Draft

Public Safety Committee
Peggy Henson – 11th District - Chair
Kevin Stinnett – 6th District – Vice Chair
Chuck Ellinger – At Large
Shevawn Akers – 2nd District
Diane Lawless – 3rd District
Bill Farmer – 5th District
George Myers – 8th District
Jennifer Mossotti – 9th District
Harry Clarke – 10th District
Ed Lane – 12th District

Staff:
Hilary Angelucci

AGENDA
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE
January 21, 2014
1:30pm

1.	**Approval of Summary**	**Peggy Henson**	**(1-3)**
2.	**Community Corrections: Staffing Level & Inmate/Officer Ratio**	**Rodney Ballard**	**(4-12)**
3.	**E911 Structural Imbalance**	**Clay Mason**	**(13)**
4.	**Items in Committee**	**Peggy Henson**	**(14)**

Future Committee Meetings
February 18, 2014
March 11, 2014
April 15, 2014

"**Public Safety Committee, to which shall be referred matters relating to the Department of Public Safety and its related Divisions" Council Rules and Procedures, Section 2.102 (1)**

Public Safety Committee
November 5th, 2013
Summary and Motions

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1. Approval of Summary - summary was approved

This meeting lasted the full 2 hours with 3 presentations for the Department of Public Safety.

2. Division of Police Home Fleet Policy

Chief Bastin gave the first presentation for this committee meeting on the Home Fleet Policy. Identifying the savings is not a simple task because of all the variables that are constantly changing. The savings decreased during the summer months compared to the last update in May because the summer is a busier time for police. The operational costs, fuel and maintenance, decreased between 2012 (FY12/13) and 2013 (FY13/14) by $28,404.

Crime is comparable to the previous year so the home fleet policy has not increased crime. The current policy requires officers who live outside the county line to reimburse the city based on mileage, which provided about $101,000 in payment to the city over the last year. Officers can use their vehicles during an approved off duty job by paying $50 per month, which totaled about $65,000. The Division measured real money (fuel, off-duty employment and maintenance) cost savings of $93,404. The original total of projected savings was $831,950.

Stinnett asked if changes were made to this policy, how that would be handled with regards to the collective bargaining contract and would we need to go back to the bargaining table. Gardner explained that the policy is in the contract and in order to change it, we would have to go through formal bargaining or work through the union. Stinnett pointed out how the 5,000 calls that were done by off duty officers last year, prior to the home fleet policy, and that value cannot be measured. Mossotti, a supporter of the home fleet, broke down the $200,000 savings and the 5,000 off-duty calls to cost about $40 per call and said that is worth having the home fleet. She hopes this can be looked at before two years from now when the contract is up.

O'Mara explained the estimated savings of $800,000 was based on 15% less miles driven and that the numbers show about 12.5% so consider the cost if you were to add 12.5% additional miles to the total miles driven. If you assumed about a 12.5% increase in mileage, you could assume the same for maintenance and fuel costs. The estimated hard cost (fuel and maintenance) at the 12.5% rate would have been $370,000. The soft costs (depreciation and insurance) were measured by level of mileage so you savings would have estimated to $223,000 increase that by the estimated 12.5% ($223,000) savings, the depreciation would accelerate 12.5% faster towards the vehicle having to be replaced. The estimated insurance savings of $119,000 can be thrown out completely. Now we are looking at $593,000 in estimated savings instead of $800,000. The overall measurement is very difficult because of all the changing variables. The actual numbers presented today are correct when compared year to year but when you consider adding those costs back in, the value must be considered.

Lane mentioned a third way to consider costs and saving, using the rate per mile the IRS estimates it costs to run a car, which includes depreciation, gas, tires, etc. Emmons first clarified that officers are still allowed to take their vehicles home, they are just not allowed to drive them off duty. He explained this is more about labor relations and respecting collective bargaining. The savings may not be what we estimated but there was a savings and there will be a cost if we went back to the old system. The administration's position is to leave the agreement as is but if the home fleet policy remains a priority when its time to negotiate a new contract, it will be reconsidered.

Chief Bastin estimated that the response time has not changed much.

Mike Sweeney, president of the Fraternal Order of Police, explained that the home fleet was a great recruiting tool. The pay raise should not justify the restricted home fleet because the pay raise only brought salaries to where they should be. He highlighted that only 76 off duty calls have been made in 2013 compared to the 5,000 last year. He finished by saying it only takes a letter agreement to make this change.

The administration thinks the LFD might request to change their contract as well, if the police contract is renegotiated, which is why they suggest respecting the contract until it is time to renegotiate. Gardner explained that there have been letters of agreement to only clarify certain items, which Sweeney referred to, but never to this financial impact before. Akers asked if O'Mara could provide the perspective he spoke to earlier on paper so the council could refer to it. Gardner explained that the statute is clear that the administration is responsible and that the council would have to provide direction to amend the contact.

Emmons said if there wasn't a strong correlation between a spike in crime and the home fleet policy and the savings were real, it made sense to continue with the policy as is but they will take a look at it and have a conversation with the FOP.

O'Mara said if you used the approach that Lane referred to, there would be a hard cost of $533,000. If you used 12.5%, savings would come to about $590,000 and that does include depreciation. Stinnett said each year collective bargaining is done to save more money but asked what is being done to realize these savings and how will we make up those savings if the projected is not realized each year?

3. Fire Stations and ISO Ratings

Assistant Fire Chief Hoskins presented on Fire Stations and Insurance Service Office (ISO) Ratings. Currently, there are 23 fire stations and the LFD is just over 4 minutes in both fire and EMS incidents for first responders. The location of a station is determined by response time. We have fire stations in established areas of the city but we fall a little short in the newly developed areas.

The October 2012 ISO study rated Lexington a Class 2 (within five miles of a fire station and 1,000 feet of a hydrant) for the urban services area and Class 9 (property with the nearest hydrant beyond 1,000 feet) for the rural areas. Industrial and commercial insurance rates are affected by ISO ratings when the city is rated between one and three. Residential doesn't seem to be affected if the rating drops below four or five.

In order to achieve a Class 1 rating, ISO suggested Lexington needs nine engine companies, which translates to nine more fire stations in order to house the engines and the crews, as well as the addition of one ladder company. The LFD proposes the next fire stations to be located in Masterson Station, then Polo Club and Hays Boulevard to keep pace with development. The training facility also had a lost on the ISO score because we do not have a four story high training tower.

Hoskins mentioned the last time the ISO visited the LFD was about 20 years ago and that they did not know when the next time they would return but it does not cost the city for their evaluation. Historically, ISO makes an effort to evaluate a department every 10 years.

Hoskins mentioned that the water supply is not the city's to manage and therefore they do not determine the flow rate though the LFD does have a good working relationship with Kentucky American Water and issues are resolved when inadequate flow rates are identified.

Clarke asked if a report could be created identifying all the costs associated for the three additional fire stations as well the next step. Mossotti asked Hoskins to add possible locations and estimated timelines with acquisitions of properties to the report Clarke requested.

4. DEM Emergency Preparedness

Director Pat Dugger presented on DEM Emergency Preparedness. Emergency preparedness is a never ending circle made up of planning, preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation, then back to planning and so forth, which continues to go around as the Division constantly improves.

Planning includes all the stakeholders and agencies, which includes how we would respond to the citizens, as well as how to continue daily operations. DEM assesses the threat and vulnerability to determine the risk and impact of various emergencies. Risks in Fayette County range from tornados, earth quakes, hazardous materials, the BGAD Chemical Stockpile and terroristic threats at public events, etc.

The DEM Monthly Coordinator Training meeting, agencies training and practicing together and the continuous monitoring of weather and other possible threats are all components of how DEM prepares. Evaluations are also completed following actual events.

DEM's primary focus is the management and coordination of the operation center. They develop and maintain situational awareness to provide information to the Mayor and the Council so priorities can be determined. DEM is also responsible for alert and notification systems. Recovery is based on short term, needs like water, food and power and long term needs, which focuses on rebuilding the community and the economy. Mitigation planning, to complete the circle, is the effort to reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. It includes storm water and flood management plans, greenways master plans, hazard mitigation plans and prevention plans.

There was very little time following the presentation for discussion.

<u>Motion by Farmer to adjourn. Seconded by Ellinger. Motion passed without dissent.</u>

Meeting adjourned at 3:01 pm.

Submitted by Hilary Angelucci, Legislative Aide.

Division of Community Corrections

Staffing Needs

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Inmate to Officer Ratio

Division of Community Corrections

Facts

- Located @ 600 Old Frankfort Circle Lexington, KY 40510;
- 1266 inmate beds;
- Laundry for 1266 inmates;
- Medical & Dental Services for 1266 inmates;
- Mental Health Services for 1266 inmates;
- Food Service for 1266 inmates;
- Visitation for 1266 inmates;
- Recreation for 1266 inmates;
- Court transportation;
- Discipline, Grievances, Complaints, Keep Separates, ect.;

Staffing Needs (snapshot)

Positions	FY 2009	FY 2014	Changes
Director	1	1	0
Assist. Directors	3	1	-2
Majors	5	5	0
Captains	9	7	-2
Lieutenants	12	7	-5
Sergeants	36	25	-11
Officers	298	263	-35
	364	309	-55

Inmate to Officer Ratio

There is no Federal law, KY law, KY Administrative Regulation, nor National or State Standards in our industry setting inmate to officer ratio.

Inmate to Officer Ratio

Physical Plant Construction (KAR Chapter 501)

- Section 10. Physical Plant Design Standards. New local correctional facilities shall comply with the physical plant design standards in this section.
- (17) Direct supervision areas. The purpose of a direct supervision area shall be to provide suitable living conditions for prisoners who are located in the jail whose behavior indicates their ability to function in a less secure setting under the direct supervision of jail personnel. Jails that elect to use the direct supervision concept shall have a sufficient number of secure cell or dormitories, as approved by the Department, in order to separate prisoners who display negative behavior in direct supervision areas. All direct supervision areas shall have a secure perimeter. Direct supervision area design features shall include:
- (g) Dormitories that provide not less than forty (40) square feet per person and do not exceed seventy (70) persons;

Inmate to Officer Ratio

Hospitals

Nurses to Patient Ratios

Based on the seriousness of the illness

Not the number of beds

Inmate to Officer Ratio

Jails

Officer staffing is determined by number of inmates, inmates classification and housing unit design.

Housing Unit Assignments

Current Two Officer Posts

Unit A	Beds 40	2 officers	24/7
Unit B	Beds 40	1 off. 1^{st} /3^{rd} , 2 off. on 2^{nd}	
Unit F	Beds 40	2 officers	24/7
*Unit GG	Beds 80	2 officers	24/7
With additional staffing would add to above list			
Unit HH	Beds 80	2 officers	24/7
Unit II	Beds 80	2 officers	24/7
Unit E	Beds 40	2 officers	24/7

Division of Community Corrections

Questions

E-911 Fund

	Actual					*Forecast*					
	2009	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Wireless Fees	679,472	839,033	728,024	753,289	749,915	761,160	772,580	784,170	795,930	807,870	819,990
Landline Fees	2,688,238	3,197,474	3,020,105	3,011,236	2,740,922	2,466,830	2,220,150	1,998,140	1,798,330	1,618,500	1,456,650
Investments	301	395	778	161	142	140	140	140	140	140	140
Other Income	85,599	32,521	1,280	1,694	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Total Revenue	**3,453,610**	**4,069,422**	**3,750,187**	**3,766,379**	**3,491,029**	**3,228,180**	**2,992,920**	**2,782,500**	**2,594,450**	**2,426,560**	**2,276,830**
Wages	1,262,308	1,444,010	1,313,314	1,355,616	1,237,766	1,262,530	1,287,790	1,313,550	1,339,820	1,366,620	1,393,960
Contract Labor	0	19,550	47,981	15,375	61,321	62,550	63,800	65,080	66,380	67,710	69,060
Other Personnel	129,216	171,843	93,060	59,761	123,703	126,250	128,780	131,360	133,980	136,660	139,400
Pension	162,283	216,252	208,358	242,520	230,452	252,510	257,560	262,710	267,960	273,320	278,790
Health Insurance	125,663	162,149	153,044	159,758	140,210	126,250	128,780	131,360	133,980	136,660	139,400
Professional Services	312,486	470,751	447,078	309,339	271,852	277,290	282,840	288,500	294,270	300,150	306,150
Phones/Connectivity	555,754	459,701	326,727	187,103	218,511	229,440	240,920	252,970	265,620	278,900	292,840
Training	8,956	10,707	6,501	9,553	16,932	23,000	23,460	23,930	24,400	24,880	25,370
Operating Supplies	11,485	8,723	9,889	11,633	7,277	7,430	7,580	7,730	7,890	8,050	8,210
Other Operating	259,766	216,039	190,450	212,951	280,377	289,060	294,840	300,730	306,740	312,860	319,120
Vehicle Expenses	1,491	1,677	5,334	5,103	9,253	9,620	10,000	10,400	10,810	11,240	11,690
Transfer to CKY911	0	0	0	0	0	137,850	127,290	127,290	127,290	127,290	127,290
Capital	48,040	76,746	101,826	63,787	429,258	0	0	925,000	925,000	0	0
Total Expenditure	**2,877,447**	**3,258,147**	**2,903,563**	**2,632,498**	**3,026,913**	**2,803,780**	**2,853,640**	**3,840,610**	**3,904,140**	**3,044,340**	**3,111,280**
Ending Balance	**576,163**	**811,275**	**846,624**	**1,133,881**	**464,116**	**424,400**	**139,280**	**(1,058,110)**	**(1,309,690)**	**(617,780)**	**(834,450)**
				FY 2013 CAFR Fund Balance	**3,396,995**						

Public Safety Committee Referrals

ITEM	REFERRED BY	DATE	STATUS
Compiling a List of Safe Places People can go in Times of Weather or Emergency Needs	Farmer	3/17/12	
Abandoned Housing	Myers	4/10/12	
Tenant Transition and Household Disposal	Ford	2/12/13	8/13/13, 10/15/13
Division of Police Home Fleet Policy	Stinnett	4/16/13	5/07/13, 11/05/13
Project Life Saver Presentation	Henson	7/2/13	9/10/13
Smart 911 Presentation	Henson	7/2/13	9/10/13
DEM Emergency Preparedness	Public Safety Link	8/22/13	11/5/13
Fire Station Locations and ISO Ratings	Public Safety Link	8/22/13	11/5/13
E911 Structural Budget Imbalance	Henson	8/27/13	9/10/13
Standards and Oversight of Rehabilitation Homes	Lawless	11/12/13	
Staffing Level at the Div. of Community Corrections and the Inmate to Officer Ratio	Henson	11/19/13	
Division of Police Staffing Plan	Stinnett	11/19/13	
Outsourcing of Fire Building Maintenance	Budget Link	12/3/13	