing the

rescue squad would respond with the ladder truck to provide critical staffing on the fire ground. If the rescue squad was not at the station, it would respond independently to the fire and join the crew of the ladder truck.

### **EMS Response**

Emergency medical calls are responded to with an engine company and an ambulance. The engine company is responsible for providing initial patient care and advanced life support, if needed. The ambulance company provides patient care and transport to the hospital. The Fire Department has made a concerted effort in the past six years to achieve a staffing level of one paramedic on each engine company. At this time, the Department is able to maintain this level of staffing for approximately 90 percent of the time.

### **Administrative Effectiveness**

The Safety and Justice Building contains office space for both the Police and Fire Departments. In recent years, there has been a shortage of space in the building. The Police Department's need for additional space in the Public Safety Building has been documented in its unfunded CIP request (PB 123) to expand the building. The construction of a new fire station in the core area of the city would present an opportunity for the Fire Department to move its administrative and fire support offices into the new station. This would relieve the space pressure at the Safety and Justice Building for several years.

### **Emergency Preparedness and Homeland Security Planning**

The increased threat of terrorism and the horrific results of recent natural disasters underscore the need for the City to maintain a focus in emergency management and homeland security. Longmont uses an all-risks (also known as all-hazards) approach to disaster management and homeland security. This concept is designed to prepare the community to respond to any emergency in a coherent and consistent manner. The all-risks approach helps keep planning simple, makes resources available for multiple hazards, and gives City personnel the training they need to effectively handle a variety of emergencies. This does not exclude planning, preparedness, and response activities that are necessary for specific hazards that are unique to the community. In addition, the City must become compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), under Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5. Certain aspects of the NIMS will require additional development and refinement of the City's emergency management activities.

The opportunity currently exists to utilize matching federal grant funds to improve the City's emergency management program. One of the key priorities for the Department is to hire a trained emergency management professional to implement these programs.

## Summary

In the 2006-2010 CIP, the Longmont Fire Department identified the need for a new fire station (PB 164 – Fire Station #6) located in the city's core area. The new station would accommodate the transfer of the existing ladder truck and its crew to the new station. The Battalion Chief, rescue squad and a reserve engine would also be transferred to this site. The new fire station should include sufficient space to meet the Department's administrative, support services and operations divisions' office needs.

The City currently owns a facility at 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Terry St., which is an ideal location for the new fire station. However, the existing building will require substantial renovation or replacement with a new building.

A substantial renovation of the existing building on this site will accommodate the immediate needs of the Department and significantly reduce the time and funding needed to implement this recommendation. However, future needs will still need to be assessed. The rehabilitation of this site could be done in conjunction with the City's overall plan to renovate the Main Street corridor.

The cost for building a new fire headquarters on this property is estimated to be \$4,092,000. The annual on-going cost would be approximately \$100,000. The cost of renovating the building to meet the Fire Department's needs has not yet been determined.

The cost of four additional firefighters to bring the ladder company up to a minimum of four personnel per shift is approximately \$240,000 (salaries, benefits and on-going costs) with an additional \$22,600 in one-time expenses. An emergency manager would cost \$80,000 (salaries, benefits and on-going costs) and an additional \$25,930 in one-time expenses. (Note: \$6,770 of the one-time expense could be covered in the building of Fire Station #6.) The City would pursue a Federal Emergency Management (matching-fund) Grant to pay half of the salary. This is a common practice in many communities within the State (e.g., Boulder, Westminster, Larimer County, etc.). The total annual on-going cost of the additional personnel, based on 2006 estimates, is \$320,000. One-time expenses equal \$48,530.

The implementation of the new Fire Manager Records System and GIS has greatly increased the Department's ability to collect and analyze data. The department is in a position to better evaluate new models for delivering sufficient and economical services to Longmont's citizens. The Department will continue to evaluate alternative service models in order to ensure the most cost effective means of meeting future service demands. If the Council directs staff to include this item in its work plan, a complete evaluation of both current and projected response times will be provided.

(This page intentionally left blank)

### SECTION 3. PUBLIC SAFETY RESOURCES – FINANCIAL ISSUES

In order to increase the amount of financial resources for public safety purposes, the City is essentially faced with the following three choices:

- 1) Revenue growth from existing sources: There is currently a certain amount of anticipation about the possibility of increased revenues coming from new commercial opportunities opening in the City. Lowe's opened in early December and Super WalMart is expected to open in January. Steve & Barry's opened in the Twin Peaks Mall in November and the mall managers have high hopes it will strengthen the mall. As the Harvest Junction retail development continues to progress there is the prospect of more new retail that could bring additional sales tax. An electronics store would provide a retail opportunity in Longmont that could seal a current leakage of high dollar retail purchases. The amount of net new sales tax dollars that these projects all bring to Longmont remains to be seen. Still, even if the results exceed early projections, the General Fund has still not fully recovered from the economic downturn of 2002. As City Council has learned in the annual budget process, there are over \$1.1 million of General Fund expenses in 2006 that are typically funded with ongoing resources that are currently instead funded with one-time revenues. The 2006 budget includes a projection of 4.13% growth in the sales and use tax. It would require an additional 4.74% growth just to cover the \$1.1 million of expenses that need to be covered with ongoing resources. Revenue growth would need to be sufficient to cover these expenses as well as new demands and rising costs from public safety and other General Fund services. While this is not impossible, it is a level of revenue growth that the City has not seen since the year 2000.
- 2) Reduced expenses or services: Without new resources, it would require a reduction in existing expenses and service levels in the General Fund from other City services in order to provide more resources for public safety purposes. As budgets were cut back as recently as 2003, they are already quite thin. It is likely that services would need to be reduced if further cutbacks were necessary.
- 3) New Revenues: Police and Fire services are the two largest services in the City General Fund. While some resources are received from grants, donations and a certain amount of charges for services, over 97% of the funding of these services come from tax revenues of the General Fund. The two primary sources of taxes in the General Fund are sales and use tax and property tax

#### Sales and Use Tax

This is the largest source of revenue for the General Fund. The City currently has a local sales and use tax rate of 2.95%. Of that amount, 0.20 and 0.75 are legally earmarked for open space and streets respectively. The remaining 2% is currently allocated as 1.7% for the General Fund and 0.30% for the Public Improvement Fund (PIF). The General Fund is a source of ongoing operating costs and the PIF is used for major capital projects.

At the end of this section is a list of the sales and use tax rates for front-range cities of Colorado. Longmont is relatively low in its sales and use tax rate, particularly in comparison to similar sized cities.

A tax increase can only be authorized by voter approval by an election that can only be held in the month of November. Based on 2006 budget projections, every .01% of sales and use tax rate in Longmont generates \$141,797. In order to provide an understanding of approximate impacts, the following examples are presented:

<u>Amount of tax rate</u>	<u>Tax Generated</u>
.01%	\$ 141,797
.05%	\$ 708,985
.10%	\$1,417,970
.15%	\$2,126,955
.20%	\$2,835,940
.25%	\$3,544,925

### Property Tax

Property tax is the second largest source of revenue for the General Fund. Longmont's property tax mill levy is 13.42 mills. On a home with an actual value of \$250,000 the 13.42 mills results in an annual property tax bill of \$267.06.

At the end of this section is also a list of the property tax mill levies for front-range cities of Colorado. Unlike the sales and use tax rate, Longmont is on the higher end of property tax rates. Based on the updated assessed valuation for 2005, every .01 mill generates \$9,720. One mill generates \$971,972. Again, for an approximate understanding of relative impacts the following examples are presented:

<u>Amount of mill levy</u>	<u>Tax Generated</u>
.01	\$ 9,720
.10	\$ 97,197
.25	\$ 242,993
.50	\$ 485,986
.75	\$ 728,979
1.0	\$ 971,972
2.0	\$1,943,944
2.5	\$2,429,930
3.0	\$2,915,916

### Public Safety Tax

There are a few Colorado cities that have some form of a public safety tax. The cities that we are aware of include: Arvada, Aurora, Boulder, Lakewood and Westminster. Each city has a different approach to the tax:

- **Arvada** - In 1994, Arvada voters authorized a .21 cent sales and use tax for funding police expenses. This past November, they increased the sales and use tax for police purposes by .25 cents to a total of .46 cents. There is no sunset clause on this tax and it is accounted for in a Special Revenue Fund instead of in the General Fund.
  
- **Aurora** – In 1994, Aurora voters increased the sales and use tax rate .25 cents from 3.5% to 3.75%. Part of the revenue question allocated proceeds for staffing police two officers per thousand population and associated costs, plus a detention center staffing. The revenue from this tax increase is accounted for within the General Fund.
  
- **Boulder** – In 1997, Boulder voters increased the property tax by 2 mills and the sales and use tax rate by .15 cents for the purposes of fire, police, municipal court, city attorney, and IT support services. The sales and use tax increase was for seven years and was to sunset at the end of 2004. In November of 2003, Boulder voters approved a twenty year extension of the .15 cent sales and use tax for general purposes as opposed to public safety purposes. During the seven year period the revenues were accounted for in a Special Revenue Fund as opposed to the General Fund.
  
- **Lakewood** – This past November the voters in Lakewood increased the sales and use tax rate from 2% to 3% without a sunset clause. Their tax increases was not exclusively dedicated to public safety purposes. Instead the use of the proceeds were designated in the ballot question as “at least fifty percent (50%) of the tax revenues collected from the additional one percent sales and use tax rate shall be used for public safety purposes, maintenance and construction of streets, and parks and recreation purposes and the balance of the additional one percent sales and use tax to be used to maintain City services and emergency fund balance”. The revenue from this tax increase will be accounted for within the General Fund.
  
- **Westminster** – In 2003, Westminster voters increased the sales and use tax rate by .60 cents to 3.85% without a sunset clause. The ballot question identified the purpose of the increase to be “used exclusively to improve and enhance the safety and security of Westminster residents”, to include at a minimum:
  - 40 additional Police Department personnel
  - 35 additional Fire Department personnel
  - An additional fire engine and an additional ambulance
  - Appropriate support staff and equipment
 The revenue from the tax increase is accounted for in a Special Revenue Fund.

If a public safety tax were to be considered for Longmont either a sales tax or a property tax could be used. Other cities have tended to use the sales tax rather than the property tax. Specifying the purpose of the tax is a common theme of each of these other entities. Some of the cities have also used the tax to finance services that support public safety such as IT. Since part of the tax is intended to finance ongoing expenses it is not advisable to have a sunset clause.

## Summary

The information in this paper demonstrates growing pressure to address service needs in the public safety area. The Police Department's staffing study shows that the current range of police services cannot be sustained with current staffing. The same conclusion is reached from the Fire Department's analysis of response times for EMS and Fire suppressions.

Public Safety services are the largest consumers of General Fund dollars. At this time we have a less than clear picture of general fund revenue over the next few years. Certainly, there are indications that the revenue stream should improve given the number of new sales tax generating establishments scheduled to begin operations in the near future. These opportunities will no doubt attract new customers to the community as well as reduce the number of our residents that shop outside Longmont. We will not know the net revenue increase to the general fund for some time.

### Questions for Discussion:

1. Does the City Council need any further information on Police and/or Fire services?
2. What community involvement does the Council envision in addressing public safety services?
3. Does the City Council need any further information on public safety taxes levied in other communities?
4. Does the City Council wish to revisit the budget balancing process of prioritizing services (last utilized in 2003) and assess the impacts of decreasing other services provided in the General Fund in order to increase funding to public safety?

2006 Sales and Use tax Rates for Front Range Cities

Lone Tree	1.50%
Canon City	2.00%
Firestone	2.00%
Mead	2.00%
Frederick	2.50%
Elizabeth	2.50%
Centennial	2.50%
Colorado Springs	2.50%
<b>Longmont</b>	<b>2.95%</b>
Dacono	3.00%
Lyons	3.00%
Berthoud	3.00%
Johnstown	3.00%
Eaton	3.00%
Monument	3.00%
Morrison	3.00%
Loveland	3.00%
Lakewood	3.00%
Parker	3.00%
Wheat Ridge	3.00%
Littleton	3.00%
Greenwood Village	3.00%
Golden	3.00%
Fort Collins	3.00%
Windsor	3.20%
Louisville	3.375%
Boulder	3.41%
Arvada	3.46%
Greeley	3.46%
Sheridan	3.50%
Pueblo	3.50%
Lafayette	3.50%
Englewood	3.50%
Edgewater	3.50%
Cherry Hills Village	3.50%
Denver	3.50%
Commerce City	3.50%
LaSalle	3.50%
Evans	3.50%
Castle Rock	3.60%
Brighton	3.75%
Aurora	3.75%
Glendale	3.75%
Thornton	3.75%
Westminster	3.85%
Fort Lupton	4.00%
Federal Heights	4.00%
Northglenn	4.00%
Broomfield	4.15%

## 2005 Property Tax Rates for Front Range Cities

Federal Heights	0.68
Wheat Ridge	1.83
Castle Rock	2.137
Parker	2.602
Greenwood Village	2.932
Commerce City	3.28
Canon City	3.312
Westminster	3.65
Arvada	4.31
Lakewood	4.711
Colorado Springs	4.944
Centennial	4.982
Edgewater	5.03
Firestone	6.2
Monument	6.408
Berthoud	6.409
Brighton	6.65
Littleton	6.662
Louisville	6.71
Morrison	6.746
Cherry Hills Village	7.3
Sheridan	7.963
Frederick	8.315
Englewood	8.32
Loveland	9.564
Eaton	9.665
Fort Collins	9.797
Thornton	10.21
Lafayette	10.71
Aurora	11.079
Greeley	11.274
Northglenn	11.597
Boulder	11.981
Windsor	12.03
Golden	12.34
Mead	12.429
<b>Longmont</b>	<b>13.42</b>
Evans	13.536
Glendale	14.92
Pueblo	16.63
LaSalle	18.859
Lyons	19.522
Elizabeth	21.0
Fort Lupton	21.77
Dacono	22.46
Johnstown	23.947
Broomfield *	28.968
Denver *	33.888

\* denotes a city and county combined