

The departmental budget review reconvened on April 8, 2013 at 9:03 a.m., and proceeded as follows:

**Police Department**

Honorable Tim Bynum (Left at 11:18 for the remainder of the day.)  
Honorable Gary Hooser  
Honorable Nadine K. Nakamura  
Honorable Mel Rapozo (Present at 10:27 a.m., left for remainder of day at 12:33 p.m.)  
Honorable JoAnn A. Yukimura  
Honorable Jay Furfaro

Excused: Honorable Ross Kagawa

Chair Furfaro: Aloha and good morning I would like to call back from recess the County budget reviews. I would like to announce that Mr. Kagawa has a letter of excuse for today. Mr. Rapozo is out for half a day this morning and I am expecting...there she walked right in the door. I am expecting JoAnn Yukimura any moment. There we go. Today's agenda will cover Police, Fire, and Civil Defense. Before I go any further on those three subjects, is there anyone in the audience that wishes to give testimony on any one of those areas? Lonnie, please come right up.

LONNIE SYKOS: Thank you Council Chair. Good morning Council Chair and Councilmembers.

Chair Furfaro: Good morning.

Mr. Sykos: I am here this morning to speak to the issue of public funding for our Civil Defense, our Police, and our Fire services. I would like to state first that my great uncle was the police chief my entire elementary school years in the town that my mother grew up in, and I am not unfamiliar to the degree that my family was involved in law enforcement. They were also involved and operated the Volunteer Fire Department in the town. My father has a degree in Fire Prevention and spent his life in loss prevention, worked in heavy industry for Kaiser Aluminum when I was very small, and my entire childhood and adult life he worked for the Military Industrial Complex. I, myself, have worked have worked in the Military Industrial Complex, and I also grew up in it. So, I have my own perspectives about the wisdom of the use of our money in National and Civil Defense. With that said, I first would like to thank the Police, the Fire, and the Civil Defense for the good efforts that they do and the focus that they have on trying to protect the public. The reason that I came this morning is with our budgetary issues, it is important, I believe, that we discern what are the greatest issues facing the public and then decide how we are going to allocate our resources to do so. And so for the Police, Fire, and Civil Defense, my question is what are the five (5) biggest challenges facing them from their perspective, and from their perspective, what are the five (5) biggest challenges or threats facing the public, and how is it that the budget requests and their budgets will best utilize our funds to prioritize and then deal with these issues. I fully expect to hear that from them. They generally have very good presentations.

Of the concerns that I have is the increasing militarization of our Police Department nationally, not just our Police Department, and the shifts in our Fire Departments and Civil Defense that comes as a result of involvement with Homeland Security. I am

particularly concerned that Homeland Security operates in secret and the moneys that we give from the national, the state, and our county treasuries, into Homeland Security for the most part has no public oversight. These budgets grow and grow and grow...

Chair Furfaro: First three (3) minutes, Lonnie. That is your first three (3) minutes.

Mr. Sykos: Thank you, Jay. ...and we do not really have an understanding of what these moneys are used for. In our democratic process, we rely upon the Police and Fire Commissions and the County Council and the Mayor's Office to represent the public and to get the information required for us to decide where and how to spend our money. To the degree that the information can be disseminated to the public, I believe that it should be, and having a long background, and myself having had security clearances and all of that, I understand there are needs for security and there are also abuses of security.

For the Fire Department, as I have communicated with the Council in the past, I have concerns about how our ocean safety is being handled, and in particular I have questions about the signage that recently has been placed at our beaches. And so I have brought up with the Council before that we, the public, have funded for at least the last two years the Fire Department to provide ocean safety signage at our beaches, which according to the newspaper reports came through the efforts of a non-profit organization. And so my questions about the signs at the beaches are they...the signs impact our liability. And so do the signs, in fact, have both the text as well as the message that we need to put at our beaches to protect our visitors. And so my specific question is are they multilingual. Our tourism approach is we are trying to attract more Asian visitors, and so do our Ocean Safety Programs reflect the fact that one day the airplanes will have Mandarin- and Hindi-speaking people coming off the airplanes. The other thing is most simplistically, it is one thing to tell people to stay away from the ocean because the waves are big and it is dangerous. However, unless you provide a metric for the person reading the sign to gauge how far back is safe, simply telling them to stay away from the ocean runs the risk of people continually getting too close and then sucked into the water and drowned. My question for the signs is, if you go up and read the sign with your own background in how dangerous the ocean is, can you discern how far to stay away from the ocean on a day with high surf? If the signs do not address that, don't they simply increase our liability instead of decreasing it? This whole process of how the signs came to be is a big problem to me because my tax moneys are all wrapped up in this and I am to be quite frank not impressed with what I saw in the newspaper. I am impressed that something was done. But I am not impressed that it was something not carefully thought out and planned. With Civil Defense it is basically the same thing. Last year when they came in and testified basically, we cannot tell you anything about what we do because of security reasons. I am here speaking for myself and some of the people watching on the camera. If they do not want to tell us what the money is for, then I do not want to give them any money. Period. It is that simple. The whole issue that national defense is based on the public being kept ignorant of what our moneys are being spent for.

Chair Furfaro: I am going to stop you right there. I gave you an extra minute of your time.

Mr. Sykos: Thank you Jay.

Chair Furfaro: Let me just respond to you on a couple items, first and foremost. I would like to say that this is the time to give testimony about your concerns. I believe that with both Police and Fire you will see that there will be a definition of their mission. There will be a definition of their vision for the Department and how they best serve. Perhaps what you are expressing today, they could expand on the values of the Department as it relates to serving the community of which is their main mission. I also want to let you know that the Police and the Fire Department both have their own Commissions of which they would gladly with notice, take your testimony at their Commission meetings. Perhaps they can address with you some of your expanded concerns. The mission certainly is to serve and protect. Bottom line. As coming to the Fire Department, you know there is not only a Commission but there is a Water Safety Task Force. They meet monthly at the Red Cross and Health Department here in Līhu‘e. I would also encourage you to do that. I used to be a member of that. I also used to be a Water Safety Instructor for the City and County of Honolulu with Dennis Gouveia and Buffalo Keaulana. There are things that are well taken in your signage statement but at the same time, when you see people in high surf going out on the point at Kalihiwai and coming around the corner of Pukumu. When the surf is posted on the beach as twenty foot, you know there is not a great deal more that can be done. I just want to let you know that I understand your comments about multi-language on the signage. The fact that over the last four years the Water Safety Department has almost seventeen new positions so we are doing things to staff safety. The Visitors Bureau is working with the airlines and the hotels on additional notice. We are far from complete on all the things that we can do. You bring light to that and I just want you to know that it is getting a lot of attention from those Boards & Commissions that I just mentioned. I would encourage you to bring your testimony to them as well.

Mr. Sykos: Thank you Jay.

Chair Furfaro: Thank you. Okay, Chief I saw you earlier. There you are. You can bring your team up any time. There is no one else here to testify. Good morning Chief and Staff.

DARRYL D. PERRY, Chief of Police: Good morning. Aloha Chair Furfaro, Vice Chair Nakamura, and Councilmembers. My name is Darryl Perry, Chief of Police for the County of Kaua‘i. With me are Deputy Chief Michael Contrades to my right and our Fiscal Officer, Ms. Daurice Arruda to my far right. I would to thank Council for giving me the opportunity to present our 2013-2014 budget for the Kaua‘i Police Department (KPD). But before I begin, let me introduce...as you know we are separated by three basic Bureaus, Patrol, Administrative, and the Investigative Bureau. For Patrol, we have Assistant Chief Alejandro Quibilan to my left back here. We also have for the Investigative Bureau, Assistant Chief Roy Asher and Acting Captain Randy Chong Tim in the back. For the Administrative Bureau we have Kaleo Perez, Acting Assistant Chief. I wanted to introduce them before we move on.

Chair Furfaro: Good morning gentlemen.

Mr. Perry: With that being said, given the conditions of our local, State, and Federal economy, KPD has collaborated with the Mayor’s Office to implement cost cutting measures while continuing to provide the highest level of service possible. In preparation for this year’s budget a departure from the normal self assessment of needs using only the preceding year’s financial statement was shelved and replaced by a focused assessment on our three year average 2010, 2011, and 2012 actual expenditures. This

process advanced and supported by the Mayor's Budget Team allowed for a comprehensive factual analysis of funding expenditures much closer to actual than in the recent past. This process paved the way so that our budget is consistent with our actual expenditures, closer to the reality of our needs, in alignment with our mission, in sync with the economic climate, and while still encouraging frugality without comprising employee safety and service delivery. The final component of our budget assessment is to continue to hold myself, the Chief of Police, accountable and responsible to our community. So let us begin the presentation.

Before we start I would like to recognize Police Commissioner Rowena Tachibana who recently passed away. She worked very hard for the Kaua'i Police Department. I would like to recognize Rowena and her family. Who we are. This picture depicted an operation on the North Shore and as you know we recently picked up Justin Klein. This was the operation out there. We were working together with the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) and other agencies to address this issue. Our mission statement and I will not read it verbatim but what I wanted to express to this Council is that we are in alignment with your mission statement. And your mission statement is to be successful stewards of our island home. We also believe in the core values of the Aloha spirit. The values of pono, respect, integrity and professionalism. So we are in it together. Our vision is in sync. What we really want is our community to be free from the fear of crime and that they trust our Police Officers to provide the highest level of professional services. That is our vision. When I first took this job, and this is a cartoon from Corky Trinidad, I thought it was kind of funny. But as the years went by, he was very prophetic. I learned a lot just from this picture. I wanted to put that in there because not only myself but I look at our Department as a team. We are responsible for all the different elements of our community. But mostly, our citizens. I wanted to, for those who do not quite understand where the powers of the Chief comes from, it is actually in Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) 52(d). I underlined 52(d) 6, the Chief of Police may appoint officers or other employees under such rules and such salaries as are authorized by Law. In other words, I am the appointing authority for the Kaua'i Police Department. There shall be under our County Charter and the HRS refers to the County Charter. There shall be a Police Department consisting of a Police Commission, Chief of Police, and necessary staff. It also says that I am the Administrative Head to be responsible for the preservation of public peace, prevention of crime, detection and arrest of offenders against the law, preservation of life, protection of rights of persons and property, and enforcement and prevention or violations of law. I have to equip and train our employees and also be responsible for traffic safety. Serve documents and perform such other duties as may be required by law or as may be assigned by the Commission.

The Police Commission is also depicted here under 52(d)-1. The Police Commission is created for each of the Counties. The composition, appointment, terms of office staff, powers, duties, and functions of each Police Commission shall be prescribed by the Charter of each County. This is Kaua'i's Charter. The Police Commission shall be comprised of seven members appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the Council.

It is hard to see and my apologies for this picture. To the top left is Chair James O'Connor. To the right is Vice Chair Charles Iona. To the bottom left is Commissioner Bradley Chiba. Next to him are Randall Francisco, Ernest Kanekoa, Jr., Alfredo Nebre, Jr., and Donald Okami, Sr. These are our Police Commissioners.

Here are their responsibilities by Charter. The Chief of Police shall be appointed by the Police Commission. He may be removed by the Police Commission only after being

given a written statement of the charges against him and hearing before the Commission. The bottom section is the qualifications to be the Chief of Police. It goes on...they shall adopt rules; they shall work with the Police Chief on the annual budget, and receive complaints by the public and refer all matters relating to administration to the Department, of the Department to the Chief of Police. So that is their responsibility as Police Commissioners. Right now we have our current staffing; authorized strength for our sworn officers is one Chief, one Deputy, three Assistant Chiefs, three Captains, and again twelve Lieutenants, twelve Detectives, nineteen Sergeants, and one hundred and four Officers. We just converted five Public Safety Workers to Public Safety Officers (PSO) and dollar funded one position. Position 361. The reason that we did that and we can get into that more. The reason why we converted those positions is because of the amount of overtime that we were expanding, filling the vacancies. This also allows the people working in cell block to be more flexible. By that I mean if there was a criminal offense that occurred in cell block we would have to call an Officer off the street to handle the investigation. With Officers in cell block, they will be able to handle the investigation. Furthermore, they will be highly trained in all aspects of police work. PSWs were civilian workers before. So that was the reason for the conversion. Expect for the Big Island, I believe, Maui and Honolulu all have Police Officers in the cell block. Currently we have one Captains vacancy, two Lieutenants, and four Officers, and we will expand upon that later. In terms of our Civilian Staff we have sixty seven authorized, however fifteen of those positions are actually Crossing Guards and they are part time. So fifty-two full-time positions.

On the list on the top of page six Public Safety Workers, there are actually five because the last position is in the process of being converted to a Police Officers position. We are authorized eighteen Dispatchers, fifteen Clerks, Juvenile Counselor, Program Specialist, one Secretary for the Chief's Office, two Crime Specialists, Fiscal Officer, Personnel Assistant, Records Supervisor, and the like and it goes down.

These are our current vacancies. Again, we are authorized fifteen, we have eight full-time, and seven part-time. The Records Analyst, we have a conditional job offer now. We still have a vacancy for the Program Support Technician and for the Crime Specialists I and II, we have conditional job offers out there. We now have instead of three dispatch vacancies, we now have four for our vacancies. The vacancies within a large Department such as KPD are fluid and often times within a day or two will change. So combined, this is our personnel structure. We are authorized a hundred and fifty five with includes the conversion and we have seven vacancies. Civilian, sixty seven, fifteen are part-time and fifteen vacancies and seven are part-time. Total of two hundred and twenty-two and twenty two vacancies.

For our 2012 and 2013 goals, what we had wanted to do is fill our vacant positions. By in large we accomplished 95% of what we wanted to do. With the beginning of the 82<sup>nd</sup> and 83<sup>rd</sup> recruit class, we recruited and we have twenty one Officers in the 83<sup>rd</sup> recruit class. Eighteen of them were from the last processing and we have three Officers, one was injured and he came back from the previous class so we put him into this class. He was recycled actually. Two Officers were on extended leave so they were out for over four years, so instead of just sending them to the road, we decided to put them through the whole recruit class process. It is necessary because our job changes so quickly, we need to bring them up to speed. One of our goals was also to have a Citizen's Police Academy (CPA). We wanted three CPA classes but we were able to do two. We had nineteen graduates from those classes. The reason why we wanted to have this is as an outreach program to our citizens so that they understand what the Department is all about and some of the

obstacles and challenges we face not only long term but immediately when we respond to cases. The final one was the accreditation and working with C.A.L.E.A. We submitted our application and right now we are in the process of getting our policies and procedures updated and modified. The only glitch right now is that we do not have an in-house Legal Analyst or Adviser if you will, because Justin Kollar was elected as Prosecutor, which is great for him but it kind of puts us in a bind. I know that the County Attorney's Office has been divvying up the work that we send to them, but it has become problematic because we do not have one individual that we can actually go to.

Chair Furfaro: Chief, did you get a copy of my correspondence to him, urgently asking them to focus on the recruitment of that position.

Mr. Perry: Yes I did.

Chair Furfaro: Okay.

Mr. Perry: So here are our 2014 goals. We want to of course increase our traffic enforcement. Throughout the islands, Kaua'i has the least or the lowest fatality rate. Although even one fatality is devastating for the families, we have emphasized to our Officers, the need to do traffic enforcement, particularly in the area of driving under the influence or impaired drivers. I know as you do, as you are driving around and see people on their cell phones and they are not wearing their seat belts and the like, we go out there and we educate. We not only give citations but we also educate in the schools and we give warnings and the like. We need to continue this effort because we want to keep our roadways safe. Our other goals are to fill our sworn and civilian positions by the end of the year. Our Administrative Department is working very closely and very tirelessly. We have seven background checks waiting on our desks waiting to review so that we can bring seven other Officers on board. We want to do it before the fiscal year ends. Another part is our eight community outreach meetings for the ISB, Investigative Bureau on internet crimes. This is becoming a problem as people use the internet to victimize people, especially our elderly. Using Asset Forfeiture Funds to purchase a modular building for training purposes. We are going to try as Duke Kahanamoku said one time when he went out to rescue a swimmer and they asked him why he went out there when it was so dangerous. He said, "You have got to try." Well, we are going to try. Finally, conduct eight to ten active shooter training programs with the Department of Education (DOE) and I have been in contact with Complex Area Superintendent, Bill Arakaki in getting that done with our School Resource Officers (SRO).

Now here are the challenges facing KPD, as it is, most Agencies, but KPD is very unique, because many of our events or the things that cost money are unanticipated, such as tsunamis, storms, complex criminal investigations, missing persons, and the like. In that photograph that I showed in the beginning with that tourist that was thrown off the cliff, we spent an enormous amount of resources. Twenty-five thousand dollars in overtime. So those are unanticipated events that we have to consider when we do this budget. Other challenges is that we have sixteen sworn who are eligible for retirement and five civilians. We are looking at that as to how we are doing our succession planning and the rest. Training, higher education. In fact, the Deputy Chief is finishing up his four year degree and while we like to be comfortable in the everyday routine of our job we need to reach farther and understand greater issues that surround the United States and internationally. We cannot be restricted to what we do on a daily basis. We have to get a broader understanding on our field which is law enforcement and that is what the Deputy is doing now. He is getting his four year degree and hopefully he will go on to get his Masters.

MICHAEL CONTRADES, Deputy Chief of Police: One step at a time.

Mr. Perry: We are also looking at the mandatory certified requirements, such as firearms, EEOC and sexual harassment training, hostage negotiations, electronic evidence recovery, leadership, and management. These are key areas that we need so that we are a learning organization. We change as time changes and we must, we cannot be stagnant. We must continue to improve. Equipment and facilities. Again vehicles and we will get to that later on. Our vehicles are old and over ten years old, many of them. Improvement on our substation. That picture on the right is very hard to see, but that is the old Waimea Dispensary where the Easter Seals, we are finishing up the final MOU concerning the use of that facility. We talked briefly about the training facility that KPD sorely needs. We actually use the EEOC which is at the Civil Defense but often times that is crowded or in use so we have to modify our training to fit the use of that facility and that is becoming problematic at times. Other future challenges are beat expansion. As you know those are all the beats for our twenty to twenty five year Strategic Plan. Incrementally, we would like to increase the number of beats. More recently, we submitted a request for beat expansion for the Kawaihau and Līhu'e Districts. Unfortunately, because of the economic climate, we were not able to put that in this budget. However, I would like for the Council to consider this in future budgetary hearings. I would like for you to be patient in the following slides that come forward. The reason why I am asking you to be patient because there is a connection. When I was going home, I heard this on the radio and I thought this was great. We are entitled to our own opinions but we are not entitled to our own facts. I believe truly in this. So, considering this statement and here is where I want you to be patient. The STS program, the Space Transportation Systems program started in 1981 and launches were being conducted. In 1986 as you know the Challenger exploded because of the failure of the O-Rings. But this was not an unusual occurrence. This was occurring from the onset. This investigation said that this was an abnormal situation, but over a period of time became acceptable. So the abnormal became the normal. Seventeen years later in 2003, a similar situation happened. A large foam insulation the size of a briefcase hit the left leading edge of the shuttle Columbia as it went into space. This was not unusual. It was happening from the very beginning. It was an acceptable risk. In this case too, the abnormal became the normal. The commonality between both situations, they became complacent, meaning the program and there was an attitude of indifference. This was pushed forward by the economics of that time. The space shuttle was costing a lot of money and the private sector was stepping in. They had to be economical in that regard. So they rushed some of the launches. This was a statement, for the first time in a long, long time, I am excited for this Department and our employees. We have tried for many years to get projects, equipment, improved facilities, more personnel, you name it, but limited funding prohibited our progress. When I first accepted the position of Chief, my goal was to make operational improvements within the Department to give better service to the public. Over the years, I found the demands of this position are many and that it is one of the most challenging jobs to undertake. This was not my statement. This was a statement by Police Chief Cal Fujita back in 1994. But the same statement could have been said yesterday.

Back in December, I gave to this Council this memo concerning the population driven Police force ratios. In it, it is a study that was done by the Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey. It is a study that says in essence that per thousand population that on average, there should be a ratio of either 2.21 or 2.34, high and the low. Or the average ratio of 2.30. Generally, the Kaua'i Police Department should be on the higher end because we do not have the support systems that surrounds

Kauai. We are a hundred miles away from the closest support system and so in the mainland, when you have different Counties surrounding a different County, you can ask for assistance. We cannot do that over here. So, we should be on the higher end. The Law Enforcement Management Administration statistics, conducted every three to four years, that is the bottom paragraph, collects the data from over three thousand State and local law enforcement agencies, including all those that employ a hundred or more sworn Officers and the nationally representative sample of smaller agencies. So these are the numbers. It is not my opinion, those are the numbers. Now, I want to make it clear that I am not making this stuff up. So I went to the Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism printout and this is their 2010-2040 printout on the population projections for the island of Kaua'i.

Let me see. If you recall in my earlier slide, Chief Fujita expressed his concern about the staffing and the like. But the last time, and the reason that he said that he was very happy, because in 1993 we had a de facto population of 60,700 and we had 141 Officers. The ratio was then, 2.30 which is the national average. So he was right where he was supposed to be. But if you look at the numbers as we go down, 1998, the ratio changed to 1.95. It continues to change as the population increases. These are the numbers from the Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism. They will continue to rise. Currently, extrapolating the numbers, we are at 1.79 with maximum authorized strength. But based on those numbers we are still down forty four Officers. I do not expect us to be fully staffed. That is impossible. We cannot do that. But at some point we are going to have to step up to the plate and increase those numbers. We are talking about...by numbers I mean filling our positions and getting more positions. That number will continue to grow. If you look above that line, you look at the population 65 years and over, and for 2010 it is 1,095 and continues to grow all the way to 2040, which will be 21,870. Those numbers will be growing so we have an aging population as we move forward. I think most of us will be in that group. So, that is another consideration. The Baby Boomers are moving and getting older. The percentage of the adults will become almost fifty percent in 2030 and 2035 for 65 and over. That is another consideration with respect to the need for public safety and law enforcement increases along the way.

We talked about this again, I talked about the fact that we do not have support from law enforcement agencies that surround us. Our ratios should actually be higher than the 2.30.

Let us go into our budget. In comparing 2013 to 2014, salaries and benefits make up 87% in 2013 and 88% in this year's budget hearing. Only a small portion, like 9% is towards operations and many of the others are fixed costs. For next year's budget there will be a slight bump in the wages and benefits. For the salaries and wages it will be 8.1% and for the benefits, 0.1%. Those increases are based on Collective Bargaining Agreement increases.

Chair Furfaro: Excuse me Chief.

Mr. Perry: Yes, yes sir.

Chair Furfaro: On the forecast, you do or do not have in your forecasted budget, the expected increases? Are the projected increases in your current budget?

Mr. Contrades: Sir, you are talking about the anticipated contracts coming up?

Chair Furfaro: Yes.

Mr. Contrades: No sir, they are not.

Chair Furfaro: Okay. So you are consistent with the rest of the Departments. You are projecting it at 8.1% but it is not reflected in the numbers.

Mr. Perry: Those numbers were for the past projections.

Chair Furfaro: Got it now. Okay, thank you.

Mr. Perry: The contracts have not been signed yet. I believe with SHOPO, they have not been signed yet.

Chair Furfaro: I just want to be sure that across the board we are handling it the same, so thank you.

Mr. Perry: So overall, the budget from last year to the upcoming budget will be an increase of 3.4% and our marching orders were to reduce some of our operating costs which included overtime and also travel expenses, and to some degree, training. In using the three year actuals, the three year average for our overtime with respect to our overtime analysis came out \$2,415,999. That was our three year average. We actually anticipate this year to go almost to \$3,000,000 in overtime expenditures based on some of the challenges that we face and will continue to face, even with filling our positions. We came in at an overtime, after the reduction of \$1,817,991 for the upcoming fiscal year, with a total reduction of \$598,000.

These are the causes of our overtime. As you know we have the new Vision Air CADS RMS system being implemented and that required overtime training for our Officers and Civilian employees. Unexpended salaries were used and when we used that up, vacancies to hire background investigators, recruit training for our Officers, our new Officers and our FTOs and vacant PSO and PSW positions had to be filled. We had to backfill some of these positions when our Officers had to work overtime. Internal Affairs Investigations. Again, our Administrative Bureau. Unanticipated major events. Major criminal incidences. One of the biggest expenditures came from the recent Vicente Hilario case, murder homicide. Also along with that is the court attendance. This is what we anticipate. We have 21 new Officers coming on board and will have 21 FTOs, Field Training Officers training them and will incur overtime. We will continue to incur overtime for the Vision Air systems. Again, the unexpected major events. We have been tasked and often asked, and often directed to do community support events. That is becoming very expensive for this County to field and to continue to pay for these events. Of course training, recertification, court attendance, and annual recall training. On average, maybe the Deputy...could you just expand on this a little bit about the field training overtime?

Mr. Contrades: This particular estimate is based on the expenditures that we had for training for the nine recruits and Field Training Officers this past year. What you see here is our estimate and cost for the 21 Officers and Field Training Officers. We expect to expend approximately \$252,000 in overtime for the 21 Officers and Field Training Officers within the first quarter of the next fiscal year. What I have just realized is that we are working on the next class that will start June 30 or thereabouts. This overtime does not include the overtime to train those people once they get out in the field

training environment. What happens is, is because they are new, although we train them, it takes time to get used to the report writing system, the report writing methods, making sure the right elements are in your report. Investigations take time. These are things that they are learning in the field. We end up paying overtime to the recruit as well as their Field Training Officer. This is what we anticipate spending for the first quarter of the next fiscal year.

Mr. Perry: With that said, we may be coming back to Council for a money bill. We can come back here, but if there is no money, there is no money. We may be coming back for a money bill. The option is to cut services. We have already anticipated that possibility but we do not want to go in that direction. We are looking at possibly not responding to minor traffic collisions, having loss property cases done online, etc. We are trying to find other ways of doing things so that we can save money in the long run. We are also working with DLNR and will be meeting again, hopefully with Mr. Aila. We want them to take more responsibility. They are great partners, but more responsibility with respect to State lands. We are also meeting with the Sheriffs to have them become more participative in our law enforcement endeavor in keeping our community safe. That has been a struggle. The State is struggling for finances too. We continue to have this dialogue. Somewhere along the lines something is going to change. We need to at least explore the possibilities of service reduction. We do not want to go in that direction but we may have to. That is the worst case scenario. Many of the reasons are because we will need to cut back on the responses to be more in alignment with our budget.

Other areas. Special events may have to be curtailed. These private companies may have to foot the bill for Special Duty Officers. I am not going to mention that there are some big events that we have in our community that we support. It is good for tourism and economic benefits but it has been very taxing for our Officers. We do not want to reduce services as you know. For 2014 we had a list of over twenty items back when we began this budget process and we whittled it down to just a few. Here they are. The first of them is a Subsidized Vehicle Program. This will be a substantial savings to the County. How this basically works is that the Officer goes out and purchases their own car with restrictive criteria. They cannot go out and buy a Mercedes Benz or they cannot go out and buy a Hugo or something like that. These cars have to meet the standards that the Police Officers type of mission that the Police Officers have on a daily basis. The stipend or subsidy is based on our SHOPO contract. They have two areas which is the Administrative and Patrol. The amounts are different. The fifteen vehicles will be a pilot program for Administration, Detectives, and the like. They purchase their cars, the subsidy is paid to them, and they take care of the car. They take care of the maintenance. They take care of the tires. They take care of tuning up the cars, safety checks, and everything else. The employer on the other hand pays the subsidies and also pays the liability and property damage, while the employee pays the comprehensive and collision portion. These are the same criteria that Honolulu and the Big Island are using. On Maui, I believe the Administration and Assistant Chiefs have subsidized vehicles. That is one of our programs. The start-up initially is \$231,660. That is for all the equipment. Yearly costs after that will be \$108,000 which is substantially lower than purchasing cars or leasing the cars in the long term. We still have to get marked vehicles and the marked vehicles will still be out there patrolling. We are asking for eight new marked vehicles for patrol. We still have cars from twelve years ago that are on the fleet. We are still trying to catch up. Vehicles should not be used more than, well some Departments get rid of them after four years. Deputy Chief did you want to say something?

Mr. Contrades: In terms of the vehicles, we have sixty two of them that are ten years or older. The cutoff in the past used to be seven years. That is with the Take Home Car Program which has extended the life of the vehicles. Fifty two of those vehicles have over 100,000 miles already. Twenty one of the vehicles, they do not have ten years but they have over 100,000 miles. We are in need of new patrol vehicles as well as other Administrative type of vehicles.

Mr. Perry: This is just an example of one of the cars that is currently in service and we are using. I recall in the last budget presentation, one of the instances occurred, one of the Officers was responding to a scene and the bar just blew off the roof because of the rust. It just flew off. That is an extreme example, but nevertheless, we have to make sure that our Officers are driving and operating cars that are safe. We do inspect them and send them over to the garage and they inspect them and tune them up. At some point, these vehicles have to be changed out.

These are some of the cars that we picked up. They are Ford Interceptors, SUVs. They are pursuit rated. Other Departments in the United States are using them. Honolulu and I believe the Big Island may be even considering these types of vehicles. Honolulu is for sure. Now as I reach towards the end of my presentation we will go into more details of the budget. I want to express to both this Council and the community, what our Criminal Justice System composes of. As you note and look down the line at Police, Courts, and Corrections. Symbolically, just the size of that graphic display indicates what proportion and what part the Police plays in the entire Criminal Justice System. The majority comes from the Courts and Corrections. We are in it. We are not miracles workers. The Police cannot solve all the problems of the world. We can do whatever we can and will do everything we can do the best of our ability. But we are not miracle workers. We arrest over four hundred people a month. But some of these individuals are repeat offenders. I just want to make sure the public knows that we are just one part of this. We will service the community as best as we can. Remember that there are the Courts and also Corrections. Surrounding all of this is a political machine, which means, where does the funding come from? How do we fund all of this so that our community is safe? It just cannot be done. Something has to give. This is the system itself and it is the best system, in my opinion, in the world. We may have some glitches but our Criminal Justice System is the best and you cannot find any other as far as I am concerned.

Our Courts have stepped it up and by that, I mean they have convicted some of these individuals that are repeat offenders. Some are dangers to our community. Most recently is at the top right, the Hilario murder case. To the left is this individual Al Peachy who was recently convicted and he was victimizing young ladies on the internet. Just heinous crimes. Crime sprees and we have seen this in The Garden Island. On the bottom right, guns, drugs, and court actions and the like. The Courts are doing as much as they can. We have to be realistic that we cannot put everyone in jail and leave them in there. There has to be some type of programs out there to help rehabilitate some of these individuals.

On the Corrections side there is the Justice Reinvestment Program. It is steps that are being taken by the Corrections and are being supported by a bill that was passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor. Basically it is looking at our prison system and how we can reintegrate our offenders into society. The prison population dropped by five percent, however, it still exceeds our capacity by eighty percent. That is a big problem in itself. I think Ted Sakai is coming down to Kaua'i to talk to us about these issues and other internal problems they have, or challenges, not problems. That is where we are at. We are

all in it together from the County level to the State and to the Feds. We get a lot of our moneys from the Feds. Mahalo, that is my presentation and we will go into the details now and the questions that you have. Thank you very much.

Chair Furfaro: Chief, before we go into the details I would like to ask a few questions from the members on the presentation itself. If you do not mind, I would like to know on the blue and white, and only the blue and whites, in 2008 how many vehicles did we have in service? We will send these over in a written form. They do not have to be answered today. For each year from 2008 going forward, how many new vehicles did we get? And how many did we deplete from the inventory? I would like for 2008 through 2012. It will all come over in writing Chief. Also, on your payroll in the past, we had budgeted...we just had this discussion about payroll not so long ago, maybe Thursday and we decided it was a bad comparison to use the Police Department for example. At one time, I believe, we had the maximum amount of overtime allocated to you, was \$2,100,000 in overtime salaries. They have made an adjustment this year removing about \$400,000 plus from overtime. But that was based on the fact that there was straight time money available to you because you had more than sixteen uniformed Officer vacancies. So now you have filled those vacancies and according to your slide, you have only seven of those vacant now. So you have made up grade on using that straight time money for regular Officers. But that leaves you a much smaller portion for overtime and at the same time we have reduced the overtime. I would like to ask the question, that based on the vacancies, how much straight time vacancy money is left available to you for overtime? That is how you have been using it in the past. Would you say the incoming Officers, what is their base pay?

Mr. Perry: Their base pay is about \$52,000. That is their pay, not including the benefits.

Chair Furfaro: Yes. The benefits for the Police Department, although Police and Fire take a lower percentage for the Social Security number, you are still about 56% of the salary for benefits. I would like to know, as you have filled the recruiting of the vacancies, we have depleted that money being available for overtime. I would like to see some kind of past history of that too. Obviously we should be doing the others. When you fill the beats and we have straight time people, that money is no longer available to you for overtime.

Mr. Perry: Correct. We also have right now, we have I believe seven vacancies and we expect to fill those vacancies in the next recruit class in June.

Chair Furfaro: But you have five potential retirements I thought I saw in your slides.

Mr. Perry: I think there are sixteen potential. But realistically at the end of the year, we are looking at about three or four. That is the realistic number. But we have that many Officers that are eligible to retire.

Chair Furfaro: If you could just take the actual for me 2008-2012 how the straight time depleted itself because you filled vacancies and how on our own initiatives reduced overtime. That might not be a winning combination. Of your de facto populations over here, I just want to make sure I am reading this. You have a Hawai'i Visitors Bureau (HVB) number of 66,900, daily census I guess. But your number seems to be a little lower. The daily census is about 18,500 for visitors.

Mr. Perry: For visitors?

Chair Furfaro: Yes. Your charts a little lower than what I think it should be. Let us see. I am going to go around the table for exact questions. The \$254,000 that the Deputy Chief mentioned on the training start-up when the Officers actually complete the courses and so forth. Did you or did you not include the \$254,000 in your new budget? You know the one worksheet you showed us? Is that number included in your 2013-2014 budget?

Mr. Contrades: It is included in the sense that we are going to have to spend it. The direction was to reduce \$1.86 million from our budget and so we cut as much as we could from our operating budget. The only thing that was left was salaries and overtime. We had another \$886,000 to reduce to meet the goal. There was no other place to do so. We had cut the operating budget as low as we could. The rest of the funds came from overtime and salaries. No matter what we are going to have to spend this.

Chair Furfaro: What I am trying to do is reconcile what you did across the street when it is coming to us. So roughly it is about \$600,000 is out of overtime and another \$254,000 came off of this in-house training schedule once the new recruits go out on the beat with their training Officer. Those are the two areas that you cut?

Mr. Contrades: We did not cut this. I mean we are going to have to spend this.

Chair Furfaro: You did not?

Mr. Contrades: Yes.

Chair Furfaro: I just want to get a better idea of that number. The beat comparisons that you made for us based on the population ratios, Chief, is that for a rural community or is that for a municipality?

Mr. Perry: They are both, but they used the Department of Justice average. As you note in here, larger Departments, the ratio is actually higher per population depending upon the...let us see...in the study that was done...they actually, in larger cities the ratio goes up to sometimes three Officers per one thousand depending on the crime situation and the population of course.

Chair Furfaro: The last question is of the Finance Department. If they can acknowledge with just the shake of the head. Is Steve in here? Yes. If he can just acknowledge, do Police cars qualify for Bond money? We will send it over as a question. Members just on the presentation before he gets into the budget. Mr. Bynum.

Mr. Bynum: Chief, Deputy Chief, thank you very much for your presentation today. I have questions specifically about staffing. Would I saw from all these numbers is that there is a potential by the end of the calendar year that you will have more police recruits eligible to hire than you have positions for. Is that correct?

Mr. Perry: We have...you mean do we have more applicants or do we have more positions?

Mr. Bynum: I was just looking at the numbers and it seemed like if all of the two recruit classes were successful and the numbers that you wanted, you would have people graduating from the class and not enough positions for every graduate. Have I got that wrong?

Mr. Perry: No. All the positions are designated already. They are all given position numbers. We will not exceed...

Mr. Bynum: In the current recruiting class? You have two upcoming?

Mr. Perry: One.

Mr. Bynum: One?

Mr. Perry: In June.

Mr. Bynum: And there are positions allocated for that?

Mr. Perry: Yes.

Mr. Bynum: Okay. That feels better to me. I was just saying, "Hey we are going to train twelve guys and only have six positions to put them in." Since I have been involved in the County this is the first time we have been even close. Right?

Mr. Contrades: Part of that is the fact that we will still have to do promotions and so the promotions will open up the lower part. We have seven temporary positions in which we hire people, train them. But when it is time for them to go on the road we will have to do the promotions and clear the path for them. It is enough. I think we will be two short actually because two were dollar funded for this next fiscal year.

Mr. Bynum: Maybe we will get to that later. I will have more questions about that. Just for myself since I have been a Councilmember, what I have wanted to make sure is that the Police Department is never...that our budgeting is not an obstacle for you expanding the force. I do not ever want that situation to occur. Okay? Whatever it takes to bite the bullet. You have convinced me for a number of years, since Mr. Fujita's time actually, even though he was kind of fully staffed, he wanted...it has been an issue forever in getting the kind of incoming Police Officers to match the outgoing Police Officers. I am going to have a lot of other questions especially about the conversion of the...I forgot the right terms but...to sworn Officers for the cell block. I may just ask the question now.

Chair Furfaro: Why do you not just ask the questions now, because it is a part of his presentation? Why do you not just go ahead?

Mr. Bynum: I was surprised at that. That is something that we have watched really closely because of...I am going to risk saying this. Maybe people receiving overtime there in the past that was not cost effective for the County. I saw that those positions were kind of lay positions that cost a lot less than having sworn Officers in there. What is the rationale there for changing them?

Mr. Perry: It cost a lot less, but what was having was that we were having a difficult time in filling those positions. We also did not have the flexibility as I mentioned earlier in handling cases within the cell block. It is mandatory that we fill those positions because of safety reasons. We need to have at least two individuals in there because often times, our employees have to deal with unruly people. We have had a number of people go out on injured leave. Subsequently when these individuals are out, then Officers was necessitated to take their place. An Officer by contract makes about over \$50.00 an hour and that is why the expenditures on overtime went skyrocketing. Because we could not fill those positions, and actually individuals did not like those positions, and as soon as they got there, many of them have cleared the background checks, they apply for Police Officer positions so they moved from there and caused the vacancies. It was an on-going turnover. This way, what happens is that when we have Officers in that area, they are able to apply their training and expertise to individuals that come in. They are also flexible enough in case nothing is happening; they can go on the road and do enforcement actions. It is also a training ground for the new Officers that come into the Department. The plan is, when we finish a recruit class, we will fill those positions with recruits and possibly and one seasoned Officer there. The customers that we get on a daily basis are the same individuals that these Officers would meet out in the streets. It is a familiarity of our criminal element. It also gives them an idea of the current structure of how things are run within the Department and within the judicial system. It will give them solid foundations so when they go out on the road they will be much more experienced. Those are some of the benefits that we see as converting those positions. For example, if we have somebody that gets really sick and there is an epidemic in there, we can also have Officers on the road take their place.

Mr. Bynum: I would like to spend a couple minutes with this issue and then pass it on to other members. As is my style, I am going to talk bluntly about what some of my concerns are based on input we had from State people last year. I hear your answer. Those will be sworn Officers. That is the goal, to have all of those be sworn Officers?

Mr. Perry: Correct.

Mr. Bynum: That is part of their training cycle. So every Officer will spend some time in that position and then...

Mr. Perry: And then move out when the new recruit class comes in. That is the usual pattern that we have used.

Mr. Bynum: That makes some sense. I am going to ask these questions that are kind of Devil's Advocate type of questions. I have not made any conclusion but I just do not know enough information but I think it is an issue. We have had people here from the Retirement System talk about how that position had been used in Counties to plug people who were going to retire soon in...even at Lieutenants and Captains levels, in order to get a lot of overtime there in order to boost their last high-three salary and impact their retirement benefits.

Mr. Perry: Spiking?

Mr. Bynum: Yes, spiking. This was a Statewide type of study and it showed that primarily that was happening in Police Departments and not with teachers or other kind of State employees. I just want to know if you are aware of that issue and if that

has been a practice of our County in the past, and frankly some assurances that that is not an intention into the future.

Mr. Perry: No, I am aware of that. It is not a deliberate action. We do not do it deliberately. There are times in our cell block where we put out a notice that we need some people, say we need an individual to work the midnight shift. Coincidentally, the only people that apply for those positions are those individuals that are nearing retirement. So we cannot say "no, you cannot." We maintain that spike or you are doing something illegal. That is not the case. We fill the position based on need. We monitor all of our overtime. I have asked Vivian to produce the numbers of who are our highest earners in KPD and it sure is not the Deputy or myself. We monitor these expenditures and we inquire with the person who is in charge of the cell block. How is this being allocated? How are individuals being selected? Often times the last man standing is this person and he will take anything that comes up. If you just look at the numbers, you would say that "wow this guy is making a lot of money." Well, he is the only person that signed up for it and we need somebody in there.

Mr. Bynum: When there is overtime available is there some kind of policy about priority in the Department?

Mr. Perry: It is based on need. It is based on seniority. It is based on availability. It is based on the districts that they are working in. When we need to fill a position, we look at individuals who are on the list that the District Commanders are responsible for. They look at this list and they make a call. Often times Officers say they cannot work, I have a baby luau or something like that. So they go right down the list. We have a number of people who are made available. Some of them do not want to work. We have to order them to come back in to work.

Mr. Bynum: So the first priority is seniority?

Mr. Perry: The first priority is seniority I believe, within the district itself. There are a number of individuals that want to work. The District Commander goes down the list. Maybe Mike you can talk a little bit about that and how the overtime is being...

Mr. Bynum: Chief, I do not mean to belabor this issue. I just needed to bring it up. I think it is part of our responsibility that the statistics that we heard, it is a Statewide study, it did not break it down by communities as I recall, were pretty dramatic in terms of the potential impact on retirement, which is an impact on the taxpayers. If an individual can kind of work their last three years and double their retirement I am uncomfortable with that for any profession.

Mr. Perry: I agree.

Mr. Bynum: It is something I hope we are monitoring. I know we have to have overtime. I know that. I know that will impact people's retirement potentially and that is fine. As long it is not a concerted effort for that specific purpose.

Mr. Perry: For some Officers, we have even stopped them from working overtime. The reason being is because they have been on the clock for too long and it becomes an Officer Safety issue. You are too tired. No, you cannot work. You go home and rest. So we have actually turned people down from working overtime. We are also

monitoring, it is more in Honolulu than over here. Special Duty, Off-Duty, when an Officer works...that is not being monitored by the District Commander, but Officers on O'ahu work Special Duty construction jobs and the like and right after that they go right to work. Sometimes they put in an eighteen hour day because after work they sometimes have to do report writing or you have a major case to handle. We have to monitor that for Officer safety reasons and for their health of course.

Mr. Bynum: One last question and I will pass it on. You mentioned SHOPO. Is there a tentative agreement with SHOPO regarding salary increases?

Mr. Perry: It is still pending. It still...we have not been notified that an agreement has been made through the arbitrator. It went to arbitration.

Mr. Bynum: Thank you.

Chair Furfaro: Members, any questions about the presentation? Because we talked about the cell guards, I let it expand a little bit. Just about the presentation before we go into his budget? Mr. Hooser.

Mr. Hooser: Yes, Chief, Good Morning. Some questions and stop me Chair if I get too long or if I get off track. I am sure you will. You always do.

Chair Furfaro: That is my job.

Mr. Hooser: If you could let me and the public know about the budget process. Is the Police Commission engaged at all? Do you do a budget and give it to the Commission or the Mayor's Office and they whittle it down and give it to us? Because we get one budget. If you could briefly talk about that. Is the budget that we have the budget that you gave? Or was it reduced or changed?

Chair Furfaro: Excuse me, before you answer that, I think we have Commissioner Francisco...is he in the audience? Is he there? There he is. I just wanted to acknowledge him. You have the floor again Mr. Hooser.

Mr. Hooser: Thank you.

Mr. Perry: Yes, the Police Commission is engaged in our budget process. Although they are a small part of our budget they are still involved and we work together with the Chair and Vice Chair on that. With respect to the process, of course we come in with our wish list and I have my wish list right here with twenty priority items that we submitted. In our meetings with the Mayor's Budget Team, we understand that this is not what we are going to get and we have to be more realistic. We have been meeting from back in December, maybe even earlier in preparation for the budget process. It has been a back and forth and on-going collaboration with the Mayor's Office to finally reach these numbers.

Mr. Hooser: Okay, okay. You had mentioned earlier you might have to come back for a money bill and you mentioned that you realize that if there is no money, there is no money. I believe that is what you said.

Mr. Perry: Yes.

Mr. Hooser: I hope you realize that there is no money now. In order to fund this budget as well as every other budget that has been presented by the Mayor's Office and the Administration we have to raise property taxes. So there really is no money. What I am asking and I hope to everyone is to focus on needs and wants. So that is I guess the short message that I would have. I have a follow-up question to the overtime issue. Help me understand why new recruits, the training requires overtime. I would think that they come in, they are new...forty hour work week. Why would they need more than forty hours? Why should they incur overtime to be trained?

Mr. Perry: There is that process and I will have the Deputy explain. The extension of our training program, they come in and they are about six months for our initial training. Then we go into our Field Officer Training Program. That is where the OJT Officer by his side or her side that monitors and evaluates the individual. Although they graduate from recruit class, they may not make it all the way through if they do not pass the FTO program. It is not a guarantee. So we have one year probation. I will have the Deputy talk and in more detail about our training program in respect to the FTOs.

Mr. Hooser: With regards to other funds, Federal Grants, Asset Forfeiture Funds, are those line itemed in this budget or are those separate?

Mr. Perry: Those are separate.

Mr. Hooser: Could you give us an idea or at some point in the presentation, the scope of those funds?

Mr. Perry: Sure. I think I gave you a handout, yes? It is in the back portion.

Mr. Hooser: If you were going to talk about this later we can talk about it later. I was not sure.

Mr. Perry: It is on the last page.

Mr. Hooser: This page?

Mr. Perry: Yes.

Mr. Hooser: Okay, okay. Did you want to talk that now or was that part of the rest of your presentation?

Mr. Perry: No, we were actually going to wait for questions to come in. The reason that we have this is, I understand that we have a host grants that are made available to KPD to help us secure our mission. I just wanted to make this Council aware of that.

Mr. Hooser: So there is another six and a half million dollars in grants you are expecting or that normally come in? This number here?

Mr. Perry: Yes.

Mr. Contrades: Some of it is recurring and so we get that every year. Of course the State and Federal levels are experiencing the same issues that we are and so those funds are starting to go down in terms of the amount. Some of it is one time grants. I believe those are like the wireless E-911 funds and those funds are helping to pay for the new Vision Air system, report writing system, CAD RMS. Things like that is just a one-time thing and certain ones are recurring grants.

Mr. Hooser: That does not help offset employee costs or overtime or salaries?

Mr. Contrades: A lot of these are specific to certain things so they will help in the sense of offsetting some of the overtime costs. But they are specific to certain enforcement actions. For example, the State law prohibiting tobacco sales. Those are used specifically as overtime funds to do tobacco stings, sale of tobacco to minors. Seatbelt Grants that grant fund is strictly for the enforcement of the Seatbelt Law. So we will pay Officers overtime to do this seatbelt enforcement.

Mr. Hooser: So if I could just interject for a second. So the overtime numbers that are in the budget have a dollar amount. That, I am assuming is funded by General Funds. So this money funding overtime, does that mean that your actual overtime is actually greater than what is reflected here? Or does this money supplant the General Funds money?

Mr. Perry: It is greater. We use these moneys here that the Deputy just explained to augment our mission. So we are not using General Funds for those overtime projects.

Mr. Hooser: Sometimes money gets moved around for other things and I understand now. I am just trying to get clear. I am sorry but I did not mean to interrupt you but I wanted to just ask that. Where is the Asset Forfeiture on this sheet? Is there another sheet with the Asset Forfeiture? That is in the budget? That is my main question whether it is in the budget or not. So the grants are not in the budget but the Asset Forfeiture Fund is in the budget? Okay, I am getting heads nod yes, so that was my main question. Just a brief policy question. On the shift to unmarked vehicles, I am assuming they would be like Honolulu with lights mounted in the grill and maybe on the top that could be taken on and off. But they are not blue and white so to speak.

Mr. Contrades: Yes.

Mr. Hooser: Two questions in terms of policy. One is, I would imagine there is a loss of benefit of the visibility. I know when a blue and white is parked somewhere it makes everybody stop or think about it. Whether it is parked in your driveway or parked on the side of the road. So you lose that I would suppose. As well as the other question and I will ask them both. There have been instances in other cities and in Honolulu where a person impersonated a Police Officer would pull over women. It is my understanding that it is either law or policy that it is okay to drive to a populated area before you...if a blue light comes on behind you in an unmarked vehicle what is the law in terms of that. I am concerned with those two issues. The lack of the benefit of the high visibility with the blue and white and the likelihood of impersonating a Police Officer being increased.

Mr. Contrades: The Subsidized Vehicle Program that we are proposing is not going to offset marked police vehicles. Currently we do have a fleet of unmarked vehicles used by Detectives, Administrative staff that have lights and siren. So there will not be much difference. There will still be the number of marked vehicles. Our intent is not to reduce the number of marked vehicles. This will be again used for Detectives and Administrative Staff who normally have unmarked vehicles. I believe there is and the community does have the right if they feel unsafe to go to the nearest Police Station instead of stopping. We will have policies in terms of when stops can be made, what type of uniform needs to be worn, displaying of the badge, identification of the Officer, and those types of things. That will be policy as a part of this program.

Mr. Hooser: My last question for now would be, you mentioned four hundred people are arrested every year I believe.

Mr. Perry: Every month.

Mr. Hooser: Every month. What percentage of those are drug offenses?

Mr. Perry: We would have to do some research on that. Right off the top of my head, I would say maybe about ten percent. But, that does not include the connection between individuals that commit these crimes to support a drug habit. Just arresting individuals for drug trafficking or having drugs in their possession, it is a small amount. In the big picture, the causation of many of our property crimes is the use of drugs.

Mr. Hooser: So about ten percent?

Mr. Perry: About ten percent for the use of drugs.

Mr. Hooser: Thank you very much, those are my questions for now. Thank you. Thank you Chair.

Chair Furfaro: I would like to remind everybody again, I would like to focus on the presentation and when we get into the line budget items, I would like to take a break so that we can go uninterrupted until 12:30 p.m. JoAnn you have questions on the presentation? You have the floor.

Ms. Yukimura: Yes, thank you. Chief, Deputy, all the Officers here. Congratulations on the apprehension of Justin Klein. I think all of the community feels a great deal of relief that that has happened. Also, congratulations on your success in filling vacancies. All of us have watched year after year and it has been a problem. You are really approaching success here. We are very thankful for the efforts there. I wanted to say I like the distinction of need versus wants. I think that is a key budgetary distinction. We also are looking for evidence that you are addressing the needs in the most cost effective way as well. So that is another level of budgetary requirement in my mind. That is just a general statement in terms of not just the Police, but all the Departments coming forward before us. I wanted to focus on your presentation where you show that there is one Juvenile Counselor as part of your Civilian Staff. I remember that once there was a Juvenile Division. I guess that no longer exists? I just wondered about the history of that and what was the reason for that?

Mr. Perry: That was before my time.

Ms. Yukimura: It may have been before your time, but it goes to what is the effective way to address juvenile needs in terms of those that interface with the Criminal Justice System.

Mr. Perry: That is why we use...we utilize some of the outreach programs such as Teen Court and the rest because we do not have those types of programs within KPD. If I had a wish list, I used to be the Major of the Juvenile Services Division in Honolulu. We had the Akamai Program. We had the Restorative Justice Program. We had the SAP Program, the School Attendance Program.

Ms. Yukimura: What is SAM?

Mr. Perry: SAP Program is the School Attendance Program.

Ms. Yukimura: Oh okay, thanks.

Mr. Perry: Those are the types of programs that we need to incorporate within the Police Department. Ironically, that is the very Division that has been disbanded with the Honolulu Police Department. They no longer have the Juvenile Services Division.

Ms. Yukimura: Yes, I am wondering about that because in the discussions with the P.O.H.A.K.U. Program, because I think all of us, with the Keiki P.O.H.A.K.U. Program, all of us really supported the basic philosophy that if you could catch these kids early on in their efforts to transgress the law and divert them into another system, that that might be a good thing. I would like to ask our Staff to put up the Chief's presentation where he showed the...it was Police, Courts, and what was your third?

Mr. Perry: Corrections.

Ms. Yukimura: Corrections. Thank you Ashley. While she is getting it on there, it seems like Maui's Police Department has a robust juvenile division that is doing a lot of this work. That is an area where I am sure it will involve Officers but I think it might also involve civilians like your Juvenile Counselor. I think it was one of the last slides.

Mr. Perry: It is towards the end.

Ms. Yukimura: Yes. There we go.

Mr. Perry: Interesting thing while we are waiting...the programs that we have for our Juvenile Counselor, we also have our KPAL Program, our JPO Program, we have Officers in our Schools, our SRO Program. These are all programs that are geared towards our youth. Sending them in the right direction. When we do our leadership and management type training, we talked about the pool, the disciplinary pool. What it is, is that there is a shallow section of the pool and the deeper end. As Officers, doing acts of misconduct, you want to catch them early so they do not get into the deeper part of the pool and they drown and we have to terminate them. We identify the issues, we make the corrections, and then the Officer goes on and we monitor. It is no different from juveniles or youth. We want to make sure that if someone is exhibiting signs of juvenile

delinquency whether it is because of what is happening in school or their family structure or the rest that we have to address them right away. I am a proponent of having some of this social programs actually attached to the Police Department. Not only in the juvenile forum, but also in the adults. Have these programs attached to the Police Department because we are the first line of those who are involved with these individuals.

Ms. Yukimura: Chief I think that analogy with your pool story for your Officers is a good one. I am not sure that I agree that everything should be in the Police Department. I actually think that there is a huge array of really great youth programs throughout the community and it may be figuring how the Police Department works with those groups like you work with Teen Court. There may be more culturally bound programs and so forth that could do it. We are not necessarily looking for a huge expansion of program support, but we are looking for ways that your Officers...well first I think it might involve some training your Officers in that first contact with kids. Then giving them options for how instead of sending them or arresting them maybe immediately or shortly after they are arrested. Anyway it is this gradation. You are talking about...

Chair Furfaro: Councilwoman, I need a question in there.

Ms. Yukimura: Yes, thank you. The reason I am asking these questions about the Juvenile Division that you used to have and what its proper role will be. If you can stop kids from even entering the Courts and the Corrections, or entering it in such a way that they are diverted more quickly or given to programs that would pull them out faster. That seems like it will cut down on everybody's work. You know? The Court System and the Corrections System. I was just wondering what the possibilities might be in terms of your Department looking at some of this?

Mr. Perry: Well we have. We have been working with outside agencies. I would have to disagree with not having those programs in the Police Department. I believe it is a critical factor that they are put in the Police Department. Some of these programs are nationally recognized. The Akamai Program, Washington D.C., they recognized and they gave them an award for that program. I do not understand why it was stopped. Say Teen Court and the rest. They are dependent upon grants and they are dependent on the Legislature moneys. It makes it very difficult on a year to year basis to plan going forward. These programs have to be solidified within an organization. It is not to say that we will be directing, but we will be a part of the process because we are the individuals. We, meaning the Police Department, that are in direct contact with not only the juveniles but also the family members. It is important while we go ahead and refer them out, the process must be quicker. We must be certain that these agencies will be here in the long term. Not just waiting for those programs to be cut short because there is no funding. That is what my concerns are.

Ms. Yukimura: Chief, I totally agree with you on that. The reason I am asking the questions is to think about ongoing funding. I think we have this idea of effectively meeting needs. If for all the costs of a Police Officer, a civilian can do the job and there are other things that Police Officers have to do and can do that civilians cannot. There needs to be some consideration of that. So my last questions are, of the 400 people a month that you say are arrested, how many are juveniles and how many were juveniles when they entered the Criminal Justice System? So we are going to send those questions to you and I would also ask, how many are the young adult group of 18 to...they are no longer juveniles but, 18 to 25 years old?

Mr. Perry: The gap group?

Ms. Yukimura: Yes. ...that is being arrested now. I just like to ask for that information so that...it might give us some insights into how our programming might be to sort of either turn off or turn down the faucet. That leads into that system. Thank you very much.

Chair Furfaro: Any more questions on the presentation? Vice Chair, go right ahead.

Ms. Nakamura: Thank you Chief, Assistant Chief, Daurice. I have some questions.

Chair Furfaro: Excuse me, Nadine may I. I also see Commissioner Kanekoa in the back. Welcome.

Ms. Nakamura: Thank you. I wanted to go to your goals. I am looking on page 4 of our PowerPoint presentation relating to your goal of filling all your civilian positions by the end of the year. My understanding is that with the creation of the new Human Resources Department that your...did you have a person move over there? To the new Department?

Mr. Perry: The position was taken.

Ms. Nakamura: The position moved over? Did the person move over as well?

Mr. Perry: No, she quit.

Ms. Nakamura: Oh okay. My question is, how is this new system, because your civilian vacancies are at fifteen positions right now, how is it working out?

Mr. Perry: Actually, seven of them are part-time because of the Crossing Guards. We actually have job offers out for the Records Analyst and the two Criminal Specialists. We are converting one of the Public Safety Workers to a PSO. So in reality, we have the three, actually four dispatchers now, and the Program Support Tech. Those are the only two positions that are left. Am I right, Daurice?

Ms. Nakamura: How is the turnaround time in filling the positions? Is it working, I guess is my question?

Mr. Perry: Yes, the Administration's recruitment staff has been outstanding. I could not be happier with their performance.

Ms. Nakamura: Thank you. I also wanted to ask you about the Crossing Guards. It comes up every year and it looks like the vacancies have been there since 2008 in some situations. I know last year we had asked for you to go back and talk to some groups like the Department of Education. I wanted to find out whether there has been any new strategies to address this concern?

Mr. Perry: We have asked them to help us in the recruitment process. Them, meaning the schools themselves. We have not had many applicants.

Ms. Nakamura: At one time they were going to pay for, or you were going to assist in paying for the background checks?

Mr. Perry: We do the background checks on them.

Mr. Contrades: I think the issue was paying for the medical exam. If I am not mistaken, I think the difficulty was how we were going to do that. It is difficult to get people to apply because it is part time. It is one or two hours in the morning. One or two hours in the afternoon. Not many people want to do that. So we have not been successful in getting very many applicants.

Ms. Nakamura: Okay. One of your goals is to conduct eight to ten active shooter training programs with the DOE. What does that involve?

Mr. Perry: While there have been several shootings, in Colorado, the recent shooting case in Utah. The DOE felt that it would be prudent for the Police Department to come in and give the faculty up to date training on what to do in situations where we need to lock down the school, contact. That is one of the reasons why we are transitioning from the old system, the dispatch CAD system. Now, people can actually text, instead of talking in case there is an active shooter, instead of talking to give away their position, they can actually text and the dispatcher will get that information. Those are some of the training that we are looking at.

Ms. Nakamura: Thank you for explaining that. Finally, on your page 7 regarding overtime concerns. The increase in community requests for special events support. Is that reimbursed?

Mr. Perry: No.

Ms. Nakamura: So that overtime is taken out of your budget?

Mr. Perry: Yes.

Ms. Nakamura: Is this for both profit and non-profit organizations making these requests?

Mr. Perry: Yes. Some are profit but most are non-profit. Those are generally requests that come from the Mayor's Office. Often times because we are concerned with staffing issues, they meet with us to inquire if we have enough staffing available.

Ms. Nakamura: Thank you.

Chair Furfaro: Mr. Rapozo, welcome back. I think you got the PowerPoint presentation.

Mr. Rapozo: Yes I did.

Chair Furfaro: We are focusing just on that right now before we go on break.

Mr. Rapozo: Okay. I apologize again for being late this morning. I have a follow-up to Councilmember Nakamura's question about the civilian vacancies. What is the average turnaround time to fill those positions?

Mr. Contrades: I think it depends. If it is internally, it is something that can move really quickly. If it is an external hire, it will take a little longer. Probably between four to six months depending on how busy we are with other positions. We have made Police Officer hiring the priority so a lot of our resources have gone to that. During breaks or when there are down time in between background checks, our staff has gone through and tried to tackle other areas such as the civilian positions, dispatchers, and what not.

Mr. Rapozo: So all of your employees go through the same similar background checks?

Mr. Contrades: Yes.

Mr. Rapozo: When that position left, the Personnel position left your Department, did that alleviate the Personnel matters from your Department?

Mr. Contrades: Alleviate meaning?

Mr. Rapozo: Do you folks still have the same?

Mr. Contrades: We are still responsible for the same things.

Mr. Rapozo: So what has really changed?

Mr. Contrades: In terms of the working relationship, it is fantastic with Personnel and HR. They have been very attentive to our needs. Internally though, we have had to have other people take up the slack as well as we hired that individual back on a contract basis in order to have her finish up what was needed done.

Mr. Rapozo: You mean as far as Personnel?

Mr. Contrades: That one position that was taken from us that went over. The individual left for another higher paying job. However, we brought her back on weekends to assist with work that she was doing. There are things that need to be processed like letters, notifications, clarifications, and things like that.

Mr. Rapozo: I guess that is the confusion for me. I thought with HR that they would handle all of that.

Mr. Contrades: Unless I am wrong, to my understanding that is still with us.

Mr. Rapozo: That is troubling. Especially if we are paying overtime on top of a million dollar HR Department. Let me make it clear that I had heard this and it was not from the Police Department. I know people are going to say that guarantee the Chief had tell him. This came from another Department that said that the Personnel duties pretty much remained. I remember having that discussion last year and I remember asking the question. How can we be assured, and my main concern was the public safety

departments. The Police Department was my concern because it is different. The hiring process is different and it is a different Personnel process. How can I be assured that when these people move out, you guys are going to get the necessary attention? I was assured that they were going to get more. I would have to pull the minutes to get the exact words. I said that is great. This would make you the third Department that I have been aware of now, that still retains Personnel functions in the Department when we were assured that that was going to go. That is why you lost your employee. To bring them back on overtime I think is...

Ms. Nakamura: How much do you pay her in overtime in order to continue the function on weekends?

Mr. Contrades: I do not believe it is overtime. We hired her on a contract basis. I am not sure of the exact salary.

Ms. Nakamura: We will send that over as a question. Thank you.

Mr. Rapozo: Thank you. The other question, and I apologize that I missed the presentation and if you answered it, I can get that later. My concern is the reduction of services. You are looking forward at the Fiscal Year 2014 Budget that is before us. Based on this budget that has been presented, it is not enough. Is that what those slides are saying? That in fact, if it passes as it is, you will be coming to us in the next fiscal year for additional funds.

Mr. Contrades: Based on our three year average, yes. The three year average we felt was a great way to look at our budget and it helped us to reduce a lot in terms of our operating budget. We budgeted a lot more closely to our previous three years expenditures and we thought that was a fantastic idea. However, if you look at the three year comparison including this fiscal year what our estimate is, we are going to be short in terms of salaries and overtime.

Chair Furfaro: Just for some clarification Mr. Rapozo. That was one of my questions early on and we are sending it over for a trend comparison to 2008.

Mr. Rapozo: The last question, there was some discussion, I know Councilmember Yukimura brought up the restorative justice programs, I know she brought up Keiki P.O.H.A.K.U., is the Department looking at pursuing programs like that?

Mr. Perry: Not currently.

Mr. Rapozo: Sounds like you have a supporter now with JoAnn. I am surprised but that is good. I think Keiki P.O.H.A.K.U. was a very good opportunity and we did not even allow it to happen. Is that something that you guys can look at looking forward?

Mr. Perry: That is something we can look at.

Mr. Rapozo: The shallow pool and the deep pool is probably the best analogy that I have heard yet. That is the first time that I have heard it. If we can keep them all in the shallow side of the pool, then we can save them. I think those programs like that, when you look at the cost efficiency, they are great. They are great. I would love to see more of those types of low cost, high impact programs for the kids. Something that they

can actually, and I have said this many times, so I am not going to beat a dead horse. I realize the resources are strapped, but I believe that is something that is worth looking into. I will end there Mr. Chair but I know we have to take a break.

Mr. Perry: I just wanted to mention one thing about the restorative justice program. We had it when I was a Major with the Juvenile Services Division. It was a very successful program. The reason why I said that it should be incorporated in the Police Department is that, that program went away because of lack of funding. They could not continue the funding, the Police would not pick it up so it went bye, bye. It was a sad day when that happened. There were individuals in there that really benefitted from the program.

Mr. Rapozo: Thank you.

Chair Furfaro: Okay JoAnn, one follow-up question and then we are going to break.

Ms. Yukimura: I just want to be clear that I have always supported the P.O.H.A.K.U. Program approach. The implementation was of deep concern and we even found that by the Charter, it was not even eligible under the Prosecuting Attorney's Office, just for the record. My question is what is the cost of the Citizen's Academy?

Mr. Contrades: The Citizen's Police Academy costs about \$13,500 per class. That is in overtime plus meals. Because of the timing of it, and the way that the program is set-up, we provide meals for the participants so that they can have their dinner and continue through the class.

Ms. Yukimura: How many, you call them graduates? Or what did you call them?

Mr. Contrades: Graduates.

Mr. Perry: Nineteen all together.

Ms. Yukimura: You had nineteen graduates. I fully support educating the public but I am concerned about the cost in terms of overtime and the return on investment in terms of public education. You have nineteen people that are now educated. I found Chief, that your Police columns which I have not seen recently. They were extremely educational and I think reached more people. Of course that is, I do not know how much overtime that is on the part of the Chief that he incurs. I am weighing or looking at what is the most effective way to meet need. The need we are talking here is public education so people really know what the Police Department does and the things it has to deal with.

Mr. Perry: Correct. The column you talked about is the Chief's Corner. That was working with The Garden Island. I was asked to start that up again. It is something that is on my agenda to do. I also have all those PSAs and audible PSAs that I send to Ron Wiley available.

Ms. Yukimura: Those are good.

Mr. Perry: We may be putting those on our website too in the future. There was another issue...

Ms. Yukimura: So it was about the \$13,000 that you spend there. If you spent it on more PSAs. I am just always saying, what is the most effective way to meet that need for public education?

Chair Furfaro: So with that Chief, I have to stop. We are over the time limit for a break. We are over the time limit. I think JoAnn made her message clear on how you measure that value. Will I ask Ricky and the Clerk. We seem to have a lot of feedback with just the mic on. Will you check during the break, check the particulars here? Okay, Chief, we are going to be on our ten minute required break. If I am not back, Mr. Rapozo will take over the Committee as I have a conference call to make. Ten minute recess.

There being no objections, the meeting was recessed at 11:04 a.m.

The meeting reconvened at 11:18 a.m., and proceeded as follows:

Chair Furfaro: I am going to test this mic. Test, test, we are good? Fine. We are getting feedback here and there. I have a couple of housekeeping announcements for everyone. First of all, the Police Department has their budget line presentation for us now. But I am going to be moving Civil Defense from this afternoon to the April 19<sup>th</sup> date that we have because we have three call backs already. So, that will allow pretty much the full afternoon for the Fire Department. Unless we are not finished with Police. So that will be on the 19<sup>th</sup>. I will be handling a conference call soon, so I will be handing the meeting over to you, Mr. Rapozo, probably for a good part of the rest of the morning. And also members, if I can ask, if there are questions that come up with the new HR Department, I would prefer...since HR has yet to come up before us, I would prefer...since that Department is evolving, seems like we will have quite a few questions for them at that time while they are here. So let us try and hold those particulars until HR is here. Okay? So on that note, Chief, you are going to actually make a line presentation, am I correct, on your budget?

Mr. Perry: Yes, I am going to request the assistance of Deputy Chief Contrades on all the details. I will be here, but they have absolutely more knowledge about all the line items than I do. So I will be chiming in every once in awhile.

Chair Furfaro: On that note, then, I am going to go to my conference call and I am going to turn the meeting over to the Vice Chair of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Rapozo. So if you could take it here, Mel, I would appreciate it.

Mr. Rapozo: Sure, Mr. Chair. Chief or Deputy? Are you using a PowerPoint or is it a PowerPoint? Okay. You have the floor.

Mr. Contrades: Do you want us to go line by line, every single item or...?

Mr. Rapozo: I am not sure what you had planned with the Chair. He said you had a line item presentation. Do you have a presentation or are you just going to be open for questions?

Mr. Contrades: We actually were planning to just be open for questions. That was our presentation earlier.

Mr. Rapozo: Okay, sounded like you had another presentation.

Mr. Contrades: Basically overall, as far as the operating budget went there were tremendous reductions. Like I had stated earlier, with that three year average that was provided by the Administration, it was a really great gauge for us to figure out what kind of budget we should be having in terms of the operating budget. A lot of changes you see, you will see a lot of negatives percentages and those were the reductions. Some of the moneys were moved from one bureau to the other. So you might see an increase, a large increase, and that is because we were consolidating. Overall there was a very large reduction in the operating costs.

Mr. Rapozo: Okay, let us start with the Chief's Office budget items. If anyone has any questions with the Chief's Office. We will do it the same way. One question and we will go around the table. Follow-ups and then we will go to a new question. Anyone has a question on the Chief's Office? Go ahead.

Ms. Nakamura: This is more a comment than a question. When I am looking at the budget, I see an increase in the operating costs since 2013. In your proposed budget in 2013. And then an 11% increase over your actual 2012 budget. Overall there is an increase in the Chief's budget.

Mr. Contrades: Just the Chief's alone, like I said, we had moved certain items from one bureau under the Chief's Office just to consolidate everything. One example would be controlled assets. 61-03, surveillance equipment. Surveillance equipment and maintenance agreement that was under I believe A&T in the past. Items like that were moved and consolidated into the Chief's Office. There were some increases for things like water, telephone, and sewer and that was because of the Waimea Substation. Currently the way it works is that, I believe the Fire Department takes care of the funding for the utilities at the Waimea station. Now that we will be moving out of there, we have to pay our own utility bills for that new station. There had to be an increase in that to take care of the Waimea Substation. As well as the lease agreement which is \$24,000 a year?

Ms. Nakamura: Another question is, a 100% decrease in the Public Safety line item, the very last line item in the Chief's budget.

Mr. Contrades: That was the equipment, yes? That was a reduction in the various equipment. So we went through and it became what is a need versus or...how can we get by versus what do we want and need. It became absolutely need.

Ms. Nakamura: Thank you.

Mr. Rapozo: Any other questions? Councilmember Yukimura.

Ms. Yukimura: Yes, in your graphs you show an 8.1% increase in salaries and wages due to collective bargaining agreements. I guess it is the one that is currently in effect, right? What exactly are those increases? I was trying to figure that it was premium pay and some other things. But can you break that down for us?

DAURICE ARRUDA, Fiscal Officer: Basically the increases have to do with us fully funding the positions. Whereas last year they did reduce a portion for our vacancies.

Ms. Yukimura: I see.

Ms. Arruda: So right now two positions that are dollar funded. Out of the whole salaries. Sorry, go ahead.

Ms. Yukimura: No, you go ahead.

Ms. Arruda: And then the fringe benefits are just proportionately, because they are just the percentages.

Ms. Yukimura: So they are not really collective bargaining increases? They are just increases due to increasing staff?

Ms. Arruda: Correct, yes. Just the amount of funding for the positions that we have.

Ms. Yukimura: Well, we certainly cannot complain about that. Thank you.

Mr. Rapozo: Any questions for the Chief's budget? Okay, let us move on to...okay, go ahead.

Ms. Nakamura: Chief, I have this questions relating to the beat expansion which has been an ongoing goal. I thought that if we have more recruits and we fill the vacancies, that that alone would help to allow the beat expansion to happen. What else do you need and sorry for my ignorance. What else do you need to actually make the beat expansions a reality?

Mr. Contrades: Along with the bodies of course comes the equipment. That means purchasing more fire arms, more uniforms, more bullet proof vests, and more vehicles. It goes beyond just hiring the personnel. If I am not mistaken it is seven positions or seven people we would have to hire in order to staff one beat. If we expanded it just by two beats which was our initial hope, fourteen people plus the equipment that goes with it. Plus the time it will take to do the background checks and medical exams, etcetera. Psychological exams and the other things that it takes to hire someone.

Ms. Nakamura: So the filling of the vacancies, the new recruits, will actually fill vacancies to meet existing needs? Not add to the potential of having new beats?

Mr. Contrades: No.

Ms. Nakamura: Okay.

Mr. Contrades: Presently what we are doing to maintain the amount of beats that we have is Officers have to work double shifts. They have to work two days off in a row. It all depends on our manpower needs. We are covering it through overtime.

Ms. Nakamura: So now with the new recruits, there will be an upfront overtime expense but after the three month period where the training is done would you see a reduction in overtime.

Mr. Contrades: That is what we are hoping for. It seems as if it should. The other part is that besides the training overtime that it will take, you do have more Officers out there, more work can be done. Numerically you have more people and more potential for overtime depending on the types of cases that we have. We should see a reduction. It will definitely be a reduction in overtime spent to cover shifts. We do not know what effect that will have in terms of investigations and different cases.

Ms. Nakamura: Thank you.

Mr. Perry: I do not want to beat a dead horse to death anymore than it is. Even with our maximum strength of 155 our ratio is still down to 1.79 as opposed to 2.30 officers per thousand, so. Realistically I know we will not reach those numbers but the expansion of two beats will maybe bring half of the amount of individuals we actually need.

Mr. Rapozo: Councilmember Yukimura?

Ms. Yukimura: There are these charges back from Highway Fund. Can you explain that?

Mr. Contrades: My understanding is that Highway Funds funds two of the shop employees who work on our vehicles and now those things will be reflected in our budget. It is my understanding that this is the salary for two mechanics at the shop.

Ms. Yukimura: I see. Then you have a line item for premium pay that is \$600,000. Can you explain that?

Mr. Rapozo: Is that the premium pay?

Ms. Yukimura: Yes.

Mr. Rapozo: I think that was already explained by the Administration or Finance Department already. That is the night differential, the collective bargaining agreements that cops...

Mr. Contrades: Standard of Conduct pay.

Mr. Rapozo: Standby pay. Standard of Conduct, Hazardous, flight, whatever that comes under the premium portions of the contract.

Ms. Yukimura: I remember you explaining the Standard of Conduct pay, because of it being a dangerous job. Is that what it is?

Mr. Contrades: The Standard of Conduct pay is what our employees or Officers are held to. They are a set of rules and expectations that are above, I guess, and I am not certain, but I do not think any other Departments have that level of expectation because of the type of job that we do. Unlike someone who is in another Department that maybe gets arrested for DUI or something. If one of our employees did, they would be held

to that during their off duty time. There are held to the standard during work as well as during their personal lives. For that there is an additional pay through collective bargaining to adhere to the standards of conduct.

Ms. Yukimura: So whatever salaries we see as line items that are not the actual amount that an Officer gets. They get their salary plus these as well? Premium pay.

Mr. Contrades: There is other premium pays like Councilmember Rapozo had mentioned. Flying in a helicopter is hazardous so through collective bargaining there is an additional pay for that if during the time that you have to fly in the helicopter. There is a night shift differential. People working between I believe it is between 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. get a slightly higher pay.

Ms. Yukimura: So then if it is for a marijuana enforcement or eradication, you could use your grant moneys to pay for some of that overtime.

Mr. Contrades: Does it pay for benefits? So it would not cover this then? The marijuana grant would just cover overtime. It would not cover fringe benefits or additional benefits like this.

Ms. Yukimura: Why?

Mr. Contrades: I believe that is the way that the grant is set-up.

Ms. Yukimura: Well, is that the way we applied for the grant?

Mr. Contrades: I believe they have certain requirements and I do not believe they allow for that.

Ms. Yukimura: Okay, so that is a grant parameter?

Mr. Contrades: I believe so.

Ms. Yukimura: Can you verify that?

Mr. Contrades: Sure.

Ms. Yukimura: Thank you. Chief you said somewhere in your presentation that an Officer, I think it was talking about special events that an Officer is paid \$50.00 an hour? Or was it \$15.00?

Mr. Perry: No, \$50.00. That is about an average because it is time and a half. If the County pays it. But if the employer pays it, if somebody hires road construction, I think the pay right now is \$32.00 per hour for special duty. If the County does the staffing, then it is in the area of \$50.00 an hour.

Mr. Rapozo: And above.

Mr. Perry: And above.

Mr. Rapozo: Depending on the Officers pay.

Mr. Perry: Right.

Ms. Yukimura: Okay, thank you. I wanted to talk about your training building. Is that now or should I wait until we go to the other Bureaus?

Mr. Rapozo: Well, we are in the Chief's Office budget right now. So if it is not in the Chief's Office budget then save it for A&T or...

Ms. Yukimura: Okay. I will do that.

Mr. Rapozo: Any other questions for the Chief's Office? I do have one, and maybe it is for the Administration. So that \$90,000 charge back to highways. That was never done? That was always funded by the Highway Fund? Okay? I guess Ricky, if we can send over a question, is that consistent throughout the budget? I am not sure who else Highway Fund funded but I think those are...if it is a qualified expense and I would assume it is a qualified expense. Okay, no other for the Chief's Office? We will move to A&T, Administrative and Technical. This is your training and administrative division. Councilmember Yukimura, if you had a question on training? If you could just point to the line item that you had a question about.

Ms. Yukimura: It was about the training building. Chief, it was in your presentation about...

Mr. Perry: We were looking at using forfeited funds...Forfeiture Funds for the purchase of that building.

Ms. Yukimura: Is there a particular building you were looking at?

Mr. Contrades: It would be a portable style type of building and we would use it for multi-use trainings. The one that we are looking at could be converted from a large space to two separate classrooms. So we could hold two different trainings in there, if necessary.

Ms. Yukimura: In the building of our Police building, we did not include that kind of space?

Mr. Contrades: That kind of space is within the Civil Defense. However we do not have control over that. We cannot schedule it when we need to use it. We can ask, but if there is a conflict, then it is determined who gets to use it. So they have been very helpful in allowing us one space on the side of the Civil Defense main room for our recruit training, but currently we have stuffed twenty one Officers in that room in order to make it work. So at some point we believe we need our own training facility that we can control scheduling and determine what type of classes and when to hold those classes and not have to work around other people's schedules.

Ms. Yukimura: What are your requirements for your training room?

Mr. Contrades: First and foremost it has to be large enough to hold our classes. In this particular issue that we have, like I said, we have twenty one people that we fit in a small room and it just barely works. So we are trying to do our best to deal with that. At some point we are going to need to do expand.

Ms. Yukimura: Well surely I can understand. I can actually see a need for a size that is adequate. Are you saying that at the time that the building was designed, it was intended that the Civil Defense...that the basically that is the Emergency Operating Center right? That is the room? That was going to be the training for Police?

Mr. Contrades: That was my understanding. I do not know if that was true or not. I have never received a confirmation of that. But prior to moving in, that was the understanding that we had. That would be our training facility.

Mr. Rapozo: But Councilmember I believe that was not the plan when the station was designed. When the station was designed it was much larger. It was designed to incorporate to meet the needs of the Department. But as we went design-build and we starting cutting, cutting, cutting, cutting, and then we made consultations and said you know what, we will take out this and you guys can use the Civil Defense. We ended up with a much smaller footprint and the compromise was that you would have the ability to use Civil Defense. I just want to ask one question. You said it was Asset Forfeiture money. So this is not going to be a General Fund CIP project. The drug dealer is going to buy us a training room instead of the taxpayers.

Mr. Contrades: They are going to help us train our personnel.

Mr. Rapozo: Good, I like that. And you put a big sign out front that says, "Compliments of the Drug Dealers of Kaua'i."

Mr. Contrades: The other thing is that we are planning starting in October to host annual recall training and this is something that we have wanted to do for many years. It will consist of brining our Officers back every year for the highest liability types of training. Although we do our firearms training annually, other things that we need to improve on are doing our self-defense every year, emergency vehicle operations, and other major liability classes. Sexual harassment, workplace violence, and those types of things. We are planning on doing somewhere between four and five days of recall training. We will pull Officers off the street and bring them in to do the various types of training.

Mr. Rapozo: Councilmember Yukimura?

Ms. Yukimura: I want to understand more about this training room. I want to have this conversation be a heads up to the Administration in the planning of office space for the future at the Pi'ikoi and elsewhere. The Police building was done to last thirty or forty years and we are not doing that right now if we need a new training room. Chief Asher has something to say?

Mr. Rapozo: You have to come up Chief.

Ms. Yukimura: No, no, we need more information.

ROY ASHER, Assistant Chief: I just seem to recall when we built the building that it was initially for the Police Department. There was no Office of the Prosecuting Attorney in there. They occupy a big portion of it which was supposed to be a part of the Police Department.

Ms. Yukimura: Thank you.

Mr. Asher: So we fell short from the get go.

Ms. Yukimura: I do not know when or how the Prosecuting Attorney's Office got inserted in there but at some point after the original design. Thank you Assistant Chief.

Mr. Rapozo: Thank you. Any other questions?

Ms. Yukimura: Yes, so my question is...

Mr. Rapozo: Pertaining to the budget. Not the Mayor's or Administration's space plans. That is not for today. Just focus on the A&T budget.

Ms. Yukimura: Except for one sentence, I believe the rest has been about the training room, which was a part of the Chief's presentation. I heard the training room as a wish list. It is not something that is in the budget, or is it?

Mr. Contrades: It is in the budget under Asset Forfeiture.

Ms. Yukimura: The projected cost is? And where will you locate it?

Mr. Perry: We are looking at it being just outside of dispatch in the area where we usually have some functions. The breezeway more on the makai side in that open area.

Ms. Yukimura: What is your...modular training facility? But you only have \$76,000. \$76,000 is that your projected expense?

Mr. Contrades: That is the initial cost to start the planning and development of it. I did an estimate of a modular building and it will cost between \$350,000-\$400,000.

Ms. Yukimura: Do you have that money in the Asset Forfeiture Fund right now?

Mr. Contrades: Right now we have moneys allocated for certain projects that are not going to happen. So that money will roll back over and we will have those funds.

Ms. Yukimura: Did you estimate the amount of training time you will need for that room? So that you know that other training facilities will not work? There is not a place close by where you could rent for four or five days for your recall training every year?

Mr. Contrades: The four or five days are per class. This will go on for months. We will be bringing in ten Officers at a time to do their training. Plus there are other types of training that occur throughout the year that would not be considered annual recall. Our plan for this next fiscal year is that we need to cut down on the amount of travel so we will be sending less people away and bring more instructors here to Kaua'i so that we will reach more Officers. So this annual recall training is only one aspect of the training plan for the year.

Ms. Yukimura: Well I commend you for your cost effectiveness. It seems like and I know the other Departments are doing the same thing. Bringing down trainers and then getting a greater number of people trained at one time. That is excellent. You have answered my questions. I have to say more training done well is a very, very good thing. If this will facilitate that, then that is great. Thank you.

Mr. Rapozo: Councilmember Hooser? A&T, Administrative & Technical or training?

Mr. Hooser: Just brief follow-up. So was Asset Forfeiture cash or was it assets that were converted to cash?

Mr. Contrades: It is the fund with a combination of both. What happens is, is that we take a drug dealers property and that ends up being sold. Those funds are distributed depending on whether there is Federal or State or local Departments. Each of us will get a percentage of those funds.

Mr. Hooser: Do you budget in anticipation of future asset forfeitures or is this existing funds?

Mr. Contrades: These are based on existing funds. It would be difficult to budget on anticipated because you never know. You may do very well this year and not as well next year in terms of seizing assets.

Mr. Hooser: Are these convicted drug dealers? Or suspected drug dealers?

Mr. Perry: Convicted. But the property is also...it is a Civil process that the person may not be convicted but the property itself may still be forfeited because it is a different process.

Mr. Hooser: So conviction is not a requirement of forfeiting your asset?

Mr. Perry: No.

Mr. Hooser: I think it is important to bring up every once in awhile.

Mr. Perry: One of the reasons that we do not budget for the future is because it may appear that we actually go out looking for individuals so that we can forfeit their property. That is nothing further from the truth. The cases that we investigate, the proceeds from their criminality are a result of their activities. Not we go out and we see who has the beautiful truck and think that maybe he is a drug dealer and go after him...no. We go after a person because they are a crook and a drug dealer and whatever they have that is subject to forfeiture, we forfeit.

Mr. Hooser: Great. Thank you for expanding on that. Thank you.

Mr. Rapozo: Thank you Mr. Hooser. I know we keep talking about drug dealers but forfeiture is also available for non-drug crimes as well, right?

Mr. Perry: Yes.

Mr. Rapozo: As long as the proceeds from the crime were used to purchase or their assets were used to commit the crime, they become eligible for seizure.

Mr. Perry: Yes. Statutorily it is called covered offenses and that is in our Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS).

Mr. Rapozo: Yes, thank you. Did you have a question for A&T? Okay, thank you very much. Any other questions for A&T? If not, we will go into ISB, Investigative Services Bureau which is your detectives. Any questions? Go ahead Councilmember Yukimura.

Ms. Yukimura: What are your goals and objectives with respect to drug use? What are your goals and objectives with respect to drug use?

Mr. Perry: It has been the same. Although it is not inclusive in our goals and objectives here, we have an unlimited number of goals. We have Bureau goals. We have Departmental goals. We also have individual goals, but our goals with respect to drugs are of course to disrupt and to take them off the street. To incarcerate these individuals. That is the overriding goal of the Police Department. I am not sure what you mean.

Ms. Yukimura: Do you for example...you know people say that Ice Houses are a big problem on this island. You have had some successes I believe in shutting them down. Is it a goal to shut down...and you know what may be the number that is suspected or whatever. Is it to shut down fifty percent or one hundred percent of the houses in the next year? I am not asking for methodology because I know that is an issue that you folks need to work on and should not be talked about publicly. Results are I think something that would be kind of a reasonable thing to have as a goal for our Police Department.

Mr. Perry: In our grant application too, we have a drug trafficking organization and we have specifically a number of DTOs that our goals are to take down and disrupt. We have goals and those measurable goals in our applications and we apply them throughout the Department. With respect to Crystal Meth, with respect to Cocaine, marijuana, prescription pills and the rest, we have those goals that we submit in our applications and those are the overriding measurable that we have for the Department.

Ms. Yukimura: So if those are in grants then they are available, they are publicly available?

Mr. Perry: Sure.

Ms. Yukimura: So maybe you can refresh our memory and send that to us. We will make that as a follow-up.

Mr. Perry: Will do.

Ms. Yukimura: Thank you.

Mr. Rapozo: Thank you. Councilmember Nakamura?

Ms. Nakamura: Just as a follow-up to that point. I noticed also that a lot of your goals and objectives are listed in your Annual Report that is online and that is how I was able to get it. I did not necessarily see it in this report here that you submitted to the Council. It is all written and documented, how many undercover sting operations you want to do this year. It is well detailed and just not in the format that we received from the Department. Somehow these two documents need to be put together so that...I just pulled this off the internet on my own to get a better sense of.

Mr. Perry: That was the Annual Report?

Ms. Nakamura: This was your Annual Report.

Mr. Perry: Yes, we are running a little behind in our submittal of the Annual Report. As soon as we get it completed.

Ms. Nakamura: I think that is what Councilmember Yukimura might be asking for is so that what is in here being incorporated in this so that we can see the bigger picture strategy for the Department.

Mr. Perry: And maybe we should also work at getting...and we work with HIDA, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area and within that organization, we have all of our statistics on there also. In fact all of the islands have those available to the public.

Ms. Yukimura: May I just follow-up on that? I appreciate Vice Chair Nakamura bringing that up. I did not look at your Annual Report but I am looking for the link between what you propose to do for the next fiscal year and the budget that is going to enable you to do that. That is why I was asking for that. Thank you.

Mr. Rapozo: Thank you. And you know we have not really had an update in Executive Session for probably several years now from the Police Department and that is something we can look at. I guess the challenges you set your goals and you have an inadequate budget, how in the world are you going to meet your goals? I think that will be my question. If you are already telling us that there is not enough money in this budget without overtime and coming back for more money. I think the reality and the real question is, how many of these goals can you achieve with this existing budget versus what we plan knowing that we just do not have the funds. I think that is something that is going to be a challenge. We will set something up in Executive Session because I think it is a pretty sensitive issue when you start talking about sting operations and I understand that a lot of it is in the Annual Report but I think, and I know for myself that I have a lot of questions that I would not ask out here. You do not want it to be publicly consumed. Councilmember Yukimura?

Ms. Yukimura: I think it would be a good idea to have an Executive Session. You have helicopter services of \$14,000. I think it is under your Investigative. You bill it is as searching for missing persons or suspects? Do you get to use the County helicopter at all for missing persons?

Mr. Contrades: Yes we do but we have to pay our portion of the gas or fuel.

Ms. Yukimura: Oh. Okay. I want to the total cost of use of the helicopter with all Departments we can earmark showing which Departments use what. I would like to see that. Thank you very much for explaining that.

Mr. Rapozo: Thank you for asking that. I was not aware that we had to pay ourselves to use the helicopter.

Ms. Yukimura: Well, Fire Department does not have the money to pay all the costs apparently.

Mr. Rapozo: Okay. That is a question that we will ask for the Fire Department. We will ask for the breakdown.

Ms. Yukimura: Yes, that will be a Fire Department question.

Mr. Rapozo: It will be interesting to see who utilizes the chopper. Any other questions for ISB? Go ahead Councilmember Yukimura.

Ms. Yukimura: So in your training line item, under ISB, you show a lot of training regarding guns. Does this training include protocol and negotiations training?

Mr. Contrades: We do have that but which are you speaking about? Are you speaking about a particular line item?

Ms. Yukimura: In our budget pages it is on page 105. It is under Other Commodities. Maybe this is the subjected training. I think it is training.

Mr. Rapozo: The training is up on I believe it was 102.

Ms. Yukimura: Is that in the Chief's budget, the training?

Mr. Rapozo: No, it is in ISB but it is on page 102. The one you referenced Other Commodities is related to the special services. Yes, that is actually items that they purchase. I do have a question if you do not mind Councilmember Yukimura about the amount. The amount was drastically reduced. You are already year to date at \$40,000 almost \$41,000 and you are coming in at \$8,000. Other Commodities page 105. So I think Councilmember Yukimura that is the commodities items that you use in the training.

Mr. Contrades: On Page 105 at the bottom that is the ammunition that is used for the special services team.

Mr. Rapozo: Right, but this year you are showing on that line \$41,000 that you have spent so far. I am looking at your request at only \$8,000. That is like about a 70% reduction. Is that one of those that you guys...

Mr. Contrades: We have to take a better look at that.

Mr. Rapozo: Okay. That will go over as a question. Staff, if you could note the reason for the reduction in Other Commodities, Page 105.

Ms. Yukimura: So, if I could continue please with my question on training. Thank you for showing me the right line item. So my question regarding training is, do you include or does your training with respect to the use of guns include a protocol on negotiations training. You were starting to say...

Mr. Contrades: We do have hostage negotiations and they do have training. So we do have negotiators.

Ms. Yukimura: That is on under your line item on Page 102 is it? Or is that in another Department?

Mr. Contrades: Negotiators do come under ISB so it will be under that particular budget.

Ms. Yukimura: At one point, this is awhile back, you used to have training called, or titled "verbal judo."

Mr. Contrades: Yes.

Ms. Yukimura: So that your Officers know how to handle irate or sometimes maybe even aggressive people. Do you have, never mind the name or the label, is that kind of training also given?

Mr. Contrades: We do have that training for every recruit or every new Officer is given that class. So that is part of our curriculum. We also have instructors.

Ms. Yukimura: That is given with each recruit class and after that there is no follow-up or continuing education?

Mr. Contrades: That is one of the items that we will probably be looking at in terms of annual recall training.

Ms. Yukimura: Okay. Great. I have a totally separate question.

Mr. Rapozo: Okay, any other question relating to training? If not, thank you. Councilmember Yukimura?

Ms. Yukimura: On your utilities you show a 14.8% decrease in your utilities between fiscal year 2014 and 2013? I guess that is just a budget cut. Are you also working on ways to decrease your energy bills or your energy usage?

Mr. Contrades: If I am not mistaken, one of the things that the County has planned is to put photovoltaic systems in our parking lot. In the future, that will help.

Ms. Yukimura: They are going to cover your parking lot so it will not take up parking space I take it?

Mr. Contrades: Yes, hopefully. Maybe just lose one or two at the most. Hopefully we will not lose much parking.

Ms. Yukimura: It will be great if it is as the Hyatt modeled.

Mr. Contrades: That is my understanding what it is modeled after.

Ms. Yukimura: Yes so your cars will be cooler and so forth. I know parking is a premium at your site.

Mr. Contrades: Yes.

Ms. Yukimura: I just wanted a clarification that it is in that format.

Mr. Contrades: Yes, yes.

Ms. Yukimura: This project then is slated for this next fiscal year?

Mr. Contrades: I believe it is. I think it is ready to go. I cannot give you an accurate time frame.

Ms. Yukimura: That may be part of the reason that in the budget it has been decreased. Thank you very much. That is good if you can get that.

Mr. Rapozo: Any other questions for ISB? If not, we will move on to Patrol. Questions for Patrol? No questions for Patrol? Okay. Moving on. Moving on to Police Commission. Or any other questions relating to the line item budget. Mr. Chair I am not sure if you have any questions as it relates to the line item budgets.

Chair Furfaro: Let me thank you for taking the meeting. I would ask you to continue it and I will catch up with some continuity here.

Mr. Rapozo: Okay.

Ms. Yukimura: I have a question about Patrol.  
Mr. Rapozo: Okay, Councilmember Yukimura?

Ms. Yukimura: On page 107 you have Other Services that I guess show \$189,000 for next year coming down from \$273,000 budgeted for this past year. It is entitled Other Services and includes Coroners Expenses, DUI Medical Tests, and Cell Block. I just wanted a breakdown by those three categories and if you do not have it right now, we will just follow-up and ask for it.

Mr. Contrades: We could not give you the break down but the overall explanation is that we used the three year average to more closely budget to what we had used previously and that is why you see the reduction.

Ms. Yukimura: Thank you, I appreciate that explanation. I still would like to see the break down but we will ask for that as a follow-up. Thank you.

Mr. Rapozo: Thank you. I have a follow-up and it is actually page 110 under Other Commodities. Same scenario, this one is for Detainee Meals. Year to date \$26,000 and we are putting in for only \$6,000. Are we expecting less detainees or are we getting a new...I am just curious because it is a big drop.

Mr. Contrades: What we did was is that we changed the types of meals that we are providing.

Mr. Rapozo: They get bologna?

Mr. Contrades: They get a burrito.

Mr. Rapozo: A burrito?

Mr. Contrades: Yes.

Mr. Rapozo: They were getting hospital food right?

Mr. Contrades: They were getting full on meals that we had to purchase from an outside vendor. What happened is that we re-evaluated that. Lieutenant Takamura at the time who was in charge of cell block did a lot of work to get us a certified in terms of having a kitchen so that we can serve meals. That allowed us to purchase in bulk burritos and other lower costing items in order to meet the needs of feeding the people that we hold on to. It is giving us a pretty decent cost savings. That is why it is budgeted that way.

Mr. Rapozo: Okay. Good job. Councilmember Yukimura?

Ms. Yukimura: That is a good job. I am talking about meeting needs more effectively and that is a wonderful example. How long do those people normally stay in cell block?

Mr. Contrades: It depends on when we can send them over to the court, but within 48 hours we have to get them over.

Ms. Yukimura: So it is not like they eat burritos all month or something?

Mr. Contrades: No.

Ms. Yukimura: Then I would worry about balanced nutrition. Okay, thank you.

Mr. Rapozo: Sherriff Arpaio in Arizona gives his people bologna every day. I went to that prison, they would die for a burrito. That is a great way of cutting the costs and not diminishing the service. Any more questions for Patrol? Okay, thank you.

Chair Furfaro: I have one. I know Mr. Hooser touched on this earlier before I left about all the grants that are applied to the Police Department. The funds we see here are items that come from General Funds. When we have grants specifically earmarked for traffic, do they not get credited against the traffic division? Maybe this is an accounting question. How do you credit those grants specifically for traffic or alcoholic road blocks or anything dealing with traffic?

Mr. Contrades: Those funds are given to us for specific types of enforcements. One example is road blocks.

Chair Furfaro: Yes, that is why I am going through traffic, alcohol road blocks, you are getting grants for that. But the manpower for that work is in the traffic division. The staffing guides for the road blocks.

Mr. Contrades: Not necessarily.

Chair Furfaro: Could you explain?

Mr. Contrades: Officers have the ability to work on those grants and they supplement the traffic safety section. The traffic safety section manages the grants but our Officers, the Patrol Officers work in conjunction with them to do speed enforcement, cell phone enforcement, as well as road block projects. When they work on those projects under those grants, the grants pay the overtime for their presence there.

Chair Furfaro: So the overtime does then not show up in the operating budget?

Ms. Arruda: We actually, once the expenditures are completed, then we go ahead and move the expenses over into a project and we track all of the grants through projects. We bill all grantors at that point with the supporting documentation. So the General Fund does get credited.

Chair Furfaro: Okay. On this spreadsheet, where does the credit show up?

Ms. Arruda: It would show up where the expenditures took place. So if it was for overtime, then that is where the credit would show up.

Chair Furfaro: So it would be credited to payroll?

Ms. Arruda: Correct.

Chair Furfaro: Okay. Thank you Mr. Rapozo.

Mr. Rapozo: Go ahead Councilmember Yukimura.

Ms. Yukimura: I was hesitating to ask because I felt like I should have read your Annual Report. What are the goals and objectives with respect to Patrol?

Mr. Perry: I can call up the Assistant Chief for Patrol.

Ms. Yukimura: You know, this is a good chance to educate and Patrol is perhaps the biggest interface with the public. I think it would be helpful to hear.

Mr. Perry: What we could do is get all of the Bureaus to submit their goals and objectives.

Ms. Yukimura: If your Annual Report is not up to date then it would be good to...this budget is looking forward.

ALEJANDRE QUIBILAN, Assistant Chief: Basically, the goal for Patrol and as you mentioned, we are the first point of contact for the public. Everyone knows that if

you get a traffic citation, it is from us. If you get stopped, basically it is from one of my Officers that is stopping you for a particular reason. We always look forward to increasing our numbers. But we realize that there is a plateau after a certain point. I do not expect the Officers to give more than what I can expect out of them production wise. We tend to look at five to ten percent increases in our traffic enforcement. That will include traffic citations and DUI arrests. Those are the most death and injury-causing types of arrests that we see on the road way. So by increasing those numbers, those numbers are flexible. I believe two years ago, we hit 23,000 citations. That is the most that I have ever seen in my time in the Police Department. Last year, I believe we dipped do you mean to maybe 20,000, just under 20,000 citations. My big concern is pushing the Officers beyond the limit that they are capable of doing. Expecting or asking for more and more and I always look at the possibility of certain officers burning out. I do see at times Officers that push very hard to meet our quota or our goal asking for transfers, because they have committed themselves to Patrol and looking for elsewhere to kind of take a break in certain areas. But that is again generally our objective is to keep the roadways safe. One way we are looking at this is our fatality rate. The last couple of years we stayed single-digits and although our numbers may not be as high as expectation, the bottom line that we show out there is that we have less and less death and serious injuries on our streets. That is one of the benchmarks that we look at.

Ms. Yukimura: Thank you. Thank you very much for that, Assistant Chief. So you know, sometimes it is quite easy to lose sight from a public standpoint about these citations and they believe that they are victims of citations, but actually your goal is to increase safety, whether you cite people for not having seatbelts on or whether you arrest them for DUI, right?

Mr. Quibilan: That is correct. Our first objective is compliance. If people comply with not only traffic laws, but all laws and regulations, then you know, life would be much simpler, but we know that for whatever reason, if it is intentional, or inattentiveness, the violations do occur and even though being inattentive, such as speaking on your cell phone, you may get yourself hurt by doing so. But again, we ask for compliance first.

Ms. Yukimura: So one of your indicators as you suggested is fatality rate, did you say? And the last couple of years it stayed at zero?

Mr. Quibilan: That is correct?

Ms. Yukimura: How do you measure DUI regulation effectiveness? Is it by the number of DUI arrests or the number of accidents related to DUI?

Mr. Quibilan: Yes we have not done a comparison between the numbers of accidents whether it is minor or serious or injury-related compared to the number of drunk-driving arrests that we have made. Again, we have never made a study on the effectiveness on that.

Ms. Yukimura: Okay. Well, I mean, so we encourage effective action and in order to know effectiveness you sort of have to think about what are the indicators of effective action. And I guess, in one sense, DUI arrests, assuming that they are validated by Court or otherwise would mean that would be a safety indicator that you stopped somebody from driving while they were drinking?

Mr. Quibilan: Yes. I just want to add, we depend on our public service announcements that you hear over the radio and just recently in coordination with the State Department of Health we had a "Shattered Dreams" event at Kaua'i High School and those circulate through the high schools pretty much before summer and maybe...I would say every three years those come on the island and it is a large event. But the message is clear for the students.

Ms. Yukimura: And coupled with Project Graduation that does a lot, too.

Mr. Quibilan: Yes.

Ms. Yukimura: I remember from my times in high school, there were some terrible tragedies.

Mr. Quibilan: Yes.

Ms. Yukimura: So I am done with my questioning but I wanted to say some of those signs are wonderful too. What are the ones that say...?

Mr. Quibilan: Going out tonight? So are we? And we are out there.

Ms. Yukimura: Thank you very much.

Mr. Perry: By the way, we had a complaint about that. Somebody felt that was inappropriate, but that is just some of the issues that we have to deal with. With regard to the measurable, we have with respect to seatbelt compliances...the State sends down a team to actually monitor and do a survey. And we are 98% compliant. And you know when we drive around that you see people without their seatbelts. According to their criteria, we are 98% in compliance. Also, we also look at, with respect to the goals and objectives it has to be in sync with the Department's goals and objectives and look at enforcement, impaired drivers, not only DUI, but those under the influence of the drugs with the number of collisions and injuries that down turn and keeping, again, the fatalities as low as possible. We cannot stop it completely, but as low as possible. And so those are the measurables that we use to meet our goals.

Ms. Yukimura: So you will be submitting that then as part of your goals and objectives?

Mr. Perry: See, each Bureau has...when I put my goals and objectives for the Department, each Bureau has their own. Our goals are not inclusive and do not include everything. Each Bureau has their own and each Section within their Bureau has their own goals and objectives and each individual, we ask them what are your personal goal and objectives? So while we start off here, there are actually hundreds of goals and objectives within the Department itself. We can submit both the Bureaus' goals and objectives for each.

Ms. Yukimura: Yes, I think if you can submit the Bureaus' objectives that would be helpful to us, just like the Finance Department, each of the nine or ten Divisions submit their individual goals and they correlate with budgets, too. So it is actually a really good way to educate us and show the links. Thank you very much.

Mr. Rapozo: Thank you. Any more questions? Go ahead,  
Councilmember Nakamura.

Ms. Nakamura: I wanted to just get to the vehicle...the new vehicle plan that you are proposing. And I wanted to...I was just trying to do a comparison of the Option A, the purchase plan, and then the subsidization plan. And I wanted to just find out, has an analysis been done of what it costs the County to do the annualized maintenance for purchased vehicles over, let us say the life of the vehicle? So if we assume 8-10 years, that is kind of what I am hearing.

Mr. Contrades: It should be seven.

Ms. Nakamura: It should be seven?

Mr. Contrades: But because of budgetary constraints.

Ms. Nakamura: Right.

Mr. Contrades: We are stretching the amount of years that we get from a vehicle. I am not aware of a study in terms of the maintenance aspect. I do know that we have had to increase this budget to add more funds towards our maintenance to take care of our older fleet.

Ms. Nakamura: Your Department is going to be charged for the maintenance incurred from Public Works?

Mr. Contrades: Not just the Highway Fund, I am talking about the amount of funds that we set aside for maintenance on our vehicles. Speaking to our maintenance people, we have had to increase that to keep up with the demand, because our vehicles are breaking down.

Ms. Nakamura: And so because if I am trying to do a comparison between these two alternatives, it is difficult to do that without understanding what the County's cost is. You know, to maintain those vehicles? Because in the subsidization plan, that is not going to be our concern. But there is a car allowance, an annual \$100,000 car allowance so if I did the car allowance over ten years that is a \$1 million, plus the upfront \$200,000, so \$1.2 million under that scenario. And the other one, where we outright purchase is \$500,000 up front which is higher upfront than the subsidization program, but I am not sure what our internal maintenance costs are per year to make a comparison.

Mr. Contrades: There was a subsidy plan that was completed, and a study that was completed. I am not sure if that is included in there, but I could not tell you overall Countywide what they spend on maintenance for our vehicles except for what we budget for.

Ms. Nakamura: I guess, so prior to this year, so every year you do have a maintenance line item for your fleet? And is there any way of figuring out what that over a ten-year period, what that cost is per vehicle or just an average?

Ms. Yukimura: A follow-up.

Mr. Rapozo: We will send that over. And I know Councilmember Nakamura is asking for a ten-year, but reality is, is a seven-year, and because that is what the program is designed to be. So your cost of \$500,000 is based on ten years? So you have to do a pro rata for the remaining three. In other words, in the 8th year you would be buying a new vehicle. So what is that for fifteen vehicles? For seven years, it is \$525,000 and for the remaining three, you have to pro rate that amount to purchase new vehicles, if you want to compare benefits. Unfortunately, we had to stray from the seven year because of budgetary constraints, but if you want to do an actual, realistic comparison it has to be the seven year life of the patrol car.

Ms. Nakamura: That would be fine. So all you do for the subsidization program is just do year 1 is the upfront \$213,000 and do...

Mr. Rapozo: An amortized...

Ms. Nakamura: No. The car allowance is only for six years after that. That is your seven years. So then that would be \$1 million.

Mr. Rapozo: \$700,000. Plus the \$213,000.

Mr. Contrades: You want a 7-year comparison?

Ms. Nakamura: As long as it is equal, you know? As long as you are using same number of years, it is a good comparison. Thank you.

Mr. Contrades: No problem.

Mr. Rapozo: Councilmember Yukimura?

Ms. Yukimura: I really appreciate Council Vice Chair bringing this up and I think what she is asking for is a lifecycle costing and our Finance Department should be doing that kind of work too. We are saving moneys because the upfront costs to us are cheaper, but I think what the Vice Chair is asking for is over the total life of the car, whatever that may be deemed to be, if our agreement through collective bargaining is that we provide maintenance for a privately-provided car for six years, is that the agreement?

Mr. Contrades: You provide an upfront or monthly cost and the employee is responsible to take care of everything except for a percentage of gas, as well as insurance.

Ms. Yukimura: Okay. So we just do that continuously so for ours, if we do the other scenario, where we buy the car, then we would track that car for the life of the car and you are saying seven years? Finance is saying for some cars you can go longer without jeopardizing safety or onerous repair costs. For a Police car, seven years might be really the maximum, given that if it is a Patrol car and it racks up a lot of miles. But whatever that optimum year is for the life of a Police vehicle, and then the maintenance costs for that have to be shown to be more expensive than the system that you are proposing where we subsidize private cars, right? To show that it is of the best benefit. And Finance, you guys should be helping the Police Department do that calculation.

Mr. Perry: We actually did a study back in 2008. We had a doctor come down and Ph.D. And he did a study. We submitted the report on the benefits of a subsidized program but it did not go anywhere back then. So maybe we can go ahead and

revisit it. I will see if I can try to find that study. It was turned over to Finance back then, but of course it did not go anywhere. I will see if I can find that study again and submit it, but it was based on a Departmental subsidized program, which the savings would have been significant. We will bring that.

Mr. Rapozo:

Mr. Chair?

Chair Furfaro: Just another question. We are talking in terms of seven years, but I know in many of the fleets that I have done, with resorts, and it is specific time or "X" amount of miles. Is ours like that? Is it seven years or 125,000 miles? What is our standard on vehicles first, especially the ones we acquire? And then do we have cars that go over a period of time that then they are in a secondary fleet as reserve? Do we have a policy like that?

Mr. Contrades: I believe the standard was seven years but again, because if you do not get the amount of cars that you need, you are going to push the life of the cars. Some of those, we have taken those and stripped the lights and the markings and they are being used by our Administrative & Technical Bureau people. Those are cars from 1999.

Chair Furfaro: Is that standard written somewhere for example, the flipside is that when the Officers have their own cars they may have a tendency to put less miles on them?

Mr. Contrades: I do not believe there is a written policy on that, but that is the average and the standard that we have had is seven years. There are cars, like I said, we have 52 of them, 52 of them that are over 100,000 miles that are still in service. We continue to use them, and pay for maintenance and brakes and all of that type of stuff, because we need to keep our fleet moving and our Officers moving.

Chair Furfaro: Understood, Deputy. We would not want you to have a car that was deficient, operating. But the whole thing from a standpoint of managing the assets you would like to know is there a secondary class of vehicles and there seems like there is and they are used for administrative duties and so forth. Is it seven years and criteria for mileage? I think there should be. That is all I am saying. Right now it is just seven years.

Mr. Contrades: Again we could set the criteria, but if we do not get the additional vehicles we will push the vehicle until it does not run any more.

Chair Furfaro: The flipside is that is, you can argue that there are no criteria so how can you really push replacing the cars. You need to tell us 125,000 miles, this car should not be used for anything other than except administrative duties?

Mr. Contrades: I would love to be able to do that, but we would have to replace 62 cars like now, but we are trying to be realistic there is no way that the County can replace 62 cars at this point.

Chair Furfaro: Now that I have the answer on my bond question, you are right. Because we cannot float the vehicles with a bond. I got the answer from Finance during the break. I think there should be a real clear criteria and those are the facts of life. Thank you, Mr. Rapozo.

Mr. Perry: I do not know about the blue and whites with the Honolulu Police Department. But I do know for the subsidized program, you can use your car for eight years, but after the eighth year, you have to get it checked. Not safety checked because anyone can pass that. The mechanics at the Police Department have to go with a fine tooth comb through your car to make sure it is safe and if it is safe then they allow you a one-year extension. The maximum is ten years, two additional years. After that you have to get a new car, there is no ifs, and, or buts, no worry about how much miles you have. You have to get a new car after ten.

Chair Furfaro: After ten.

Mr. Perry: After ten.

Chair Furfaro: The criteria are to have a real mechanical audit of the vehicle at year eight that is what you saying?

Mr. Perry: Yes.

Chair Furfaro: Okay.

Mr. Rapozo: Thank you. Any other questions? Moving on to the Police Commission. I am not sure, is a Commissioner coming up or Chief? I will just say the question I am not sure who to ask this question to...the Police Commission budget is being reduced by 80%. And all the training money was removed, and 90% of the monies for investigators for public complaints have been removed. I think that I realize that we are in a budget crunch, but to take all the money away from the investigators for public complaints, I am not sure how the Commission is going to do that. Obviously, you cannot do that in-house. Any idea?

Mr. Perry: Those were based on the three-year expenditures. So that was the average.

Mr. Rapozo: So for three years we spent no money on training?

Mr. Perry: I was looking at the other one, the investigators. My apologies. I do not have an answer to that.

Mr. Rapozo: I can see from 2010, 2011, and 2012 actuals was zero and I would assume that their training would come from out of Boards & Commissions if they need their training. Unless there was some specialized training for the Commission. The investigator...I am not sure where it was. So this was based on a 3-year trend analysis?

Mr. Perry: Yes.

Mr. Rapozo: Okay. All right. That is the only question I had.

Chair Furfaro: Do you want to go until 1:00 with the Police?

Mr. Rapozo: I think we are pretty much done.

Chair Furfaro: Okay.

Mr. Rapozo: Does not look, unless anyone has any other questions, I think we can release the Police Department and have the Fire Department come back at 1:30 p.m.

Chair Furfaro: That is our schedule. Let us go around the table and see if we have any more questions?

Mr. Rapozo: Any more questions? I will turn it back to you Mr. Chair so you can make your official announcements.

Chair Furfaro: Chief, thank you and your staff for a very nice presentation. We are going to send over some questions. One of them I would like to get is some fair comparisons about lifecycles for Police vehicles. Anything that you can share with us. This information about the private vehicles being able to have a complete mechanical audit, but then being able to extend them another two years. I think that is very interesting for us to find out what we might be getting ourselves into with that road. But thank you very much for a very complete presentation. The body has no questions for you now and we probably will not schedule you for any call-back, unless things come up later. Okay? Thank you both. And we are in recess for lunch until 1:35 p.m.

There being no objections, the meeting was recessed at 12:33 p.m.

The departmental budget review reconvened on April 8, 2013 at 1:35 p.m., and proceeded as follows:

**Fire Department**

Honorable Tim Bynum (Left at 11:18 for the remainder of the day.)  
Honorable Gary Hooser  
Honorable Nadine K. Nakamura  
Honorable Mel Rapozo (Present at 10:27 a.m., left for remainder of day at 12:33 p.m.)  
Honorable JoAnn A. Yukimura  
Honorable Jay Furfaro

Excused: Honorable Ross Kagawa

Chair Furfaro: Aloha everyone and welcome back to the ongoing budget reviews. This afternoon we will be covering the Fire Department. I would like to make a couple of announcements here. Mr. Rapozo was a bit under the weather this morning, but came in, but he is not feeling well and has called it a day. Mr. Kagawa has an excuse letter submitted for his not being able to attend today. Mr. Bynum called back and he has to take care of a personal business matter. So we are four for your discussion today, Chief. And I need to ask my colleagues, we all have to be present in the room as discussion goes on. So if we need to take a periodic break, we will do so, but we have to conduct the meeting with a quorum of four. And we all have to be present by our rules. Go right ahead, Mr. Hooser.

Mr. Hooser: Mr. Chair, that means I have to talk twice as much as I normally do. And ask twice as tough questions to make up for Councilmembers Rapozo and Bynum not being here. I will try my best to fulfill that responsibility.

Chair Furfaro: Double jeopardy here. And Chief, I just want to let you know in the morning, this morning, like every meeting that we have that we come back from a recess. We took public testimony, and some queries were made of the Police and Fire Department. Were you over the TV monitors, able to understand some of the questions that were posed?

ROBERT WESTERMAN, Fire Chief: Yes, Chair. Robert Westerman, Fire Chief for the record. I heard the questions from Mr. Sykos about the beach signs and I can provide testimony on that as we go through.

Chair Furfaro: Very good. Thank you. Chief, are you going to make a PowerPoint presentation at any point because if we do, then I will relocate my seat and if that is the way we are going to start, would you just introduce your staff and we will go right into that.

Mr. Westerman: Yes, sir, it is a PowerPoint and as you readdress yourself, I will introduce my staff. Fire Chief Robert Westerman. To my right, Deputy John Blalock. I also have my BCs that are with us here today. Chief Hosaka and Chief Ornellas and our Administrative Officer Rose Bettencourt. Our Captain in Prevention Darryl Date, and two of our Prevention Firefighters Kilpaki Vaughn and Jeremie Makepa. We also have one of our Commissioners, Ron Bush of our Training Bureau who will be doing our Training Bureau briefing. Noticeably absent is Ocean Safety Bureau. Kalani injured himself this weekend so he is at the hospital getting his knee looked at and hopefully he will be better in the next couple of days. And we have Randy out doing our

pilot jet ski program because high surf and with us we have Commissioner...Vice Chair now Fukushima with us.

Chair Furfaro: Commissioners thank you for being here, Mr. Fukushima. Thank you for being here.

Mr. Westerman: First off, I would like to say thank you very much. We appreciate you hearing our budget for the year, and look forward to some successful outcomes. We will be doing this in PowerPoint presentations and we will stop at each Division and give you the opportunity like you have been to ask questions. You know, this year we are doing it a little different, we have not done it like this in the past and we are focused on all of the successes that we have had through the year and how we used the funding for the current year and some of our goals for the next year, and again, some of the issues that we feel we have. So again the budget this year, and as you have heard with most of them, ours is 1.88% decrease over 2013 and most of those decreases have come from our OPEB dollars are significantly reduced, the percentage being reduced and that reduces our impact on salaries. Like everyone else we reduced some travels. We had some increases, but our decreases have been more than our...decreases have been more than our increase. Our call load for 2012 and if most of you remembered I used to have a long slide. We have about 5369, which are a 7% increase over 2011 and a 24% increase since 2002. We have a slide in there that will talk about it a little bit better. It is kind of funny how our call load goes up as tourism goes up and our call load goes down as tourism goes down and it is kind of a pretty even pace.

Plus we had the normal growth in population. So it has helped to maintain that increase. But you will see that in the slide and a lot of this is just an overview and we will get in-depth in each of the Bureau's as we talk about. Our fire loss for the year was just over \$2 million or a 39% decrease from the prior year. We were very successful in adding another \$759,000 in grant funding in 2012 bringing our grant total since 2006 to \$7 million and we have a little slide to break that down into who is providing the money and how we are doing it. Let us move on to the first slide presentation. I will not read the mission and we have mission statements in just about every Division. So we are not all going to read them. They have not changed much. Again we are here to save lives and property and provide services to the community in Fire, Rescue, and Ocean Safety. Some of the goals through the last year that will continue on to next year are our response to service in accordance with 17-9 and 17-10 and getting there 90% of the time in six minutes and we are kind of maintaining that average. It is a little tough. With Kaiakea that helped out a little bit and some districts we are better than others, only because we have a lot more stations and their response is a little bit less, versus some districts that are farther away like Station 1, which has some increased response times because their district is so big.

The staffing all engines with 4 Firefighters at least 80% of the time is really important as far as Firefighter safety and providing immediate service to the community members in the real worst-case scenarios. And again, we do that by moving staff around daily. We have staff assigned in every Station, but on a daily basis the Battalion Chiefs have to make a decision on what Station has what staffing and how we will maintain that. And they do that on a daily basis. Minimum of two firefighters to attend the National Fire Academy during the year, that is part of our succession planning. We were successful doing that in last couple years and plan on doing it again next year. We will be talking about it a little bit. One of the things also is encouraged enrollment in the Executive Fire Officer (EFO) Program. The Deputy Chief will be getting his certificate of completion here pretty quick. And we have got Captain Dean Lake enrolled into the program and moving forward

with that. We did a community risk reduction analysis on our Ocean Safety Bureau and that was actually done by the Deputy Chief in his EFO program. When we are in there doing the required work in these programs, we can select studies and things to do that affect our Department locally. So that is one of the good things about it. Plus while you are there doing it you have the benefit of having discussions with New York City Fire Department, Philadelphia Fire Department, any number of smaller fire departments, San Diego, that help maybe they have had some issues with that and it gives them the opportunity to help build their paper and come back with some good direction for us. We still have not completed the BORA, the BORA is still part of our standards recovery for our certification. Again it is a staffing issue and we continue to try and gather the data but having the personnel to complete that and put that in our RMS is just a matter of time and staffing.

Chair Furfaro: For the audience, as well, could you revisit the acronym BORA?

Mr. Westerman: Yes. Building Occupancy Risk Assessment.

Chair Furfaro: Thank you, Chief. Thank you, audience.

Mr. Westerman: Complete our standard operating guidelines, still working on those. Apply for at least two competitive grants and we have done that. And we will talk about those more. Outline our standard comprehensive training and promotion for initial recruit to Fire Chief. We are still working on that. And that program eventually will be kind of the yellow brick road like we have been talking about for the last couple of years. What is it going to take for a Firefighter to become a Fire Chief and then along the way at any given place, they can...they will know what it takes to get there. And again, moving forward with the succession plan for top management positions within the Department and one of those issues is again a staffing issue. Without a staffing level to help us manage at an upper-mid level position. The guys do not like me to say this but it gives them an opportunity to fail. In other words they make a decision that maybe was not the best decision, and maybe that is the way to learn it. We do not want to learn that on the fire ground. We want to learn that prior to the fire ground or in some smaller or where it has a smaller effect on the Department and not necessarily an effect on Firefighter safety.

Again, you know our objectives. We have kind of gone over these over the years, knowing our customers and we base our decision on knowing our customers and being fiscal and being honest in our responses, providing mutual aid to the Lihue Airport and PMRF and in most cases, it is them providing service to us which they both have. In most recent years and recent months, and we will talk more about them. Lihue just helped us out with a brush fire the other day over at Wal-Mart. So again, maintaining that relationship and keeping that relationship is very important. Providing for and attending training events with our mutual aid partners and all of our training opportunities are open to our partners and they do join us quite a bit of time.

Being accident and injury-free. We had a very good year and I opened up by saying that Kalani got injured and it was off the job, but he got injured and it happens. Providing a harassment-free workplace and so our members are free to expand their knowledge and feel that they are part of the Department and then improve moral of Department members by providing a quality work environment where their input counts.

Accomplishments. We moved into Fire Headquarters. That was a major challenge. We saved money by finally getting moved in. We are saving lease rents. I think we are pretty much there. We borrowed...we got your hand-me-down table, which is a little bit shorter version of what you are sitting at and we are finally getting it wired up. And so that will actually be part of the Alternate Emergency Operations Center breakout room for the Mayor and Staff and will also be a conference room for me and my staff when we are not having emergencies.

Grant awards. The 2012 as you know we got the rescue boat for Station 2 and we funded the matching out of the General Funds. We just got news we got awarded another AFG grant award for Phase 2 of the Radio System for \$396,000. That is one of the competitive grants. We have about eight Firefighters that work very hard at working our grants. Firefighter Vaughn here has been the head of that group with Captain Lake for the last few years. They are very active and they do a lot and just a side note, they are talking about Mr. Sykos this morning. We are actually putting in for an AFG Grant to do our Water Safety Guide in multiple languages. So we do realize there are folks here that are not necessarily English-speaking and English is not their first languages and we are looking at an avenue to try and provide that to the community.

Chair Furfaro: Thank you very much, Chief.

Ms. Yukimura: AFG is what, I am sorry?

Mr. Westerman: Assistance to Firefighters Grant. I apologize.

Ms. Yukimura: Thank you.

Mr. Westerman: Junior Lifeguards, nine times State Champions and they are working hard to be number ten. Which in this is a good sense. A new all hazards education trailer is online and the Prevention Group will be talking a lot about that. We are happy that that is working very well. We are getting CERT on board to be part of that group and moving forward. Our driver's training trailer is online and actually I think it is out in Kalaheo today doing the crew, but KPD has already used it. Transportation is still trying to find the opportunity to use it. Public Works, we are still waiting on them. They are trying to figure out how it would fit into their training environment and it actually turned out that we bought the standard shift for Public Works and we ended up getting...and you will see a donated tender... and it happens to be a standard shift. Most everything else that we drive is automatic. So we got that standard shift trainer actually for someone else and turns out that we are going to use it, so we do not have to buy an upgrade. So that worked out very well. We also got two water tenders donated to us and as you saw the donation paperwork came through a few months ago. They are finally here, Honolulu Fire Department provided us a water tender and U.S. Forest Service also provided us with a water tender. It cost us to ship it here and it will cost of us of course to maintain it. U.S. Forest Service we have used for quite a few years to get Type 1s from them or Type 2s from them and this year we opted for a water tender.

We had a very successful second WAVE fundraiser that we will talk about a little bit later. Great support by the community. Again the Deputy completed his four-year Executive Fire Officer Program. Captain Lake is in that program this year and it will be four years for him to work his way through that program, but it is a very cost-effective way for us to get some very upper-level education, fire-based education to our senior

Firefighters. Then again we had a little bit of savings, of \$32,000 in our electrical costs through reduction efforts that we have made in the Department.

Our challenges and we will talk more about these in each of the sections. Grant management after award, as you see six years, seven years and \$7 million, the toughest part of grants is not really getting grants in most cases, it is managing the grant after the fact. Single purchase equipment is easy. Usually it is...you bought it and you reported it and sometime you have to report use. Sometimes not. But still, that takes time and effort on someone's part to manage that.

The SAFER Grant has been the toughest one we have had to manage over the last five years. This is the last year we will do reporting not for dollars now, but reporting for that we still has the staff on-board from the SAFER Grant. Our staff shortages as you know we have for the last several years talked about our clerical staff and our Assistant Chiefs and we still have that. Again in agreement with the Administration, we agreed not to not put any new positions in the budget this year, but we still, as we move forward, still have a need for those positions. As we sit here today I have no Clerk. Literally I have no clerk. One is...we are working hard we got some changes through the Administration and with their support to reallocate one of our positions because it was really just a revolving door. Someone would come in and they would get a higher-paid position within six months to a year and so they would go out. So we are reallocating that and working through the reallocation process. The other one is my Secretary who happens to be on vacation. We cannot deny people the opportunity to take vacations, but when they do go it makes struggles for us. So the rest of the staff does make up the shortage, but it is kind of tough.

Storage in the training space. Our shortages are in the training space. We have a bid in there and it is been part of the process of our training center. We do a lot of training and I heard the Police talk about this morning, it is the same issue. We now have a training room, which provides us some space to do the training on our own schedules that we can do this classroom training, but if you look at our burn trailer and look at our driver's education trailer, and look at the equipment we have, we need space and we now move our burn trailer from place to place and we have to contract to have it moved. So it costs us money every time we move it. We have to ask Parks to let us borrow part of the Vidinha Stadium parking lot to do our burn training over there. And again, then we have to schedule around community events and everything and that is understandable, but to have a centralized training center, would really go a long way to helping us provide the training on a more routine basis, and provide better training services to our Firefighters.

Along with that, and we were hoping to move behind Lihue Station, but of course as you know the County has bought that piece of property and is going to put Affordable Housing back there. Well, Lihue is one of my largest, biggest stations and the smallest footprint. So now I have no space for about \$6 million worth of equipment. And I will have to move my temporary hangar that I store them in. Working with Housing they are going to give me a reprieve to get half of the lot for the next couple of years, but even after that as that project moves on and builds up, I will have eventually move out of that space. So I will need a space to do that.

The bigger issue here is all that equipment needs to be readily accessible because it is emergency response equipment. So it is not like I can store it some place and leave it and then we have to drive there and get it. It needs to be located or co-located with a central station. All of those kind of all fit together. The new central station that is in space plan, which would move Lihue, the central station to a different location, put the training center in it and gives us the storage capacity for the extra equipment like the boats and hazmat

trailers and the heavy rescue trailer and the Coms Van. And all the equipment we use on a regular basis, but needs to be protected in the meantime.

Helicopter hangar funding...we do have that in the CIP and kind of came up with a dollar estimate and we have finally got the lease signed with the Lihue Airport. You will see that little bit of increase in our lease budget, but it is only about \$9,000. It was a lot of push and pull with the State to come to a reasonable lease rents for the space. We got the hangar, is through the Homeland Security Grant. We have actually had that approved when we got the \$600 000 funded for the helicopter, and then they were willing to let us purchase the hangar with Homeland Security money. But they cannot fund construction. The CIP project is to create the pads, the space and put the hangar up.

Again succession planning, we have been working really hard with our Commission trying to get a better plan together for them and really, it is two purposes and one is to work me out of a job, because when I leave we really want to be able to hire within. And so part of that is having a good succession plan, so that we have members within the Department that qualify and can do a good job to be the next Chief or the next Deputy Chief or even as BCs go on and we move Battalion Chiefs, have some kind of succession plan for the Firemen to know this is what it takes to become a Battalion Chief. We are still working on that.

The largest wild land fire in history on Kauai, that was the one right behind my house a few months ago. It was pretty big and it was not without its challenges. So it is okay when you do the little things and it lasts a day or two, but when you are talking about doing an extended operation for five days, and you are really only talking about one little Department in government. You are not talking about all of government being locked down because of a hurricane. Remember all of the challenges only really become ours. We are trying to find ways to overcome them in the future. One of the options is that we are having discussions with The Salvation Army. They have a food wagon and so if we can work some kind of prearranged, pre-contract with them, that should we go into extended second-, third- day operations they would be able to bring out their canteen and they would be able to feed us on-site rather than having people run and get food and get water in a rehab area. And provide that and come to right here in the community. Believe it or not, when you are feeding almost 60 people and trying to keep them fed and hydrated, it takes two or three people to manage that. When all you have is Firefighters that takes two or three Firefighters off the scene. So we are trying to shift the burden where it needs to be.

Okay, some of our visions for the coming year. New strategic plan and you will see there is a little bit of funding in the budget this year. As we get started with the new strategic plan, our strategic plan is kind of old. It was originally written almost ten years ago and we have just kind of modified it. And we think it needs a really good going over or a rake-through or whatever you want to call it. Maybe a whole rewrite and the intent is to get a larger community involvement, community meeting in each community, inputs from all Departments and how we interact with all Departments on to improve the process. A lot of this goes a long way towards our accreditation and they expect us to have those kinds of relationships as part of our accreditation.

The improvement in the Community Education Program. You will see that we are doing a lot of that in Prevention. I do not want to take their thunder so I will leave it there.

Community risk reduction and all the efforts we do are based on five Es. Emergency response and how we do it safely and how we do it as quickly as possible. Our education

programs, our engineering, and enforcement through our Prevention Bureau. Again what is the economic benefit to everything that we do in the community? Again the vision is to have that Fire Chief to Chief program done by the end of the year. Again you will see some uses of technology and how we are currently using them and what we are planning on doing in the future and complete our smart phone conversion that we talked about last year and possibly into the iPad upgrades for efficiencies in our Prevention Bureau.

There is the budget. It is about the same as last year, although there are some reductions. As you can go through, you can see Training is up a little bit. Prevention is up a little bit. Administration is down a little bit. OSB is down a little bit and Operations is down a little bit. The ups and downs like I said came out to about a 1.88% reduction or about a \$560,000 reduction over the entire year. And we think it is enough of a budget to provide good service to the community through the year. Yes, sir?

Chair Furfaro: Just looking at that last chart, so Administration, OSB, Operations overall, but your biggest investment in budget seems to be along the line of Training and Prevention?

Mr. Westerman: Yes.

Chair Furfaro: Okay. Thank you.

Mr. Westerman: And Prevention you will see there is a little bit of increase for overtime with the Prevention Education Trailer and that is getting out in the community for education. Again, this is kind of the typical breakdown. This is where the money is broken down into the five major groups. Salary and wages of course is always the biggest. Benefits then are a good part of that and again that is where we made our savings this year with OPEB, the Other Post Employment Benefits was reduced and that gave us a significant savings. Utilities, vehicle, and equipment leases and operations. You will see a little bit of a tick up there in vehicles and utilities. 1%. And again, we will talk about that. That is the engine that is going to go on lease for the next year.

I know this is kind of busy. I got another slide after this one, but this was kind of a breakdown of the \$7 million of where...how much money came in from where and what it was kind of used for over the last few years. As you can see some of the biggest ones right now are the State and the SAFER, and those are all salaries. So I mean that is fairly significant, that is \$2.3 million of salaries that are actually funded by someone else for us. The SAFER of course we have gotten all of that money and we have expended it and we will get no more SAFER. The Ke'e Beach one, the \$850,000 as long as the State continues to wish to contract with us, it is a grant from them to manage Ke'e Beach.

We are having no shame. We have grants that are like only \$2,300. So if we can get it, we get it.

Here is by grantor. Here is who gives us grant funds. The State of course in the upper left side, the State is...that is Ke'e Beach. DOFA, the Department of Forestry and Wildlife. They were the ones that were given us \$50,000 a year to help support the wild land effort. Through the last few years have increased, as much as \$96,000 a year and that helps to fund some wild land training and helps to fund wild land equipment, replacing hoses, and they give us money to borrow their truck that we have to pay to ship over here and it pays to ship those trucks over here to use them.

The other one is the Department of Transportation. That fund we apply for and we do things like getting reflective vests, because we work on the highways like Police, we were able to attach these funds. And so we do things like the Hamatra tools, the rescue tools, the Hearst tools, and the reflective rain gear, telescribing... Then on the right are the Federal grantors and the top one is Homeland Security. The next one is Assistance to Firefighters Grant and the next is the Community Development Block Grants. The next one is Fish and Wildlife and the next one is the Department of the Interior. I am sorry I had those acronyms up there, but the names would take up the slide if I put the names up.

Ms. Yukimura: What is AFG, Chief?

Mr. Westerman: Assistance to Firefighters Grant, the competitive one out of the Federal Government and we have applied every single year for the last five years. And I think we have been successful in almost every one of those. We have some great grant-writers.

This is a grant dollar by year. What is significant here was, 2009 is when Homeland Security Grants and Assistance to Firefighters Grants came in, and up to that point we really received some pretty minuscule grants. We also got SAFER Grant at that time, which is a five-year grant. So that is some pretty significant funding after that. As you can see, grant dollars are waning. Hopefully we will not be back down to 2006, 2007, or 2008 levels, but we will just have to see what happens with the Federal Government. I did talk to Senator Schatz on Friday and he imparted to me that the sentiment in D.C. is to continue to fund those grants...SAFER, AFG and prevention and safety grants at the same levels. So that is good.

So that is kind of me, and we can go into Administration Bureau, if you want to. And then we would be going into a major Division, if you wanted to go through Administration Bureau because that will not take very long. Or we can do questions now?

Chair Furfaro: We are going to do questions.

Mr. Westerman: Okay, sir.

Chair Furfaro: Very nice presentation, thank you.

Mr. Westerman: You are welcome.

Chair Furfaro: Some of these questions were not necessarily in need of the answers at this point. We will be, from the staff, we will be sending them over and if you can give them a quick turnaround, I think we would appreciate that very much. First of all, thank you very much for your presentation. And the focus you have had on our safety needs in the Department.

First question, on the grant funds, and I think Ken from Accounting and Finance is clear on what I am looking for. On grants that actually credit our manpower, any grants that we have that credit manpower, we would like to know how the financial is credited. And where we could look at where those credits are located? The staffing of the four Firefighters wherever possible 80% of the time. Do you know if it has helped us in any way with any kind of insurance grading from homeowners or businesses? Do you know?

Mr. Westerman: Well, it does. The ISO rating that we get from the Hawaiian Insurance Bureau and actually, we have been very successful in the last few years getting, like Kapa'a improved and we are working to get the Kawaihau District improved even more because the Kaiakea Station, but part of what they look at is our staffing levels. They have their own criteria, but we know that if we are able to provide the 1710/1720 standards that it helps to keep that rating up. The age of the equipment, how much training we do, and certification process. There is a whole plethora that they look at.

Chair Furfaro: Chief, your Department now over Civil Defense...you are taking direct responsibility for our Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)?

Mr. Westerman: We work closely with Civil Defense and again they are the ones that cover them. They decide when we need them. As a matter of fact this last Saturday we just had a CERT graduation ceremony at Lydgate Park and we had 30 of our members show up. Part of the ongoing effort with the CERT Program is to incorporate them with the Prevention Bureau in the education part for our community. So when we are out doing just non-school events, but we are out at other events we do not just have fire prevention, but tsunami preparedness, hurricane preparedness, and everything that we are teaching them and to help them teach that as people walk through the event and encourage people to join the CERT.

And we also have included the Red Cross in that. They work very close in hand with us, Keri has done a wonderful job since she has been in the office. For our guys, the community is kind of small. So the volunteers for CERT are the same volunteers for the Red Cross and we encourage them to get both trainings. So that as soon as the emergency response is over and you get into the long term, the staff at the Kilauea School Gym, they turn their hat around and they are Red Cross volunteers. It is a good partnership and it is working really well.

Chair Furfaro: I want to congratulate all of those who participated on the Energy Management System within the County. Countywide, our costs for power has not increased that much mostly due to the fact that kilowatt hours have been reduced. Could I ask you in this question we will send over, the \$34,000 savings in power, dollar power, could you convert that from the energy bills and tell us where we are at for kilowatt hours? And the reason we are interested in that is obviously, we have a new Fire Station, which is included in the kilowatt total, but we will send that over as a question.

Mr. Westerman: Absolutely I can. I have by station by kilowatt use by month for the last seven years and can provide that to you. You are right, that photovoltaic system at Kaiakea is saving us money.

Chair Furfaro: How big was the wildfire on the west side?

Mr. Westerman: Around 3,000 acres.

Chair Furfaro: Do you know how that...in 1964 I would come in the summer to visit with my aunt from Namolokama to Kolopua in Hanalei, do you know how big that fire was?

Mr. Westerman: I have been told that one was 2,400-2,500, that was the one up by the Robinson land.

Chair Furfaro: Actually that one went over to the valley at Lumahai. That ridgeline that separates that is Kolopua. So that one was 2,400 acres?

Mr. Westerman: Someone kind of made that comment to me about how big that fire was. I would have to get some old historians to find the right answer.

Chair Furfaro: I just wanted in my head to compare it. I am a North Shore guy and do not get to the west side that often. I just wanted to know for a visual.

Mr. Westerman: It just goes to show you it does not have to be dry to have a fire.

Chair Furfaro: That is true. Salary credit we talked about and I really appreciate your vehicle aging list.

Mr. Westerman: And I apologize I did not put that in the earlier slides for some reason, that and the staffing levels I completely forgot. So I included them in the additional package that I handed out today. The last two pages, one is our vehicle replacement plan and has our age and anticipated replacement dates and of course the other one is the staffing. I apologize I did not include in the earlier package.

Chair Furfaro: So it looks like we have about fourteen engines and trucks combined? That is in service right now with two in reserve?

Mr. Westerman: There are sixteen. One engine and one truck in every station.

Chair Furfaro: Okay.

Mr. Westerman: And you are right, the two reserves are on top. One is actually going out of service. It is just not maintainable any more. And that is the one we are going to replace in this year's budget.

Chair Furfaro: So that one is in the budget?

Mr. Westerman: One is in the budget this year and one we plan on putting in the budget next year. And that will replace two of the older engines that will stay around, but they will go to the reserve status and they will still have a couple of years left on them before we have to replace them.

Chair Furfaro: Just because I do not have the list in front of me, do you know that the hangar for the helicopter, is that in the Bond Fund or is that General Fund?

Mr. Westerman: I have been told it is in the CIP Bond Fund?

Chair Furfaro: CIP Bond Fund. Part of the Bond Fund? They are shaking their heads. Okay. Chief, I am going to make a few queries later when we actually get to the operation of the helicopter. Okay? But for your presentation, I want to thank you again. I have no more questions. We have to take a tape change. When we come back, I am going to let the other members talk to you about the presentation and so forth and the new things we will go into later. B.C., can we do the tape change now? Okay. Let us take a 10-minute break at the same time, so we do not have to interrupt anybody. We are on a recess for ten minutes.

Chair Furfaro: Members before I go around the table, clarity on the question that I had asked, the construction of the hangar is actually in the Bond Fund. While the lease for the ground the hangar is on is actually in the operating budget. Okay. Yes. So we are all clear. And a little later I will have a few more comments on the helicopter operation but for now, Mr. Hooser, did you want to start?

Mr. Hooser: I will hold my questions?

Chair Furfaro: JoAnn, you want questions on this presentation so far?

Ms. Yukimura: Yes, I do. Thank you.

Chair Furfaro: You have the floor.

Ms. Yukimura: Chief, congratulations on a great report. You missed one accomplishment however. Performed with excellence, especially the Chief, at the County Christmas Program.

Mr. Westerman: I had hoped that would have been forgotten.

Ms. Yukimura: It was outstanding that it stands out in one's mind.

Mr. Westerman: Thank you.

Ms. Yukimura: I wanted to ask you about the training room...you said that now you have one.

Mr. Westerman: Right.

Ms. Yukimura: But your long-term goal is a training center?

Mr. Westerman: Training center.

Ms. Yukimura: Okay. And the loss of the Lihue storage lot, I do not know if I spoke about it on the floor or in other context, but there is no possibility to make a second floor storage, in there? Because your storage is roll on/roll off kind of equipment, is that what it is?

Mr. Westerman: Yes.

Ms. Yukimura: Okay. And that is all it is? Or is there other storage as well?

Mr. Westerman: There is other storage besides that. There is two conexas of storage. There are some records that we must maintain and stuff that we buy in bulk and store until we use it. So there could be a second floor. That whole complex could go to a second floor, but it is not going to gain the space needed for storage of the trailers, vehicles, and equipment.

Ms. Yukimura: And the vehicles, okay. You know, it may not be analogous, but the Automotive Shop has solved at least for the short-term some of their

problems by creating a second-floor storage, which is going to allow them to do more of that equipment work on the bottom. I do not think that is your situation with the Lihue...what do you call it now?

Mr. Westerman: Storage.

Ms. Yukimura: The whole Lihue facility there is that the Lihue?

Mr. Westerman: Lihue complex. The station.

Ms. Yukimura: Lihue Station, yes. Okay. Your CERTS, this improved your 2014 vision improved community education program. Does that include the CERTS? Is that where CERTS come in? Is that also your Prevention education?

Mr. Westerman: Yes.

Ms. Yukimura: I am just trying to understand what your program is.

Mr. Westerman: You are right, it is not fully explained there, but my charge to the Bureaus are working together to expand our education efforts. Most of our education efforts are based on prevention. And when you talk about community prevention, most of it is with fire prevention with Sparky and the schools. We have some prevention efforts that go forward with Ocean Safety and we are working on a proposal to put an Education Specialist in Ocean Safety, take one of our positions and move it to an Education Specialist. And then we have the CERT Program, which is run by the Department but it is basically two Firefighters that run the program, when they are not being Firefighters. So my charge to them is if one is there, they should all be there. So if we are doing prevention education, we should be doing fire prevention education and disaster preparedness education for all age groups and we should do Ocean Safety prevention and education and if we have the opportunity, depending on what the event is, the engine companies should also be there if it is an event in their town. So that also gets the community that is close talking to all the different aspects of our prevention program, in the community, at one place at one time. So right now we are kind of hit one here and hit one there and we are part of this one and we are part of that one and we are at the trying to make it all done at one time , every time to give more opportunity for the community. An all hazards approach to education.

Ms. Yukimura: That sounds like a good idea. I want to just give you some feedback, your prevention education trailer is getting rave reviews, but I recently met a mother who said she has this extinguisher in her home for years and she never knew how to use it and finally learned, along with her child. Thank you very much.

Chair Furfaro: Vice Chair?

Ms. Nakamura: Thank you for your presentation.

Mr. Westerman: You are welcome.

Ms. Nakamura: I wanted to ask you about the backup Emergency Operating Center (EOC). I have not had a chance to go visit recently, but I wanted to find out, you said there is an EOC back up and is there a training room there as well or a dual-purpose room?

Mr. Westerman: It is dual-purpose, it is our training room, but in an emergency, if it needed to be, it is being configured to be a backup Emergency Operations Center and a backup dispatch and as a matter of fact, I just walked in that room this morning...they have two of the consoles up and operating for the dispatch center in there and we also have a breakout room, like I discussed this older table that you have that I now have. Is in there to be like a breakout room, which is over there. And we are still getting furniture. So the move-in is not really complete, but we are in the office.

Ms. Nakamura: How many people could be accommodated?

Mr. Westerman: If we do the table configuration right we could probably accommodate 30-35 people in the Emergency Operations Center, operating as an EOC. If you just put chairs and wanted to do a presentation about something, you could probably put 50 in there. As an EOC, that is about the maximum you can get in there.

Ms. Nakamura: How often is this room used?

Mr. Westerman: We use it every day. Either training or doing something. We use it every day. The intent, the Police's intent is to exercise the Alternate Dispatch Center at least once a quarter and as we move forward, however much Civil Defense or the Police wants to exercise the alternate EOC, that is fine with us. At least twice a year we should exercise it so that we know that it works. We should exercise it at least every quarter.

Ms. Nakamura: Whose plan is to do the backup? Is that in Civil Defense's plan to make sure that the backup center works?

Mr. Westerman: We have worked with them and got all of their IT needs, monitors, computers, we are actually going to go wireless in there. The County standard is all Department Heads have laptops and we will have some there to be assigned and then again the EOC is the dispatch center. So if that whole complex became unusable for some reason, they could literally take their operation and come over and take over operations in there.

Ms. Nakamura: How much space are you looking for in the Lihue area to accommodate the loss of your existing storage space?

Mr. Westerman: Well, that is a really complicated question. We probably need at least just to replace the storage, we probably need a quarter acre. Just to put the building on and put all the equipment on it.

Chair Furfaro: 10,000-square-feet?

Mr. Westerman: Yes. Because the tent is only about 30 x 30, 30 x 90. So it is only 2,700-square-feet. 2,900-square-feet, something like that.

Ms. Nakamura: And since the station is fixed there, what distance are you looking at?

Mr. Westerman: What we have done now with Housing is they have given us a reprieve for a couple of years to say we are only going to take the upper half.

That is just where our tent is, so we are going to have to in the next year figure out how to move the tent to the lower-half of the property and put in some macadam down and put it in the lower half and they can build in the upper half. We have been looking at property around the area to see if there is something close to lease, because it needs to be close to the Station because it is a matter of Firefighters running there and getting the vehicle. We do not want them running to one vehicle to get to another vehicle.

The long-term plan, if I have a pitch submitted and it is a long-term plan for about eight years from now to replace that Lihue Station, the training complex, everything into one complex, the Central Lihue Complex. And we have kind of built our stations and moving our stations to accommodate that, because a lot of our movement is based on response times. As we move Kapa'a this way, as we built Kealia and it allows us the opportunity to move Lihue more towards Puhi as it builds up. So they have a better response time for Puhi. So it is kind of a big-picture kind of thing. So somewhere central Lihue, or mauka of the highway, in Lihue, by the church back there would be a good location for a central station headquarters, central station engine company, and our training center. And one of the things that we do not have and have not listed and have not worked on in a while is for our mechanics. Our mechanics still work in the environment and we have two mechanics and they have to literally go to the Fire Stations and work there. We have no complex for them to work on the vehicles. Most cases that is a good thing, because we do not really have a lot of trustworthy spare engines and getting the engine in the station fixed right away is a priority and that is how we do it.

Ms. Nakamura: Thank you.

Mr. Westerman: Sorry, I know it was a bit complicated.

Chair Furfaro: Mr. Hooser?

Mr. Hooser: If this is more appropriate in another area, let me know. The Fire Department deals with hazardous materials, is that correct? So if you are called for an oil spill or other chemicals that people complain about, does the Fire Department have a map or list? There is compressed gas and regular gas stations and there are pesticides/herbicides and all kinds of stuff around the island and when you are called to a fire or incident, do you have a way in advance of knowing what chemicals are there?

Mr. Westerman: Yes, we receive the Tier 2 reporting that goes over the Battalion Chiefs and they maintain that list where all the chemicals are stored and everybody is required to report it by law and we report it to that station.

Mr. Hooser: And Tier 2 is for those of us who do not know?

Mr. Westerman: Hazardous materials storage, large quantity reporting of oil, chemicals, any of those that you just discussed and they have to report that and pay for that when they report that and some of the funding comes to us and we use that to do training on hazardous materials.

Mr. Hooser: Is that reported to you through the Department of Health? Who?

Mr. Westerman: The Department of Health, yes.

Mr. Hooser: The Department of Agriculture too?

Mr. Westerman: No, just the Department of Health.

Mr. Hooser: Thank you.

Chair Furfaro: Chief, before we move on to the rest of your presentation, I am going to read something and I would like to hear from the Fire Commissioners on a portion of the Charter that can be implemented and it is dealing with your Department's recovery of expenses that says, "County personnel and Departments involved in the rescue operations shall keep an itemized record of recoverable expenses." I assume that we do that now. That we track with each rescue, the helicopter time and so forth, but by Charter this should be happening. "Especially those resulting from a rescue operation. Promptly after the completion of a rescue operation, the appropriate department shall certify those expenses to the Office of the County Attorney. A submission of a claim, the Office of the County Attorney on behalf of the County shall submit an itemized claim for the total recovery of expenses related to rescue and those that were incurred by the County for that rescue operation." It goes on to say and this is 6-13.3 "the County may bring Civil action for the recovery of those recoverable expense against any and all persons responsible for the placement of this individual's in a situation of distress or peril, which results in an actual rescue operation." I just wanted to say it exists in our Charter. I would like from the standpoint now that we have a \$380,000 investment coming up to build a hangar for the helicopter, even if it is only for the recovery of fuel, I think it needs to be a discussion with your Fire Commission. I know there are large groups that go off and they get caught in a valley and so forth and then we end up shuttling 20 people at a time and so forth, where we could also call their option...some of these other firms. But it is just basically the Charter allows an itemized claim of recoverable expense for emergencies. I am not saying that I do not have the compassion and understand that we are going to send somebody a \$3,000 bill, but you know, if we could find ourselves having this discussion at the Commission's level, I would appreciate it. I think our helicopter burns about \$300 worth of fuel an hour is what I was told. I do not need to know the exact amount. I would just like the Commissioners to have an honest discussion about this section that exists in our Charter. So I will pass this...Ricky is reminding me I am reading from the Code book and not the Charter. I am sorry. If I said Charter, I meant the Code book. So I will pass this on to you. It exists.

Mr. Westerman: And if I am not mistaken Chair also in 6-15 it identifies...they would have not have put...intentionally in harm's way and the County Attorney and I have gone back and forth do they have the ammunition to make the charge? So it would be good to have that discussion to get through the different parts of the Charter that address it and come up with a decision to do, absolutely.

Chair Furfaro: Again, I just want a healthy discussion about it and not just between you and the County Attorney, but the Commissioner.

Mr. Westerman: Yes.

Chair Furfaro: Thank you very much. We will let you go on with your discussion. Who shall I leave with this page from the Code book? I will just leave it with you folks. Okay?

JOHN BLALOCK, Deputy Fire Chief: Good afternoon Chair, Councilmembers for the record Deputy Chief John Blalock. We will continue on with the PowerPoint.

Mr. Westerman: We will try to go through these a little quicker.

Chair Furfaro: I will move my chair.

Mr. Blalock: The Chief did a real good job of the overview and we are going to look at the Administration again and basically covering something that he has already touched on like moving into the new headquarters, things and accomplishments that were done with administrative staff. We are continuing to do cross training and thank you again to Finance that we got the P-card process going up. We are ongoing with Laserfiche of our documents for all eDocuments.

Some of the challenges that we are looking at and the Chief touched upon these a little bit. The challenges, improving processing of confidential information, increasing efficiencies, priority lapses due to lack of clerical staff. Again we are a Department of 192 personnel and we have one administrative assistant, one accountant, two account clerks, one Secretary, and we have one senior...it says "clerk," and it is actually going to be going to a Secretary position that is vacant. We are going to be filling that now. A lot of these again are what the Chief touched upon with succession planning. The first one is the Departmental Staff Assistant. And we have a great Administrative Assistant and she will not like this, but Rose Bettencourt. And again, it is something that we have identified as far as succession planning. If she left today, and she can, where would we be? These are just things that we need to address as we continue to move forward and do not get a hiccup in the road. Administrative Service Assistant would help along with the Bureaus that we have right now as far as the Training, Prevention, and Ocean Safety Bureaus to have just a body there for them and then one more Senior Clerk, in which the position that we lost originally, which is kind of our Receptionist, but also does a lot of different tasks for us.

Challenges on the Laserfiche, it does take up time on the limited staff that we have. We are trying to improve capabilities and our staffing as far as training and not only in grants management, but also in...I want to say labor matters and in and although we have HR, we still need to do things in our own area. We have two acronyms, SUGA and GASB. I had to go look it up too. SUGA is our Sun Pro Users Group Association, which the whole County uses with the AS400 and GASB is Governmental Accounting Standards Board. And these are just some of the trainings that we do that is needed as far as our staff as we do cross train.

Again, just time that we need to do succession planning and training of cross training. Again, it does take time and it does take personnel to do that. Again, attrition of senior administrative personnel. We are looking a couple of those that are there, you know? Again Alex Keliipio is also moving up there and those that have been with us and they are great and trust me, we could not survive without them and the support that they have given us throughout the years. I go back and ask them and they are historians because what did we do and where was this? And we go back and we use their *manao* to help us get through these things. Again, working with DPS on reorganization for the Ocean Safety Bureau is one of the bigger things that we are working on and jurisdictional concerns on who will take on what tasks. I can take questions now. We can call up another Bureau.

Chair Furfaro: Why do you not let me ask questions now? I think that is why they put that name, "Chair" over there. Councilmember Yukimura, you have a question on the presentation?

Ms. Yukimura: On your Laserfiche work, that is being coordinated with IT and the overall project right?

Mr. Blalock: Correct. As we do the inputting, we know we need to get to a place to where we want to be.

Ms. Yukimura: Have you explored the option of having summer hires to do that work?

Mr. Blalock: We have used summer hires. We have used interns from the college to help do some inputting. Some of the Laserfiche work again, there is some confidentiality in there as far as documents that they may be inputting. But again we have exhausted some of those avenues as far as helping us do data-inputting especially with prevention. We have done that inputting to help us with what the Chief talked about earlier, the BORA, the Building Occupancy Risk Assessment stats that we have been putting in.

Ms. Yukimura: Does it work?

Mr. Blalock: It has worked. And like I say we continue to do that.

Ms. Yukimura: Okay. Are you able to do contract hires for a certain amount of years or months to take care of that or is that mainly a budget issue?

Mr. Westerman: We currently use some free labor from KCC.

Ms. Yukimura: That is even better if it works.

Mr. Westerman: We got into their intern program and they send us over a person on Friday for a couple of hours to do data-input. Trying to get all of the records electronic is one thing. The other part is that we still have to maintain the paper records. Until we figure out the system of getting rid of all of the paper record and what is the legality of getting rid of a personnel record or an accounting record and how long we have to maintain them? We still have to store them and it is almost like why waste the energy to go electronic if you cannot use electronic, but we are still doing both. That is our biggest challenge and as we find more records that we can put into Microfiche and as we work with IT and we fill up terabytes of data, we have to make sure they can handle that. That is kind of where we are at. It is not that it is not obtainable. It is just that we get a jump and then we have to kind of walk a little bit and we have used in the past intern and summer-time help to do those things.

Ms. Yukimura: You are describing what everyone, including Council Services has to look at in terms of going paperless. And if you can with current activities be able to input electronically, then you have a finite backlog you have to work with right? You do not have to go to paper and then to electronic. If you can go directly electronic, it is true, you would need IT support in setting up the technology to do that. But it may be wise to spend the money there, and then at least you do not have this ever growing backlog of stuff to input. And we did hear a very encouraging report from IT, although they like all

the other Departments are operating under the strain of not having enough financial resources. In the long run that is probably going to be the cheapest, most cost-effective way to go.

Mr. Westerman: We understand and we understand that they are in a dilemma too. So we are pushing for them to get what they need to help us out.

Ms. Yukimura: Okay.

Chair Furfaro: I think just the way Councilwoman Yukimura described, that is what we are doing here at the Council, keeping current with the business we are doing now, but at the same time we are going back and slowly working on the records dealing with five years ago. So it is a good approach to resolve that slowly, but continuously.

Mr. Blalock: Chair, we understand it and even in our operational side, we have been working towards that as far as getting, even like our maintenance, our requests and things like that onto our RMS, which is again working towards getting all of these e-Documents. And that is something that we worked towards even on the operational side to get everything on a database to pull out data that we need or reports that we need is where we are working towards. At least on the operational side we are not trying to duplicate and then go paper and putting it back into Microfiche.

Chair Furfaro: Good. Sound like we are all square on that. But more importantly, make sure you have a good way to index and catalog what you have electronically. Go right ahead.

Ms. Yukimura: I have some questions about rescue, but if it is more appropriate to ask in the next unit, I will do that.

Chair Furfaro: It might be. That work for you, JoAnn?

Ms. Nakamura: Yes.

Chair Furfaro: Vice Chair?

Ms. Nakamura: I am looking at the Administration budget, and I wanted to ask you about the 100% increase in the telephone costs?

Mr. Westerman: Yes. There are a couple of line items that we moved all of that funding into one central location is what we did. Yes.

Ms. Nakamura: And the consultant services are for a strategic plan?

Mr. Westerman: Yes.

Ms. Nakamura: I noticed it was for \$50,000 for two years, so how do you...how will you...are you able to do it with the \$25,000?

Mr. Westerman: Well, as we had discussed, we had toyed with a bigger contract and bringing somebody in who has done this everywhere, but we were afraid we would get a cookie-cutter strategic plan. So we want to be very participative in the process,

so there is less funding required for a consultant to use for a local consultant just to help us keep it organized and put it together, not to just go do the whole thing for us. So we liked the idea of doing it that way and we saved money doing that way, but that is what the funding will be used for, the local consultant to help us arrange the meetings and help us organize the plan and put it together. But we want to be the most active participants in it.

Ms. Nakamura: Good to hear that you are taking that leadership role to make those happen for your Department.

Mr. Westerman: Thank you.

Ms. Nakamura: Thank you.

Chair Furfaro: Any more questions as it relates to Administration?  
Deputy Chief, thank you.

Mr. Blalock: Thank you.

SEAN HOSAKA, Battalion Chief: Good afternoon, my name is Sean Hosaka, one of three Battalion Chiefs and just so happened I was on duty today. I am going over the Kauai Fire Operations. We have our mission statement, which the Chief does not want me to read out. Operating locations and equipment, we have five Fire Stations located in Kapa'a, Kalaheo, Hanapepe, Lihue, and Waimea. Each shift consists of one Captain, one Firefighter II and three Firefighter I. Each of those stations has one fire engine and one utility truck. The fire station at Hanalei has one Captain, one Firefighter III, three Firefighter I, they also have one fire engine, one utility truck and nineteen foot rigid hull inflatable rescue boat and one Jet Ski. We have one hazmat station at Kaiakea, one Captain, one Firefighter III and three Firefighter II. They have one fire engine and one utility truck and one hazmat truck and one mule... those are like an ATV usually used up in the mountains or on the sand. Off road terrain. We have one fire/rescue Station, which consists of one Captain, one Firefighter III and two Firefighters I. They have one fire engine.

Chair Furfaro: The rescue station is Lihue?

Mr. Hosaka: Yes. They have two companies there. The other one, the rescue company has one rescue Captain, one rescue Firefighter III, and two Firefighter II. They have one rescue truck. One heavy rescue truck, one 26 foot Radon rescue boat. Two Fire Engine Mechanics, with two vehicles, one helicopter hangar, one helicopter and three contract pilots. Our other operating location equipment consists of the one storage location, which the Chief talked about behind our station. They have a mobile air unit which we use to fill our SCBAs. Hazmat command trailer, confined space and rescue equipment trailer. Our CERT vehicle, two reserve fire engines, two reserve utility trucks, two water tenders, one mule, a fire-burn trailer, fire-education trailer, and a driver-simulated trailer.

And Chief went over this graph. As you can see the red line indicates the visitor count, and as more visitors come to our island we respond to a higher volume of calls. Our 2013 accomplishments would be the communications van. We have used this at both Kokee brush fires and also used it to assist KPD with the search for the fugitive in Kalalau...at the Kokee fires there are some areas where we do not have radio contact so we placed the Coms Van and used it as a repeater and it allowed us to talk to all agencies involved.

During the KPD search, Captain Tamura put the Coms Van up at Kalalau at the top of the lookout and put in a TRICS package, which is Transportable Repeater Inoperable Communications Systems package and it afforded us the ability to have communications in the valley. Those trick packages will be used also during hurricanes. Also some of the capabilities of this van, we have auxiliary power, we have radios, computers, satellite communication, interoperable communications, phone communications, and storage, deployable Coms packages, and other miscellaneous receptacles and equipment.

Mr. Westerman: This grant was to provide an alternate communication source should we lose communications islandwide. So it is a replica of kind of like the completes commands post and our intent is to deploy one north and one west if we were to lose communications in between and be able to communicate back to the EOC. That is why the satellite dish is on the top of that and so that is really what it was purchased for and we are using it day-to-day for our operations to make it safer.

Mr. Hosaka: As the Chief stated earlier, we got two tenders that were donated. This one is from the Honolulu Fire Department. This tanker is already in service and has the capacity of 1,750 gallons. This tender we acquired from Forestry and the we are working to get the men trained and it has a standard transmission and the capacity of 2,200 gallons. We replaced seventy Motorola portable 800Mhz radios...using the Homeland Security Grant and we also acquired vehicle tele trucks. All our engines have them by the way of the DOT Grant. They are used to stabilize vehicles when our members are performing patient extrications at the accident scene. We have got a 19' Boston Whaler for Station 2, attained through the AFG, Assistance to Firefighters Grant. The grant was \$77,000. KFD's matching cost of \$24,700.

Some of our challenges as the Chief stated is, the grants and management award, getting paperwork done on time, ordering monthly, quarterly and annual reports. Succession planning we are trying to encourage our Captains, Firefighter III, Firefighter II, and Firefighters for promotion by continuing their college education, and attending the National Fire Academy. The Kokee wild land fires really stretches our resources and we go into overtime by the second day. The Pokii fire cost us \$52,000.

Shortage of training space due to the fact we do not have a dedicated training facility. We have to move our training equipment to different locations to conduct our training we are not capable of moving our burn trailer on our own, so we need to make arrangements with Public Works to get it moved.

Loss of the Lihue storage lot, which the Chief went over. We have to give up half of this lot by the end of 2013, and the rest of it by 2015. And last Station 2's boat storage facility, which will not be big enough to house our 19' Whaler. That is the storage lot behind the Lihue Fire Station and this is our boat storage facility.

Chair Furfaro: Are we were working to put our County logo on the tenders and the water truck?

Mr. Westerman: Yes, we are. We discovered that the other day. We saw it going down the road the other day and you can kind of see the faded Honolulu Fire Department logo. We will see that Honolulu Fire is not on it.

Chair Furfaro: Can I ask you to go back to the slide relating to visitor counts and just for the future Chief and you do not need to do it this year, but one of the

things that is also happening here is when you roll back to year 2002, you will find that the average stay was only about 3.2 days. When you get here to 2012, the average stay now is 7.2 days and part of that is related to the fact that 48% of our inventory is time share. So these people that come and really to choose to come to Kauai, they stay longer and they explore more and more places, which may also relate to them finding themselves in difficult spots. So if I could going forward, as you have done for ten years, put another bar in there to show what the average length of stays are and you can get that from the Kauai Visitors Bureau and it would be interesting to do a draft across the bar there. When it comes to your firefighting needs up in Kokee, do you have a facility up there, where you can reserve and store some equipment and facility needs to respond to fires in that area? Do you share that with the State?

Mr. Westerman: Good question, Chair. When I was Fire Chief out of PMRF, we did, we had stored one of the loaners from the State. It got to the point where it was not a useful piece of equipment as it was not checked regularly or tested regularly. The State does maintain equipment there and when we fight fires up there, we have the State to assist us. We have a mutual aid agreement with the State of Hawaii, Forestry and Wildlife Division and we do joint resources. So we pretty much do, but still because it is infrequent, we store very little up there. There is some, but not very much.

Chair Furfaro: As we talk about the need for storage, at the same time, we had to respond as a team with the State, maybe some of the redundant equipment we could actually put an engine or hoses or whatever you might see. So have you explored that before?

Mr. Westerman: Yes, sir.

Chair Furfaro: Okay. JoAnn do you have questions?

Ms. Yukimura: I do. Thank you.

Chair Furfaro: Followed by Vice Chair. Go right ahead, JoAnn.

Ms. Yukimura: Thank you very much for the graph, and the point we have been trying to make to the State Legislature, that the Counties carry a lot of weight to the Visitor Industry. We have to carry a lot of costs that the visitors have on our islands and the impacts on our island and you can be sure that we will be using that graph and I think the Chair's point about looking at visitor days is well-taken, too. There is probably a greater increase which you put in visitor stays. I wanted to ask you about the rescues. I am going to ask how many rescues do we do every year for the last five years and how many were visitor-related? Because that would be some valuable information for us. And recently there have been these mass rescues with 20 or 30 people and these look like tours. Are they tours that have been happening in the Na Pali and elsewhere?

Mr. Westerman: No.

Ms. Yukimura: No they are not?

Mr. Westerman: No, they are just groups of people that go in.

Ms. Yukimura: And they just got caught in Hanakapiai or wherever?

Mr. Westerman: Yes.

Ms. Yukimura: Okay. I think what the Chair was also pointing out there is a County Ordinance that allows recovery of expenses, but how practical is that?

Mr. Westerman: I am sorry?

Ms. Yukimura: How practical is it to recover expenses?

Mr. Westerman: Anything is possible. I mean there are companies that make business for recovering funds for Fire Departments for their services. Literally every auto accident and everything else.

Ms. Yukimura: Really?

Mr. Westerman: Oh, yes. I think the Chair was right with the Commission and with the support of the Council to have a good discussion on all of that and we had an earlier discussion several years ago about what happened in Colorado, they were using helicopter and rescue gears and their option was to put a fee onto the folks who came to their town, the next year and next year their tourism count went down and down, more so then the cost of the fee were recovering and more than the cost of the fees to run the helicopter. They probably had more information to be able to track the information. Again, your suggestion that I tell you how many people we rescued are tourists. I can give you that information, but I do not know how accurate I can be, because we do not ask that question. We do not ask are you a tourist or are you a resident? Sometimes we get the names, fifty people stuck in Kalalau, we took twenty people in the helicopter and we did not ask their names. We picked them up and moved them, we picked them up and moved them. We picked them up and moved them as fast as we could to get them out of that island that was in the middle of the two. So how many were local and how many were tourists, I do not know.

Ms. Yukimura: Well if you just ask them for their resident address you would know. And I think at one point the Fire Department gave us that data by that. Collecting the resident's addresses, I do not know. It might be easier to collect resident address as opposed to collecting money for the rescue. I am guessing that a tourist tax is a better way to pay for these rescues rather than to ask for reimbursement. So if we collect the data and can show it is visitor-related, that gives us grounds to argue for a visitor tax, which may be the better way to pay for it, then to ask on an individual basis for reimbursement. So any data you can give and then we might give some thought to whether you could collect that data somehow?

Mr. Blalock: JoAnn, as we try to grab as much information as we can and sometimes depending on the incident itself, it is not practical to even get that information. And the situation has not presented itself, but if they can, we do and we try to put in as much data into the incident, so that when we pull these out, we can. So it will give you some, but the accuracy of it, you know? I think another thing that you touched on again, and again, I think it is a bigger forum in how we address this. And you know, one of the things that we talked about is the economic benefit. There is an economic benefit to all that we are doing especially on the helicopter operations.

Ms. Yukimura: If we capture that benefit.

Mr. Blalock: I do not know how quantifiable it is.

Ms. Yukimura: If we can capture the cost.

Mr. Blalock: If you could capture it, again, but the Hawaii Visitor's Bureau spends anywhere from \$800 to \$1,000 a day. Every visitor, tourist that is here. So how do you quantify that, even if the stays are longer?

Chair Furfaro: I want to qualify that, if I may, JoAnn. The information that is most accurate, you folks remember that you had a Water Safety guy by the name of Pico? This lifeguard used to come to all the hotels, at least once a week and he would brief the time-share concierge about water safety and it is important for us to also understand where these people that are staying on vacation. If they are at the Hyatt, the Hilton, the Sheraton, they are going to a breakfast briefing, but if not, the information would be really helpful, not only from the standpoint where our weaknesses are, but also to convey to the State our need to keep the TAT money. It is a two-prong thing. I do not know if Pico is with us anymore, but he did a great job on his own, because he sincerely cares for people, but he is going to hotels and not to time share and stand-alone vacation.

Mr. Westerman: We will talk about that in Ocean Safety. Pat Durkin does our WAVE Program now. We got a significant amount of those to come to our presentation. That is a group we are having trouble contacting about the dangers of the ocean...well-taken and we agree 100%. We can gather the information that you want and have the discussion to figure out ways, if there are ways to charge and that is what you want to do. Again, like the Deputy was saying what is the economic benefit? If we could figure that out, that would be wonderful also. We are willing to help do that.

Chair Furfaro: I think that is really Councilmember Yukimura's point. That data we could use for the right reason, for the right purpose and it is good for us to have.

Mr. Westerman: We just would need to try to figure out how to quantify it. We do about 250-350 rescues a year. They are not all with a helicopter. So how do we separate that? Do we have our helicopter data? Do we know how much we did with the helicopter over the year? And we have our RMS data. How many rescues we had? So it would take some time to decipher through the data to quantify each of the different ones. That is not going to happen in 48 hours. That is going to happen in three to four months.

Ms. Yukimura: Even if we knew of those numbers of rescues that you have mentioned. How many are visitor-related we can take that to the State Legislature and say that County operations are being used to support and protect visitors and impacts to County budget are being caused by visitors, which gives us a basis to argue for money that we can then use for your operations.

Chair Furfaro: Before we go on, may I make a housekeeping announcement? Chief, I believe we still have Prevention, Training and Ocean Safety, right?

Mr. Westerman: Yes.

Chair Furfaro: And we have one hour and ten minutes to do three more Divisions.

Ms. Yukimura: Thank you for the reminder.

Chair Furfaro: Go ahead.

Ms. Yukimura: You said your Pokii fire cost how much? How much did the fire cost?

Mr. Hosaka: \$52,000.

Ms. Yukimura: I just want to end by saying I am so grateful for the work that your Firefighters have done in these really exhausting and drawn out efforts to protect and save life and property. I just wanted to thank you publicly.

Mr. Hosaka: We are more than pleased to help out the community. On the note about the RMS, the Chief does not really regularly check what goes on the tabs when they go out on call, but they added a box that says, "visitor." So we can track that.

Ms. Yukimura: That will be helpful.

Mr. Hosaka: That incident where they took our fifty people or twenty people. If they are not injured a lot of time we do not get the information because they are not an EMS patient, and we are just shuttling them out and they just say thank you and get out.

Ms. Yukimura: Thank you.

Chair Furfaro: Vice Chair Nakamura?

Ms. Nakamura: I am looking at the Fire Operations budget. I wanted to ask you about the water and sewer fees have gone up 58% in 2013 and a 103% compared to your actual in 2012. So I wanted to find out why the increases are so large?

Mr. Westerman: The addition of Kaiakea Station for one, and the continuation of the water and the continuation of the watering to get all the grass and plants going. And as the water goes up, that is also on a sewer system. So we have to pay the sewer fee on irrigated water. We are trying to work that out, but right now, we are anticipating that to still be up. Plus the cost of water and one of the charges that I have put on the Firemen is that I want the Stations to look nice. I do not want them to look like deserts. I do not want them to be parks, but we have intentionally tried to reduce expenses by not watering and our facilities kind of look kind of bad.

Ms. Nakamura: At the Kaiakea Station on the other side of the culvert, it is nicely landscaped. Is there any functional use for that property?

Mr. Westerman: On the left?

Ms. Nakamura: Yes.

Mr. Westerman: There is a big hole there. In the design of the Station, there is a big ditch behind it also. We have to maintain all the water that comes off that hill. We have to be able to capture it in a big rain. And so, the engineers decided that they

needed a swimming pool, and so we keep it grassed, so is it does not collapse on itself. That is kind of the main reason.

Mr. Blalock: It is the 100-year flood, I think it washed it off everything across the road.

Mr. Westerman: The other option was putting big drainage underneath the highway and that was like a quarter of a million dollars to pave. You could not just pave the section. The State says you have to pave a half-mile. So that got to be too expensive and it was cheaper to build a retention basin. That is what you call them. Retention basin, yes.

Ms. Nakamura: I know you had a high infrastructure cost.

Mr. Westerman: Yes on that project.

Ms. Nakamura: And you knew it would be ongoing to maintain that?

Mr. Westerman: We started to reduce some of the watering, because some of is it designed to survive in an environment without a sprinkler system and we are reducing the amount of watering that we are doing.

Ms. Nakamura: And on the equipment another huge increase from last year. I think it is repair & maintenance, equipment.

Mr. Westerman: Which one was that?

Ms. Nakamura: 4302. I am under Fire Operations. The 1,057% increase over the 2012 actuals.

Mr. Westerman: I do not know why it is 1,057.

Ms. Nakamura: I think it is because it was \$4,000 in 2012 and \$46,250 in this coming budget. So I think that is the 1,057% increase.

Mr. Westerman: I am thinking that we moved different purchases in the budget, like the engine got moved, and some training dollars got moved. But I am sorry.

Ms. Nakamura: Under "automobiles leased," might have been moved too.

Mr. Westerman: That was the addition of the engine and they were moved. The expenses for lease were all morphed.

Ms. Nakamura: Into this?

Mr. Westerman: Right.

Ms. Nakamura: Thank you.

Chair Furfaro: You have Vice Chair's question, so we can get the appropriate reconciliation on what was moved?

Mr. Westerman: Yes, 4302. As I look to see what all the expenses in that, we consolidated all of like the software and ongoing maintenance for the different things like the Motorola radios and MDT. Plus we consolidated all of the expenses for the MDTs coming online and that is for them to communicate in the network.

Chair Furfaro: But because there is so much new in there, we would like a response there writing.

Mr. Westerman: All the items are listed right there, Chair, but yes, I can do that.

Chair Furfaro: We will no often go to the book every time.

Mr. Westerman: Yes. And I should have looked at it and given you the answer right away. I apologize. Go ahead.

Chair Furfaro: But I wanted to make sure that you understand what I am saying. If there was change from another line?

Mr. Westerman: It was an addition.

Chair Furfaro: All additions?

Mr. Westerman: Yes.

Chair Furfaro: Still send it back to us, okay? Is there any more on this side? We have three more sections, go ahead.

Ms. Yukimura: Battalion Chief Hosaka made such a good case for the communications van and it is really to your credit for you to get it. How are you doing the maintenance and then the replacement? How long is this van good for? How are you keeping it up in a preventative maintenance way to keep the life as long as possible? And then, I know you have a replacement plan for your fire engines, which I really commend. What about something like this? Do you put it on a replacement schedule? Do you write another grant?

Mr. Westerman: It is currently on our replacement schedule. It is on that list that I gave you. The item 4302 we just talked about, some of that was the ongoing maintenance for that communication equipment. The satellite, the TRIC packages, servicing on the vehicle are all related to that communications, which is about \$5,000 a year.

Mr. Blalock: And on top of that, Homeland Security has also afforded us to do sustainment cost where we could not do it prior. So some of the moneys that we get from Homeland Security can be put into sustainment.

Ms. Yukimura: So in addition to giving you money to buy it, they give you money to maintain it?

Mr. Westerman: They are now.

Chair Furfaro: This is new, right?

Mr. Westerman: This is new. And of course the money is reducing, too. It is not like you can buy bigger pieces to do sustainment costs with it.

Ms. Yukimura: Thank you.

Chair Furfaro: Mr. Hooser, any questions on this section? We have got 72 slides left? Would you have a problem if I asked you to go through all the slides before we brought up Prevention and Training? Could we do that?

Mr. Westerman: I can go through their slides.

Chair Furfaro: But I have got 72 slides related to three more Departments, right?

Mr. Westerman: Three more Bureaus.

Chair Furfaro: Could we go through all the slides and then list questions as we go?

Mr. Westerman: Sure.

Chair Furfaro: Thank you very much for your presentation.

Mr. Hosaka: You are welcome.

Chair Furfaro: Do you mind, Chief?

Mr. Westerman: No, I do not mind.

Chair Furfaro: It is 3:30 now. Chief, did you hear me? We will have questions as we go?

Mr. Westerman: Sure. That is fine.

DARRYL DATE, Fire Prevention Captain: Good afternoon, Councilmembers, for the record Darryl Date, Fire Prevention Captain.

Chair Furfaro: Go ahead and introduce yourself.

JEREMIE MAKEPA, Fire Inspector: Good afternoon, Jeremie Makepa, Fire Inspector for the Prevention Bureau.

Mr. Date: The Prevention Bureau consists of four personnel.

Chair Furfaro: You have one more coming up introduce yourself.

RON BUSH, Firefighter: Firefighter Bush with Training.

Mr. Date: One Captain, one Lieutenant, and two Firefighter III. This is our mission statement and our goals.

These are the objectives of the Prevention Bureau.

These are our accomplishments for the calendar year 2012. The most impressive accomplishment that the Prevention Bureau has done is to acquire a trailer through a FEMA Grant award. We got awarded grant about a year-ago. And the trailer cost \$130,000, and it was 80/20 grant. The County needed to come up with the 20 percent and we got the assistance of a few businesses on the island to help donate some moneys to help offset our costs.

We have been utilizing it out in the community, basically since January. This is a picture of a Cub Scout Pack that we did last November. These are some of the numbers of participants that have gone through our trailer since January. In March there is a significant decrease in number and that is basically due to the spring break of the students and the week that there were two holidays in it. So we have been bringing it to community events, as well as every elementary school on the island and we are just about halfway through, a little bit more than halfway through all of the schools.

The total number of participants that have been through is 4,407 consisting of adults, teenagers, and children. This trailer is the hands-on educational tool that will teach fire safety to the citizens of Kaua'i from keiki to kupuna. There are live fire demonstrations and fire extinguisher training. There is a simulated kitchen fire with an oven, stove, cabinet and toaster and one of the main goals is to educate the public about kitchen safety, because in the kitchen is the number one area where home fires start. Parents, adults, learn proper extinguishing techniques through digital fire extinguisher training. So the fire that you see in the oven, stove and cabinet are digital flames. Within the trailer are smoke machines and heat-producing devices and a smoke alarm that goes off. So it is very realistic. Children learn what to do when they are awakened by the sound of smoke alarms and smoke-filled rooms. Another portion of the trailer is a bedroom setup. We teach them to find two ways out of every room and to go to your safe meeting place once outside. There are adequate Firefighters on hand to make sure that events are conducted safely and effectively.

The input of all Kauai businesses into the fire RMS system, the fire RMS is the Records Management System and we have done is compiled every business that we could find in the telephone book and inputted it into our RMS System, as well as inspection reports. A lot of this work has been done by the interns that have been coming to the Department. Files are now sorted and stored in the computer database. The fire RMS System is an efficient search and history of business records and is an efficient process of conducting inspections and pre-plans, it is environmentally friendly, easy to access from any computer with Fire RMS software. It is portable. So it can be used out in the fields. And data can be used for emergency response on calls.

Fire RMS pre-planning and MDT training. MDT is the mobile data terminal. What we have done, the pre-plan and inspection data can be used on calls. So we went out and taught every crew and every station on how to gather and input data. And when they do the company inspections, this is the data that they input. And it can be shared by all responding personnel. The address and contact information is made available en route to any emergency scene and hazards are instantly identify. So what we did, we populated the database, so personnel can utilize the MDTs when responded to emergencies. The picture that you see here is the picture of the monitor that is mounted in every fire engine.

National Fire Academy training. Provides fundamental knowledge of building and fire codes and provides interpretation of codes and standards and how to apply them, the relationship of fire and life safety within code and standards. It is a valuable networking with other fire service professionals. I know that the Chief mentioned one of our goals is to send two personnel to the National Fire Academy in Emmetsburg, Maryland and we recently sent Inspector Makepa and they do offer all sorts of training and when I am mentioning here is primarily prevention-related. As well as Inspector Vaughn has also attended recently.

The NFP, National Fire Protection Association Conference and informational sessions. It is an expo that they hold every year and the newest innovation and trends in the fire protection industry are provided. It also provides a preview of the latest fire protection equipment. It provides a preview of the public education products and tools, seminars, NFP board members and code professionals are made available. You can learn about changes in upcoming additions of codes and standards and it is another valuable networking tool to meet other fire service professionals.

NFPA Certified Fire Inspector Program. There are three levels of NFPA Certification. It is to recognize and provide evidence of competence in NFPA 10-31 as related to the standard for professional qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner. It ensures proficiency in the use of codes and standards and promotes professional development, ensures the uniform training and development of current and future personnel, and it also enhances our professionalism, and inspector Makepa is almost done with the Fire Inspector I Certification.

Mr. Makepa: Good afternoon Council, Jeremie Makepa, Fire Inspector Unit. It is my privilege to present the future of the Prevention Bureau. So this is the 2014 vision, real quick. What we want to do is build on the accomplishments of 2013 to enhance the product, vision, and safety production of our Bureau and increase the use of new technology to serve the community effectively, efficiently, and safely. So like Captain Date talked about, our fire safety trailer has been very popular in the community. We continue to get more and more requests to get it out there because of the program that we have developed. By attending training like the National Fire Academy, we meet with professionals that already have these programs going on. So we have been able to speed up the process on getting this program to a high-level of efficiency. So in 2014, we want to continue to do the public elementary schools as we have already done. The private schools have already been requesting the trailer. So we have had a number of private schools already go through there and we are going to do large community events. We try to get at least 150 people through it any time we run it and we will continue to do that and present public education. We get a lot of requests from businesses to do safety training and we are getting a lot of requests to do fire extinguisher training. Instead of just doing ten at a time or 20 at a time, what we want to do is rotate it around the island and do all the businesses in the Lihue area at one time or the North Shore, so we can get all of those requests done at obvious. For future fire safety events, what we want to be is the catalyst for all public agencies and put on a presentation so everybody can participate, whether it is at the schools or community events. This is one of the ideas that we have maybe by partnering and networking with community businesses, we can get inflatable things like this and some of you had the opportunity to see our program at the schools. What we do is that we have them practice stop drop and roll, and crawling low when there is smoke on the ground. An inflatable like this would give us the opportunity to keep the kids clean, inside and there are fire safety messages on the wall. We are trying to keep public education fun so when

people want to learn more and keep coming back through and it sticks in their mind that education is fun.

Another part about prevention is managing the trailer. A lot of manpower goes into managing all the requests that come in, to keep this trailer going and run through the amounts of people that participate in it. So we have already gone through and enhanced our website to consistently update information, so that people can find out where and when this trailer will be by using our calendar. It is a web-based event calendar. So a lot of time is spent by our Inspectors, putting in data, so that the public can find out information readily.

What we are working on now is putting together a training package for businesses with fire and safety...with extinguishers and home safety, and putting that together, so that they can register online. So that when we do the community events in each area, each business can register online, and reserve times to send their employees to go through it. And then we want to enhance the website by putting pictures and videos, so people know what they are going to be coming to and see what they are going to learn before they even get there.

We talked a little bit about the fire RMS data. Fire Record Management System. So that is an ongoing project. The initial input of the data with the businesses was one step and now we have to keep going through and updating the construction, changes of ownership, contact information, any protection systems and hazards that are inside the businesses. We have to keep going through and updating that information on a consistent basis.

Continuous training. Captain Date already went through some of the training that we have already done. This is a list of training opportunities that we have and we try to attend when we have time to go there. Our scope in the Prevention Bureau is very broad. So we have a lot of training that we need to keep up with. So we try and attend this, as much as possible. What we try to do, because we only have four staff in the Prevention Bureau, to handle education, plans review, engineering and all the education that we do, is we try to use the new technology to enhance our efficiencies. So what we want to do in future is get web-based permit application and processing, so that any time a plans review comes through, we can just E-mail them invoices and it can be paid online. We are trying to get through and get any permits that we want to do...it has not happened yet, but we are working on the process so that people can apply for permits online. The vision is like the eHawaii.gov, where you can pay your General Excise (GE) taxes online. Something similar in that view, but that is what we are going to be working on in the future. And then we want to keep updating our Fire Department information with common questions that people come in and call to the Prevention Bureau. We can add that onto the website, so that they do not have to call and staff does not have to consistently answer the same questions. It will be listed on the website. And then this just makes it convenient access and customer satisfaction for anybody in the public, if it is readily available, they can find it on their own there.

We want to use new technology to help us with our enforcement. Because again, we only have four personnel in our Bureau, sometimes it is hard for us to get around with long inspection cycles to go in and check on the maintenance of all of these systems. We do a good job on the initial phase of making sure that they are certified, but because there are so many different companies that go through that they are supposed to certify the maintenance of the system and they have different report formatting and it makes it difficult to read the reports so we want to make a computerized system and one standard

format so it makes it more efficient to see what maintenance is insufficient. So this is a sample of one of the software companies that we found at the NFPA Conference. This is a building report software. The records of each maintenance company can be readily retrieved by our Prevention Inspectors through a Smartphone application, or through website, so it red-tags any maintenance that has not been completed by all the facilities. And it will show up on the top of our list saying oh, so and so company has not completed this and we should send an Inspector out immediately.

We are using technology to manage had we are doing and also, it shows who completed the work, their certification and the exact time it was done. So we can keep track of the certifying companies to make sure that their certifications are up to par, so the guys certifying the systems have the right certifications for it. We also want to use technology by using mobile office. Because a lot of our activities are done outside of the office, we need to use technology to continue to do our work wherever we are. By combining a Smartphone and a laptop with a WiFi connection, we can get all of the conveniences of being in the office from anywhere we can get a connection to the internet. That is why it has been our priority to transfer a lot of our data into the Fire RMS database, and have all of that data readily available. So when we are able to change over to this type of mobile office system, we can still access all of our data. And of course, with the new technology, we get benefits. In the County it is the initiative of being green and saving trees so by storing data electronically, we can E-mail and send invoices electronically instead of mailing. Our code books are an extensive library. We can go into eCodes and access those online and use online training rather than hard-copybooks and it just reduces wastes of duplicate copies. It saves electricity and when we are out of the office we do not have to use our lighting and air conditioning and the smaller mobile electronic devices will use less electric. It also saves fuel by not having our Inspectors have to go to the office and we can go directly into the field, wherever we work, and then from home to the office, that is also saving in fuel as well.

This is just the numbers of Prevention Bureau Activities that we have done in separate categories. And this is the fire loss and damage estimates for the last four years, for your information. And that is it from the Prevention Bureau, if you have questions?

Chair Furfaro: Chief, did we just have Training and Prevention?

Mr. Westerman: Just Prevention.

Chair Furfaro: And Ocean Safety Bureau? Okay. We are going to ask questions then.

Mr. Westerman: Okay, in the interest of the time, what would you like us to do?

Chair Furfaro: We would like to be done at 4:30.

Mr. Westerman: Oh, okay. Great.

Chair Furfaro: A couple of quick questions. This was Prevention and Training?

Mr. Westerman: Just Prevention.

Chair Furfaro: Because I saw some of your slides with "training" on top of it.

Mr. Makepa: We handle a lot of training, as far as inputting the...that is the training that we go through as Inspectors and we are required to go through certification. So those are just some of the trainings that we attended as the Prevention Bureau.

Chair Furfaro: So for Prevention that might tie to training, let me ask, Training and Prevention, who is inspecting the fire hydrants in the County? Is that the Water Department only or Water Department with Fire?

Mr. Westerman: It is the Water Department's responsibility to test them and inspect them, but we flow them regularly while we are out working in the field and any discrepancies we find, drips, et cetera, we turn them in to the Water Department.

Chair Furfaro: Who is checking the wet stand pipes, is that you folks?

Mr. Date: Fire protection companies go out to the business and inspect them annually and put their tag on the system. That is one thing we check for.

Chair Furfaro: That is one of the things that bothered me in my hotel career, because everybody pointed to somebody else's responsibility and I will give you...I dealt with Ernie Lau both for the Sheraton Coconut Beach and the Hilton and there is coordination between the Water Department and the Fire Department to me is very necessary. For example, up at Mount Kalepa there is a switch valve, that when there is big demand in the morning for water in Kapa'a, the valve directs water north. And then in the evening, the valve switches again and the water goes only through the Līhu'e cycle. For weeks at a time, the alarm at the hotel goes off, because when the Water Department switches the pressure to service Kapa'a, the wet stand pipe pressure drops. The float goes up, because there is no water in the pipe, and the entire hotel's alarms go off. And it was a very difficult coordination, because the Water Department says that is their normal procedure and the Fire Department would say that is not something that we check and then they would say, what the hotel should have it checked and but we only contract one inspection for the whole year. We do not arbitrarily go out to these complexes and check those systems to see what kind of water is floating in the wet stand pipes?

Mr. Westerman: No, sir, the responsibility is the business, to make sure that their system is operational and they contract a business, like Kauai Fire Protection to maintain their system. What Firefighter Makepa was talking about in that software, because there are so many and all of these big hotels have them, it is difficult for us with the Inspectors to go and check them all every month or when they are do routinely, quarterly, monthly, that with the software, working with those businesses, and then inputting the information, we can kind of keep them on their toes to make sure that the red-flags, what we call "Why haven't you done it?" As for the aspects of the amount of water pressure you are getting from Department of Water, that is the argument between the business and the Department of Water. We have no control over it.

Chair Furfaro: I understand your part and for me, I want to say after dealing with stuff like that from the Sheraton Coconut Beach to years later dealing with the same thing with the Hilton, my insurance company would say well that is not something that we cover you for. That is the Department of Water that had lowered the

flow to your wet stand pipes. So I just thought that was something that would be in Prevention as having this understanding. That is starting to go towards a more private question, but it seems to me the reality is that there is some liability to the County, if someone has staffed the facility with wet stand pipes and the County does not maintain the right water flow. That is a very preventative thing. I am good with that. Nice presentation. If you could put that somewhere on your hit list to talk with the Water Department about. Eventually Ernie Lau got it worked out.

Mr. Makepa: I can answer a little bit on that part. As far as what you are talking about, a lot is done during the planning phase of the building and when the engineers put together the wet system that goes into it, they do not account for that drop in pressure with the County. So if it is happening, it is more of the responsibility of the owner of the property, who knows that this is happening and they would have to maybe install a fire pump to keep that pressure up, with a storage tank. So as an owner, you are responsible for your system.

Chair Furfaro: I am no longer an owner. So you understand, I am asking this question as it relates to the liability of the County. Because I tell you what you just told me, these hotel companies have a lot of legal guys that would just argue that totally differently than you just did. Okay? And it happens at the South Shore and I just want to know, if there is some interaction between you people and the Water Department. You are mandating to us about wet stand pipes. You mandate to these hotels about dry stand pipes, but in between, we have the Water Department that is providing the service. And guess what? At 7:10 a.m., the alarms go off every day. You know why? Everybody is getting up to take a shower. Everybody in Kapa'a and Lihu'e has got water running.

Mr. Makepa: And that is probably something that in the future when we look at plans review, we may have to require that there is a fire pump in there to account for that, so that that can be delayed. So that is engineering and planning.

Chair Furfaro: I would take your footnotes with engineering and planning that future planning comes in that you check the backup.

Mr. Makepa: Good idea. We will leave it at that. JoAnn, Prevention?

Chair Furfaro: Yes, thank you. Nadine, you have questions for Prevention?

Ms. Yukimura: Your line item on "overtime" shows the 400% increase from 2013 to 2014 and a 380% increase from 2014 over your actual expenditures in 2012 and just wondered about the explanation for that?

Mr. Westerman: I am sorry, JoAnn, what line item?

Ms. Yukimura: I am looking at Fire Prevention, regular overtime.

Mr. Westerman: The regular overtime has been increased for the education and added that program to help in the coming years.

Ms. Yukimura: That is a large increase.

Mr. Westerman: It is a very large increase. So I guess my question is...where is my question? How do you know if your efforts at Fire Prevention are working?

Mr. Date: What we do, everybody person who comes through, we give them a survey to fill out and on the survey are a few questions asking them what kind of information they know before and what they may learn after?

Ms. Yukimura: So have you a pre-and post test?

Mr. Date: Yes.

Ms. Yukimura: And those are showing that the kid and adults are learning things?

Mr. Makepa: So far what we collected, it does. I guess the main progress that we get is when kids go through the trailer at their school, and they see it at a public event again, and they already know each step in the trailer we know we have succeeded in teaching them. They can bring their parents through and teach their parents?

Ms. Yukimura: So when you say they know each step, they know the answers at each level?

Mr. Makepa: Yes, we have objectives that we want to teach them in the trailer, each part, whether the kitchen or bedroom or outside with the fire extinguisher and a lot of kids will bring their parents to the community event and show their parents how to do it.

Ms. Yukimura: That is really excellent and they say, too, when you are teaching that you have shown that you have really learned it. The next level is to know how long they retain that information. Maybe you will test for that. So I guess you would expect that where fires happen because of lack of information, those fires will be much diminished into the future, because you are teaching the young people, right?

Mr. Makepa: Yes.

Ms. Yukimura: How many of the fires that are being caused during these times are caused by lack of information? How many of fires do we have each year?

Mr. Date: On Kauai, we have sixteen structure fires in a year and nationwide the kitchen is the number one area, inattentive cooking and people start cooking something and forget about it and that is one our goals with the fire safety trailer to teach that.

Ms. Yukimura: So you do analyses of the fires that we have every year, right?

Mr. Date: Yes.

Ms. Yukimura: And are they kitchen fires? Are they fires started in the kitchen?

Mr. Date: A few of them, yes.

Ms. Yukimura: And from a lack of knowledge or people trying to put out kitchen fire with water?

Mr. Date: From unattended candles, you know? Some due to electricity malfunctions.

Mr. Makepa: A lot of times, too, people are ashamed to report the fire and they will get a small kitchen fire and try to put it out on their own and the numbers that we are getting are just become emergency responses that we had to respond to.

Ms. Yukimura: Inspector Makepa, are you part of the County's Green Team?

Mr. Makepa: I am not.

Ms. Yukimura: You seem to be a member. I wanted to commend your efforts to go green. Thank you.

Chair Furfaro: Vice Chair Nakamura and then Mr. Hooser.

Ms. Nakamura: This is a follow-up question from last year. I did not see anything this year about the number of inspections that you do per year. And I am not sure if it is in the Prevention Bureau Activities. Am I not seeing this how many inspections were done to businesses?

Mr. Date: I believe there is the number on the chart.

Ms. Nakamura: I think this came up, why do you not show me first.

Mr. Date: This is occupancy inspections.

Ms. Nakamura: So that is 95.

Mr. Date: Yes.

Ms. Nakamura: Last year you said the Bureau averages 200 inspections a year?

Mr. Date: Yes.

Ms. Nakamura: What happened there? What is concerning is what the State Law says that you are supposed to do it every five years?

Mr. Date: Five years. Yes. Yes. Because we...with the four personnel need to cover every aspect of the prevention duty and with this educational trailer, a lot of our efforts have been focused on the trailer and we had to cut back a little on something else and inspections was one of them, unfortunately.

Ms. Nakamura: Are all the other Counties not complying with this State Law?

Mr. Date: I would have to research that question.

Ms. Nakamura: Thank you. I am kind of curious, because it seem it is a mandate, but it is probably unfunded. Is there any liability for the County if we do not do these inspections on the cycle that is required by the State?

Mr. Westerman: Well, Councilmember...

Chair Furfaro: We do not have to answer that now, Chief if you want to research it.

Mr. Westerman: We will research it, but we have looked into this in past and I do not think there is a County getting them done. If we were to get them all done in the amount required it would probably take quadruple our Staff. It is just that horrendous of an inspection cycle and it is so bad that City and County of Honolulu turned the airport back to the Airport to let them do the inspections in the airport complex because they could simply not keep up with the airport complex. With that being said, we made a conscious effort a couple years ago when we had the discussion of turning the airport complex back over to the airport and try and get every one of ours done and caught up. Again, it is a lot of businesses on a cycle and some years we might do 95, we did a couple hundred last year and a couple hundred the year before that. The other part of it is that businesses come and go so rapidly. The charge is trying to keep who got inspected and what is the new business? What business is five years old? So that is a challenge for the Bureau too to maintain that. So hopefully those reports in the automation that we put into this, which is what they are struggling to do now will help.

Ms. Nakamura: I just see it as a strategic decision to go one way versus the other.

Mr. Westerman: Right.

Ms. Nakamura: And to put the overtime...I mean I love the program. I have seen it. And I have seen you work with the kids and I think it is a great way to outreach and educate. I just wanted to know what the trade-offs are.

Mr. Westerman: Right. And just like you said, you saw the increase in the overtime staffing for that. Again, it is a new product and we are trying to get it to everybody right away, and then we will go back to our cycle of not every single class in every elementary school. What grades are we doing?

Mr. Makepa: We are going to do 1st and 3rd in the future to introduce it in 1st and evaluate it in 3rd to see what they are remembering.

Ms. Nakamura: Thank you.

Chair Furfaro: Mr. Hooser?

Mr. Hooser: I understand we are going talk about Water Safety, if we have time, hopefully. I could not help thinking, what a great job you are doing with the Prevention, with the fire prevention. And so, with eleven people drowning in the last year, is there any partnering in terms of when you go out to the schools with our prevention

education, is there a water safety component? I know we can talk about that too with water safety component.

Mr. Makepa: With our staff, we carry our Beach Safety Guides and we carry the Disaster Preparedness Guide from Civil Defense and we are working with the Ocean Safety Bureau into our program with the community events. At this time, since it is still a pilot program, we have only been doing it for three months, the schools we are mainly focusing on Fire. Like I said in the future, we would like to bring in more public agencies and create an event for public safety at the schools, during the times that we get there.

Mr. Hooser: Thank you.

Chair Furfaro: Before we go any further, Chief, I want to tell you, I think on the Water Safety, I will bring you back for Water Safety. On the afternoon of April 19th. Can you record that, please? Do we have the space on the 19th in the afternoon? 1:30 p.m.? Okay. Go right ahead.

Mr. Hooser: Just a follow-up on that. Because I was going to mention it later. If the Water Safety people can think about moving forward more maybe than they already have. I would like to hear what are the plans to get better at what we are doing? There has been a lot of tragedy, a lot of people who have died and we have a tight budget. At the same time, there is a real tragedy unfolding and happening everyday and given the resources that we ever and the resources that they need, what I would like to see when you come back, for want of a better way, emergency strategy to get a handle on this as best we can? Whether it is education or whatever it is. I would really is your Bureau to come back with thinking about that. When we talk about emergency diversion plans, just something that reflects the urgency of the situation and I know there are lots of moving parts and Dr. Downs and different volunteer groups are helping, but when you come back, if you could present something like that, I would appreciate it. Thank you. Thank you, Chair.

Mr. Westerman: I had to double check my calendar because on the 19th we are doing opening for the kiosk at the airport, which is one of the things that we are doing for education but in the afternoon it works.

Chair Furfaro: Since I have been on the Council, we added twenty three water safety people. So I think Mr. Hooser's comments are well-received in the sense to have more of a strategy about the educational issues derived. So we will do Water Safety at 1:30. Staff I know you folks have agreed you could stay until 5:00 p.m. today, but I do not want to rush through Water Safety. So we will finish up training here, and we will go our way at 4:30 p.m. today. Did you have your hand up?

Ms. Yukimura: Just a follow-up to Vice Chair's question about business inspections.

Chair Furfaro: Go right ahead.

Ms. Yukimura: You said you put in all the businesses from the phone book, which must have been quite a job. So your goal ultimately is that they be certified and then maybe renewed or rechecked every five years is that the basic framework?

Mr. Makepa: Yes, to create a more efficient plan for the business inspections, what we wanted to do is compile the database first. And have all the businesses on Kaua'i listed and then we can go ahead and start inspecting to keep an accurate count of when the inspections have been done. Our Fire Record Management System has an inspection cycle to input when each business should be inspected whether it is by the Prevention Bureau or by the Companies.

Ms. Yukimura: And that pops up?

Mr. Makepa: That will pop up. And what we can do is manage that from the Prevention Bureau's side, but before we can do that, we need to make sure all of the data is there, so that we can manage that cycle. So that could be why a lot of our efforts has been towards using technology. So now that we have those records in there, we can go ahead and started scheduling inspections more on a rotational schedule. So that we can meet the code.

Ms. Yukimura: This is a State requirement, is it? It is a State Law?

Mr. Makepa: Yes.

Ms. Yukimura: And do you feel that it is a purposeful law that is these inspections really prevent fires?

Mr. Makepa: What it does, the inspection cycle, it keeps the public safe. So it requires the business to maintain a safe environment for their customers and for their employees. So by using technology, where we talked about the business software, it will help us to manage and prioritize which businesses we go to first, so we can use the limited manpower that we have to go out and get those inspections done by red-tagging this one is priority. Let us go get that one now. Where we can kind of shuffle back on the ones that we know that are always being checked all the time.

Ms. Yukimura: Well, I really commend your use of technology, if though the real doing has to be inspections. Then the Chief is saying that might be...it seems like in Honolulu it is impossible, and then maybe a new system is required. That they be privately trained and then what is called third-party certification, that they have been trained and they have passed inspection or else that we set a fee for this kind of renewal, that gives you enough money to hire the adequate bodies to do it on a needed basis, as long as it is not busy work. Government does sometimes create busy work and you create this whole infrastructure to do something that does not really achieve the goal. But if it really does keep our people safe, and I guess what comes to mind is theaters. You know, you have to have proper exits and whatever you have to do, because it is a situation of a lot of people. If there is a real public purpose there, maybe we need to think about another way to meet that need.

Mr. Makepa: The mechanism is already in place. Businesses hire private protection companies to go out and inspect their systems. So what we are doing is managing those companies to make sure that they are providing the service at an accurate level. So we are going out and checking that those guys are doing their job and that the businesses are going out and hiring them to do their job. As well as going through and checking the maintenance of the business itself. So an inspection covers the business owner's responsibility, as well as the private fire protection companies.

Ms. Yukimura: I am just asking that you give some thought to how you might create a more efficient system of doing that.

Mr. Date: Councilmember Yukimura, it is only recently changed in the State Law that it is now a five-year cycle. Before it was three years. And just recently, a year or two ago, it changed to five, because nobody would be able to keep up.

Ms. Yukimura: Are you able to keep up with the five-year cycle is the question and what is the cycle that you need to basically achieving protection? Thank you.

Mr. Date: You are welcome.

Chair Furfaro: Any more questions before we go into Training? And it is 4:15 p.m. and I do want to end at 4:30 p.m. Mr. Bush is going to do this?

RON BUSH, Training Bureau: Yes, sir.

Chair Furfaro: Introduce yourself.

Mr. Bush: Ron Bush, Training. Our mission statement, I am going to go over success and achievements in Training this last year. Our first-responder training is done by community college instructors who happen to be paramedics also. Our annual CPR recertification is done through the American Heart Association and done by Firefighters who are CPR-instructor trained.

Our United States Lifesavings Association, each year's class, this class provides opportunity for training on all shores of the island and highlights those conditions that each shore may have. Water rescue craft operations are included. We use Station 1's Jet Ski and the rescue boat. We use Station 3's rescue boat, Station 4's jet boat and this class also provides scenarios to practice lifeguard rescue techniques, search-and-rescue operations, water rescue operations, boat safety, and helicopter safety, water rescue operations, while emphasizing Firefighter fitness, communication and safety. Our driver training, contributes to our Department's risk reduction, driver awareness and driver responsibility. The emergency vehicle operations class is the first one that the Department has had since 1999, and this class emphasizes safe driving and solutions on how to practice safe response to all 911 calls and review traffic calls and rules specifically made to drivers and changes to emergencies. We have our driver simulated training that we do that provides extreme training scenarios in a safe environment. Like approaching vehicles, people running in front of fire vehicles, running red lights, et cetera.

Our hazmat, hazardous materials tactics, and recertification class was done by Station 8, Kaiākea Station, Kaiākea technicians and they certify all hazmat technician level personnel, which is about 90% of the Department. Classes included in the field and in the classroom exercises.

Every year we have a CST training exercise. And this gives us the invaluable opportunity to work and communicate during hands-on scenarios with the Coast Guard, with the Police Department, with the Department of Health, and the Civil Defense. In our fire attack training, we use our burn trailer and instructors provides us scenario-based training for online companies and recruits using this burn trailer to practice fighting fires prior to real-life situations. Using this burn trailer they are able to practice job skills in a controlled environment like search-and-rescue, fire stream management, and ventilation

while emphasizing safety and teamwork. By incorporating this resource participants have demonstrated better hands on fire ground skills.

Other accomplishments are a public safety diver program. For our rescue divers to be compliant, two Firefighters will have completed three week diver instructor class and will start certifying the rest of our Department. It will focus on diving situations including zero visibility, diving entanglement, prolonged bottom line, and underwater rescue communications. The new Record Management System enables Prevention, was already mentioned and it also carries over to our Training Department.

Some more accomplishments. We started an unknown hazardous samples sent from DOH to Kaiakea Station 8 through our Training Department and this Station 8 Hazmat Technicians use these unknown chemicals for training scenarios to practice id'ing them and communicating results with the Department of Health. The Department of Health compares results Statewide with other hazmat stations who participate in this program also. Our physicals improved yearly physicals results in better morale and safety for our Department.

Challenges. It is always a challenge to upkeep our vehicles, as far as our two reserve fire engines it has already been said one engine needs to be replaced. So actually we only have one reserve fire engine. And we also mentioned that we have one, which will replace that in this year's budget.

Staffing is also a challenge. We also went over the lack of permanent training storage areas.

Future initiatives. Training for our Department using the new driver simulator began March 14<sup>th</sup>. The driver simulator was purchased by funds through the AFG Grant. The Police Department is also using it, while the Transportation Department is acquiring software to use it as well. Our fit testing equipment has been repaired and will start testing personnel in the near future. The 24th KFD Recruit Class started on March 5th with five new recruits.

Other future initiatives. I mentioned we are working on completing the development of an initial fire attack program. We are continuously seeking out resource for further training and education. We are trying to continue to improve our system of logging and tracking as we mentioned earlier and constantly trying to strengthen relationships with anyone that we would be working with.

We are committed to excellence. We are striving to provide state-of-the-art training for the safety of our personnel and island residents and visitors alike.

Chair Furfaro: Okay. Chief, I will check if there are any more questions. We have about three minutes left hear for today. First of all, I think I share with my colleagues the pride we have with our Fire Department, even based on the presentation today, very well-thought out and very clear and we certainly do plan to send over a few questions. We would certainly ask to you to respond as quickly as possible. But we take great pride in the Kaua'i Fire Department, and we want to extend our appreciation for your entire team. I would also like the thank Mayor for being here all day today and thank you, Mayor.

Before I summarize, any questions on their Training today? No? So Chief, we have an agreement on a couple of things here. First of all, Water Safety and only Water Safety will be back on the 19th at 1:30 p.m. Okay? On a follow-up item we asked and gave you the Section of some concerns that we have about a discussion that needs to happen amongst the Fire Commissioners on the helicopter being able to discuss potential recovery costs for rescues that are allowed under our Charter. Also want to make sure that they have some discussion about the relationship with the Water Department, especially when it comes to reviewing multiple unit apartments, business complexes, hotels as to these criteria about water pressure in wet stand pipes. Also, we are understanding and I want to make sure we are very clear on Council Vice Chair's questions and Councilmember Yukimura's questions, you folks understand the concern about compliance on the five-year business inspection that we raised today and we would like you to have some more dialogue about it. The rest of the questions that came up, we will send correspondence to.

Ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much for being here today, for a very, very thorough presentation. On that note, if you folks are okay, we are going to go into recess for our budget meetings, and thank you everyone.

There being no objections, the meeting recessed at 4:30 p.m.