

Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Mayor and Council of the City of South Tucson, Arizona, held Monday, May, 15, 2017, at 6:00 p.m. at the City of South Tucson Council Chambers, 1601 South 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue, South Tucson, Arizona.

Council Present: Idelfonso Green  
Rufino Cantu  
Robert Larribas  
Oscar Patino  
Anita Romero  
Carlos Romo

Staff Present: Sixto Molina, City Manager  
Veronica Moreno, City Clerk  
Lourdes Aguirre, Finance Director  
Joel Gastelum, Planning Director  
Michael Ford, Police Chief  
Cory Lakosky, Fire Administrator  
Bobby Yu, City Attorney

Mayor Green called the meeting to order at 6:02p.m., and led the Pledge of Allegiance.

ITEM #04 – ROLL CALL – All members of the Council were present, except for Vice-Mayor Mendoza, who was excused.

ITEM #05 – CALL TO THE AUDIENCE – No response from the audience.

ITEM #06 – APPROVAL OF MINUTES: NONE AVAILABLE

ITEM #07 – RESOLUTION NO. 17-08 OF THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON, ARIZONA, RATIFYING, APPROVING, AND ADOPTING THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF TUCSON, ARIZONA, AND THE CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON, ARIZONA, FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTINUED SOLID WASTE COLLECTION SERVICE WITHIN SOUTH TUCSON CITY LIMITS

Mr. Molina: Mr. Mayor, members of the Council, we're asking that the intergovernmental agreement between the City of South Tucson and the City of Tucson for solid waste collection be scheduled for four years. This is the same agreement that we've been working under for the past year, 2016. We'd like to extend that for four additional years. In addition, we're asking for, an option for brush and bulky collection that would cost an additional \$1.42 per year per account holder. And then we're asking for a standard service agreement that will allow us to contract and request from the City garbage bins, dumpsters on special occasions as requested by us. In the event that some people cannot pay the required amount, they are able to petition solid waste collection through their, I think it's their public, or customer service office for a reduced fee of \$12.00 per month. But essentially, the

agreement is the same as what we've had before with the addition of those two options; brush and bulky, and then the special events, in the event that we need special trash containers.

Mayor Green: Okay. Any questions?

Councilman Larribas: I have a question. This contract, is it going to allow them to come and pick up the bulk instead of our personnel picking up the bulk and brush, and whatever is out there? Is that what this is?

Mr. Molina: Yes. Mr. Mayor, members of the Council, yes. Typically, what they do is twice a year, they will send out fliers, hang fliers on people's doors, letting the residents know the days that they're going to be picking up the bulk. Usually it's limited to about a week period. And so that people can start putting their bulk out along the curbs and then they, during that time that's specified, they will come out and pick up that trash, that brush and bulky.

Councilman Larribas: Will this be also set, be set out in the alley or up in the front?

Mr. Molina: I believe it would be out in the front, on the curb, street, curbside. It's easier for their trucks to maneuver on the street versus the narrow alleys.

Councilman Larribas: Thank you.

Mayor Green: Any other questions?

(No questions from Council)

Mayor Green: Okay. Now you mentioned the low-income assistance credit. It's \$12.00. And I guess that's going to go off with the National whatever the poverty level would be considered low-income level would be taken from the National site, right?

Mr. Molina: I'm not sure ...

Mayor Green: Okay.

Mr. Molina: ... about that. I do understand, though, that you can petition, and if you meet the requirements, based on the standard that they have set, then you will pay \$12.00 a month versus the \$19.68 per month.

Councilman Larribas: I have a question. When would this be taking place if, if we want the additional? When would this take place?

Mr. Molina: It would start (inaudible) we don't have a schedule for the pickup days, but it would be twice a year. They have not given us the dates set forth as yet.

Councilman Cantu: I have a question. Being that we're almost in the middle of the year, do we still have, are we still going to have the two times pickup, even though it's that late on, on the year?

Mr. Molina: Yes. Mr. Mayor, members of the Council, for purposes of this agreement, the effective date, the year starts April 1<sup>st</sup>, so we're about one month, a little over one month into the year, so we would have two pickups in the next 12 months.

Mayor Green: Okay. Any other questions?

(No questions from the Council)

Motion by Councilman Patino to pass Resolution No. 17-08, to include the brush and bulky service. Seconded by Councilman Larribas. Motion passed unanimously.

ITEM #08 – REPORTS: POLICE DEPARTMENT STATISTICS – MICHAEL FORD, POLICE CHIEF

Mr. Molina: Mr. Mayor, members of the Council, we have Police Chief Ford here to give a report on the police department and statistical information that he has put together and he'd like to share that with Mayor and Council at this time.

Chief Ford: Good evening, Mr. Mayor, Council. What you have in front of you right now is an analytic snapshot and it's a comparative analysis of where we were last quarter, so we're talking from, basically from January to March of 2016, and a comparison of January to March 2017. So, if you look at the first sheet that's on there, one of the handouts that I included for you was a U.S. Census Bureau fact finder. And I thought that (inaudible) for you to kind of understand the constituency of people that are here in South Tucson. It's a tool that we also use when we're looking at the analytic data. And I wanted to kind of do an introduction, an overview of some of the information that we collect, what we use it for, and how it actually works with other things that you're working on in the City, our Planning and Zoning. I do work a lot with the Finance Department and the numbers that we collect translate into some of the things we're (inaudible) budget-wise. And so it's important for us to situationally know what we're working with to understand what it is we need to do in the next coming year. So that's why I wanted you to kind of look at this before you really got into the budget discussion. So if you look at that fact finder, you'll see a breakdown of social demographics and it will tell you, essentially, the median ages, people that are different age groups, people that would be considered youth, people that would be considered elders. I know we have a perceptive idea of people that live in the community, and how old they are. But this particular census, with some degree of error, there's going to be an error of margin that's in that final section there. It's a tool that you can save, so even if you're not using it in relation to this report, you can keep it in mind when you're thinking about other programs and other pathways that you want for the City. If you go a couple pages beyond where the census information was, you can get an idea of some of the arrests and charges. And they're kind of broken down into (inaudible) and you'll see they go through different (inaudible). You'll see that there are some things in there that remain constant and there are some other variables that kind of change depending on changes in the environment. So as we're looking at some of the comparisons between this time last year and this year, and some of the things that you can take into consideration looking at those numbers is that this time last year was one of the busy times on 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue with the hotels and smoke shops. And so in collecting the information that was collected, it led us to know where we needed to focus our intention or pro-active patrol, response, and

also for investigative initiatives so that we could try to eliminate environmental things, and wisely spend the resources that we have as a police department, and try to get the maximum amount of change out of the environment. So, if you look at the numbers, you will see that, like shoplifting, some of those things are staying pretty constant, but also some of that activity wasn't directly related to things we were experiencing last year. Some of that may be kind of boring, but the numbers are in there and also, there are spreadsheets that I collect that are capped out, that if you'd like to sit down and actually have a session where we go through all the spreadsheets, and we look at the types of information I've collected and how it's correlated, and how we develop strategies from that, we'd love to do that with you all, so. You'll see in your packet there is a report in comparison (inaudible). This one actually goes back to 2013 and this is (inaudible) trending. And so you'll see, and this is for arrests. You'll see that there was a slight curve where it went up from 2013 to 2014. A slight drop in 2015, but then a pretty substantial jump in 2016. And a lot of that was related to some of the activities that we were seeing along 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue. And to get an idea of how much that activity was, if you look at where we were at this quarter as opposed to this time last year, it's almost half. So that means that in looking at the information data, we were able to identify some very specific problems, address those specific problems and remove them, and then substantially make those numbers drop. What that also means for us in 2017 is that now that that particular area is addressed, that means we now need to look at the information and focus our resources and enforcement in other areas. So, does that mean entirely that crime, as a whole, has dropped by that much? No, but the things that we're focusing, the predominance of our activity from last year has dramatically changed. In fact, in having a discussion with the (inaudible) that I worked with at the City of Tucson, for this quarter, January to March of 2017, we had zero related incidents related to spice. So, she even commented that very rarely in law enforcement when you assign resources, whether that's patrol or investigative, very rarely do you see a total, almost kind of displacement of that activity. But in this circumstance, that particular type of activity we did. So, was that all law enforcement and the investigation? No. A big part of it was working with Planning and Zoning and the (inaudible). It was working with the Fire Department and gathering their information about what they were responding to. It was getting the information inputted into the Information Management System so that we could GIS track it and map it so that we could show the proximity of events towards those source locations. And then kind of backtrack our way through all of the calls to be able to substantiate where the problem was. And so just like that was effective in this particular incident, we also have the ability to do that now and find other things in this environment that we can assign resources to. Of course, that's also dependent on our staffing and manpower as we prioritize those issues as you saw in that first slide, those top 12, the top 10, those are things that we can start to prioritize. And some of those things are going to be co-mingled. And some of those are going to be the same, so you'll see things like disorderly conduct and criminal trespassing and things like that. Those things may be associated with other things like shoplifting. Or if we deal with shoplifting and you have failure for promise to appear or (inaudible) court order, those things may become co-mingled and so in addressing that one issue means we will also see a drop in those. But that's the importance, too, of us gathering the information so we're not swinging blindly on this and you're just responding (inaudible) call to call. Although what you see in our activity with the officers kind of going back and forth, the things you see going through the court, sometimes it may seem kind of futile, but it's necessary for us to collect the information that we need so that we can make logistical and kind of strategic decisions that we need to make. And of you look at the next diagram here, you'll also see a decrease as we approached this particular, this shows the two quarters before we got into January and March, and you can also see that we had a decline from January to March. Now as you're looking at both of these graphs, I want you to think of a couple of

things, is that, especially on this first one, each one of these bars over here also represents a financial investment. Each one of those arrests cost money. So if you look at this from a standpoint from the Finance Department, this was a very expensive quarter last year. This was very costly for us but it was something that needed to be done. And in making that investment last year and this resource, is what helped us to get here, so that the program dollars that would have been going into negative activity, are now program dollars that can be going into other things for the City. So the more effective we are with the data, the more strategic we are in doing it. We save money and make the environment better. So it's the best way to get money out of your investment. The next page here which is (inaudible) and it breaks down each month. Total call event, 84 count, when we say 84 count (inaudible) that's a request for assistance when an officer calls for another officer and there's more than one officer there. Each time you see this 84 counts, that also represents an investment because each one of these officers responds to one of these calls has a financial value to it as well. So each one of these calls represents resource money that we put into the work that the officers do. And then we'll get a little bit more into the event counts and the priorities. And just for some of the acronyms, the ANI and the ALI, those are automatic number indexes and automatic locator indexes and ...

Mayor Green: Which mean?

Chief Ford: That is so when we have discussions, we talk about a particular address, we know and understand as human beings what that address is, but the system, the computer has a different way of kind of mapping those things out. So the ANI and ALI are things that come up in kind of predictive mode. So we use that in comparison to things that come in over the phone, which means somebody picked up the phone and called the police. It also, if you look at what's going on with the officers, that's things that officers (inaudible). So, 642 times between January and the end of that performance quarter, 642 phone calls were made to request law enforcement. And 478 times out of that particular quarter, officers on-cited something or, you know, they were driving down the street. They saw something or they went back and checked an area, and did a security check, so there's still a pretty even kind of balance between what we're being called for and what we're responding to. But there's always going to be other variables in that. So, an officer working at 2 o'clock in the afternoon is going to see a different population density than an officer working at 2 o'clock in the morning. So, as that population shift happens, so people leave during the day, businesses close, those numbers sometimes go down. And then we also track that where if you look at the next page (inaudible) across the top of the chart is Monday through Saturday, correction, Sunday through Saturday. And then as you go down, zero numbers on this side indicate the hour of the day on a 24-hour period. So, looking at the information like this, you can tell when certain times there are more calls than others. So when we're looking at scheduling, this is a tool that we can use for scheduling to see where we need to put our resources. We also collect the information so that we know locations. So we will know, for example, on a Tuesday or Friday where we can position ourselves or where we can deploy staff to reduce some of the numbers that are in here like 1800 on a Monday there's 21 calls. And the way that we would gauge this is we get into the next quarter and we look in comparison at that time on that day, and let's say that we did pro-active patrols in that area during that quarter and we saw that number drop from 21 to 2, it may or may not reflect an arrest. It doesn't mean we necessarily went there and arrested everyone, but just the fact that we were kind of focusing on that area could bring those numbers down, which again, also brings down the investment that we're making. So without seeing anything on the paper except the numbers coming off, the information would indicate

that you might have had a successful patrol strategy by being there at that time, at that location. Another tool that I use, if you look at the next sheet here, it has unit ID's and it has (inaudible). I also have the ability, and since I've been here, I track daily, and weekly, and monthly activity of the officers, so I can see the variances in performance. I can see the type of cases that we're making. I can also see the difference in particular days. And then as you shift through the shift, you should be able to see that, since the variables have changed, that somebody is working in a different population density. And you should see somewhat of an increase in their performance or if they move to a later shift and you look, there's not as many people out. There might be kind of a drop in their performance. It doesn't necessarily mean that the officer is performing or doing less. It might just be that they're working a different area or even going back to the very beginning when we're looking at those charts, that the environment has changed so the amount of people that would have been out there last year, that they would be doing field interviews with, or picking up on outstanding warrants, would've reflected in their work activity. But, which again, means that that gives us an opportunity to look at strategies and when we look at those numbers, we look at the things that we're responding to, and adjust the strategy with the things that we've seen in the environment. Now, I also want to reiterate that in looking at this, although this is law enforcement data, this is something that the City Manager has to be aware of. This is something I'm also sharing with the City Attorney and the Prosecutor's Office, and all the other programs because once we go into an area and we address whatever the problem is, there is going to be a need for assistance from other disciplines. So, there may be a need from Public Works to go in and secure a structure. There may be need for Economic Development in that particular area because whatever that model was is not there, we've moved it. Or now it's ripe for development. Part of some of the things that we did, for example, the Budget Motel, we were able to look at the data and look at what we were putting into it as an investment, look at it, or what it is that we were getting out of it as far as taxes, and you could see that it was kind of a, it wasn't good business. And that we were putting more resource into it than the City was actually getting from generated revenues or tax. And so, just in having the discussion, businesses can make decisions on things that are viable for them but so can the City make a decision on where they want to make their investments. That could also reflect, for example, on a particular resident or a particular house, where we're making an investment so that we know the strategy that we need to develop. For example, the City Manager has been getting some information from people in the public about particular problems, and areas, and neighborhoods, but I really think that that takes a multi-disciplinary approach where it's not just enforcement, it's also regulatory. So that means if there are some regulatory things that need to be happening in there that have kind of elevated it to an enforcement issue, by all means we'll deal with the enforcement issues, but we have to get to the point where we, from a regulatory standpoint, have some of those things under control so that we don't have (inaudible) to enforce an issue.

Mayor Green: When you say regulatory, what do you mean by, ...

Chief Ford: It means ...

Mayor Green: ... give me an example.

Chief Ford: ... something that could be, it could be building inspection. So, for example, I've gone to some homes where there was an enforcement activity that needed to happen there but in going to the home, I was able to discover that the utilities were not on, that the water and the electric was off, that

the taxes were in arrears, that there were all these regulatory things that should be happening with the property, which are just as useful for us because we, of course, are going to take care of our enforcement issues, but if we need to secure the house up so that City business can happen, we make it safe and then the rest of City business happens. And then we can also, if you look at that as a preventative measure, let's say we take care of a particular residence where, let's say someone was squatting in a home with no utilities on and no one should be there, we go in and we do our enforcement issues. We also find out that the house should be secured. So the City makes an investment to help secure it. And we're able to work with the City Attorney who will determine that there are some other things that need to happen because the taxes haven't been paid. So there's some work that the City Attorney can do. We can look at the resources that the City is putting in to secure and do things at that house.

Mayor Green: Wouldn't we ...

Chief Ford: (Inaudible) ...

Mayor Green: ... just, and, and not to interrupt you, but I think that just recently happened where we had a property that we lost, or that we had a lien on that they lost due to taxes. So even if we do what you're saying, and we do put a lien against it, because of the work that we did by securing it or putting a fence around it or whatever the case may be, or, in that case it was demolishing (ph) or, I can't remember what it was, but if the investment is \$5,000 on that property and somebody buys the note at the County Recorder's, the tax lien on it and pays it, their obligation, there is no obligation to ...

Chief Ford: There, ...

Mayor Green: ... the City.

Chief Ford: ... there's always going to be variables ...

Mayor Green: Yeah, mm hm.

Chief Ford: ... in that and, but this information and situations like that, you almost have to look at it as algebra so we're always going to have the solution. It's the variables ...

Mayor Green: Yeah, mm hm.

Chief Ford: ... that change. So for that particular problem, the variables played out in the favor of the person that sold the property. But there's not going to be absolutes in that. Those things are going to change so, I mean there's still work that we have to put into it. And even looking at it from that standpoint, let's say we made a \$5,000 investment in that and the lien didn't go in the favor of the City. Well, the other thing that we did is that we drew a line and we stopped the activity. So, it didn't go beyond the investment that ...

Mayor Green: Exactly.

Chief Ford: ... we made. So if we would've had to go over there and provide fire services for somebody burning the place, or law enforcement services, or other services, even work place injuries (inaudible) so we kind of drew a line and even though we didn't get reimbursed from that particular amount, it actually saved us.

Mayor Green: Exactly.

Chief Ford: So, I mean sometimes it's good to draw a line.

Mayor Green: Let the record reflect that Councilman Patino is excused. Have a good night.

Chief Ford: And I won't (inaudible) some of this is kind of dry. You'll have some time to look through it. A lot of them are kind of examples of the same thing, but if you look at this particular one that has address and locations on them, you'll see that there were some locations that historically (inaudible) considerable amount of time. You'll see locations where (inaudible). You'll see that those numbers are consistent. And so you can go back and forth and kind of across this list and see the consistencies. But what you'll also see is that for January through March 2016, during that quarter, we had 990 calls for services. And through January through March 2017, we had 522 calls for services, which also means that the amount of monies that we were spending on particular properties and particular areas has gone down. So, again, there's different reasons and I suppose you could look at each one of these addresses and there would be a story behind each one of these and why there was a change. And again, just like in algebra, (inaudible) going to change. But it's important for us to be aware of that, to know where we need to invest our time. So, I mean obviously on this one, things that have not changed, that have remained constant, such as shoplifting and the larcenies, those are things that we need to focus our activities on.

Mayor Green: Okay. Any ...

Chief Ford: (Inaudible) ...

Mayor Green: ... questions?

Chief Ford: ... of that, the next one is shoplifting and you can see the comparison. And, in fact, we have a slight increase from last year, in the quarters. And you can look and see that the numbers are switched off, but the Circle K numbers remain kind of constant. In fact, they went up by about 10. And so this is a particular activity, a particular behavior that we're still struggling with. And it's something that the City has been struggling with for a number of years. But in having the information, the data, I think this is something that we can focus attention on, and we can kind of mitigate our investment by being more effective in the things that we can do.

Mayor Green: And one of the things, I'd like to interrupt if I may, one of the things that I have noticed from a certain business, and that would be the Circle K, is that a lot of times I've gone in there and I see officers giving, you know, case numbers on shopliftings that occurred two, three hours prior. Because all they, basically, all they want to do is just go ahead and submit it to their insurance to cover their damages, right?

Chief Ford: It's a reporting thing. It's a ...

Mayor Green: Right.

Chief Ford: ... loss prevention thing, so it's part of their internal corporate protocols that they have those related to (inaudible) numbers so that they can do their things from a risk management standpoint. Even in looking at this, a particular analyst that I was working with on this, and we worked on this for a couple of weeks, and the spreadsheets, she actually had an opportunity to go to Glendale and go to a training put on by ASU for (inaudible), which is based on data. And out of the City of Glendale, they were actually coming up with a template, a model, for working with businesses to try to deal with some of the shoplifting. So, I was able to kind of look at that. It's kind of a lengthy document, but there are a lot more Circle K's in Glendale than ...

Mayor Green: Oh, no, ...

Chief Ford: ... in South Tucson. We have one Circle K. We have one Walgreen's, so I think it's possible for us to try some different strategies to see a change in these numbers.

Mayor Green: No, I was just wondering how that, you know, I mean if they're seeing the individual walk out and they're calling two, three hours later, and after two or three times, the same individuals come in and walked out with merchandise. You know, two, three hours later, they're calling in for reports on the same individual, you know, how is that being, I mean the numbers are skewed now.

Chief Ford: And then, in looking at that, too, and we've discussed meeting with loss prevention from Circle K. Some of that might actually be their protocol, about how they intervene and how they report, and what they need the information for. So, some variables in there, but I think the numbers here definitely warrant the discussion in sitting down and talking to them, and seeing what they can do to work with us. Because, quite honestly, these numbers kill us.

Mayor Green: Yeah.

Chief Ford: These aren't the numbers that show, as we get through this, through the next form, you'll see that the, part one and part two, violent crimes and property crimes, and these aren't things that fall in those serious, like (inaudible) three, ...

Mayor Green: Mm hm, right.

Mayor Green: ... response. These are level three's and level four's. These are the things we're trying to stop from getting to level one's and level two's.

Mayor Green: Right.

Chief Ford: But I think the component that we had missing there is the conversation with the corporate office and working with ...

Mayor Green: Yeah, and I ...

Chief Ford: ... (inaudible) ...

Mayor Green: ... think the point that I'm trying to make, and I keep going back, but is the fact that my understanding of, you know, what I've been told is that if it's a certain dollar item, they don't even, you know, they'll call it in, but they'll make no reference to it. They just jot it down, make, you know, like I say, I'm not going to call for a can of beer.

Chief Ford: Yeah, and it very well could be. And if you look at some of the numbers from the other places, you can look at a place like Family Dollar. And they may very well have higher numbers than have actually been reported. But they may have some internal protocol that they have where they have a threshold for reporting. But, I mean, that's also part of the conversation that we have. It doesn't mean that we wouldn't want to address the fact that they have incidents going on in their stores. But we have to have an understanding for how they do business ...

Mayor Green: Okay.

Chief Ford: ... as well.

Mayor Green: Alright. Thank you.

Chief Ford: And just on this one, same information from shoplifting, but (inaudible) breakdown for like the time of day. And, so one of the important things in looking at this information, (inaudible) looking at it solely as annual information, you look at it as quarterly because there are things that change during different times of the year here in the City where things that are happening between January and March are not going to be the same things that are happening between April and June. So, this is the best comparison analysis where it's been figured out what happens and when. And this particular one is for shoplifting. We're almost there. The next two that you have here are your universal crime report (inaudible). These are the numbers that are reported to the FBI so when people look at it nationally and look at what you are as a community and where your needs are, these things are broke down in a group. And that first group is violent crimes, part one and part two. So, those are the things that you would consider kind of like the big four; your homicides, sexual assaults, properties, aggravated assaults. And so you can look and you can see statistically, even with the smallest change in numbers there, the percentages either go up substantially or go down substantially. So if you look at sexual assaults and a year of date for 2017, there were two reported. And those have been, I mean again, there are variables there so there could have been any number of reasons why that was reported. That could have been historic reporting. That could have been any of a number of things. Last year, in 2016 during this quarter, we had one. So from one to two, statistically, it's a 100% increase. But that's just based on the scale, it's based (inaudible). And if you look at something like aggravated assault, you see in 2016 that eleven reported and then in 2014, we had four reported. And so that would show a substantial drop in that particular crime. And if you look at your part one violent crimes altogether, you'll see 63.6% drop in violent crime. So those are some of the things that you want to see with a program. And, like I said, there's a lot of different reasons why, and a lot of people in law enforcement and statistics will tell you that in your part one crimes, that there is very little you can do to mitigate those particular things. And I'll agree. But I'll agree that once things have elevated to this point, it's difficult to deal with it. But when you deal with things

where they're happening at those level three and level four kind of non-emergencies, so we're talking about people that are engaging in behavior that is disruptive to business, disruptive to family and communities, if that particular behavior is addressed, there is a less likelihood that some of that behavior escalates to your priority call, which are your level one's and level two's. And so if you go down to the part one property crimes, you'll see really apparently that larceny, which is shoplifting, is still a very predominant problem in South Tucson. In fact, there was a slight increase, four events during that quarter. You can see the percentage increase and also it's self-explanatory. So, I mean we don't want to see any of these events, but you definitely don't want to see it increase in your part one violent crimes. Those are the things that are most detrimental to the City. Those are the things where there's the most (inaudible) loss, those type of events. And those UCR codes, again, are Universal Crime Reportings. So, you can look through it, and these are just for these particular parts. We actually have the percentage of changes for every possible UCR code that you can have, because I track every single one of them. And so, if there's anything that you'd like to see on the spreadsheet, or if you have a question about any of those things, or changes, I have three years of my own documentation and I've started to go back through the old information so that we can use it to do predictive modeling for things that we're going to do in the future. So in talking about, and this will be the last page here, and this is important, for example, (inaudible) public safety. This is important for insurance rates and a lot of things that you want to do. Your level one's and level two's, these are the things (inaudible) emergency and it usually might fall in those part one violent crimes. If someone says, "I need a police officer and I need them over here right away," the goal for, those are listed there, so you want to do those things, you know, in under five minutes. And so what you'll see there is our average pre-dispatch time. And that is the time that the call taker is getting the information. We have a travel time for a priority one call is 1.9 (inaudible) for an officer to get there. And the, our average travel time, the average response time is 3.13, so 86.7% of the time, out of the 15 calls that we had for priority service during that quarter, we were able to respond. Some of that variance (inaudible) downgraded. So you'll see a 6.7%, percentage of calls that were downgraded. That means that dispatch got a hold of the officer and said, "I'm on the phone with the reporting party and they're okay. It's safe. The person has left." There's been some change in the event. And if you go right next to that is the level two's. You'll see that there were calls for service. They were 166 calls for service. Again, about 89.2% of the time we try and get there in under ten minutes. These are things, level one's and level two's are usually things that are active or against a person. So it's actively going on right now and the person who is doing it is here, or there's been some injury to someone, or they require some immediate response. If you go down to level three's and level four's, your average response time, your goal is to get there within 30 minutes. And the goal for a level four is to get there within an hour. And you can see that, and if you look at comparison with other agencies, we don't have calls (inaudible) four, five, six, eight hours. There's another reason why I think that's important. Like I discussed earlier, when you're addressing the level three's and level four's, and things aren't out of control and people aren't in kind of perpetual activity, the more you patrol and respond to your level three's and four's effectively, the better chance you have of not having things elevate to a level one or a level two. So somebody calls and it's a suspicious person and we go over. That might have not turned into an aggravated assault or sexual assault or a robbery, so although people view these level three's and level four's as kind of like downgrade and lower priority, I really don't view it that way. I think we still have to meet these goals. It's extremely important for us when you're, when people are looking at this community as a place where they want to reside, a place where they want to raise a family, a place where they might want to open a business, these things are really important. And I track these also so that when (inaudible)

discussion for economic development is there. People can look at these and say, "Wow, between police and fire, if I need something, something happened (inaudible), four minutes, six minutes." So I think that's a very good public safety selling point. And I also think that for what it is that we're working with, that's a pretty sound investment (inaudible) to get that type of response from public safety. I think that's about it. I just kind of wanted to give you a snapshot. Again, if you wanted to take a look at the data in it entirety, I can take some time to show you the spreadsheets. I also would like us to also get to the point, especially when we're talking about budgeting that's necessarily crisis budgeting, but when we start talking about performance-based budgeting and where we need to make investments, I think this is going to be a very valuable tool for us to understand where we need to put monies as far as resources. So if you have any questions, I would be glad to answer your questions. And just because you didn't think of one right now and you take it home and you look at this, you can always get a hold of me. You can talk to me and actually (inaudible) probably ask (inaudible) that every time he comes around and he says, "Can we talk about these things," because it's actually a tool that we use every day. And we're also talking about the work that we do to people that wind up coming over and sitting and (inaudible) courtroom.

Mayor Green: I have a question. On the UCR group 21, driving under the influence, why the drastic drop in the DUI's?

Chief Ford: A variety of reasons. One variable that's different now in 2017 that's different than 2016 is that there was a particular establishment that was open that had a liquor license that was serving after hours, that was serving under-age, that actually had a lot of, kind of liquor law regulatory things. And last year, we were dealing with a lot of activity. In fact, the data that we were gathering from those events were the things that led us back to that particular business model where we were able to work with the Liquor Board and actually address the fact that they were not following the liquor laws. It actually led to, they were moving towards fines and revocations, and the particular business actually relinquished, the fines were so hefty, but we were able to establish it from the events that were happening. Now does that mean that we have completely eradicated DUI's in a one-year (inaudible)? No. But just like I was talking about those variables, there's a change and once we move in different directions and there's different changes and identify different patterns from the data that's coming in, you'll see the numbers kind of go. So, that would lead to tell me that that one particular business was pretty substantial in some of the things that we were seeing.

Mayor Green: Okay. So, my understanding is that this establishment was serving under, you know, under-age, after hours, whatever the case is, basically was it all week long or on the weekends, because there was four to five DUI's a week that was being, that were being ...

Chief Ford: It was happening on regular days.

Mayor Green: Okay.

Chief Ford: It was happening on a regular basis. So those calls for service, and then what we do see a lot of, if you look at the numbers, you'll see public intoxication. We see a lot of people under the influence of intoxicants that are pedestrians. So, there were different variables in there. Can I give you an absolute on exactly why it was down? No, but, I mean that's one thing that was going on last year that's (inaudible) different. The other thing that's a little bit different is staffing is a little bit

different than it was last year. Scheduling is a little bit different than it was last year. And so with the amount of staffing that we had last year, we were able to schedule some overlap. So when we schedule overlap, we had more officers that were working so the calls for service that were coming in, we were handling those calls but we had more time for different type of (inaudible). So, there's a lot of different reasons. Again, I'm not going to say that that's because it's not there. It's just because there's a different environmental change or model of change.

Mayor Green: Okay. And you had one officer that recently retired that was basically the one that was doing all the DUI's. How is your staff on DUI's?

Chief Ford: That's actually something that we have to make an investment in. And there's things that we can do as far as our intox, our equipment. There's training. Part of that is that we also have some years in service gaps between officers. So, you have some officers that are relatively young and haven't had a lot of experience (inaudible), have some officers that have been working for a while and may not have current experience in those things. So, this data, this information is also a way for us to identify training and things that we need to focus on.

Mayor Green: So, basically, we need the actual deto-, or what's the machine called?

Chief Ford: It's the intoxilyzer (inaudible) ...

Mayor Green: Thank you.

Chief Ford: ... but ...

Mayor Green: Intoxilyzer.

Chief Ford: ... (inaudible) need people going to things like phlebotomy training ...

Mayor Green: And that's what ...

Chief Ford: ... (inaudible) ...

Mayor Green: ... I was going to say.

Chief Ford: ... (inaudible) through horizontal gaze and nystagmus training. So, even this, even though that's not an enforcement need, we can identify training needs from the type of activity that's happening, or a decrease in those things. So, it's another reason why the tool is important.

Mayor Green: Okay. So, you, have you identified those and put that on your next year budget for?

Chief Ford: We, we have identified it as a training need. In fact, we have an officer who is going to be going to a DUI training tomorrow.

Mayor Green: Oh, good. Good. Yeah, 'cause, yeah, that's, we need to make sure that, you know, all bases are covered and everything else and that's in case something happens where somebody

gets stopped and they're let go and two blocks down the road, they get into an accident right out of jurisdiction. And they can show that they got stopped here, but they were intoxicated when they hit the city, it's going to put a liability on us. So we're trying to minimize any and all liabilities. You know, so that's the investment that I'm worried about. And I understand yours, too. And anything that we can do, that's what we need to know.

Chief Ford: And as we have people kind of transition out and they leave with different skill sets, different experience, that also means that we need to do some employee development so that other people develop those skills and that we maintain the capacity to do the things we need to do.

Mayor Green: Is that in your strategic plan?

Chief Ford: Well, the strategic plan is going to be more of a macro thing that we need to look at. But from a micro level, we can look at these things (inaudible), we can look at these things through funding, and we can also look at it through an audit of what we have from our training coordinator, from what we're seeing in our monthly trainings, and what is actually people's training jackets so we can tell whether there's a deficiency. But if I don't have a, a driving instructor because someone left, then I know that I need a driving instructor. If I lose a firearms instructor, I know that I need to send someone else to firearm school.

Mayor Green: Okay.

Chief Ford: So, and that's part of the training audits. That's part of the audits of the officer's activities.

Mayor Green: Okay. Any questions?

(No questions from the Council)

Mayor Green: Thank you.

Chief Ford: Thank you.

Mayor Green: The next item is Adjournment. Oh, I'm sorry. City Manager, did you have anything?

Mr. Molina: Mr. Mayor, members of the Council, no, not at this time.

ITEM #09 - ADJOURNMENT

Motion by Councilman Larribas to adjourn the Regular Meeting. Seconded by Councilman Cantu. Motion passed unanimously. The meeting adjourned at 6:49 p.m.

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Mayor

ATTEST:

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Veronica Moreno, City Clerk

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing minutes are a true and correct copy of the minutes of the Regular Meeting of the City Council of South Tucson, Arizona, held on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2017. I further certify the meeting was duly called and a quorum was present.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2017.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Veronica Moreno, City Clerk