



# ENGINEER'S REPORT

## City of Placentia

Street Lighting District No. 81-1

Fiscal Year 2022-2023

May 2022

Pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of  
1972 and Article XIID of the California Constitution

Engineer of Work:



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Public Finance Consulting Services

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ATTACHMENT 2

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## City of Placentia

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### City Council

Rhonda Shader, Mayor  
Chad P. Wanke, Mayor Pro Tem  
Craig S. Green, Councilmember  
Ward L. Smith, Councilmember  
Jeremy B. Yamaguchi, Councilmember

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### City Administrator

Damien Arrula

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### Deputy City Administrator

Luis Estevez

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### City Attorney

Christian L. Bettenhausen

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### Engineer of Work

SCI Consulting Group  
Lead Assessment Engineer, Jerry Bradshaw, P.E.

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## Introduction

### Overview

The City of Placentia (the "City") serves and maintains streetlights and associated improvements (the "Improvements") in certain parts of the City. In order to fund the maintenance and operation (the "Services") of these projects and improvements, the City has formed Street Lighting District No. 81-1 ("District"). This Engineer's Report ("Report") was prepared to establish the budget for maintenance and operation of the Improvements (as described below) that will be funded by the 2022-23 assessments and other revenue, and to determine the general and special benefits received from the Improvements by property within the District and the method of assessment apportionment to lots and parcels. This Report and the assessments have been made pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972, Part 2 of Division 15 of the California Streets and Highways Code (the "Act") and Article XIID of the California Constitution (the "Article").

### Engineer's Report and Continuation of Assessments

The assessment has been continued for over 30 years. In each subsequent year for which the assessments will be continued, the Placentia City Council (the "Council") must direct the preparation of an Engineer's Report, budgets, and proposed assessments for the upcoming fiscal year. After the report is completed, the City Council may preliminarily approve the Engineer's Report and the continued assessments and establish the date for a public hearing on the continuation of the assessments. Accordingly, this Engineer's Report (the "Report") was prepared pursuant to the direction of the City Council.

As required by the Act, this Report includes plans and specifications, a diagram or map of the District, the benefits received by property from the Improvements within the District, and the method of assessment apportionment to lots and parcels within the District.

If the Council approves this Engineer's Report and the continuation of the Assessments by resolution, a notice of public hearing must be published in a local newspaper at least 10 days prior to the date of the public hearing. The resolution preliminarily approving the Engineer's Report and establishing the date for a public hearing is typically used for this notice.

Following the minimum 10-day time period after publishing the notice, a public hearing is held for the purpose of allowing public testimony about the proposed continuation of the Assessments. This hearing is currently scheduled for June 7, 2022. At this hearing, the Council will consider approval of a resolution confirming the continuation of the Assessments for fiscal year 2022-23. If so confirmed and approved, the Assessments would be submitted to the Orange County Auditor/Controller for inclusion on the property tax rolls for fiscal year 2022-23.

Beginning in 2014, SCI Consulting Group became the Assessment Engineer for the District. To maintain an accurate reference and legally defensible record of the District, pertinent language used in previous engineer's reports has been retained herein and is cited in italics as appropriate.

## Street Lighting District Background

Street Lighting District No. 81-1 was formed in 1981. Prior to that, the County of Orange had established and maintained street lighting assessment districts within the City of Placentia. After the passage of Proposition 13 in 1978, the County decided to cease annexations to its existing districts. In response to that, the City formed its own district (No. 81-1) to allow for future development to be included in an assessment district providing street lighting services.

The portions of the City previously included in the County's street light assessment remained under the County's jurisdiction until 1996, when the City took over management of those areas. However, they were not annexed into District No. 81-1, and continue to be funded and operated separately from the District. Therefore, those areas and the parcels therein are not included in this report or the assessment calculations herein.

## Legislative Analysis

### Proposition 218

The Right to Vote on Taxes Act was approved by the voters of California on November 6, 1996, and is now Article XIII C and XIII D of the California Constitution. Proposition 218 provides for benefit assessments to be levied to fund the cost of providing services, improvements, as well as maintenance and operation expenses to a public improvement which benefits the assessed property

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### **Silicon Valley Taxpayers Association, Inc. V Santa Clara County Open Space Authority**

In July of 2008, the California Supreme Court issued its ruling on the Silicon Valley Taxpayers Association, Inc. v. Santa Clara County Open Space Authority (“SVTA”). This ruling is the most significant court case in further legally clarifying the substantive assessment requirements of Proposition 218. Several of the most important elements of the ruling included further emphasis that:

- Benefit assessments are for special benefits to property, not general benefits.
- The services and/or improvements funded by assessments must be clearly defined.
- Assessment districts must be drawn to contain all parcels that receive a special benefit from a proposed public improvement.
- Assessments paid in each assessment district must be proportional to the special benefit received by each such parcel from the improvements and services funded by the assessment.

This Engineer’s Report and the process used to establish the continuation of the assessments for fiscal year 2022-23 are consistent with the SVTA decision and with the requirements of Article XIII C and XIII D of the California Constitution based on the following factors:

1. The District is drawn to include the entire City; although only parcels deriving special benefits are included in the assessment rolls. Thus, zones of benefit are not required and the assessment revenue derived from real property in the District is extended only on the Improvements in the District.
2. The Improvements which are constructed and maintained with assessment proceeds in the District are located in close proximity to the real property subject to the assessment. The Improvements provide illumination to streets and sidewalks enabling improved access to the residents of such assessed property. The proximity of the Improvements to the assessed parcels and the improved access and increased safety provided to of the residents of the assessed parcels by the Improvements provides a special benefit to the parcel being assessed pursuant to the factors outlined by the Supreme Court in that decision.
3. Due to their proximity to the assessed parcels, the Improvements financed with assessment revenues in the District benefit the properties in that District

in a manner different in kind from the benefit that other parcels of real property in the City derive from such Improvements, and the benefits conferred on such property in the District are more extensive than a general increase in property values.

4. The assessments paid in the District are proportional to the special benefit that each parcel within that Assessment District receives from the Improvements because:
5. The specific lighting Improvements and maintenance and utility costs thereof in the District and the costs thereof are specified in this Report; and
6. Such Improvement and maintenance costs in the District are allocated among different types of property located within the District, and equally among those properties which have similar characteristics, such as single-family residential parcels, multi-family residential parcels, commercial parcels, industrial parcels, etc.

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#### **Dahms v. Downtown Pomona Property**

On June 8, 2009, the 4<sup>th</sup> Court of Appeal amended its original opinion upholding a benefit assessment for property in the downtown area of the City of Pomona in *Dahms v. Downtown Pomona Property* (“*Dahms*”). On July 22, 2009, the California Supreme Court denied review. In *Dahms* the Court upheld an assessment that was 100% special benefit (i.e. 0% general benefit) on the rationale that the services and improvements funded by the assessments were directly provided to property in the assessment district. The Court also upheld discounts and exemptions from the assessment for certain properties.

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#### **Bonander v. Town of Tiburon**

On December 31, 2009, in *Bonander v. Town of Tiburon* (“*Bonander*”), the 1st District Court of Appeal overturned a benefit assessment approved by property owners to pay for placing overhead utility lines underground in an area of the Town of Tiburon. The Court invalidated the assessments primarily on the grounds that the assessments had been apportioned to assessed property based in part on relative costs within sub-areas of the assessment district instead of the overall cost of the improvements and the overall proportional special benefits.

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### **Beutz v. County of Riverside**

On May 26, 2010 the 4th District Court of Appeals issued a decision in the Steven Beutz v. County of Riverside (“*Beutz*”). This decision overturned an assessment for park maintenance in Wildomar, California, primarily because the general benefits associated with improvements and services was not explicitly calculated, quantified and separated from the special benefits.

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### **Golden Hill Neighborhood Association v. City of San Diego**

On September 22, 2011, the San Diego Court of Appeal issued a decision on the Golden Hill Neighborhood Association v. City of San Diego appeal. This decision overturned an assessment for street and landscaping maintenance in the Greater Golden Hill neighborhood of San Diego, California. The court described two primary reasons for its decision. First, like in *Beutz*, the court found the general benefits associated with services were not explicitly calculated, quantified and separated from the special benefits. Second, the court found that the City had failed to record the basis for the assessment on its own parcels.

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### **Compliance with Current Law**

This Engineer’s Report is consistent with the requirements of Article XIII C and XIII D of the California Constitution and with the *SVTA* decision because the Improvements to be funded are clearly defined; the Improvements are directly available to and will directly benefit property in the District; and the Improvements provide a direct advantage to property in the District that would not be received in absence of the Assessments.

This Engineer’s Report is consistent with *Beutz*, *Dahms* and *Greater Golden Hill* because the Improvements will directly benefit property in the District and the general benefits have been explicitly calculated and quantified and excluded from the Assessments. The Engineer’s Report is consistent with *Bonander* because the Assessments have been apportioned based on the overall cost of the Improvements and Services and proportional special benefit to each property, rather than the proportional cost to the District to provide the Improvements to specific properties.

## Plans and Specifications

The work and Improvements proposed to be undertaken by the City and the cost thereof paid from the levy of the annual assessment provide special benefit to Assessor Parcels within the District defined in the Method of Assessment herein. Consistent with the Act, the Improvements are generally described as follows:

### *Facilities and Improvements*

*The facilities and improvements within the District are defined as street light standards, their appurtenances and energy and maintenance costs to operate them. Street lighting systems in the District consist of Edison-owned lights as of the date of this report, as shown below.*

**Table 1 – District Facilities**

	<b>No. of Lights</b>	<b>Size of Lumens</b>	<b>Type of Light</b>	<b>Owner</b>
	31	5800	Sodium Vapor	S.C.E.
	43	9500	Sodium Vapor	S.C.E.
	222	16000	Sodium Vapor	S.C.E.
	518	22000	Sodium Vapor	S.C.E.
<b>Total</b>	<b>814</b>			

### *Scope of Work*

*Southern California Edison company (S.C.E) shall be the supplier of electrical energy for all of the above listed street lights as well as providing needed maintenance and replacements for those street lights owned by S.C.E. Costs for electrical energy and maintenance of S.C.E-owned street lights shall be billed to the City by S.C.E. The City shall disburse payments to S.C.E. from the Special Fund established for the District. Costs incurred by the City for: administration, engineering, operations and other related requirements shall be paid from the District's Special Fund for those costs.*

### *Changes and Modifications to the District*

*Modifications to the District structure could include but are not limited to:*

- *Substantial changes or expansion of the improvements provided*
- *Substantial changes in the service provided*
- *Modifications or restructuring of the district including annexation or detachment of specific parcels*
- *Revisions in the method of apportionment*
- *Proposed new or increased assessments*<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> From the 2013-14 Engineer's Annual Levy Report, City of Placentia, Street Lighting District No. 81-1, dated June 4, 2013.

## Fiscal Year 2022-23 Estimate of Cost and Budget

### Budget for Fiscal Year 2022-23

The 1972 Act provides that the total costs for providing the maintenance and servicing of the District Improvements and facilities can be recovered in the assessment spread including incidental expenses. The latter can include engineering fees, legal fees, printing, mailing, postage, publishing and all other costs identified with the District proceedings.

An estimate of District costs for fiscal year 2022-23 for the maintenance and servicing of the Improvements is provided below.

**Table 2 – FY 2022-23 Estimate of Costs**

<u>Expenditure Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Legal Services	\$ -
Engineering Services	10,500
Other Professional Services	-
Repair / Maintenance Services	-
Advertising	1,000
City Administrative Services	-
Postage	-
Electricity	160,000
Estimated Expenditures	<u>\$ 171,500</u>
<u>Revenue Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Direct Benefit Assessments	\$ 135,286
General Fund Contribution	36,214
Estimated Revenues	<u>\$ 171,500</u>
<u>Budget Allocation to Parcels</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Total Assessment Budget <sup>A</sup>	\$ 135,286
Total Assessment Units (AUs)	4,941.060
Assessment per Assessment Unit (AU) <sup>B</sup>	<u>\$ 27.38</u>

Notes to Estimate of Costs:

A. The Act requires that proceeds from the assessments must be deposited into a special fund that has been set up for the revenues and expenditures of the District. Moreover, funds raised by the assessment shall be used only for the purposes stated within this Report. Any balance remaining at the end of the Fiscal Year, June 30, must be carried over to the next Fiscal Year. The District may

also establish a reserve fund for contingencies and special projects as well as a capital improvement fund for accumulating funds for larger capital improvement projects or capital renovation needs. Any remaining balance would either be placed in the reserve fund, the capital improvement fund, or would be used to reduce future years' assessments.

B. The rate shown here is for an Assessment Unit (single family home or its equivalent). For the definition of the term AU and rates for other types of property, see the section titled, "Method of Assessment" and the sections following it in this report.

## Method of Assessment

### Method of Apportionment

This section of the Engineer's Report includes an explanation of the benefits to be derived from the installation, maintenance and servicing of the Improvements throughout the District and the Assessment methodology used to apportion the total Assessment to properties within the Assessment District.

The District consists of certain assessor parcels within the boundaries as defined by the Assessment Diagram referenced in this report and the parcels identified by the Assessor Parcel Numbers listed with the levy roll. The parcel list includes all privately and publicly owned parcels as shown. The method used for apportioning the Assessment is based on the proportional special benefits to be derived by the properties in the District over and above general benefits conferred on real property or to the public at large. The apportionment of special benefit is a two-step process: the first step is to identify the types of special benefit arising from the Improvements, and the second step is to allocate the Assessments to property based on the estimated relative special benefit for each type of property.

### Discussion of Benefit

In summary, the Assessments can only be levied based on the special benefit to property. This benefit is received by property over and above any general benefits. Moreover, such benefit is not based on any one property owner's use of the Improvements or a property owner's specific demographic status. With reference to the requirements for Assessments, Section 22573 of the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972 states:

*The net amount to be assessed upon lands within an assessment district may be apportioned by any formula or method which fairly distributes the net amount among all assessable lots or parcels in proportion to the estimated benefits to be received by each such lot or parcel from the improvements.*

Proposition 218, as codified in Article XIII D of the California Constitution, has confirmed that Assessments must be based on the special benefit to property and that the special benefits must exceed the cost of the assessment:

*No assessment shall be imposed on any parcel which exceeds the reasonable cost of the proportional special benefit conferred on that parcel.*

The SVTA decision clarifies that a special benefit is a service or improvement that provides a direct advantage to a parcel and that indirect or derivative advantages resulting from the overall public benefits from a service or improvement are general benefits.

The following benefit categories summarize the types of special benefit to residential, commercial, industrial and other lots and parcels resulting from the Improvements to be provided with the assessment proceeds. These types of special benefit are summarized as follows:

- A. Creation of individual lots for residential and commercial use that, in absence of the Assessments, would not have been created
- B. Improved visibility and safety
- C. Improved access
- D. Improved community character and vitality

## Special Benefit

The special benefits from the Improvements are further detailed below:

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### **Creation of Individual Lots for Residential and Commercial Use that, in Absence of the Assessments, Would Not Have Been Created**

In most of the District, the original owner/developer(s) of the property within the District agreed unanimously to the Assessments. The Assessments provide the necessary funding for public improvements that were required as a condition of development and subdivision approval. Therefore, such Assessments allowed the original property to be subdivided and for development of the parcels to occur. As parcels were sold, new owners were informed of the Assessments through the title reports, and in some cases, through Department of Real Estate “White Paper” reports that the parcels were subject to assessment. Purchase of property was also an “agreement” to pay the Assessment. Therefore, in absence of the Assessments, the lots within most of the District would not have been created. These parcels, and the improvements that were constructed on the parcels, receive direct advantage and special benefit from the Assessments.

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### **Improved Visibility and Safety**

Well maintained, effective street lighting provides special benefit to proximate parcels, within the range of the light, because it allows for safer and improved use of the property in the evenings and at night. Street lighting provides special benefit as it increases neighborhood safety and reduces the likelihood of crime on the proximate parcels. Over time, the Improvements continue to confer a particular and distinct special benefit upon parcels within the District because of the nature of the Improvements. The proper maintenance of the streetlights and appurtenant facilities reduces property-related crimes, especially vandalism, against assessed properties in the District.

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### **Improved Access**

Well maintained, effective street lighting enhances ingress, egress and accessibility of all forms to the assessed parcels in the evening and at night by increasing visibility. Improved visibility also helps prevent local and pedestrian traffic accidents related to the assessed parcels.

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### **Improved Community Character and Vitality**

Well maintained, effective street lighting promotes evening and nighttime social interaction of residents and customers of businesses and industry. This creates a positive atmosphere and enhanced community image in the evening and at night for the assessed parcels.

All of the above-mentioned items also contribute to a specific enhancement to each of the parcels within the District. The proximate street lights clearly make each parcel safer, more visible, more accessible, more useful, more valuable and more desirable; and this further strengthens the basis of these Assessments.

## General Versus Special Benefit

The proceeds from the District are used to fund Improvements and increased levels of maintenance to the public facilities that serve and benefit the assessed properties in the District. In absence of the District, such Improvements would not be properly maintained. Therefore, the District's purpose is to ensure that the necessary and beneficial public facilities for property in the District are properly maintained and repaired over time. The assessments will ensure that street lighting and associated improvements within and adjacent to the District are functional, well maintained and safe. These public resources directly benefit the property in the District and will confer distinct and special benefits to the assessed properties within the District. Moreover, in absence of the assessments, a condition of development would not be met and future construction in the District could be denied. The creation of individual lots, if any, and the approval for construction in the District, is the overriding clear and distinct special benefit conferred exclusively on property in the District and not enjoyed by other properties outside the District. Therefore, the assessments solely provide special benefit to assessed property in the District over and above the general benefits conferred to the public at large or properties outside the District.

Although the Improvements maintained by the Services may be available to the general public at large, the Improvements and Services are specifically designed, located and created to provide additional and improved resources for property inside the District, and not the public at large. Other properties that are outside the District do not enjoy the unique proximity and other special benefit factors described previously. These Improvements and Services are of special benefit to properties located within the District because they provide a direct advantage to properties in the District that would not be provided in absence of the Assessments. Any general benefits to surrounding properties outside of the District, if any there were, are collateral and conferred concomitantly.

## Quantification of General Benefit

Although the analysis used to support these assessments concludes that the benefits are solely special, as described above, consideration is made for the suggestion that a portion of the benefits are general. General benefits cannot be funded by these assessments – the funding must come from other sources.

The maintenance and servicing of these improvements is also partially funded, directly and indirectly from other sources including the City of Placentia, Orange County, and the State of California. This funding comes in the form of grants, development fees, special programs, and general funds, as well as direct maintenance and servicing of other co-located facilities (e.g., curbs, gutters, streets, drainage systems, etc.). This funding from other sources more than compensates for general benefits, if any, received by the properties within the District.

In the 2009 Dahms case, the court upheld an assessment that was 100% special benefit on the rationale that the services funded by the assessments were directly provided within the assessment district. It is also important to note that the improvements and services funded by the assessments in Pomona are similar to the improvements and services funded by the Assessments described in this Engineer's Report, and the Court found these improvements and services to be 100% special benefit. Also similar to the assessments in Pomona, the Assessments described in this Engineer's Report fund Improvements and Services directly provided within the District, and every benefiting property in the District enjoys proximity and access to the Improvements. Therefore, Dahms establishes a basis for minimal or zero general benefits from the Assessments.

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### Step 1 – Calculate General Benefit

The General Benefits from this assessment may be quantified as illustrated in the following table.

**Table 3 – Calculation of General Benefit**

<b>Benefit Factor</b>	<b>Relative Weight</b>	<b>General Benefit Contribution</b>	<b>Relative General Benefit</b>
Creation of individual lots for development or approval of building permits	85	0%	0
Improved nighttime visibility and safety	5	25%	1.25
Improved Access	5	25%	1.25
Improved Community Character and Vitality	5	25%	1.25
Total	100		3.75
<b>Total Calculated General Benefit</b>			<b>3.75%</b>

As a result, the City of Placentia will contribute at least 2.5% of the total budget from sources other than the assessment. This contribution offsets any general benefits from the Assessment Services.

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## Step 2 – Calculate the Current General Benefit Contribution from the City

This general benefit contribution is the sum of the following components:

The City of Placentia owns, maintains, rehabilitates and replaces curb and gutter along the border of the District improvements. This curb and gutter serves to support, contain, retain, manage irrigation flow and growth, and provide a boundary for the Improvements. The contribution from the City of Placentia towards general benefit from the maintenance, rehabilitation, and replacement of the curb and gutter is conservatively estimated to be 1%.

The City of Placentia owns and maintains a storm drainage system along the border of the District Improvements. This system serves to prevent flooding and associated damage to the improvements, and manage urban runoff including local pollutants loading from the Improvements. The contribution from the City of Placentia towards general benefit from the maintenance, and operation of the local storm drainage system is conservatively estimated to be 1%.

The City of Placentia owns and maintains local public streets along the border of the District Improvements. These public streets provide access to the Improvements for its enjoyment as well as efficient maintenance. The contribution from the City of Placentia towards general benefit from the maintenance of local public streets is conservatively estimated to be 1%.

The value of the construction of the improvements can be quantified and monetized as an annuity. Since this construction was performed and paid for by non-assessment funds, this “annuity” can be used to offset general benefit costs, and is conservatively estimated to contribute 10%.

Therefore the total General Benefit is conservatively quantified at 2.5% which is more than offset by the total non-assessment contribution towards general benefit of 13%.

## Method of Apportionment

The development of an Assessment methodology requires apportioning to determine the relative special benefit for each property. As the District was formed by a different engineer of record, the precise language from the most recent Engineer's Report is included below:

*The methodology used fairly distributes the cost of the street lighting system in relation to the benefits received. For Fiscal Year 2022-23 there are 3,632 parcels of property in the District, grouped into one of three benefit zones for assessment purposes. The District was originally established with five benefit zones (A through E) to distinguish variations in benefit. However, Zone C is no longer applicable. The five benefit zones originally established for the District include the following:*

*Zone A: Single Family residential, whether detached or condominium.*

*Zone B: Commercial, industrial, churches, apartments, etc., either developed or in process of development.*

*Zone C: Parcels in the former Santa Fe Lighting District No. 1. This zone designation was originally established to distinguish specific non-residential parcels that were previously part of the Santa Fe Lighting District No. 1 and were annexed to this District. Originally, the assessments for these parcels included a temporary loan. The loan recoupment has been satisfied and these parcels are now included as part of Zone B.*

*Zone D: Parcels that have a recorded tentative or final map, but are not yet developed.*

*Zone E: Open Space, street areas, or landscape strip parcels are considered to receive no benefit. Parcels within this zone are exempt from assessment.*

*The basic methodology of apportionment developed for this District in 1981-82 is based on assessment unit. This methodology assigns each residential parcel in Zone A one assessment unit (AU). The relationship between residential parcels in Zone A and acreage parcels in Zone B was established at a six to one ratio based on general density figures for the City. Zone C originally designated parcels that were part of the former Santa Fe Street Lighting District No. 1. The assessments for parcels in Zone C originally included the conversion improvement costs associated with these parcels and were spread over a two-year period. These conversion costs have been satisfied and the Zone C parcels are now included in Zone B. Zone C has been eliminated. Zone D designates*

*parcels where the final tract or parcel maps have been approved and recorded, however construction is not yet in progress. This zone is assessed at 30% of one assessment unit per parcel or proposed parcels based on the approved tract map, whichever is the greater of the two.<sup>2</sup>*

## Annual Assessment Calculation

For fiscal year 2022-23, the amount of Assessments for the District is not increased from prior years. The calculations for maintenance, service and incidentals follows:

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<sup>2</sup> From the 2013-14 Engineer's Annual Levy Report, City of Placentia, Street Lighting District No. 81-1, dated June 4, 2013. Zone E was reported to have 33 parcels, but they were not identified in the accompanying data. Therefore those parcels are not included in the current data. Because they are exempt from assessment, there is no effect on the assessment apportionment calculations.

Table 4 – Assessment Calculation

Zone	Quantity	AU Ratio Factor			Assessment Units
A	3,342 units	x	1.00	=	3,342.000 AU
B	263.260 acres	x	6.00	=	1,579.560 AU
D	65 units	x	0.30	=	19.500 AU
<b>TOTAL Assessment Units</b>					<b>4,941.060 AU</b>

<b>AU Cost</b>	<b>\$135,286.22 / 4,941.060 AU = \$27.38 /AU</b>
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Zone Assessments					
<u>Zone A</u>	<u>Each residential unit is assessed at one assessment unit:</u>				
	\$27.38	x	1.00	=	27.38 /Parcel
<u>Zone B</u>	<u>Each acre is assessed at six assessment units:</u>				
	\$27.38	x	6.00	=	164.28 /Acre
<u>Zone D</u>	<u>Each unit or parcel (the greater) is assessed at 0.30 assessment units</u>				
	\$27.38	x	0.30	=	8.21 /Unit

### Duration of Assessment

The District was formed or annexed in previous years. It is proposed that the Assessments be continued every year after their formation or annexation, so long as the public Improvements need to be maintained and improved, and the City requires funding from the Assessments for these Improvements in the Assessment Districts. As noted previously, the Assessment can continue to be levied annually after the City Council approves an annually updated Engineer's Report, budget for the Assessment, Improvements to be provided, and other specifics of the Assessment. In addition, the City Council must hold an annual public hearing to continue the Assessment.

## Appeals and Interpretation

Any property owner who feels that the assessment levied on the subject property is in error as a result of incorrect information being used to apply the foregoing method of assessment, may file a written appeal with the City of Placentia Public Works department. Any such appeal is limited to correction of an assessment during the then current or, if before July 1, the upcoming fiscal year. Upon the filing of any such appeal, the City of Placentia City Engineer or his or her designee will promptly review the appeal and any information provided by the property owner. If the City Engineer of the City of Placentia or her or his designee finds that the assessment should be modified, the appropriate changes shall be made to the assessment roll. If any such changes are approved after the assessment roll has been filed with the County for collection, the City Engineer or his or her designee is authorized to refund to the property owner the amount of any approved reduction. Any dispute over the decision of the City Engineer or her or his designee shall be referred to the Public Works Manager, whose decision shall be final.

## Assessment Statement

**WHEREAS**, the City of Placentia directed the undersigned Engineer of Work to prepare and file a report presenting an estimate of costs, a diagram for the District, and an assessment of the estimated costs of the Improvements upon all assessable parcels within the District;

**NOW, THEREFORE**, the undersigned, by virtue of the power vested in me under the Act, Article XIID of the California Constitution, and the order of the Placentia City Council, hereby makes the following assessment to cover the portion of the estimated cost of the Improvements, and the costs and expenses incidental thereto to be paid by the District.

The amount to be paid for the Improvements and the expense incidental thereto, to be paid by the District for the fiscal year 2022-23 is generally as follows:

**Table 5 – FY 2022-23 Summary Costs Estimate  
For Street Lighting District No. 81 -1**

Operating Expenses	\$	161,000
Capital Expenses		0
Administration and Project Management		10,500
Total for Services	\$	<u>171,500</u>
Less General Fund Contribution	\$	(36,214)
Less Other Revenue		0.00
Amount to (from) Dedicated Reserves		0.00
Net Amount to Assessments	\$	<u>135,286</u>

As required by the Act, an Assessment Diagram of the District is hereto attached and incorporated herein by reference. The distinctive number of each parcel or lot of land in the District is its Assessor Parcel Number appearing on the Assessment Roll.

I do hereby assess and apportion the net amount of the cost and expenses of the Improvements, including the costs and expenses incident thereto, upon the parcels and lots of land within the District, in accordance with the special benefits to be received by each parcel or lot, from the Improvements, and more particularly set forth in the Estimate of Cost and Method of Assessment in the Report.

The Assessments are made upon the parcels or lots of land within the District in proportion to the special benefits to be received by the parcels or lots of land, from the Improvements.

Each parcel or lot of land is described in the Assessment Roll by reference to its parcel number as shown on the Assessor's Maps of the County of Orange for the Fiscal Year 2022-23. For a more particular description of said property, reference is hereby made to the deeds and maps on file and of record in the office of the County Recorder of the County.

I hereby place opposite the Assessor Parcel Number for each parcel or lot within the Assessment Roll, the amount of the assessment for the fiscal year 2022-23 for each parcel or lot of land within the District.

Dated: May 2, 2022

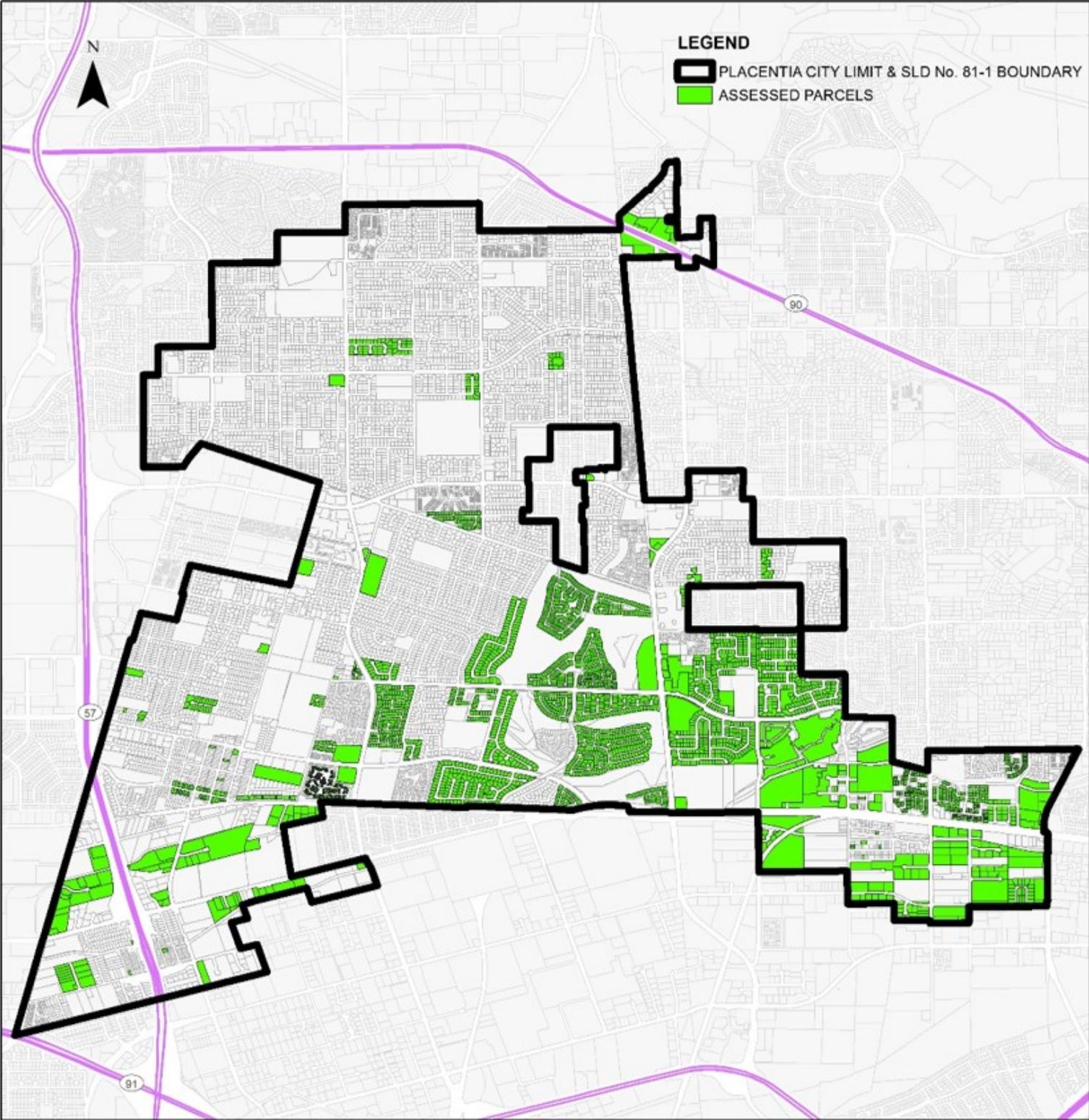


Engineer of Work

By   
Jerry Bradshaw, License No. C048845

## Assessment Diagram

The District boundary is conterminous with the City Limits. The parcels to be assessed in Street Lighting District No. 81-1 are shown on the Assessment Diagram, which is on file with the City Clerk of the City of Placentia, and includes all those properties included in the original formation of the District and subsequent annexations. The following Assessment Diagram is for general location only and is not to be considered the official boundary map. The lines and dimensions of each lot or parcel within the District are those lines and dimensions as shown on the maps of the Assessor of the County of Orange, for Fiscal Year 2022-23, and are incorporated herein by reference, and made a part of this Diagram and this Report.



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**CITY OF PLACENTIA STREET LIGHTING DISTRICT No. 81-1  
ASSESSMENT DIAGRAM**

**City of Placentia**  
Street Lighting District No. 81-1  
Engineer's Report, FY 2022-23



## Assessment Roll

An Assessment Roll (a listing of all parcels assessed within the District and the amount of the Assessment) will be filed with the City Clerk and is, by reference, made part of this Report and is available for public inspection during normal office hours at the City Hall at 401 East Chapman Avenue, Placentia, California 92870.

Each lot or parcel listed on the Assessment Roll is shown and illustrated on the latest County Assessor records and these records are, by reference made part of this Report. These records shall govern for all details concerning the description of the lots or parcels.