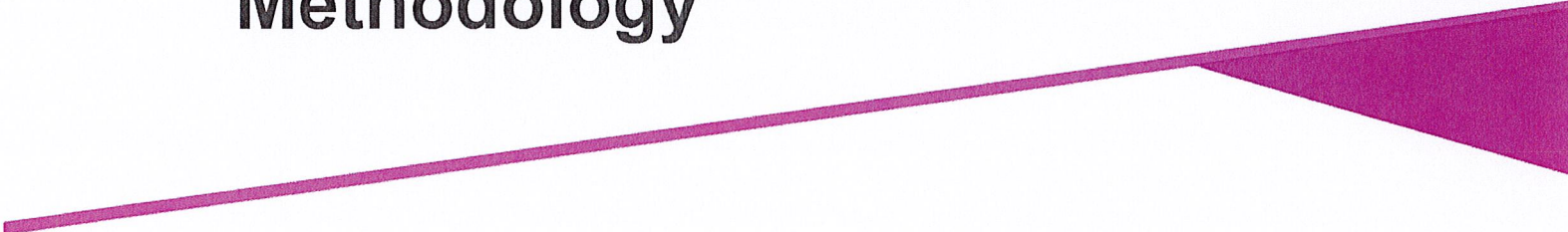




SUMMER STUDIES 2017

HB Digital Imaging Strategy Implementation and Financing Methodology



Summer Study 17-003
Police and Innovation Technology Departments
August 3, 2017

Summer Studies

HB Digital Imaging Strategy Implementation and Financing Methodology

Executive Summary

This summer study focuses on providing a comprehensive outlook on the City's Digital Imaging Strategy and Financing Methodology. This summer study includes a status update on work already completed for the body worn cameras in the Police Department, license plate reader cameras in the Safe Neighborhood Districts, and eventually citywide, surveillance security cameras citywide and details on the Public Safety Incident Management (PSIM) System.

The Administration fully supports this program; however, it is important to note that the more than \$2 million initial cost and long term maintenance/operational costs require a far greater analytical and strategic analysis, which should have been completed before many critical decisions were made by the Police Department.

Assistant City Manager Greg Chavarria has been assigned the task of developing a comprehensive strategy to ensure that the best technological approach combined with best practices in procurement and financing would be utilized by the City. This Summer Study is the first step in implementing a comprehensive Digital Imaging Strategy.

Background & Challenge

The City of Hallandale Beach currently has the following components that make up the HB Digital Imaging Strategy:

- 196 surveillance cameras located city wide within City facilities;
- a combination of wired and wireless infrastructure for transporting the surveillance video to the video storage devices
- video management software (VMS), video storage devices
- 6 license plate readers (LPR) located within the two Safe Neighborhood Districts: Golden Isles and Three Islands; and,
- 28 Body Worn Camera units

Implementation of this strategy started in 2007 with the installation of the City's first surveillance cameras within various public facilities. Since then, there has been a steady addition of new cameras to the existing infrastructure, with the goal of enhancing public safety.

A NEED FOR UPGRADE

In 2014, the City hired a consultant, Plante Moran at a cost of \$21,500, to develop specifications for a Request for Proposal (RFP) that would facilitate the selection of a maintenance vendor as well as upgrades to the existing Surveillance Camera and access control systems. Plante Moran's subject matter expert helped in developing specifications to:

- upgrade the 196 existing installations
- maintain the surveillance system and access control components of the City's Security System
- their scope of work did not include assessing and proposing expansion of additional installation sites.

The full detailed specifications book was delivered during February 2015 by Plante Moran and included guidelines for vendors to use for bidding on optimizing the existing system.

Further, the Hallandale Beach Police Department (HBPD) consulted with various agencies on their surveillance strategies, monitoring operations, license plate reader (LPR) technology and best practices (Appendix A). The knowledge obtained from this discovery allowed HBPD to propose a strategy for improving public safety.

On April 13, 2015, the Hallandale Beach Police Department provided a presentation to the City Commission on how the system could be upgraded, utilizing law enforcement best practices and recommendations from Plante Moran. No action on this item was taken by the City Commission due to a lack of quorum (Appendix C).

BUDGET APPROVAL

On September 12, 2016, during a Special Meeting - First Budget Hearing, the City Manager and Police Department recommended that the City Commission approve upgrades to the current surveillance system (196 surveillance cameras), and proposed an amount of \$1,776,574 be added to the FY 16-17 budget for this purpose. Part of the proposed budget included hiring a consultant, in an amount not to exceed \$50,000, to assist in developing a Public Safety Incident Management System Master Plan (PISM), to be located at the new Fire Station. In this same meeting, the City Commission approved funding for the FY16-17 Budget, in an amount not to exceed \$50,000, for purposes of developing a comprehensive plan by an outside expert.

INITIAL PROCUREMENT PROCESS

In June 2015, HBPD was contacted by Safeware, a vendor that holds a US Communities Contract. The U.S. Communities Purchasing Program is a nonprofit government purchasing cooperative that reduces the cost of goods and services by aggregating the purchasing power of public agencies nationwide.

Pursuant to Chapter 23, Section 23-8 Exception to Bid Requirements, (6) Bids and Contracts from Other entities, and Section 23-9 Cooperative Purchasing, the City Manager is authorized to procure all supplies, materials, equipment and services from other governmental units, when the best interests of the City would be served subject to the requirement that any purchase in excess of \$50,000 requires City Commission approval. The Procurement Department conducted an in depth review of the formal procurement process that was awarded through the U.S. Communities Contract to ensure all was done in accordance with best practices and in line with the City's Procurement requirements per the Code of Ordinances. The Procurement Director and Police Chief vetted the City's comprehensive use of the U.S. Communities Coop Contract option for the purchases which resulted in Resolution # 2016-79. Resolution # 2016-79 (Appendix B) was passed in June 2016 awarding Safeware Inc. security services upgrades within the Golden Isles Safe Neighborhood District (GISND) and Three Islands Safe Neighborhood District (TISND).

Safeware described how they had succeeded in neighboring local governments such as the City of Sunny Isles Beach and City of Hollywood. Safeware provided contacts for HBPD to visit and view existing installations the firm had recently completed.

By July 2015, HBPD verified the references and HBPD staff met with Safeware and Safeware's recommended subcontractor ATCI, a local South Florida vendor that installed the existing camera surveillance systems at the City of Sunny Isles Beach and Hollywood. ATCI has also completed work for the City of Hallandale Beach at OB Johnson Park. HBPD staff met with ATCI to develop a cost proposal based on the scope of work and specifications that were generated by Plante Moran.

In September 2015, the City of Hallandale Beach received a *rough order of magnitude* proposal from Safeware that proposed utilizing ATCI as the subcontractor to complete the scope of work described by Plante Moran. The proposal cost for this security package was \$1,221,634, which included the labor and material to upgrade 23 sites (with surveillance cameras), and included six License Plate Reader installations. The proposal included work and maintenance that was in line with the scope of work RFP document, prepared by Plante Moran. This proposal did include

License Plate Reader Cameras. This initial proposal required further assumption validation to arrive to a definitive cost.

To reach a definitive cost, two walk throughs were scheduled to further refine the proposal and scope of work. To this date no additional proposal has been received from Safeware for completing the scope of work specified by Plante Moran and redefined by staff through the walk throughs.

SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT (SND) SURVEILLANCE EXPANSION PROJECT

In September 2015, the City Manager received a request (Appendix D) from the Golden Isles Safe Neighborhood District Board of Directors to research and bring back recommendations to install additional surveillance cameras within the Safe Neighborhood District (SND)¹. HBPD staff attended various meetings held by the Golden Isles Safe Neighborhood District (GISND) Advisory Committee to gain requirements and develop a comprehensive scope of work.

City staff then requested Safeware to provide a quote on this scope of work, utilizing the U.S. Communities contract. A walk through of the Safe Neighborhood Districts was performed by Safeware's proposed subcontractors (ATCI and Cintel) and two potential solution designs for coverage were presented to City staff.

On January 6, 2016, the Golden Isles Safe Neighborhood District Board of Directors approved the surveillance camera system expansion project at a total cost of \$324,135 over the next five (5) years including the start-up, maintenance and replacement costs (Appendix E).

LICENSE PLATE READER SYSTEM FOR SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICTS (SND)

In January 9, 2013, The Three Islands Safe Neighborhood District Board of Directors approved the upgrade of their surveillance camera system under Three Islands Safe Neighborhood District Resolution 2013-01 (Appendix F). A component of the upgrade included the installation of License Plate Reader (LPR) cameras at the entrances and exit lanes of the Three Islands Safe Neighborhood District. The goal of the LPS System is to alert Public Safety staff if a license plate from a vehicle of interest is identified. The vendor listed under the resolution, Aware Digital, Inc., was unable to

¹ The SND includes both Golden Isles Safe Neighborhood District and Three Islands Safe Neighborhood District. The costs of the surveillance cameras are shared by both Districts.

start the work listed under the referenced resolutions, as the company dissolved. Further, the funds were available and Police staff continued to research and seek an alternate vendor.

The Golden Isles Safe Neighborhood District Board of Directors also made a request for PD staff to bring back recommendations for LPR cameras to be installed at the entry and exit lanes of the guardhouse of GISND. This expended the initial LPR initiative to include the installation of six License Plate Reader (LPR) cameras, two at each guard house of the Safe Neighborhood districts for a total of six installed units.

For this initiative, two proposals were received: one from Safeware naming Cintel as the subcontractor for integration and another from ATCI. Both Proposals included Vigilant software for license plate reader processing.

One of the components of this Surveillance Expansion initiative is the installation of six License Plate Reader (LPR) cameras, two at each guard house of the Safe Neighborhood districts for a total of six installed units. The goal of the LPR System is to alert Public Safety staff if a license plate from a vehicle of interest is identified. For this initiative, two proposals were received: one from Safeware naming Cintel as the subcontractor for integration and another from ATCI. Both proposals included Vigilant software for license plate reader processing.

The City selected the proposal from Safeware, as it was the lowest cost, and it included an LPR system with Cintel manufactured cameras being processed by Vigilant Software.

The License Plate Reader system functions by:

- capturing a rear image of a car using Cintel manufactured cameras
- processing the image to characters via optical character recognition software (OCR) licensed by Vigilant Solutions
- sending the license plate characters to a Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) database that is secure and compliant with Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) standards²; and
- HBPD receiving an alert from FDLE if the license plate is connected to a vehicle of interest

The proposal from Safeware for \$70,901, that included installation of the LPR cameras (manufactured by Cintel) with required software technology from Vigilant Solutions. This solution required an Enterprise Service Agreement between the City

² CJIS refers to the FBI CJIS-provided data necessary for law enforcement agencies to perform their mission and enforce the laws, such as biometric, identity history, person, organization, property, and case/incident history data. It is secured database platform for information exchange, for all police agencies.

and Vigilant for the solution to process license plate readings and provide public safety staff with alerts of vehicles of interest. The City received this proposal on September 13, 2016. This proposal included a 5-year agreement that included a \$6,000/year³ maintenance cost for hardware and software starting after year 2.

APPROVALS FOR MOVING FORWARD

City staff recommended Safeware's LPR solution to the GISND Advisory Committee on December 14, 2015. The proposal was approved by a vote of 4/1 from the GISND Advisory Committee.

On February 29, 2016, the GISND Advisory Committee requested the GISND Board of Directors to add scope to the SND Surveillance Camera Expansion Project. The additional scope of work included installation of new camera poles for surveillance camera installation within the GISND. City staff worked with Safeware to develop a statement of work based on discussions with the GISND Advisory Committee.

On March 14, 2016, the GISND Advisory Committee convened a meeting with Safeware's proposed subcontractor, ATCI, for purposes of determining the aesthetics of poles and proposed design. The Advisory Committee reached a decision on pole design on June 13, 2016.

On June 1, 2016, City Staff requested for the Commission to approve the project expenditure, as this project was in excess of the City Manager's purchasing authority. Resolution (2016-79) was adopted, approving the scope of work described below (Appendix B):

Golden Isles SND Camera System Upgrade and Expansion project includes the following:

- Installation of additional sixteen (16) surveillance cameras
- redirection of the broadband signal to the City's main server
- upgrading the network video recorder (NVR)
- Installation of two (2) license plate readers (LPR) at the entrance of the Golden Isles Safe Neighborhood District

³ \$3,000/year for hardware maintenance with Safeware and \$3,000/year for Vigilant software license use

Three Islands SND Camera System Upgrade & Expansion

- Replacement of seven (7) surveillance cameras with License Plate Reader (LPR) Technology⁴

The total committed funding for the scope above is \$173,000, which was entirely funded by the Safe Neighborhood Special Taxing District (which includes both Golden Isles and Three Islands Safe Neighborhood Districts).

Recent Status

The following section will describe the components of the Digital Imaging Strategy. This strategy is being used to meet the business needs of Public Safety using technology hardware and software components. Each section will describe the status of specific technology components.

BODY WORN CAMERAS

Under the direction of the City Commission (Resolution 2015-70), 28 body worn cameras have been deployed since November 2015. This is part of a pilot program that has allowed the HBPD to evaluate, learn and develop General Orders for standard operating procedures and full adoption of a body worn camera project. After review of this trial program, and consultation with HBPD personnel, staff recommends to add additional cameras for all sworn personnel that may have regular duties in the field with two cameras each, for a total of 168 cameras. Standard operating procedures are available from other department agencies on how to manage the cameras, including storage of data and redaction in certain circumstances.

Recently, we came to know about an opinion letter from the Public Employees Relations Commission (PERC), concerning body-worn cameras. The conclusion of the PERC Officer is that for an entity to implement body-worn cameras, it has to be bargained between the public entity and the union. This opinion was issued on July 28, 2017 (See Appendix G). Staff will consider this opinion to ensure an effective implementation. The union in this case was represented by the same lawyer who represents the Hallandale Beach Police and Fire Pension Board.

The total cost for this capital purchase is currently under negotiation. The vendor will provide capital and operational costs to support a 3-year life cycle.

⁴ This would meet the request that was made by the Three Island Safe Neighborhood District Board of Directors under Resolution 2013-01 (Appendix F)

SURVEILLANCE SECURITY CAMERAS

The City has added cameras to the existing surveillance system in various locations of the City. Listed below are recent efforts that summarize status:

- The City executed a contract with Safeware to install sixteen (16) Surveillance Cameras within the Golden Isles Safe Neighborhood District. Infrastructure for video transport from GISND to the Police Department has already been installed. The installation of poles is currently in the permitting phase and should be completed by September 2017. A contract has been executed with cost of installation being \$173,000 and annual support cost being \$8,000 per year for 4 years. Annual support commences one year after completion of installation.
- The Recording Server has been upgraded to provide additional capacity for expansion and new features available. This was completed by Safeware in December of 2016.
- An additional 32 new cameras have been installed at the new OB Johnson facility. These cameras were installed by ATCI, subcontractor to Burkhardt, the prime General Contractor for the construction of the park. This system is fully operational.

LICENSE PLATE READERS

An initial deployment of six (6) License Plate Readers (LPR) has commenced in the Safe Neighborhood District (SND), which includes installations within the Golden Isles Safe Neighborhood and Three Islands Safe Neighborhood Districts. LPRs have been installed at each entrance of the SND. These require an Enterprise User Agreement, with Vigilant Solutions, for processing of License Plates through the License Plate Reader software. The renewal cost for the software is \$500 per camera per year, for a total software maintenance cost of \$3000 per year for the Safe Neighborhood District (SND).

City staff has visited various agencies to compare our existing LPR solution and affirm which software solution is the best solution, for the City, moving forward. Efforts show that our selected solution, Vigilant, is being utilized successfully at agencies such as Broward Sheriff's Office, City of Hollywood and City of Doral. The aforementioned agencies have expressed that software solution is reliable and provides analytic tools essential for public safety.

Analysis

Project Management and oversight for implementation was revised in early 2017. Assistant City Manager Greg Chavarria was placed in charge and a cross-discipline team approach was initiated to determine the best and most cost-effective approach to deliver the goals established by the City Commission. As a result, the City reached out to various public safety agencies to determine lessons learned, best practices and to help develop a comprehensive solution that addresses long term strategy, operations, policy and metrics that can be used to evaluate functional and performance effectiveness.

MIAMI POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Miami Police Department (MPD) has developed a new unit named the Virtual Policing Unit. This unit is devoted to administering, implementing and managing all technology components of surveillance, license plate readers, cameras and body worn camera equipment. This department has deployed 24 license plate reader cameras on patrol vehicles. Below are lessons to consider moving forward.

- Although the selected vendor proposed that technology would cover six (6) lanes of traffic, only four (4) lanes are getting coverage. A lesson here is to require potential vendors to submit design and estimate of accuracy for the License Plate Recognition system.
- Install LPR on Patrol Vehicles and drive near the scene of a crime to take inventory of cars near crime scene. This would help detectives determine which vehicles were present during the time of crime.
- Install LPRs on solid waste collection trucks, as they canvas the area, in the early morning hours.
- Create comprehensive policies (MPD shared theirs with us) that provide direction on use of technology, expectations and penalties for not using equipment properly.
- Create Interagency agreements to share data between public safety entities for the goal of cross querying information between departments
- Requests for Proposals to provide a long-term strategy that addresses maintenance, sets expectations of replacement plans, and provides a method for expansion, as funds become available.

HOLLYWOOD POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Hollywood Police Department (HPD) has deployed surveillance cameras and license plate reader technology to enhance the City's public safety. Their strategy is planned in three phases. The first phase was to address a corridor near A1A, which only has one northbound and one southbound entrance to the corridor. This phase is complete and the City states that it has achieved a 90% reduction in crime rate in areas using LPR technology. Phase 2 is underway near the Federal Highway corridor and will target areas of high crime activity. Phase 3 will consist of deploying LPR technology near residential areas, on the west side of the City. Below are some of the lessons learned they shared:

- Partner with the Innovation Technology Department for technical support and maintenance. This will help the agency have reliable support and operational plans in place for system resilience.
- Get ample commitment from elected officials. Due to the ongoing financial and operational commitment of this technology, expectations should be set initially and metrics should be available to keep the elected officials informed of project progress and system performance, once the solution is deployed. This Summer Study will begin the process of aligning the City Commission's expectations with the deliverables that we will be proposing now and in the future.
- Develop a comprehensive contract to hold contractors accountable for implementation. HPD has experienced low grade materials being used and methods that were not approved by code. This has delayed and caused re-work for solutions to be effective.
- Develop an issues log system with vendors so that issues are tracked and resolved. HPD expressed that follow-up from their existing vendor was very poor and required many levels of communication for issues to be addressed.
- Involve additional departments such as Public Works and, Development Services to assist with physical inspection, utilities management and expedited permitting.

BROWARD SHERIFF'S OFFICE

The Broward Sheriff's office has had great success in deploying various technical components. Their deployment of more than 1,100 body worn cameras is the second largest deployment in the US, after Los Angeles. They have purchased the body worn cameras from the same vendor that Hallandale Beach Police is proposing, Axon (formerly known as Taser). BSO believes that some of Axon's core strengths are the long term proven product success and the forensic legal resources the vendor has. Below are lessons learned:

- Consider purchasing electronic tablets that will easily allow law enforcement staff to use Capture software. Capture software is part of the body worn camera proposal from Axon. This will help personnel streamline the evidence capturing process activities such as indexing, tagging and documenting the audio, video and images for the officer. This feature allows staff to be back in service quicker.
- BSO suggested to consider the body worn camera, rather than the head mounted type that HBPD currently has deployed. This will provide greater video stability, comfort to staff and less probability to have the unit knocked out of place during a physical altercation.
- Develop policies that address the importance of personnel classifying the evidence in a timely manner. Policy should also address the purpose of recording all investigative and law enforcement action.
- Consider developing a body camera room that is controlled with ample video surveillance and has auditability features for ensuring compliance and deterring any risks related to tampering with data.
- The department should have in place a method to address staff that do not follow up with training and have a system in place for audits and accountability and metrics that help show the value of the technology.

DORAL POLICE DEPARTMENT

The City of Doral has deployed over 80 LPR cameras across various intersections of the City. The LPR's have been used to solve crimes and the City has formed a technical team that maintains the system. Below are certain best practices that should be considered:

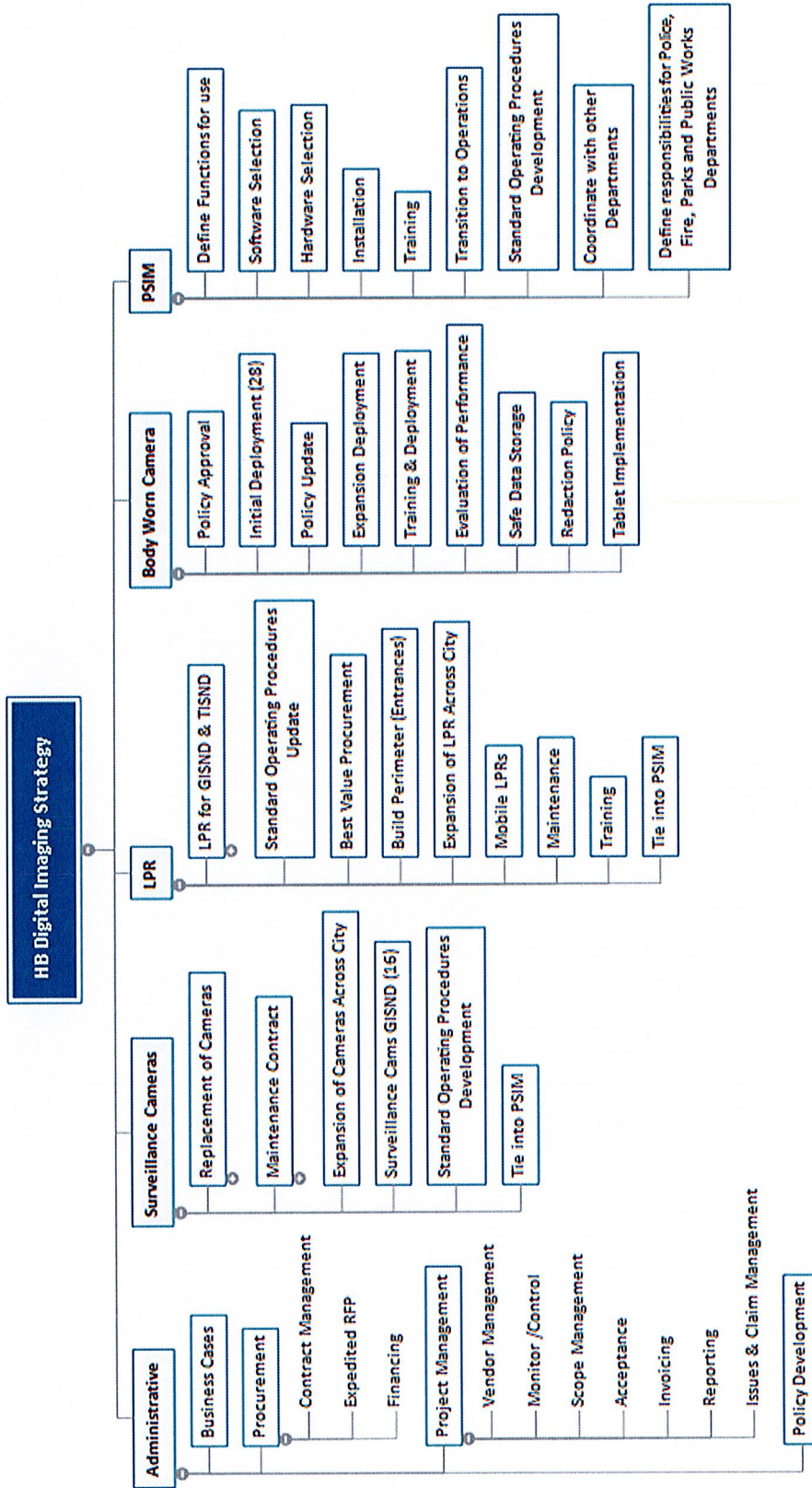
- Partner with a local fiber utility service provider to develop a backhaul connectivity framework for data capture. This will provide a resilient connection and may bring back greater volumes of data. ACM Greg Chavarria has initiated discussions with a local vendor, Hotwire, to determine the availability and feasibility of this approach.
- Augment technical staff or resources that will provide physical maintenance to system. This will help expeditiously resolve issues that could be experienced from the external environment.
- Select a physical security systems integrator using best procurement practices and ensure that integrator is certified by Vigilant. The City of Doral performed an invitation to bid process and their selected vendor was Trinity Innovative Solutions, LLC.
- Deploy a blue light bulb, on top of cameras, so that the public is aware of the LPR functionality taking place. This provides LPR awareness for the community.

Solution

Through the initial installation of the LPR solution and Surveillance cameras at the Safe Neighborhood District, City staff has updated the Digital Imaging Strategy to ensure high quality deliverables from vendors and technology products. Having sound key project management practices will be critical to the implementation of this Strategy. Below are key points that will ensure the success of our solution:

- City Staff will develop a comprehensive scope of work providing defined outcomes with respect to functionality, performance and levels of service required for deliverable for each component.
- City Staff will utilize best value procurement bidding processes to qualify vendors and proposals for selecting systems integration, camera/hardware equipment, design and maintenance. We will not piggyback unless this is the best value approach.
- City staff will ensure that the Procurement Director provides direction for appropriate purchasing procedures for contracts, leasing, etc. that will be used to purchase all necessary items.
- City staff will use the criteria below to qualify and select a systems integration vendor:
 - Vendor's licenses and certifications for scope of work
 - Vendor's technical capability to support infrastructure and
 - Vendor's qualifications and experience with similar scope of work and projects as the City's scope of work
 - Vendor's Project Team's experience and qualifications
 - Vendor's Project Management experience and approach to the project
 - Vendor's ability to provide implementation support and operational support
 - Vendor's ability to satisfactorily complete government contracts
 - Vendor's detailed pricing, broken out per scope of work and materials. We will use estimates to satisfy bid requirements.
 - Vendor's references of similar completed projects
 - Due to the highly technical nature of this project, there will not be a Community Benefit (CBP) requirement.
- City staff will utilize the criteria below to qualify software for License Plate Reader Technology:
 - Confirm technology will be compatible with other neighboring law enforcement agencies
 - Confirm proposed technology complies with Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) standards and requirements.
 - Confirm that technology is competitively priced
 - Confirm that technology is leading edge, but not bleeding edge.

- City Staff has met with Hot Wire Communications to review an alternate approach of combining leasing of equipment and attain fiber communications provisioning across the required platforms and designated equipment locations. This approach may offer additional cost efficiencies in the long term, for operational support, maintenance and communications connectivity.
- City Staff will include a detailed acceptance process within any proposed contract and require the vendor(s) to provide acceptance signatures with payment application
- City Staff will assign a seasoned project manager that will be accountable for:
 - Enforcing contracts for both installation and maintenance
 - Gathering acceptances of completed scope of work
 - Gathering inventory of delivered products
 - Processing invoices
 - Monitoring project progress
 - Integrating labor, equipment and configuration components
 - Monitor and mitigate risk
 - System Reliability



Note: This chart demonstrates the complexity of the Digital Imaging Strategy. Both as the procurement and installation proceed and the long-term maintenance and operations go forward.

In order to ensure proper implementation, City staff will segment the Hallandale Beach Digital Imaging Strategy and Financing Methodology into five (5) major areas:

Administrative Component | On-going

This component will be devoted to carrying out the administrative tasks of the initiative. City staff will implement a comprehensive procurement approach that will include sound contract management, an expedited RFP process and qualifying financing options for applicable components of the Strategy. Project management will be part of the administrative component and will ensure that the other four (4) sub components are delivered on time, within scope, within budget and with the greatest level of quality and durability. Policy development by various departments, such as Police, Fire, Parks, DPW and other users of the proposed technology will be required. This comprehensive approach will ensure that the proposed equipment will have maximum benefits.

Surveillance Cameras Component | Estimated Time to Completion: 16 months

An initial deployment has already taken place in the GISND of the City of Hallandale Beach. This component of the strategy will focus on replacing approximately 140 cameras across the City, prioritized by critical location. A maintenance contract will be procured for surveillance camera and infrastructure that may require service. Also, a strategic approach to expand cameras across priority areas of the City, where the City can maximize the greatest utility for proposed technology, will be implemented. A comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) will be developed, outlining how the technology will be operated and maintained. Leasing options for this equipment are currently being evaluated. The increase in surveillance cameras is expected to be from 196 units to approximately 280 units. The estimated acquisition and annual operational cost for this component will be available prior to the August third budget workshop, as staff is researching financing options available through vendors like Hotwire. After research is completed, any purchases and leasing projects will be conducted through procurement procedures.

License Plate Reader (LPR) Component | Estimated Time to Completion: 12 months

An initial deployment of LPR technology has already taken place. The efforts under this component will focus on building a perimeter of LPR technology around major entrances and intersections of the City and expansion of LPRs in priority interior areas with higher needs of public safety. It is estimated that the current six (6) LPR's installed will increase to 51 LPR's during this phase of the project. Heat maps, which show concentration of crime activity on a map, will be used to confirm locations for maximizing greatest utility and return on investment. The City will be procuring three (3) mobile LPR units for this component that will add value by leveraging non-stationary license plate reader functionality across any area of the City. Leasing options for this equipment are currently being explored. After research is completed any purchases and leasing projects will be conducted through procurement procedures. Training personnel will be a critical effort of this component.

Body worn Camera | Estimated Time to Completion: 4-6 months

An initial deployment of Body Worn Cameras has been completed with 28 cameras currently in use. We will acquire/lease up to 200 cameras that will be worn on the body, at chest level, and not on head. In addition, the FY17/18 project will include the tablets necessary to speed up data download and return sworn personnel to the street rapidly.

Public Safety Incident Management (PSIM) System | Estimated Time to Completion: 12 months

This component which supports the LPR and surveillance cameras will be deployed last and will tie in all deployed public safety technology. It will be very critical for City staff to define the functions for use of this system. Defining the functions for use will allow staff to properly select software and applicable hardware components that will deliver the required functionality.

The five elements of the total strategy will be implemented simultaneously and schedules will be accelerated wherever possible. The City Commission will be kept aware of progress with monthly reports.

Economics and Relationship to Millage Set on June 21, 2017

City Staff will seek financing options, such as leasing, for attaining equipment and purchasing of sub components. This will allow staff to extend payment of the technology over a determined period, thus maximizing the deployment of technologies today. Essentially, we will be able to purchase more equipment by spreading out payments.

The FY 17/18 Budget includes a lease payment of \$600,000 during the year. This will free up \$1,278,924.10 needed to balance the General Fund Budget during FY 17/18. The City Commission should be aware that future budgets will require the annual lease payments to be funded.

Action Items

The following steps in this process will begin immediately:

- 1) Lead responsibility for implementing the Digital Imaging System will be reassigned to Assistant City Manager Greg Chavarria. He will establish a project implementation team that will include all impacted departments.
- 2) Development of new Requests for Proposals will begin immediately. We are not enamored with piggybacking under a national entity in procurements that need local system integration. This adds a geographically distant layer of supervision and spreads out accountability. We will remain open minded, however, not procuring the elements of this project locally will be a hard sell.
- 3) Now that the high level strategy, accountabilities, financing approval, long term maintenance and replacement costs, staff training and policy development have all been brought together, we will become more granular in our analysis. Specifically, the impact on the FY 17/18 budget of the leasing decision and the resultant freeing up of cash to balance the General Fund budget have been analyzed in detail in the Summer Study to be discussed during the August 2017 third budget workshop.

- 4) Assistant City Manager Chavarria's team will report monthly to the City Manager on the progress made toward full implementation of the Digital Imaging Strategy. These reports will be provided to the City Commission.

City Administration looks forward to completing this complex first step in implementing a very important project which will provide a higher level of security citywide. When City Manager Carlton first arrived, all new expenditures for this project were placed on hold, due to many uncertainties. We appreciate all the police departments that shared their insight for this summer study and specifically Sheriff Israel, who offered assistance from Major John Appel. Major Appel oversees all technology for the Broward Sheriff's Office, and was extremely helpful in formulating the right questions to ask.

While the way forward is complex, with the Strategy in place, we will now begin implementation and keep you aware of the progress.

APPENDIX A

DIGITAL PUBLIC SAFETY STRATEGY AGENCIES



Agency	Surveillance camera	Monitoring	License Plate Reader	Policy	Contact Person
Aventura PD	City Buildings only	Passive	Yes/Stationary	No	Capt. Tom Labombarda
Boca Raton PD	City Buildings & Mall	Passive	Yes/Stationary	Yes	Ofc. Jim Burke
Broward College (Central)	Gym/Library/parking garage/Academy	Passive	No	No	Sgt. Charles Rothrock Jr.
BSO Public Safety	City Building	Passive	No	No	Surveillance Unit Ron Lowther
Coconut Creek PD	City property	Passive	Yes/Stationary	No	Sgt. H. Cabrera
Cooper City BSO	City Building	Passive	yes	No	Edward Montalvo
Coral Gables PD	No	N/A	N/A	No	Kozolowski
Coral Springs PD	City Building	Passive	No	No	Sgt. Bruce
Ft. Lauderdale PD	City Building and Beaches	Passive	Yes/Stationary/Mobile	No	Det. Stan Ragin
Hillsboro PD	City Building	Passive	Yes	No	Ashley Bukats
Hollywood PD	City Building/Beach/right ways	Passive	Yes/Stationary/Mobile	No	Det. Daniel Justus
Lauderhill PD	City Building	Passive	Yes	No	Jerzey Rogowski
Lighthouse Point PD	City Building	Passive	Yes	No	Ofc. Wright
Margate	Pole Cams \ portable	Passive	No	No	Lt Andy Zadik (954) 972-6454
Miramar PD	City Building	Passive	Yes/Mobile	No	Major John Savaiko
Nova University	Throughout Campus	Activity	Yes	No	Investigation Coordinator Erika McLeod
Osceola County Sheriffs	City Buildings only	Passive	N/A	No	IT Manager Ryan Potts
Pembroke Pines PD	City Building	Passive	Cars	No	Frank Ford 954-436-6959
Plantation	City Building Only	Passive	No	No	954-797-2100
Sunrise PD	City Building	Passive	Yes/Stationary/Mobile	No	Ofc. Bruce Chariton
Wilton Manner	City Building	Passive	No	No	Cmdr Gary Blocker

Appendix B

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RESOLUTION NO. 2016 - 79

A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH, FLORIDA, AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE AN AGREEMENT WITH SAFEWARE, INC. FOR SECURITY SERVICES UPGRADES WITHIN THE GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT (GISND) AND THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT (TISND) FOR A TOTAL COMBINED AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY SEVEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED EIGHTY NINE (\$457,489.00) DOLLARS OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, INCLUDING START-UP, MAINTENANCE, AND REPLACEMENT COSTS; AND AUTHORIZING THE EXPENDITURE BE TAKEN FROM THE CONTINGENCIES ACCOUNT; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, pursuant to Chapter 23, Section 23-8 (6), Exception to Bid Requirements, and Section 23-9 Cooperative Purchasing, the City Manager is authorized to procure supplies, materials, equipment and services from other governmental units, when the best interests of the City would be served subject to the requirement that any purchase in excess of \$50,000 requires City Commission approval; and

WHEREAS, both the Golden Isles Safe Neighborhood (GISND) and Three Islands Safe Neighborhood District (TISND) Advisory Boards have approved upgrades to their surveillance camera systems; and

WHEREAS, staff contacted Safeware Inc., who is a member and vendor for U.S. Communities, the leading national government purchasing cooperative, and requested Safeware to conduct a comprehensive evaluation on the current systems, inclusive of infrastructure, hardware and software; and

WHEREAS, the surveillance camera systems upgrade and expansion proposals were presented and approved by the respective Advisory Boards; and

WHEREAS, the GISND surveillance camera expansion will capture vehicle and pedestrian traffic on all the streets within the district. Sixteen (16) static cameras will be added to the current system, the broadband signal will be redirected to the main server and the current

network video recorder (NVR) will be upgraded. The expansion also includes adding license plate readers (LPR) to the entrance of the district to capture vehicle tag information; and

WHEREAS, the costs for the first year, inclusive of, startup cost, installation, equipment, and license plate readers is two hundred one thousand two hundred thirteen (\$201,213.00) dollars, the total over the next five (5) years is three hundred fifty-eight thousand seven hundred sixty (\$358,769.00) dollars; and

WHEREAS, on January 6, 2016, the Golden Isles Safe Neighborhood District Board of Directors approved the surveillance system expansion at a total cost of three hundred fifty-eight thousand seven hundred sixty (\$358,760.00) dollars from contingency funds; and

WHEREAS, the TISND surveillance camera expansion will utilize the license plate technology to capture vehicular traffic entering the district. The expansion will replace the current seven (7) static cameras and replace them with LPR) cameras; and

WHEREAS, the costs for the first year, inclusive of, startup costs, license plate readers, and replacement cost is fifty-four thousand (\$54,000.00) dollars, the total over the next five (5) years is ninety-eight thousand seven hundred twenty- nine (\$98,729.00) dollars; and

WHEREAS, on January 9, 2013, the Three Islands Safe Neighborhood District Advisory Board unanimously approved the upgrade of their surveillance camera system; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 10-31 of the Code of Ordinances the City Manager is not authorized to make transfers from the contingencies without the approval of the City Commission;

WHEREAS, the City Administration recommends that the Mayor and City Commission authorize the City Manager to execute an agreement with Safeware Inc. for surveillance security upgrades within the Golden Isles Safe Neighborhood District and the Three Islands Safe Neighborhood District for a total combined amount not to exceed four hundred fifty seven thousand four hundred eight nine (\$457,489.00) dollars and to make the expenditures from the contingencies.

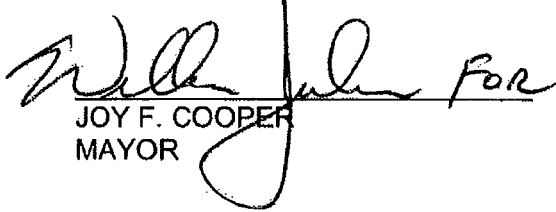
72 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF**
73 **THE CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH, FLORIDA:**

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75 **SECTION 1. City Manager's Authorization.** The Mayor and City Commission hereby
76 authorize the City Manager to execute an agreement with Safeware Inc. for surveillance security
77 upgrades within the Golden Isles Safe Neighborhood Distract and the Three Islands Safe
78 Neighborhood District for a total combined amount not to exceed four hundred fifty seven
79 thousand four hundred eighty nine (\$457,489.00) dollars. The City Manager is furthered
80 authorized to make the expenditures from the contingencies and to execute all related documents
81 to effectuate this project.

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83 **SECTION 2. Effective Date.** This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its
84 passage and adoption.

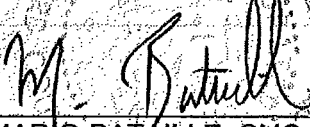
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86 APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 1st day of June, 2016.

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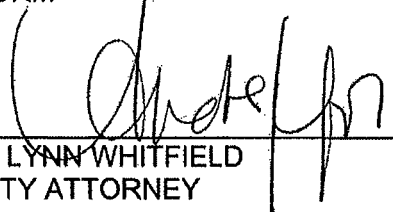

JOY F. COOPER
MAYOR

SPONSORED BY: CITY ADMINISTRATION

ATTEST:


MARIO BATAILLE, CMO
CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO LEGAL SUFFICIENCY
FORM


V. LYNN WHITFIELD
CITY ATTORNEY

Appendix C

MINUTES OF THE CITY COMMISSION/CITY MANAGER
WORKSHOP/SPECIAL MEETING, CITY OF
HALLANDALE BEACH, HELD ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL
13, 2015 AT 2:00 P.M., CITY COMMISSION CHAMBERS,
400 SOUTH FEDERAL HIGHWAY, HALLANDALE
BEACH, FL 33009

1. CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Cooper called the meeting to order at 2:33 p.m.

2. ROLL CALL

Commissioners Lazarow, London, Sanders, Vice Mayor Julian and Mayor Cooper, City Manager Miller, and Assistant City Attorney Whitfield – All Present.

3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

4. PRESENTATIONS AND PANEL DISCUSSION ON PUBLIC SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGY

City Manager Miller introduced the item.

Chief Flournoy and Captain Michel presented the item, answered questions posed by the Commission and introduced the panelists.

The panel consisted of Jeff Marano President of the Broward County Police Benevolent Association, Scott Greenwood and Thomas Streicher founding members of Greenwood & Streicher, LLC who presented their expertise and answered questions posed by the Commission with regards to surveillance camera and police body-worn camera technology applications.

Commissioner Sanders departed the meeting at 4:33 P.M.

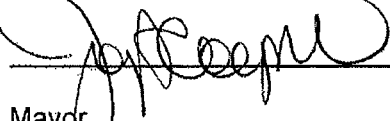
Commissioners London and Lazarow departed the meeting at 5:16 P.M.

No action on this item was taken by the City Commission due to a lack of a quorum.

5. ADJOURN

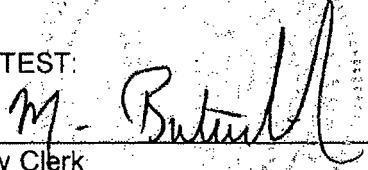
Due to a lack of quorum, the meeting adjourned at 5:17 P.M.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,



Mayor

ATTEST:



City Clerk

RECORDING SECRETARY:

Mario Bataille, City Clerk

APPROVED BY COMMISSION:

May 18, 2015

Appendix D

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING OF THE GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS, THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AND THE CITY COMMISSION OF CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH, FLORIDA, HELD ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 2015 AT 5:05 P.M., 5:10 P.M. AND 5:15 P.M. RESPECTIVELY, CITY COMMISSION CHAMBERS, 400 SOUTH FEDERAL HIGHWAY, HALLANDALE BEACH, FL 33009

1. CALL TO ORDER - GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS SPECIAL MEETING – to be heard at 5:05 P.M.

Chair Cooper called the Meeting to Order at 5:10 P.M.

2. ROLL CALL

Directors Lazarow, London and Sanders, Vice Chair Julian and Chair Cooper, City Attorney Whitfield and City Manager Miller – All Present.

3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

4. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION - (To be heard at 6:00 p.m.) (Speakers must sign-in with the City Clerk prior to the start of the Meeting)

Chair Cooper explained to the public that anyone wishing to speak should do so when asked in regards to the millage rate, budget, fire assessment, or lot maintenance assessment, including any funding requests.

NOTE: The City Commission conducted scripted readings for this evening's Agenda.

Sandra Brown, 644 SW 7th Court, Hallandale Beach, FL 33009, shared her concerns on the City's budget and fire assessment. She opined there are items, such as the Shutter Assistance and tree Give-away programs, that may be given up in order to not see an increase in the millage and fire assessment.

In response to Ms. Brown, Mayor Cooper indicated the millage rate will remain the same.

City Manager Miller added the millage rate will stay level. Additionally, she explained the statutory requirement which dictates the fire assessment fee must be proportionately fair, and the anticipated rise in cost for fire services which will affect the City's budget. While there is a slight increase in the fire assessment fee, the General Fund will still supplement Fire operations.

5. APPROVAL OF DRAFT MINUTES

A. JUNE 17, 2015 GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT SPECIAL MEETING

B. AUGUST 11, 2015 - JOINT BUDGET WORKSHOP/SPECIAL MEETINGS OF THE CITY COMMISSION, THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT AND GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

MOTION BY VICE CHAIR JULIAN, SECONDED BY DIRECTOR LAZAROW, TO APPROVE THE DRAFT MINUTES OF JUNE 17, 2015 GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT SPECIAL MEETING AND AUGUST 11, 2015 - JOINT BUDGET WORKSHOP/SPECIAL

SEPTEMBER 15, 2015

MEETINGS OF THE CITY COMMISSION, THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT AND GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS. The Motion carried on a 4/1 Voice vote – Commissioner London changed his vote during the September 16, 2015 Commission Meeting.

6. PUBLIC HEARING

- A. A RESOLUTION OF THE CHAIR AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT ADOPTING A TENTATIVE AD VALOREM TAX MILLAGE FOR THE 2015 - 2016 FISCAL YEAR; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE. (STAFF: CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER)**

Chair Cooper introduced the Item and stated the tentative millage rate of 1.0934 mills to fund the Golden Isles Safe Neighborhood District budget represents a 7.5 percent increase over the rolled back rate of 1.0175 mills. The specific purpose for which ad valorem tax revenues are being increased to maintain services within the district at a fiscally responsible millage rate.

Chair Cooper opened the Public Hearing.

Seeing no speakers, Chair Cooper closed the Public Hearing.

Chair Cooper inquired about the feasibility of placing security cameras on the bridges and other strategic locations of the Safe Neighborhood District and requested staff to research and provide an estimate for placement of these cameras at the 2nd Budget Hearing due to recent burglary activity within the community.

City Manager Miller shared her belief on not having a dependable estimate by the 2nd Budget Hearing. Nonetheless, she indicated staff can move forward with researching and providing an estimate for the Board's consideration with a recommendation to utilize the District's Reserves.

MOTION BY CHAIR COOPER TO RESEARCH AND BRING BACK RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD FOR THE INSTALLATION OF SECURITY CAMERAS WITHIN THE GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT.

The Motion was Seconded by Vice Chair Julian.

Answering questions posed by Commissioner London, Captain Thouez indicated that this year to date there has been one burglary and one stolen vehicle within the District. Additionally, answering a question posed by Director London, he indicated the District does not have a Master Plan.

Commissioner London spoke in opposition of the installation of a security camera system and spoke in support of establishing a Master Plan for the District.

Answering a questions posed by Commissioner London, City Manager Miller indicated there will be license plate readers and upgraded technology within the District.

Answering a question posed by Commissioner Lazarow, Mayor Cooper indicated this was not discussed during the budget Workshop.

There was no further discussion by the Board of Directors

MOTION BY CHAIR COOPER, SECONDED BY VICE CHAIR JULIAN, TO RESEARCH AND BRING BACK RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT

ADVISORY BOARD FOR THE INSTALLATION OF SECURITY CAMERAS WITHIN THE GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT. The Motion carried on a 3/2 Voice Vote. Directors Lazarow and London cast the dissenting votes.

MOTION BY DIRECTOR JULIAN TO APPROVE THE RESOLUTION SETTING THE TENTATIVE MILLAGE RATE OF 1.0934 PER \$1,000 OF VALUE AND SETTING THE SECOND PUBLIC HEARING FOR SEPTEMBER 25, 2015, AT 5:10 P.M.

Director Sanders Seconded the Motion.

There being no further discussion by the Board of Directors, Chair Cooper called the Question.

MOTION BY VICE CHAIR JULIAN, SECONDED BY DIRECTOR SANDERS, TO APPROVE THE RESOLUTION SETTING THE TENTATIVE MILLAGE RATE OF 1.0934 PER \$1,000 OF VALUE AND SETTING THE SECOND PUBLIC HEARING FOR SEPTEMBER 25, 2015, AT 5:10 P.M. The Motion carried on a 3/2 Roll Call vote as follows:

AYES: Director Sanders, Vice Chair Julian and Chair Cooper

NAYS: Directors Lazarow and London

B. A RESOLUTION OF THE CHAIR AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS ADOPTING A TENTATIVE ANNUAL BUDGET FOR THE GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT FOR THE 2015 - 2016 FISCAL YEAR; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE. (STAFF: CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER)

Chair Cooper introduced the Item.

Chair Cooper opened the Public Hearing.

Seeing no speakers, Chair Cooper closed the Public Hearing.

MOTION BY DIRECTOR SANDERS TO APPROVE THE RESOLUTION ADOPTING A TENTATIVE ANNUAL BUDGET FOR THE GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT FOR THE 2015-2016 FISCAL YEAR; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Vice Chair Julian Seconded the Motion.

There being no further discussion by the Board of Directors, Chair Cooper called the Question.

MOTION BY DIRECTOR SANDERS, SECONDED BY VICE CHAIR JULIAN, TO APPROVE THE RESOLUTION ADOPTING A TENTATIVE ANNUAL BUDGET FOR THE GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT FOR THE 2015-2016 FISCAL YEAR; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE. The Motion carried on a 3/2 Roll Call vote as follows:

AYES: Director Sanders, Vice Chair Julian and Chair Cooper

NAYS: Directors Lazarow and London

7. ADJOURN - GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS SPECIAL MEETING

There being no further business before the Golden Isles Safe Neighborhood District Board of Directors, Chair Cooper adjourned the meeting at 5:37 P.M.

8. CALL TO ORDER - THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS SPECIAL MEETING - To be heard at 5:10 P.M.

Chair Cooper called the Three Islands Safe Neighborhood District Board of Directors Special Meeting to Order at 6:37 P.M.

Directors Lazarow, London and Sanders, Vice Chair Julian and Chair Cooper, City Attorney Whitfield and City Manager Miller – All Present.

9. APPROVAL OF DRAFT MINUTES

- A. JUNE 17, 2015 THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS SPECIAL MEETING
- B. AUGUST 11, 2014 - JOINT BUDGET WORKSHOP/SPECIAL MEETINGS OF THE CITY COMMISSION, THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT, GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT.

MOTION BY DIRECTOR LAZAROW, SECONDED BY VICE CHAIR JULIAN, TO APPROVE THE DRAFT MINUTES OF JUNE 17, 2015 THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE AUGUST 11, 2015 JOINT BUDGET WORKSHOP/SPECIAL MEETINGS OF THE CITY COMMISSION, THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT AND GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS. The Motion carried on a 5/0 Voice vote.

10. PUBLIC HEARING

- A. A RESOLUTION OF THE CHAIR AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT ADOPTING A TENTATIVE AD VALOREM TAX MILLAGE FOR THE 2015-2016 FISCAL YEAR; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE. (STAFF: CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER)

Chair Cooper introduced the Item and stated that the tentative millage rate of .6600 mill to fund the Three Islands Safe Neighborhood District budget represents a 10.2 percent increase over the rolled back rate of .5991 mill. The specific purpose for which ad valorem tax revenues are being increased is to maintain services within the district at a fiscally responsible millage rate.

Chair Cooper opened the Public Hearing.

Seeing no speakers, Chair Cooper closed the Public Hearing.

MOTION BY VICE CHAIR JULIAN TO APPROVE THE RESOLUTION SETTING THE TENTATIVE MILLAGE RATE OF .6600 PER \$1,000 OF VALUE AND SETTING THE SECOND PUBLIC HEARING FOR SEPTEMBER 25, 2015, AT 5:15 P.M.

Director Sanders Seconded the Motion.

There being no further discussion by the Board of Directors, Chair Cooper called the Question.

MOTION BY VICE CHAIR JULIAN, SECONDED BY DIRECTOR SANDERS, TO APPROVE THE RESOLUTION SETTING THE TENTATIVE MILLAGE RATE OF .6600 PER \$1,000 OF VALUE AND SETTING THE SECOND PUBLIC HEARING FOR SEPTEMBER 25, 2015, AT 5:15 P.M.

The Motion carried on a 5/0 Roll Call vote as follows:

AYES: Directors Lazarow, London, and Sanders, Vice Chair Julian and Chair Cooper

NAYS: None

- B. A RESOLUTION OF THE CHAIR AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS ADOPTING A TENTATIVE ANNUAL BUDGET FOR THE THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT FOR THE 2015-2016 FISCAL YEAR; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE. (STAFF: CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER)**

Chair Cooper introduced the Item.

Chair Cooper opened the Public Hearing.

Seeing no speakers, Chair Cooper closed the Public Hearing.

MOTION BY VICE CHAIR JULIAN TO APPROVE THE RESOLUTION ADOPTING A TENTATIVE ANNUAL BUDGET FOR THE THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT FOR THE 2015-2016; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Director Sanders Seconded the Motion.

There being no further discussion by the Board of Directors, Chair Cooper called the Question.

MOTION BY VICE CHAIR JULIAN, SECONDED BY DIRECTOR SANDERS, TO APPROVE THE RESOLUTION ADOPTING A TENTATIVE ANNUAL BUDGET FOR THE THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT FOR THE 2015-2016; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE. The Motion carried on a 5/0 Roll Call vote as follows:

AYES: Directors Lazarow, London and Sanders, Vice Chair Julian and Chair Cooper

NAYS: None

11. ADJOURN - THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS SPECIAL MEETING

There being no further business before the Three Islands Safe Neighborhood District Board of Directors, Chair Cooper adjourned the meeting at 5:40 P.M.

12. CALL TO ORDER - CITY COMMISSION SPECIAL MEETING - To be heard at 5:15 P.M.

Mayor Cooper called the City Commission Special Meeting to Order at 5:40 P.M.

Commissioners Lazarow, London and Sanders, Vice Mayor Julian and Mayor Cooper, City Manager Miller and City Attorney Whitfield – All Present.

13. APPROVAL OF DRAFT MINUTES

- A. AUGUST 11, 2015 JOINT BUDGET WORKSHOP/SPECIAL MEETINGS OF THE CITY COMMISSION, THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT AND GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

MOTION BY COMMISSIONER LAZAROW, SECONDED BY MAYOR COOPER, TO APPROVE THE DRAFT MINUTES OF THE AUGUST 11, 2014 JOINT BUDGET WORKSHOP/SPECIAL MEETINGS OF THE CITY COMMISSION, THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT AND GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS. The Motion carried on a 5/0 Voice vote

14. ORDINANCES ON FIRST REDING/PUBLIC HEARING

- A. AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH, FLORIDA, LEVYING A TENTATIVE AD VALOREM TAX MILLAGE FOR THE 2015 - 2016 FISCAL YEAR; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE. (FIRST READING) (STAFF: CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER)

Chair Cooper introduced the Item and stated the tentative millage rate set by the City Commission is 5.1918 mills which will generate General Fund revenues of \$24,012,585 representing an 9.5 percent increase over the rolled-back rate of 4.7417 mills.

Mayor Cooper opened the Public Hearing.

Seeing no Speakers, Mayor Cooper closed the Public Hearing.

MOTION BY VICE MAYOR JULIAN TO APPROVE ON FIRST READING THE ORDINANCE LEVYING A TENTATIVE AD VALOREM TAX MILLAGE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016 AND TO SET THE SECOND READING FOR SEPTEMBER 25, 2015, AT 5:05 P.M.

Commissioner Sanders Seconded the Motion.

In response to public comments made by Ms. Brown, Commissioner London spoke on the millage rate.

Mayor Cooper spoke on the effects on the budget should the City go back to the roll-back rate. Additionally, she spoke on the budget and the budget process.

There being no further discussion by the City Commission, Mayor Cooper called the Question.

MOTION BY VICE MAYOR JULIAN, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER SANDERS, TO APPROVE ON FIRST READING THE ORDINANCE LEVYING A TENTATIVE AD VALOREM TAX MILLAGE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016 AND TO SET THE SECOND READING FOR SEPTEMBER 25, 2015, AT 5:05 P.M. The Motion carried on a 3/2 Roll Call vote as follows:

AYES: Commissioner Sanders and Vice Mayor Julian and Mayor Cooper

NAYS: Commissioners Lazarow and London

15. RESOLUTIONS/PUBLIC HEARING

- A. A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH, FLORIDA, ESTABLISHING THE TOTAL SUM OF THE ANNUAL FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES SPECIAL ASSESSMENT; SETTING THE AMOUNT ASSESSED AGAINST EACH PARCEL OF PROPERTY FOR THE 2015-2016 FISCAL YEAR; PROVIDING FOR THE CONTINUED USE OF THE UNIFORM METHOD OF COLLECTION; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE. (STAFF: FIRE CHIEF)

Mayor Cooper introduced the Item.

Mayor Cooper opened the Public Hearing.

Mayor Cooper closed the Public Hearing.

Commissioner London spoke on non-profit organizations which are not being charged a Fire Assessment Fee, and his recommendation during the budget workshop of charging 50 percent, which failed. Additionally, he indicated he will not be in support of this item.

Mayor Cooper spoke on the decision the Commission had to make in terms of either raising the millage rate or the Fire Assessment Fee.

Answering a question posed by Commissioner Sanders, City Manager Miller explained the Fire Assessment Fee and future fire equipment replacement cost.

Answering a question posed by Commissioner London, City Attorney Whitfield indicated there is a lawsuit where Broward County Schools are not required to pay Fire Assessment Fees and they can only be charged with their consent.

Commissioner London clarified he is not in support of charging government entities, and shared his belief non-profit organizations should be charged a portion of the fee.

Commissioner Lazarow spoke in favor of non-profit organizations paying a portion of the Fire Assessment at \$25.00.

MOTION BY VICE MAYOR JULIAN TO APPROVE A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH, FLORIDA, ESTABLISHING THE TOTAL SUM OF THE ANNUAL FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES SPECIAL ASSESSMENT; SETTING THE AMOUNT ASSESSED AGAINST EACH PARCEL OF PROPERTY FOR THE 2015-2016 FISCAL YEAR; PROVIDING FOR THE CONTINUED USE OF THE UNIFORM METHOD OF COLLECTION; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Commissioner Sanders Seconded the Motion.

There being no further discussion by the City Commission, Mayor Cooper called the Question.

MOTION BY VICE MAYOR JULIAN, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER SANDERS, TO APPROVE A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH, FLORIDA, ESTABLISHING THE TOTAL SUM OF THE ANNUAL FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES SPECIAL ASSESSMENT; SETTING THE AMOUNT ASSESSED AGAINST EACH PARCEL OF PROPERTY FOR THE 2015-2016 FISCAL YEAR; PROVIDING FOR THE CONTINUED USE OF THE UNIFORM METHOD OF COLLECTION; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE. The Motion carried on a 3/2 Roll Call vote as follows:

AYES: Commissioner Sanders and Vice Mayor Julian and Mayor Cooper

NAYS: Commissioners Lazarow and London

- B. A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH, FLORIDA, ESTABLISHING THE TOTAL SUM OF THE ANNUAL LOT MAINTENANCE AND CLEAN UP ASSESSMENT; SETTING THE AMOUNT ASSESSED AGAINST EACH AFFECTED PARCEL OF PROPERTY FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR JULY 1, 2014 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2015; PROVIDING FOR THE USE OF THE UNIFORM METHOD OF COLLECTION; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE. (STAFF: DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT SERVICES)**

Mayor Cooper introduced the Item.

Mayor Cooper opened the Public Hearing.

Seeing no speakers, Mayor Cooper closed the Public Hearing.

MOTION BY VICE MAYOR JULIAN TO APPROVE A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH, FLORIDA, ESTABLISHING THE TOTAL SUM OF THE ANNUAL LOT MAINTENANCE AND CLEAN UP ASSESSMENT; SETTING THE AMOUNT ASSESSED AGAINST EACH AFFECTED PARCEL OF PROPERTY FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR JULY 1, 2014 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2015; PROVIDING FOR THE USE OF THE UNIFORM METHOD OF COLLECTION; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Commissioner Sanders Seconded the Motion.

There being no further discussion by the City Commission, Mayor Cooper called the Question.

MOTION BY VICE MAYOR JULIAN, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER SANDERS, TO APPROVE A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH, FLORIDA, ESTABLISHING THE TOTAL SUM OF THE ANNUAL LOT MAINTENANCE AND CLEAN UP ASSESSMENT; SETTING THE AMOUNT ASSESSED AGAINST EACH AFFECTED PARCEL OF PROPERTY FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR JULY 1, 2014 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2015; PROVIDING FOR THE USE OF THE UNIFORM METHOD OF COLLECTION; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE. The Motion carried on a 3/2 Roll Call vote as follows:

AYES: Commissioner Sanders and Vice Mayor Julian and Mayor Cooper

NAYS: Commissioners Lazarow and London

C. A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH, FLORIDA, APPROVING THE TENTATIVE AD VALOREM TAX MILLAGE AND THE TENTATIVE BUDGET FOR THE GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE. (STAFF: CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER)

Mayor Cooper introduced the Item.

Mayor Cooper opened the Public Hearing.

Seeing no speakers, Mayor Cooper closed the Public Hearing.

MOTION BY COMMISSIONER SANDERS TO APPROVE THE RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE TENTATIVE AD VALOREM TAX MILLAGE AND THE TENTATIVE BUDGET FOR THE GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT; FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Vice Mayor Julian Seconded the Motion.

There being no further discussion by the City Commission, Mayor Cooper called the Question.

MOTION BY COMMISSIONER SANDERS, SECONDED BY VICE MAYOR JULIAN, TO APPROVE THE RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE TENTATIVE AD VALOREM TAX MILLAGE AND THE TENTATIVE BUDGET FOR THE GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT; FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE. The Motion carried on a 3/2 Roll Call vote as follows:

AYES: Commissioner Sanders and Vice Mayor Julian and Mayor Cooper

NAYS: Commissioners Lazarow and London

D. A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH, FLORIDA, APPROVING THE TENTATIVE AD VALOREM TAX MILLAGE AND THE TENTATIVE BUDGET FOR THE THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE. (STAFF: CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER)

Mayor Cooper introduced the Item.

Mayor Cooper opened the Public Hearing.

Seeing no speakers, Mayor Cooper closed the Public Hearing.

MOTION BY COMMISSIONER SANDERS TO APPROVE THE RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE TENTATIVE AD VALOREM TAX MILLAGE AND THE TENTATIVE BUDGET FOR THE THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT; FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Vice Mayor Julian Seconded the Motion.

There being no further discussion by the City Commission, Mayor Cooper called the Question.

MOTION BY COMMISSIONER SANDERS, SECONDED BY VICE MAYOR JULIAN, TO APPROVE THE RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE TENTATIVE AD VALOREM TAX MILLAGE AND THE TENTATIVE BUDGET FOR THE THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT; FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE. The Motion carried on a 5/0 Roll Call vote as follows:

AYES: Commissioners Lazarow, London and Sanders and Vice Mayor Julian and Mayor Cooper

NAYS: None

16. ORDINANCES ON FIRST READING/PUBLIC HEARING

A. AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH, FLORIDA, ADOPTING THE TENTATIVE ANNUAL BUDGET FOR THE 2015-2016 FISCAL YEAR FOR THE CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH, INCLUDING THE GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT AND THE THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT BUDGETS; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.. (FIRST READING) (STAFF: CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER) (STAFF: CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER) (SEE BACKUP)

Mayor Cooper introduced the Item.

Mayor Cooper opened the Public Hearing.

City Clerk Mario Bataille read into the record a letter (exhibit A) from Rabbi Levi, Program Director of the Chabad of South Broward, where the Chabad of South Broward is requesting the City to be a Corporate Sponsor of the 36th Annual South Florida Chanukah Festival with a sponsorship of \$14,960.

MOTION BY COMMISSIONER SANDERS, SECONDED BY VICE MAYOR JULIAN, TO APPROVE A SPONSORSHIP AMOUNT OF \$12,000 WITH IN-KIND POLICE SERVICES TOWARDS THE 36TH ANNUAL SOUTH FLORIDA CHANUKAH FESTIVAL. The Motion carried by a 5/0 voice vote.

MOTION BY COMMISSIONER SANDERS, SECONDED BY VICE MAYOR JULIAN, TO AMEND THE FY 2015-2016 BUDGET FOR AN ADDITIONAL \$12,000 FOR SPONSORSHIP PAYMENT TOWARDS THE 36TH ANNUAL SOUTH FLORIDA CHANUKAH FESTIVAL. The Motion carried by a 5/0 voice vote.

Seeing no speakers, Mayor Cooper closed the Public Hearing.

City Manager Miller advised that there are no additional amendments to the Budget.

MOTION BY COMMISSIONER SANDERS TO APPROVE THE ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE TENTATIVE ANNUAL BUDGET (AS AMENDED) FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016 FOR THE CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH, INCLUDING THE GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT AND THE THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT BUDGETS ON FIRST READING AND TO SET THE SECOND READING FOR SEPTEMBER 25, 2015.

Vice Mayor Julian Seconded the Motion.

There being no further discussion by the City Commission, Mayor Cooper called the Question.

MOTION BY COMMISSIONER SANDERS, SECONDED BY VICE MAYOR JULIAN, TO APPROVE THE ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE TENTATIVE ANNUAL BUDGET (AS AMENDED) FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016 FOR THE CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH, INCLUDING THE GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT AND THE THREE ISLANDS SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT BUDGETS ON FIRST READING AND TO SET THE SECOND READING FOR SEPTEMBER 25, 2015. The Motion carried on a 3/2 Roll Call vote as follows:

AYES: Commissioner Sanders and Vice Mayor Julian and Mayor Cooper

NAYS: Commissioners Lazarow and London

- B. AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH, FLORIDA, ADOPTING CORRECTIONS, UPDATES AND MODIFICATIONS TO THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT OF THE HALLANDALE BEACH COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO REFLECT THE CITY'S FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016 BUDGET; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICT; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE. (FIRST READING) (STAFF: DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT SERVICES)**

Mayor Cooper introduced the Item.

Mayor Cooper opened the Public Hearing.

Seeing no speakers, Mayor Cooper closed the Public Hearing.

MOTION BY VICE MAYOR JULIAN TO APPROVE FIRST READING OF AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH, FLORIDA, ADOPTING CORRECTIONS, UPDATES AND MODIFICATIONS TO THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT OF THE HALLANDALE BEACH COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO REFLECT THE CITY'S FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016 BUDGET; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICT; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Commissioner Sanders Seconded the Motion.

There being no further discussion by the City Commission, Mayor Cooper called the Question.

MOTION BY VICE MAYOR JULIAN, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER SANDERS, TO APPROVE FIRST READING OF AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH, FLORIDA, ADOPTING CORRECTIONS, UPDATES AND MODIFICATIONS TO THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT OF THE HALLANDALE BEACH COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO REFLECT THE CITY'S FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016 BUDGET; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICT; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE. The Motion carried on a 4/1 Roll Call vote as follows:

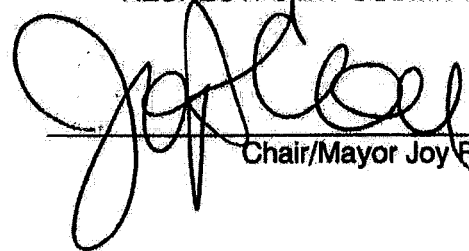
AYES: Commissioners Lazarow and Sanders and Vice Mayor Julian and Mayor Cooper

NAYS: Commissioner London

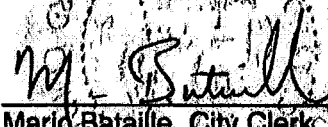
17. ADJOURN

There being no further business before the City Commission, Mayor Cooper adjourned the Meeting at 6:25 P.M.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:


Chair/Mayor Joy F. Cooper

RECORDING SECRETARY:


Mario Bataille, City Clerk

APPROVED BY COMMISSION:

September 25, 2015

APPROVED BY THE GISND BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

September 25, 2015

APPROVED BY THE TISND BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

September 25, 2015

Exhibit A

Dear Mayor Cooper,

Chabad of South Broward is preparing the 36th Annual South Florida Chanukah Festival Featuring Avraham Fried, the worlds' largest Jewish Music Star, at Gulfstream Park & Casino in Hallandale Beach, the largest Chanukah Festival in America, which will take place Monday December 7th at 7pm.

Last year the city of Hallandale was graciously a corporate Sponsor for the event. As a corporate Sponsor the city of Hallandale Logo was placed on all of our promotional material, including postcards, posters, facebook pages, website ads, newspaper ads and much more.....

In addition to this, Hallandale Beach is renowned throughout the world as hosting the Worlds largest Chanukah Festival. Tourists from all over the world plan their Chanukah vacations around this Chanukah Festival, with most opting to stay, shop and eat in Hallandale Beach. It's a big attraction to Hallandale Beach Tourism.

This year we would like the city of Hallandale to be a corporate Sponsor once more, and this will help cover part of the budget of the Mega Event.

We are requesting \$14,960.00, which will include police security for the event, Last year the tightened police security budget was \$2960, therefore we are requesting \$14,960.00 so after paying the police/security we will have \$12,000 left to cover some of the major costs of the Festival.

Thank you very much & looking forward.

Rabbi Levi

954-558-7005

--

**Rabbi Levi
Program Director
Chabad of South Broward**

Appendix E



City of Hallandale Beach GISND Board of Directors

400 S. Federal Highway
Hallandale Beach, FL 33009
www.cohb.org

Chair Joy F. Cooper
Vice Chair William Julian
Director Michele Lazarow
Director Keith S. London
Director Anthony A. Sanders

City Manager Daniel A. Rosemond
City Attorney V. Lynn Whitfield
City Clerk Mario Bataille, CMC

Meeting Minutes

Wednesday, January 6, 2016

6:35 PM

Commission Chambers

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chair Cooper called the meeting to order at 10:23 PM

2. ROLL CALL

Present 5 - Chairperson Joy F. Cooper, Vice Chair William Julian, Director Michele Lazarow, Director Keith S. London, and Director Anthony Sanders

Also present was City Manager Rosemond and City Attorney Whitfield.

3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

4. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

There were no public speakers.

5. BOARD BUSINESS

- A. DISCUSSION OF SECURITY CAMERA SYSTEMS WITHIN THE GOLDEN ISLES SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT. (SPONSORED BY CHAIR JOY COOPER) (STAFF: POLICE CHIEF)

Chairperson Cooper introduced the Item.

A motion was made by Chairperson Cooper, seconded by Vice Chair Julian to evaluate and bring forth a contract for Option B.

Answering a question posed by Director London, Police Chief Flournoy indicated the camera system in Option B. will not cover every block.

Director London extended a friendly amendment to include video surveillance for every block and street as part of Option B.

Chair Cooper did not accept Director London's friendly amendment.

Chair Cooper amended her motion to extend additional coverage to the Guardhouse and to the Police Station.

After further discussion Mayor Cooper called the question.

MOTION BY CHAIR COOPER, SECONDED BY VICE CHAIR JULIAN, TO DIRECT STAFF TO EVALUATE AND BRING FORTH A CONTRACT FOR OPTION B TO INCLUDE EXTENDING ADDITIONAL COVERAGE TO THE GUARDHOUSE AND POLICE STATION ONLY. The Motion carried by the following Vote:

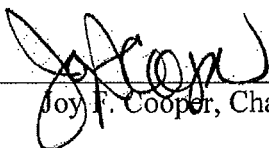
Ayes: 3 - Chairperson Cooper, Vice Chair Julian and Director Sanders

Nays: 2 - Director Lazarow and Director London

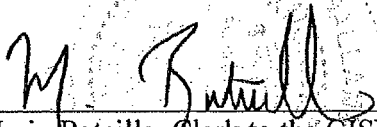
12. ADJOURN

Their being no further business before the Board of Directors, Chair Cooper adjourned the Meeting at 11:00 PM.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:


Joy F. Cooper, Chair

ATTEST:


Mario Bataille, Clerk to the GISND Board



Hallandale Beach
PROGRESS. INNOVATION. OPPORTUNITY.

400 South Federal Hwy
Hallandale Beach, FL 33009

City of Hallandale Beach City Commission Agenda Cover Memo

Meeting Date:	January 6, 2016		Item Type: (Enter X in box)	Resolution	Ordinance	Other X	
Fiscal Impact: (Enter X in box)	Yes	No	Ordinance Reading: (Enter X in box)	1st Reading		2nd Reading	
	X						
Funding Source:	Golden Isles Safe Neighborhood District		Public Hearing: (Enter X in box)	Yes	No	Yes	No
				X		X	X
Account Balance:	\$324,135.28		Quasi Judicial: (Enter X in box)	Yes		No	
						X	
Project Number :	N/A		RFP/RFO/Bid Number:	N/A			
Contract/P.O. Required: (Enter X in box)	Yes	No	Strategic Plan Priority Area: (Enter X in box) Cohesive Visual Appeal ☐ Civil & Respectful Government ☐ Create Local Jobs ☐ Economic Development ☐ Improve City Infrastructures ☐ Improve Safety, Security & Comfort of Residents ☒ Operational Excellence ☐ Quality of Life ☒ Vibrant Destination ☐				
	X						
Sponsor Name:	Joy F. Cooper, Mayor		Department: Police	Dwayne S. Flournoy, Chief of Police			

Short Title:

Discussion of Surveillance Camera System within the Golden Isles Safe Neighborhood District.



BACKGROUND:

The Golden Isles Safe Neighborhood District (GISND) currently has a surveillance camera system to capture the vehicles and pedestrians entering and exiting the District. The system has a total of nine (9) security cameras, all located at the Layne Boulevard guardhouse.

During the Special City Commission Hearing on September 15, 2015, the Mayor directed staff to research the feasibility of expanding the GISND surveillance camera system to include capturing vehicle and pedestrian traffic inside the District.

Staff contacted Safeware Inc., who is a member and vendor for U.S. Communities, the leading national government purchasing cooperative, and requested them to evaluate the current system for possible expansion to capture vehicle and pedestrian traffic within the District. Safeware recommended two options Option A Basic (Exhibit #1) and Option B Full (Exhibit #2). Both options include additional cameras, redirecting the broadband signal to the main server and an upgrading the current Network Video Recorder (NVR). Both of these options were presented to the GISND Advisory Board on December 14, 2015 (Exhibit #3).

OPTION A BASIC:

The aim of this option is to expand the GISND surveillance camera system which currently utilizes nine (9) cameras to capture the vehicles and pedestrians entering and exiting the District. The expansion would capture the vehicle and pedestrian traffic south of the guardhouse as well as the traffic travelling east on all the roads from Layne Blvd. into the District. This option would add seven (7) additional cameras to the current system, redirect the Broadband signal to the main server and upgrade to the current NVR.

Costs under Option A include installation, maintenance and the replacement of seven (7) cameras and an NVR after five years at an estimated cost of \$208,670. The proposal includes a maintenance plan at a cost of \$5,543 for the first year after the initial one (1) year warranty has expired, and then increasing by 5% per year. The yearly maintenance cost is calculated at approximately eight (8) percent of the project's initial price of \$92,389. The maintenance plan would cover the proposed expansion as well as the current surveillance camera system.

Furthermore, an anticipated replacement cost of \$18,477 per year would be budgeted annually over the next five (5) years for a total of \$92,389. These costs would fund the replacement of the upgrade to the surveillance camera system five years after its initial installation.

The total cost of the GISND surveillance camera system expansion would total \$208,670 over the next five (5) years including the start-up, maintenance and replacement costs.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Installation	\$ 37,709.92					
Equipment	\$ 54,679.14					
Maintenance		\$ 5,543.34	\$ 5,820.50	\$ 6,111.52	\$ 6,417.09	Grand
Replacement Cost	\$ 18,477.81	\$ 18,477.81	\$ 18,477.81	\$ 18,477.81	\$ 18,477.81	Total
Total:	\$ 110,866.87	\$ 24,021.15	\$ 24,298.31	\$ 24,589.33	\$ 24,894.90	\$ 208,670.56

OPTION B FULL:

The aim of this option is to expand the surveillance camera system to capture the vehicle and pedestrian traffic on all the streets within the District. This option would add sixteen (16) additional cameras to the current system, redirect the broadband signal to the main server and upgrade to the current NVR.

Costs under Option B include installation, maintenance and replacement of sixteen (16) cameras and an NVR over a five year period at an estimated cost of \$324,158. The proposed recommendation includes a maintenance plan at a cost of \$8,610. for the first year after the initial one (1) year warranty has expired, and then increasing by 5% per year. The yearly maintenance cost is calculated at approximately eight (8) percent of the project's initial price of \$143,511. The maintenance plan would cover the proposed expansion as well as the current surveillance camera system.

Furthermore, an anticipated replacement cost of \$28,702 per year would be budgeted annually over the next five (5) years for a total of \$143,511. These costs would fund the replacement of the upgrade to the surveillance camera system five years after its initial installation.

The total cost of the GISND surveillance camera system expansion would total \$324,135 over the next five (5) years including the start-up, maintenance and replacement costs.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Installation	\$ 68,127.03					
Equipment	\$ 75,384.09					
Maintenance		\$ 8,610.67	\$ 9,041.20	\$ 9,493.26	\$ 9,967.93	Grand
Replacement Cost	\$ 28,702.22	\$ 28,702.22	\$ 28,702.22	\$ 28,702.22	\$ 28,702.22	Total
Total:	\$ 172,213.34	\$ 37,312.89	\$ 37,743.42	\$ 38,195.48	\$ 38,670.15	\$ 324,135.28

On December 14, 2015, The Golden Isles Safe Neighborhood District Advisory Board voted 4/1 in favor of the Option B Full plan for expanding the surveillance camera system (Exhibit #3).

WHY ACTION IS NECESSARY:

During the Special City Commission Hearing on September 15, 2015, the Mayor directed staff to research the feasibility of expanding the GISND surveillance camera system to include capturing vehicle and pedestrian traffic inside the District. Staff has completed the research and presented its findings to the GISND Advisory Board. Staff is now presenting the options to the GISND Board of Directors for discussion.

ANALYSIS:

If approved this project will be added to the Citywide surveillance camera project which will be presented to the City Commission in February of 2016.

Proposed Action

Staff seeks GISND Board of Director's direction on whether and how to proceed with upgrading and expanding the Golden Isles Safe Neighborhood District's surveillance camera system.

Attachment(s)

Exhibit #1 - Proposed pricing for Option A BASIC for the GISND Surveillance Camera System by Safeware Inc. accompanied by camera coverage maps.

Exhibit #2 - Proposed pricing for Option B FULL for the GISND Surveillance Camera System by Safeware Inc. accompanied by camera coverage maps.

Exhibit #3 - Minutes of December 14, 2015, GISND Advisory Board Meeting.

Exhibit #4 - Minutes of Special Meeting of GISND Board of Directors September 15, 2015.

1. CALL TO ORDER

- Susan Lewis called the meeting at 9:40 a.m.

2. ROLL CALL

1. Susan Lewis, Chairperson, Chair of Safe Neighborhood District Advisory Board
2. Alex Berkovich, President of Homeowners Association/Board Member
3. Phyllis Broccone, Board Member - Absent
4. Bruce McNamara, Board Member
5. Judy Selz, Board Member – Absent
6. Carole Morningstar, Board Member
7. Ron Kurtz, New Board Member
8. Captain Thouez, Police Liaison
9. Chief Dwayne S. Flournoy

General Public

- Frank Mallica
- Barry Webber
- Norman Schnee
- Kappie Braun
- Marilu Rosen
- Howard Garson
- Len Cerabone
- Bob Raymond
- Bob Selz
- Carolyn Orr

- ❖ Bruce McNamara motioned to accept the previous minutes Alex Berkovich seconded the motion with the correction. **Motion Carried 5/0**
- ❖ Susan Lewis announced the passing of longtime resident Jerry Natelson

3. INTRODUCTION –

4. SECURITY CAMERA UPGRADE PRESENTED BY CHIEF FLOURNOY

- ❖ Chief Flournoy presented an update on the surveillance camera system with options that will be presented to the City Commission during an upcoming City Commission meeting. Captain Thouez provided a detailed explanation of the camera system and the two options for the GISND to review and approve. Alex Berkovich motioned to accept Option B, **Bruce McNamara** seconded the motion. **Motion Carried 4/1, Ron Kurtz opposed motion.**
- ❖ Ron Kurtz motioned to have a list of potential projects that this board will be reviewing and discussing in the upcoming year, Alex Berkovich seconded the motion. **Motion Carried**

5. PROPOSED DIPLOMAT GOLF COURSE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT PRESENTED BY JOSEPH GIBBONS

- ❖ Joseph Gibbons presented a positive view of the proposed Diplomat project and asked the community for their support for the project. Mr. Gibbons and an attorney representing Diplomat answered questions from the audience.
- ❖ Susan Lewis concluded the presentation at 10:10 am and began the GISND meeting.

6. SPECIAL PROJECTS

- A. **Message Board Update** – Captain Thouez provided an update on the message board. It should be completed by the end of January.
- B. **LPR Update** - Captain Thouez announced it would be included with the camera project. He will notify the board when the item is listed on an upcoming City Commission Agenda.

7. ADJOURNMENT

- ❖ Susan Lewis tentatively set the annual meeting for February 9, 2016. Captain Thouez will confirm there are no conflicts with the selected date and confirm. Their next quarterly meeting will take place on March 14, 2016. **Meeting adjourned at 11:45 am**

Reviewed and Approved by:

Susan Lewis, Chairperson

GOLDEN ISLES OPTION B (FULL)

GENERAL VIEW



GOLDEN ISLES OPTION B (FULL)

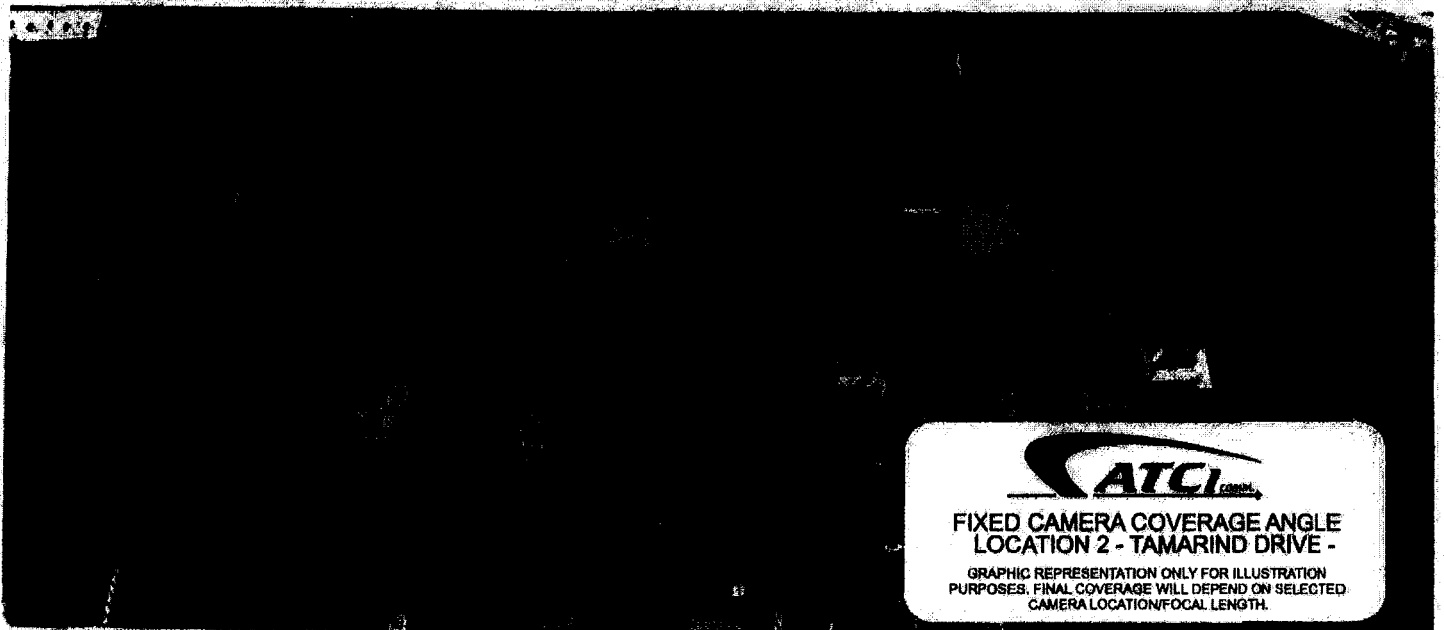
LOCATION 1



(LAYNE + TAMARIN)

GOLDEN ISLES OPTION B (FULL)

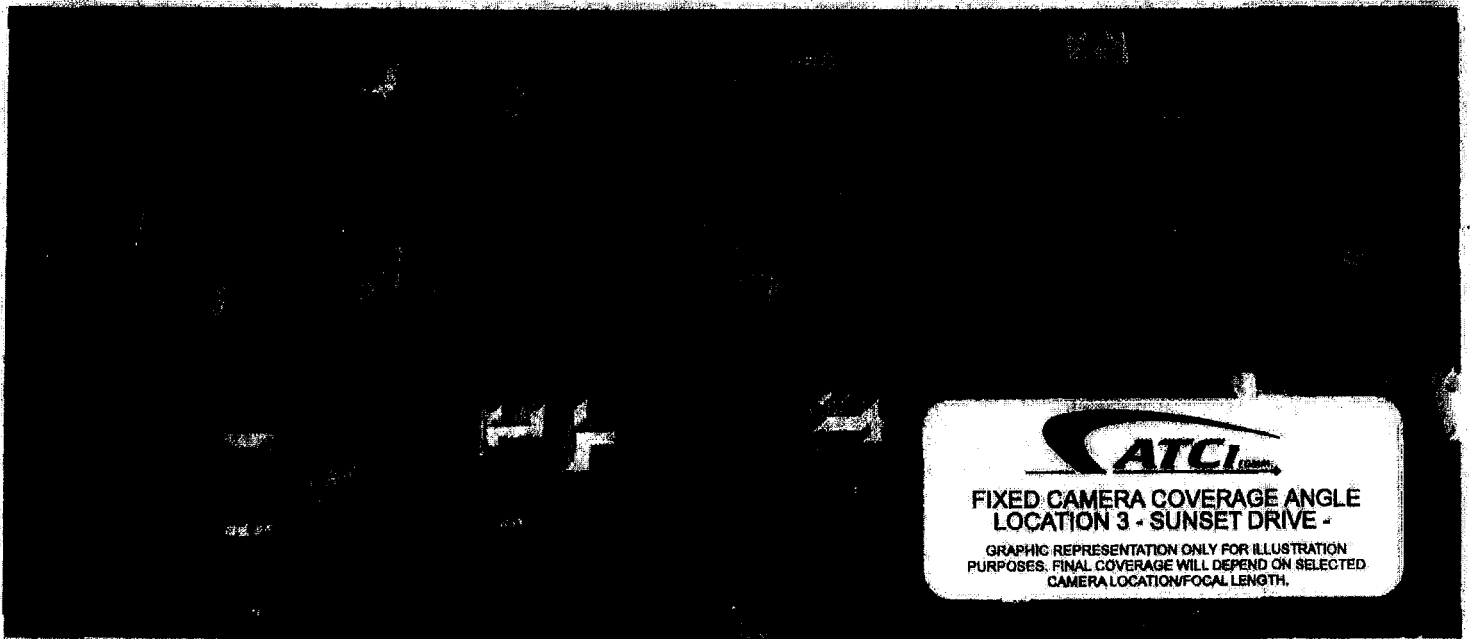
LOCATION 2



TAMARIND

GOLDEN ISLES OPTION B (FULL)

LOCATION 3



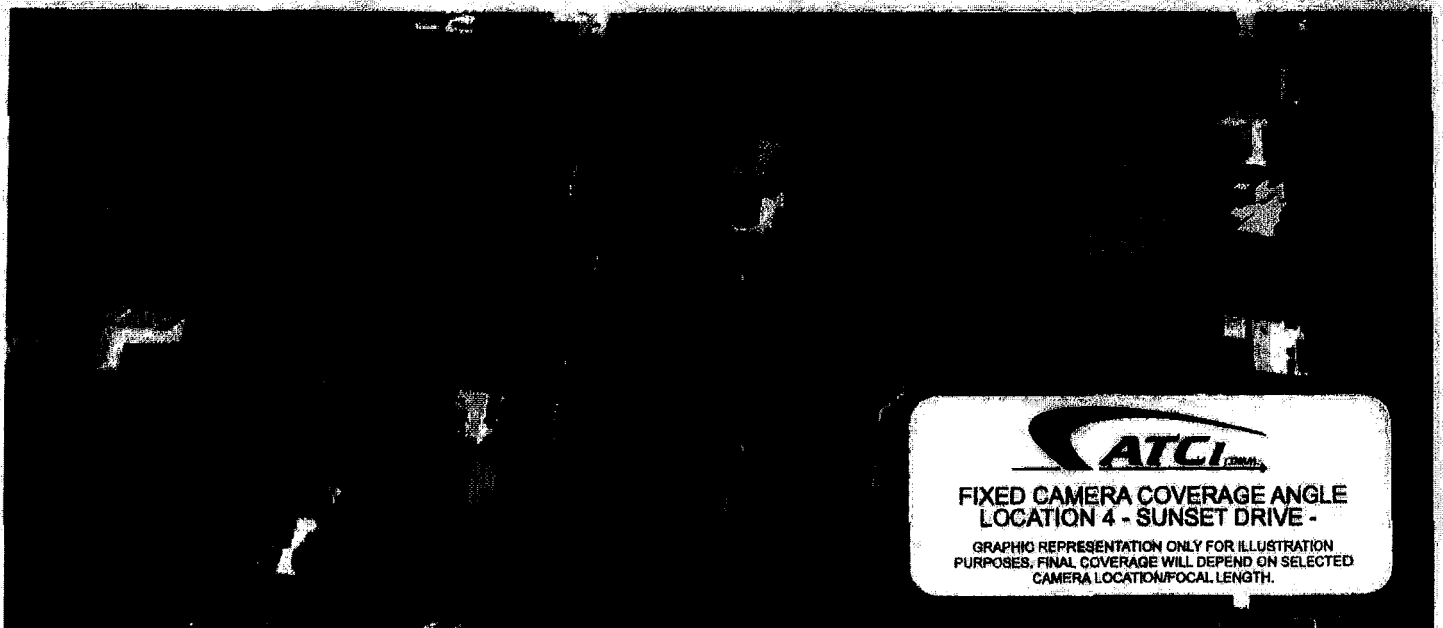
FIXED CAMERA COVERAGE ANGLE
LOCATION 3 - SUNSET DRIVE -

GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION ONLY FOR ILLUSTRATION
PURPOSES. FINAL COVERAGE WILL DEPEND ON SELECTED
CAMERA LOCATION/FOCAL LENGTH.

Sunset
1

GOLDEN ISLES OPTION B (FULL)

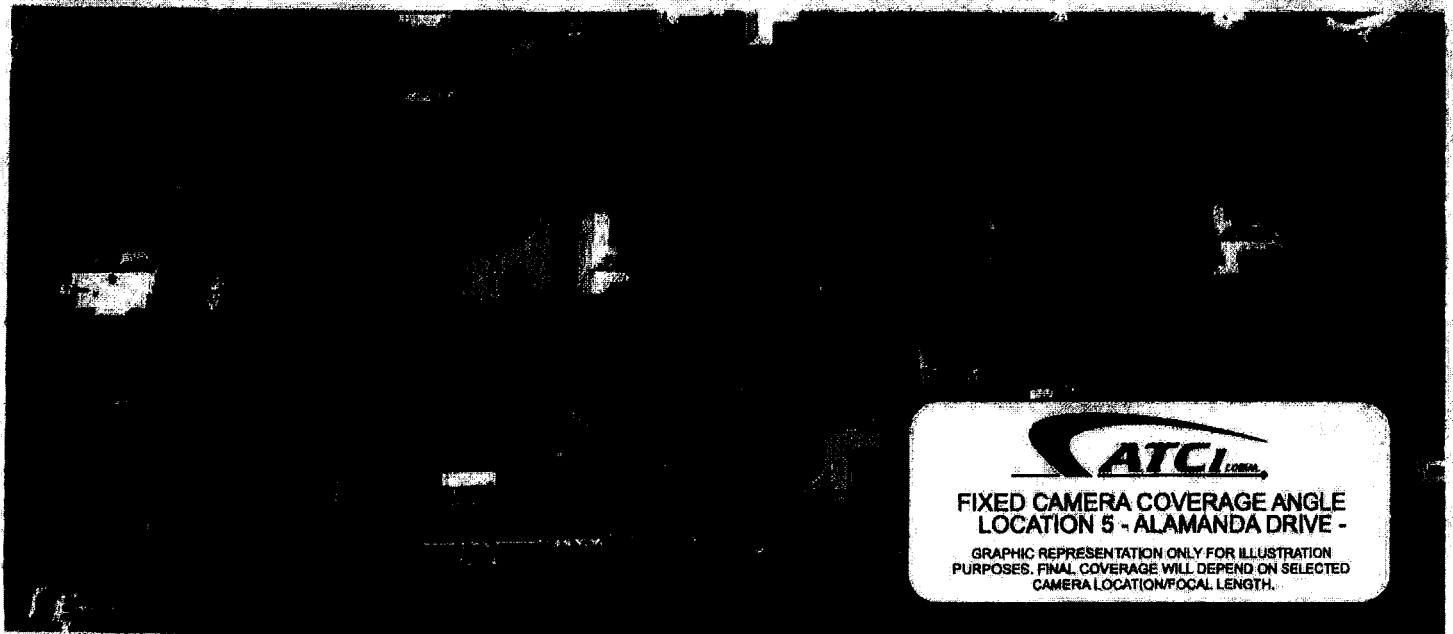
LOCATION 4



Sunset + OLEANDER

GOLDEN ISLES OPTION B (FULL)

LOCATION 5



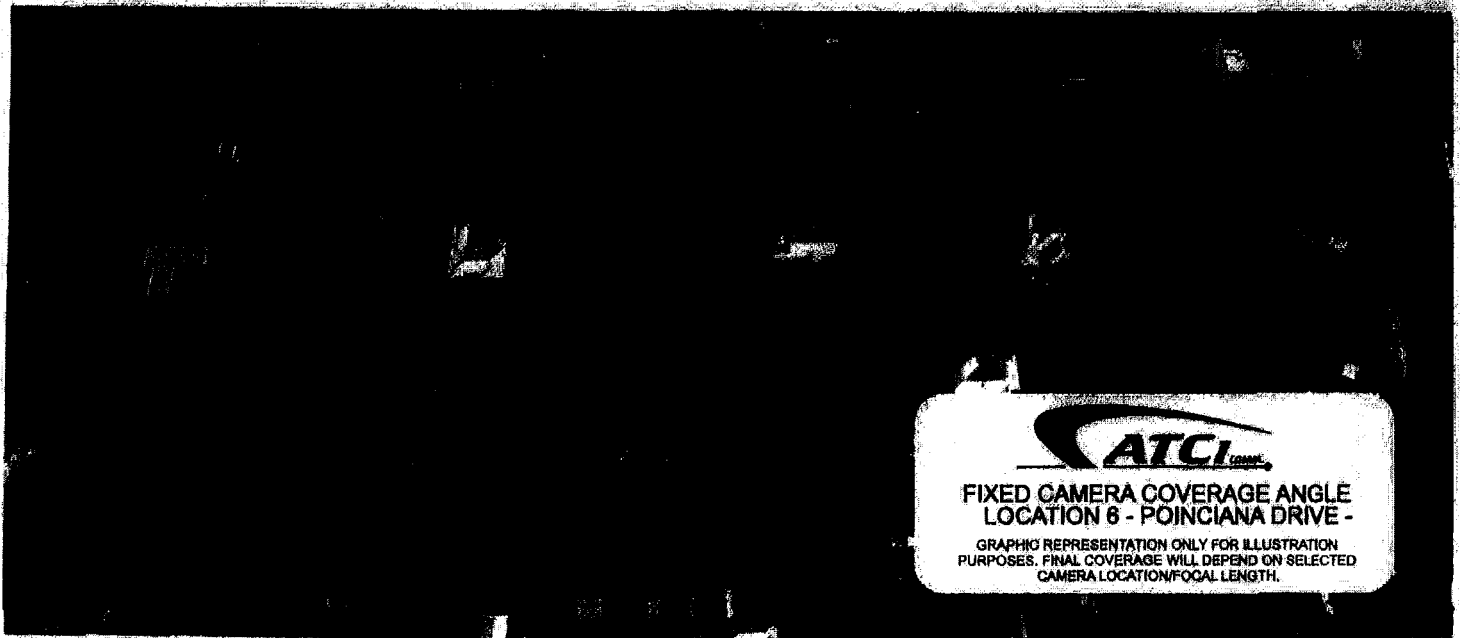
FIXED CAMERA COVERAGE ANGLE
LOCATION 5 - ALAMANDA DRIVE -

GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION ONLY FOR ILLUSTRATION
PURPOSES. FINAL COVERAGE WILL DEPEND ON SELECTED
CAMERA LOCATION/FOCAL LENGTH.

ALAMANDA

GOLDEN ISLES OPTION B (FULL)

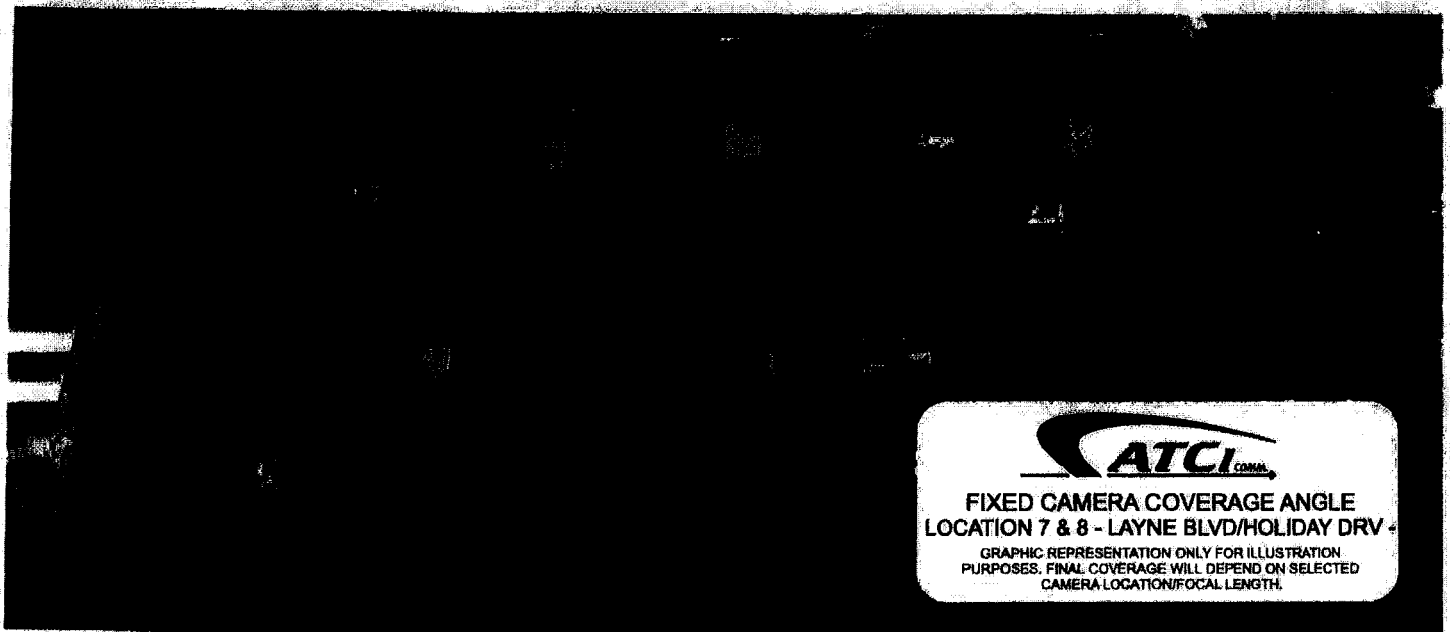
LOCATION 6



Poinciana

GOLDEN ISLES OPTION B (FULL)

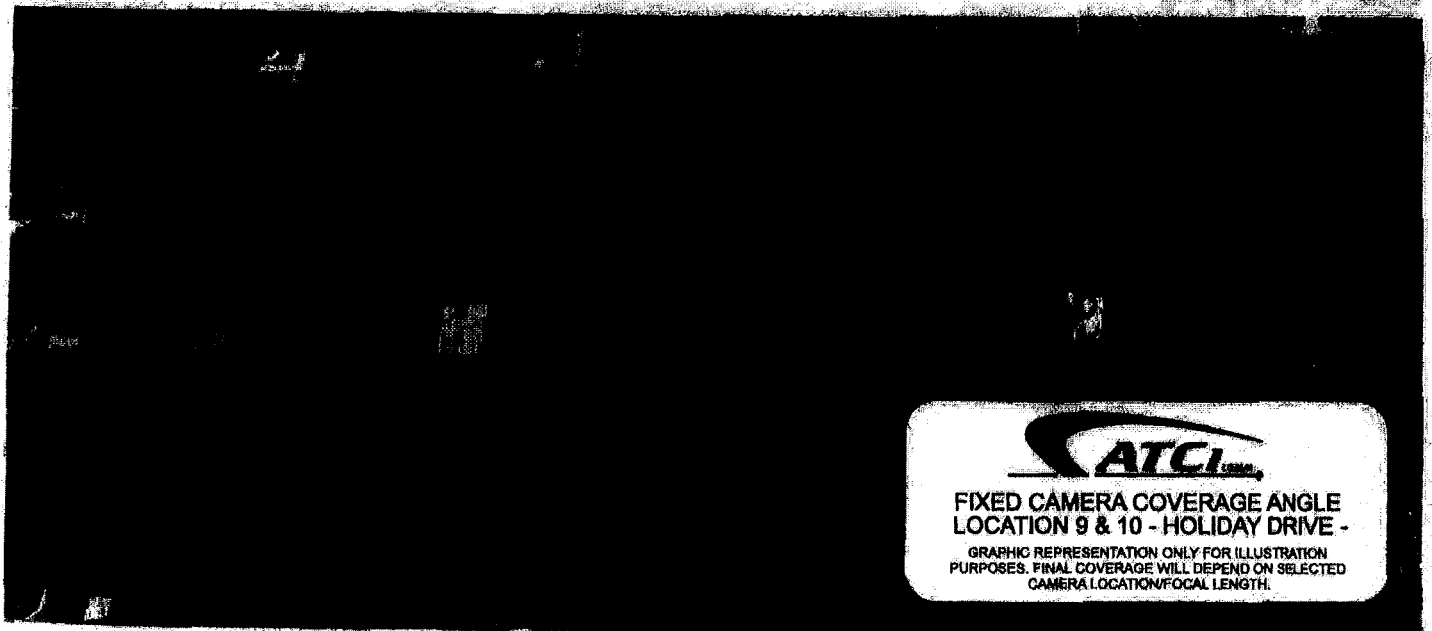
LOCATION 7 & 8



HOLIDAY + LAYNE

GOLDEN ISLES OPTION B (FULL)

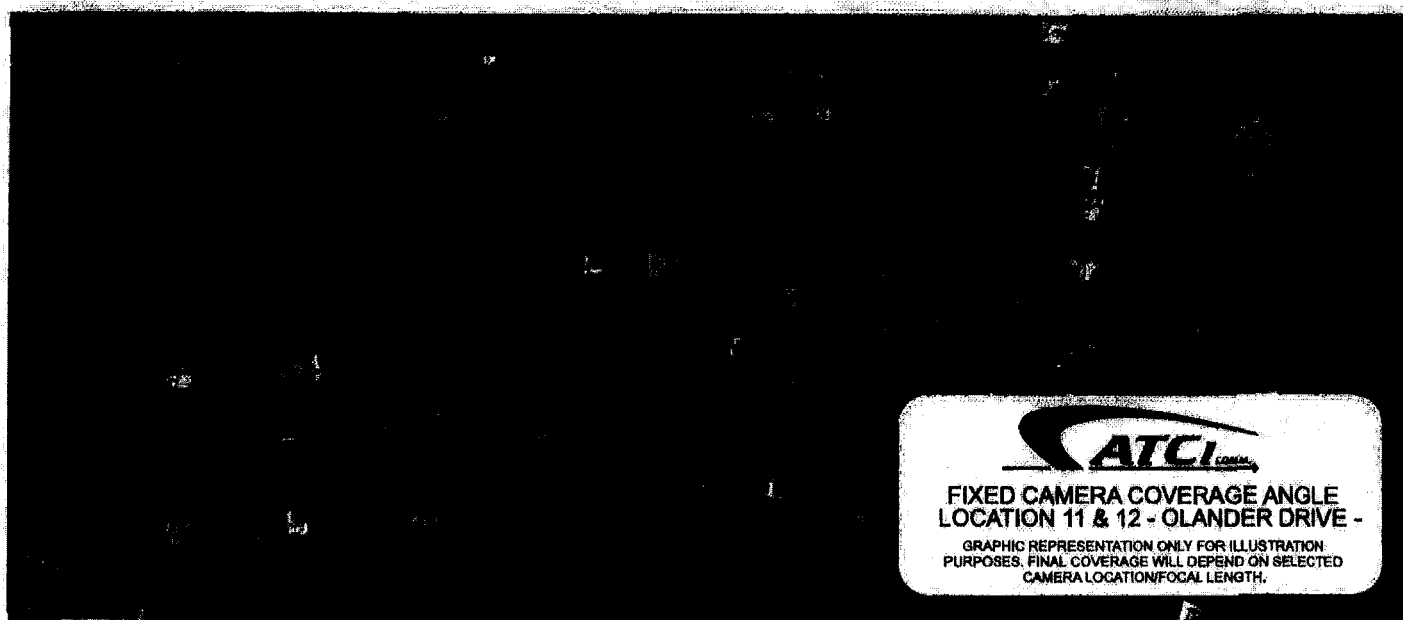
LOCATION 9 & 10



Holiday

GOLDEN ISLES OPTION B (FULL)

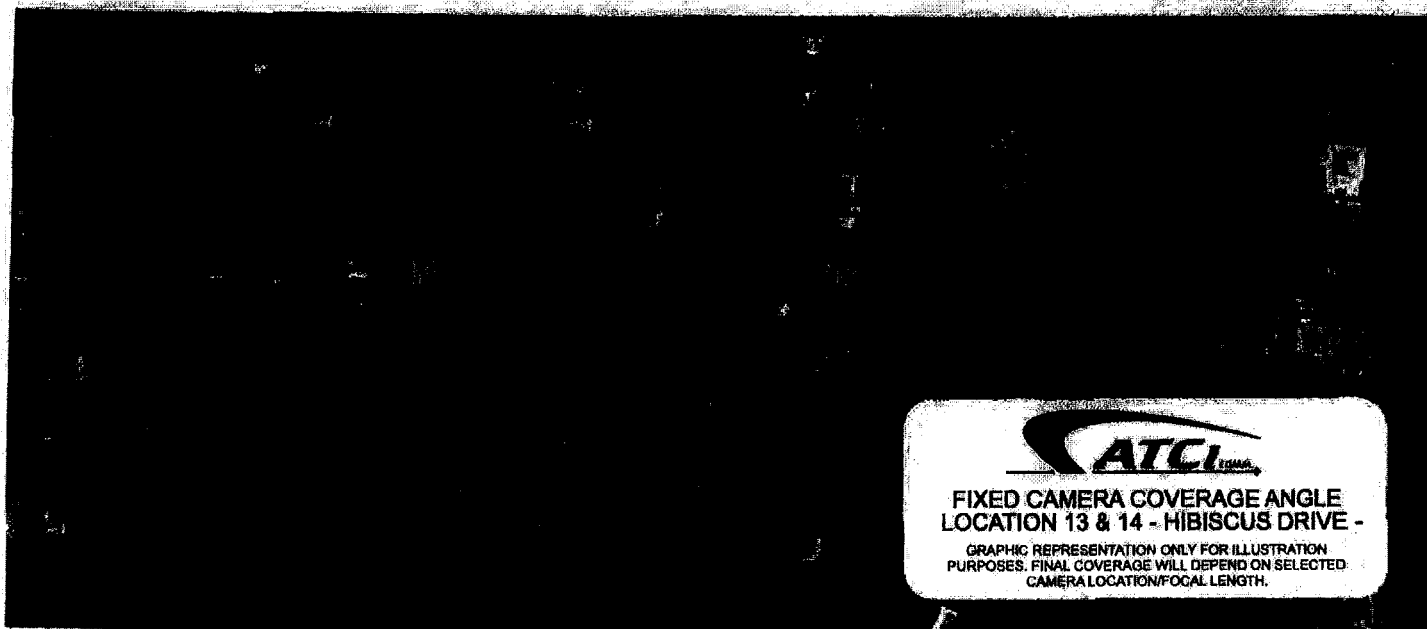
LOCATION 11 & 12



OLANDER

GOLDEN ISLES OPTION B (FULL)

LOCATION 13 & 14



Hibiscus

GOLDEN ISLES OPTION B (FULL)

LOCATION 15 & 16



PALM

Golden Isles- Expanded

.....

NOTE: 120V is based on tie-in to existing panels with constant power per the work with City Electrician.

\$143,511.12

Bonding not included however can be added if desired.

Appendix F

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41 guardhouse, four (4) cameras at the Atlantic Shores guardhouse, wireless link from the
42 Atlantic Shores guardhouse back to the City's current system in an amount of Forty One
43 Thousand Three Hundred Ninety Five Dollars and Seventy Eight Cents (\$41,395.78);
44 and

45
46 **WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors recommends the approval of purchase of the
47 camera surveillance equipment with Aware Digital, Inc. as in the best interest of the
48 Three Islands Safe Neighborhood District and its residents.

49
50 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE THREE ISLANDS SAFE**
51 **NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT:**

52
53 **SECTION 1. Authorization of purchase.** The Chair and Board of Directors of
54 Directors hereby authorize the purchase the camera surveillance equipment from Aware
55 Digital, Inc., in an amount of Forty One Thousand Three Hundred Ninety Five Dollars
56 and Seventy Eight Cents (\$41,395.78), and authorize the City Manager, on behalf of the
57 District, to execute all related documents to effectuate the purchase of the camera
58 surveillance equipment for the Three Islands Safe Neighborhood District.

59
60 **SECTION 2. Effective Date.** This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon
61 its passage and adoption.

62
63 APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 23rd day of January, 2013.

64
65
66 JOY F. COOPER
67 CHAIR

68 SPONSORED BY: TISND Advisory Board

69
70 ATTEST

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72
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74 SHEENA JAMES
75 DISTRICT CLERK

76
77 APPROVED AS TO LEGAL SUFFICIENCY
78 FORM

79
80
81 V. LYNN WHITFIELD
82 CITY ATTORNEY

VOTE	
AYE/NAY	
Mayor Cooper	☒
Vice Mayor Lowy	☒
Comm. Julian	☒
Comm. Lazarow	☒
Comm. Sanders	☒

Appendix G

After being granted an extension of time, the parties timely filed their post-hearing pleadings on June 30. I have carefully considered those pleadings.² On July 5, the City filed a transcript of the hearing.

FINDINGS OF FACT³

1. The City is a public employer as defined in Section 447.203(2), Florida Statutes. The FOP is an employee organization as defined in Section 447.203(11), Florida Statutes.

2. The Jacksonville Sheriff's Office (JSO) is a law enforcement and corrections agency and is charged with the responsibility of policing the City of Jacksonville.

3. Steve Zona is a former police sergeant and is the president of the FOP. He serves on the bargaining team for the FOP.

4. Mike Williams is the duly elected sheriff of the City of Jacksonville.

5. Patrick Ivey is the undersheriff of the City of Jacksonville and is second in command under sheriff Williams. (T. 78-79)

²The City's proposed recommended order exceeds the page limit for post-hearing filings and the City did not request authorization to exceed the page limit. Fla. Admin. Code Rule 28-106.215. Nevertheless, the FOP did not object and, given the fact that this is a case of first impression, I authorize the filing and have considered it in its entirety.

³References to the transcript are designated as "T." followed by the page number(s). Citations to the FOP's exhibits are indicated as "FOP Exhibit" followed by the exhibit letter(s). Citations to the City's exhibits are indicated as "City Exhibit" followed by the exhibit number(s). During the hearing, I noted that I would rely on any facts from the FOP's charge that were admitted in the City's answer in making my factual findings. (T. 12) Citations to the transcript and exhibits do not indicate the sole support for any finding.

6. In addition to representing the City in these proceedings, Michael Mattimore served as the chief negotiator for the City in bargaining sessions with the FOP.

7. The FOP is the certified bargaining representative for a rank-and-file unit of JSO police officers through police sergeants and a supervisory unit of lieutenants and captains. (City Exhibits 1-2)

8. Since November 2015, the City and the FOP have been engaged in negotiations over a new collective bargaining agreement.

9. On March 8, 2016, the FOP and the City mutually agreed to stay collective bargaining negotiations during legislative attempts to adopt a dedicated sales tax to fund the City's police and firefighter pension obligations. (T. 25-26) The vote on the sales tax was not scheduled until August 2016, so the parties did not plan on resuming negotiations until after the vote had occurred. (T. 26-27)

10. Body-worn cameras (BWCs) are devices that are worn by police officers. They capture audio and video that are downloaded at the end of a shift. When turned on, they capture the officer's surroundings and utilize wide-angle lenses and night vision that might pick up things that an officer might not be able to see. Once downloaded, the footage could be kept in perpetuity and can be searched or sorted using software. (T. 17-18)

11. Sheriff Williams made public statements about implementing BWCs in the fall of 2015. Sometime in early 2016, sheriff Williams asked director of police services, Tony Davis, to oversee research initiatives and implementation plans for BWCs. Davis asked lieutenant Lily Hotard to chair the BWC research committee. In April and May

2016, Hotard and Zona exchanged a series of emails about the BWC research committee and who from the FOP should be included. (T. 67-68, 139-140; City Exhibit 11)

12. Beginning in the spring of 2016, the BWC research committee scheduled a series of meetings with various BWC vendors.

13. On May 24, 2016, Zona and other FOP officials attended a workshop where IBM made a presentation on the capabilities of BWCs. That same day, the FOP delivered a letter to sheriff Williams with the subject line "Demand to Bargain – Uniform Standards/Body Cameras." In the letter, Zona stated, in part:

We demand the opportunity to meet and bargain over the policy implementing body cameras, the uses of the images and sounds garnered from those cameras, and the impact of body cameras on the terms and conditions of employment of our members. Please refrain from assigning an FOP Bargaining Unit Member a body camera until such time that the FOP has an opportunity to collectively bargain over the issue.

(T. 15-16; FOP Exhibit B; City Exhibits 4, 17-19)

14. Requiring the use of BWCs would impact the officers represented by the FOP in a number of ways. Because the recordings can be kept in perpetuity, there could be a record of an officer's entire career. Members of the public could potentially obtain and review the recordings. These recordings could be placed on a website for the purpose of ridicule or they could allow the public to review them for the purpose of reporting possible disciplinary issues. Management could require BWCs to be kept turned on for an entire shift, which could capture personal phone calls and bathroom breaks. Even if the BWCs were not always required to be turned on, management could

mandate that they be used at specified times and then discipline officers if they failed to activate their BWCs at the appropriate time. Recordings could be used for disciplining officers. Supervisors could randomly review recordings, where required by policy, or in situations where a biased supervisor was looking for reasons to discipline a subordinate. Management could require officers to file written reports without giving officers the opportunity to review the recordings and then discipline officers for inconsistencies between the reports and the BWC footage. (T. 19-24; City Exhibit 20)

15. After Zona delivered the letter demanding bargaining over BWCs, Zona continued to have discussions with Ivey about BWCs and negotiating the policy with the FOP. Neither Ivey nor Williams ever told Zona that the City would not bargain over BWCs. (T. 28-30)

16. After the May 24 meeting with IBM, the BWC research committee continued to meet with other vendors and hold information sessions involving BWCs. Hotard continued to invite Zona and other FOP officials to attend these meetings. While there was some limited correspondence regarding bargaining over the policy, FOP representatives did not regularly attend the meetings. Zona testified that he stopped going in July of 2016 because the meetings were all about research and technology and he was doing his own research on the side. He also thought the committee was reaching the point where they would be drafting a policy and, because he had put JSO on notice that they wanted to collectively bargain over BWCs, he did not think he should attend those meetings. (T. 30-31, 33; City Exhibits 12, 14-19)

17. The parties resumed bargaining in November 2016. The subject of BWCs did not come up at the initial meeting, but Zona told the media that he intended to request bargaining over the issue. Zona believed that the JSO was still researching the technology or drafting a BWC policy that it was going to bring to the bargaining table to negotiate. (T. 29-30)

18. Ultimately, the BWC research committee compiled a draft BWC policy. While the policy is not in effect and is still subject to change, it is twenty-two pages long and contains a number of significant details that would impact officers' working conditions. For example, it includes twenty-two different situations where officers are required to activate their BWCs. The draft policy includes twenty prohibitions and restrictions on the use of BWCs. The policy requires officers to inspect the BWCs, maintain them, and make sure they are working properly and requires officers to undergo training. The policy allows officers to access their own recordings, but prohibits them from viewing the recordings prior to filling out their reports in certain circumstances, such as being involved in a life threatening response to a resistance incident, in-custody death, officer involved shooting, or when they are the subject of a criminal investigation. It requires adherence to the policy when officers are performing secondary employment duties. The policy requires supervisors to review recordings under certain circumstances and sets out a retention schedule for different types of recordings. It also states that failing to adhere to the policy could subject officers to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal. (T. 145-46; City Exhibit 20)

19. There are six shifts throughout the City. JSO holds quarterly "roll call" meetings where the members of each shift meet at the same time and location for the particular shift. At the roll call meetings in January 2017, sheriff Williams announced that he had established a volunteer list for officers who wished to wear BWCs on a trial basis. He had already recruited some volunteers and was soliciting the attendees at the roll call meetings for additional volunteers. He also indicated that the officers would help write the BWC policy. (T. 31-32, 65)

20. After the statements at the January roll call meetings, Zona believed that the sheriff was going outside the bargaining process. Therefore, at the bargaining session scheduled on January 25, Zona brought a FOP proposal on BWCs to the table. The proposal contained three provisions: (1) The City and the FOP agree that BWCs are a mandatory subject of bargaining; (2) The City will not place a BWC on a bargaining unit member until all policies and procedures related to BWCs are mutually agreed upon with the FOP; and (3) The City and FOP will collaborate to create a BWC policy that deals with all aspects of employment including but not limited to: discipline, review, cost, privacy, and storage. The City negotiators indicated that they would review the proposal and take it under advisement. (T. 32-35; FOP Exhibit C)

21. At the next meeting, on February 6, the FOP brought up bargaining over BWCs again. During the discussions, there was an exchange between Zona and Mattimore. Zona asked if the City did not believe that BWCs were a mandatory subject of collective bargaining and whether the City was refusing to bargain with the FOP over the policies and procedures. Mattimore acknowledged that he did not think that the use of

BWCs was a mandatory subject of bargaining, but also acknowledged that there was no Commission precedent on the issue and that the City might collectively bargain over the subject even if it was not subject to mandatory bargaining. Zona asked if the City was willing to include a provision that the parties would bargain over BWCs during a reopener. After requesting a caucus to discuss that proposal, Mattimore said that the City's position was "not advising you that we will not negotiate over body cameras, but right now we have no interest in bargaining over it at this time." Zona said that the FOP was willing to take the issue off the table at that meeting, but that the FOP wanted the City to agree to collectively bargain in the future, and that they wanted a "yes or no" answer. Zona suggested that, if a caucus was necessary to contact the sheriff to get an answer, the FOP would agree to the caucus. At that point, Sam Mousa, the City's chief administrative officer, took the microphone and said, "I don't think we need to caucus. The answer is no. We're not collectively bargaining it now or putting it in a reopener. At some time in the future – it may not come up again, but today – today. Today the answer is no." Zona then asked again, "You are refusing to collectively bargain body-worn cameras?" Mousa replied, "That's correct." (T. 35-36, 113-17, 120-21)

22. The next day, February 7, sheriff Williams made a presentation to the City's rules and safety committee. During that presentation, the sheriff indicated that the City would not collectively bargain the policies and procedures for BWCs and that the JSO had a plan to implement BWC use by early summer. (T. 36)

23. On February 16, the FOP filed its unfair labor practice charge. (T. 37)

24. The implementation and utilization of BWCs increase transparency, accountability, helps to identify training opportunities, and provide more procedural justice. Using BWCs will help address public sentiment particularly where there is a lack of trust in law enforcement. BWCs also provide accountability not only for the officers wearing the cameras, but for members of the public. People behave differently and more professionally when they know they are being recorded. Additionally, the BWCs will enhance the JSO's ability to identify criminal behavior and collect evidence. (T. 143-44, 151, 164-66; City Exhibit 20)

25. At hearing, the FOP stated that it was not objecting to the institution of BWCs, but that it wanted the right to collectively bargain the policies and procedures. In particular, Zona agreed that the FOP was demanding bargaining over specific aspects of BWCs that affect unit members' terms and conditions of employment. Zona mentioned items such as when the BWCs had to be activated and retention, redaction, and use of the captured footage. He also mentioned the desire to bargain over adverse actions that could be taken based on the footage and giving officers access to the recordings pertaining to critical incidents and filing reports. Finally, he also expressed concerns over officers' privacy. While all of these statements requesting to bargain over particular policies and procedures were made at hearing, Zona conceded that he had never requested impact bargaining over the topic of BWCs during negotiations. (T. 43-45, 60)

ISSUES

1. Whether the City violated Section 447.501(1)(a) and (c), Florida Statutes.

2. Whether either party is entitled to an award of attorney's fees and costs of litigation.

ANALYSIS

The FOP alleges that the City violated Section 447.501(1)(a) and (c), Florida Statutes, by failing to bargain over BWCs, which it asserts is a mandatory subject of bargaining. As the parties recognized, both during negotiations and at hearing, the question of whether implementing a BWC program is a mandatory subject of bargaining is a novel question that has not previously been addressed by the Commission. Moreover, while there are some precedential decisions with regard to whether certain topics are mandatory subjects of bargaining, the nature of BWCs is unique. It is clear that the parties struggled in formulating their positions, both during negotiations and at hearing, because there is a significant gray area between whether an employer should have the right to implement a BWC program, which for all the reasons argued by the City is a sound policy, and whether the effects of a BWC program should be considered mandatory subjects of bargaining based on the significant impacts that such a program might have on police officers' terms and conditions of employment.

Management Rights versus Mandatory Subjects of Bargaining

Section 447.209, Florida Statutes, gives public employers the right to "determine unilaterally the purpose of each of its constituent agencies, set standards of services to be offered to the public, and exercise control and discretion over its organization and operations." Section 447.309(1), Florida Statutes, requires employers and employee

organizations to bargain over “wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment,” but it does not specify particular subjects as either mandatory or permissive subjects of bargaining. The implementation of BWCs and the policies and procedures associated with their use would not appear to have a significant impact on wages or hours.

Therefore, the question revolves around whether the BWCs will have an impact on the officers’ terms and conditions of employment.

The Commission has stated that it broadly construes what constitutes “terms and conditions of employment.” See *Federation of Public Employees v. School District of Broward County*, 14 FPER ¶ 19159 (1988); *Fire Fighters of Boca Raton, Local 1560 v. City of Boca Raton*, 12 FPER ¶ 17051 (1986). Moreover, it is well-settled that both courts and the Commission have interpreted Section 447.309(1), Florida Statutes, to require bargaining over any terms that either affect, or have an impact upon, employment or a condition of employment. See, e.g., *Board of County Commissioners of Orange County v. Central Fla. Fire Fighters Ass’n*, 467 So. 2d 1023, 1026 (Fla. 5th DCA 1985); *City of New Port Richey v. Hillsborough County Police Benev. Ass’n, Inc.*, 505 So. 2d 1096, 1097 (Fla. 2d DCA 1987); *Hillsborough Classroom Teachers Association, Inc. v. School Board of Hillsborough County*, 423 So. 2d 969, 970 (Fla. 1st DCA 1982).

Nevertheless, the Commission has distinguished between decisions that are within an employer’s management prerogative under Section 447.209 and the impact of those decisions. In a case involving class size and minimum staffing levels at a school, for example, the Commission recognized that “there may be negotiable proposals

relating to class size and teacher workload, for instance those which are based upon the impact of class size upon the wages, hours, terms and conditions of employment of teachers.” *Hillsborough Classroom Teachers*, 423 So. 2d at 969 (quoting the Commission’s order in *Hillsborough Classroom Teachers Association, Inc. v. School Board of Hillsborough County*, 8 FPER ¶ 13074 (1982)).

However, the employee organization’s proposals presented in *Hillsborough Classroom Teachers* did not address the impact on terms and conditions of employment; rather, the proposals attempted to limit the employer’s prerogative to set class size and minimum staffing levels. *Id.* The Commission explained that, while proposals that are within an employer’s prerogative quite often may “directly and substantially” affect the wages, hours, terms and conditions of employment of bargaining unit members, “it is the effects of the decisions and not the decisions themselves which are mandatorily negotiable.” *Id.* at 970.

On appeal, the First District Court of Appeal agreed, stating that setting class size and staffing levels are “policy decisions which are incorporated in the term ‘standards of service to be offered to the public’ which are to be unilaterally set by the public employer, pursuant to § 447.209, Florida Statutes, and, thus, are not mandatorily bargainable.” *Id.* The court went on to say that this conclusion “does not preclude mandatory bargaining as to the impact of the implementation of such decisions on ‘wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment’ when an appropriate showing of negotiable impact has been made.” *Id.*

While class size and staffing levels in a school are obviously distinguishable from law enforcement officers being required to use BWCs, the reasoning from *Hillsborough Classroom Teachers* applies here. An initial decision to implement BWCs is a policy decision that involves a public employer setting the standards of services to be offered to the public and exercising control and discretion over its organization and operations. § 447.209, Fla. Stat. The initial decision to use BWCs does not itself affect the officers' terms and conditions of employment. Rather, it is the effects that flow from this decision that potentially will have a substantial impact on their terms and conditions of employment. Thus, under the analysis in *Hillsborough Classroom Teachers*, it is the effects of the decision to implement BWCs, and not the decision itself that are mandatorily negotiable.⁴

It appears that the FOP agrees with this conclusion. At hearing, the FOP conceded that it did not object to the institution of BWCs, but that it wanted the right to collectively bargain the policies and procedures surrounding implementation. (T. 43-44) The FOP repeated this concession in its proposed recommended order, stating: "As a threshold matter, the FOP does not object to the City's implementation of body camera systems for its law enforcement workforce, as a decision to purchase and deploy body

⁴Both parties reference the balancing test from the Florida Supreme Court's decision in *FOP, Miami Lodge 20 v. City of Miami*, 609 So. 2d 31 (Fla. 1992), as potentially having some applicability to this case. That case dealt with whether drug testing was a mandatory subject of bargaining. While I have considered the case and the balancing test, I believe the analysis in *Hillsborough Classroom Teachers* is more appropriate in the instant case.

cameras would fall under a management prerogative.” FOP Proposed Recommended Order at p. 7 (emphasis added).

To this point, the City provided ample evidence supporting why the decision to deploy BWCs is a policy decision and management prerogative and the FOP seems to agree. As noted in my factual findings, the implementation and utilization of BWCs increase transparency, accountability, helps to identify training opportunities, and provide more procedural justice. Using BWCs will help with public sentiment and lack of trust in law enforcement. BWCs will increase accountability of officers, but also with the members of the public who officers interact with because people will behave more professionally when they know they are being recorded. Additionally, the BWCs will enhance the JSO’s ability to identify criminal behavior and collect evidence. I conclude that a public employer’s initial decision on whether to implement BWCs is a management right under Section 447.209, Florida Statutes. Therefore, the decision itself is not a mandatory subject of bargaining.

Whether There Was an Effective Demand for Impact Bargaining

I now turn to the question of impact bargaining, which is the real source of the parties’ dispute in this case. As noted above, in *Hillsborough Classroom Teachers* both the Commission and the First District Court of Appeal held that even where there are management decisions that are not mandatory subjects of bargaining, the impacts of those decisions may become mandatory subjects of bargaining. 423 So. 2d at 970.

In *Fraternal Order of Police, Florida Lodge 10 v. City of Clearwater*, 24 FPER ¶ 29006 (1997), the Commission explained the process for demanding impact

bargaining. At the outset, the Commission reiterated that, while the public employer has the right to unilaterally change a management right, “the impact that decision has on employment conditions may, itself, be negotiable.” *Id.* Impact bargaining is required only when an appropriate showing of negotiable impact has been made. *Id.* The burden of showing that a negotiable impact has occurred is on the charging party and, in order to establish a negotiable impact, the charging party must show direct and substantial effects upon existing wages, hours, or terms and conditions of employment caused by and foreseeably resulting from the implementation of the change at issue. *Id.*; *see also Marion Education Association v. School Board of Marion County*, 18 FPER ¶ 23288 (1992) (a public employer does not commit an unfair labor practice when it declines to negotiate over the impact of its decision to change its no-smoking policy where the union did not identify a specific impact on employees’ wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment).

In its proposed order, the FOP argues that Zona’s May 24 letter was a request for impact bargaining. Moreover, Zona compellingly testified at hearing about a number of instances where BWCs would potentially have a dramatic impact on officers’ working conditions depending on how the BWC policy was drafted. While I agree that Zona provided a number of reasons why there are negotiable impacts associated with BWCs at the hearing, I do not believe the FOP’s request in this case was clear enough to trigger the City’s duty to agree to impact bargaining. The FOP’s May 24 letter was its clearest statement that it might be pursuing impact bargaining. It specifically demanded bargaining “over the policy implementing body cameras, the uses of the images and

sounds garnered from those cameras, and the impact of body cameras on the terms and conditions of employment of our members.” (FOP Exhibit B; City Exhibit 4)

However, Zona expressly testified that he had never requested impact bargaining over the topic of BWCs during negotiations. (T. 60) Moreover, in its January 25 proposal, the FOP did not identify any specific impact on employees’ terms and conditions of employment that it wished to bargain over. In fact, it requested that the City agree that (1) BWCs are a mandatory subject of bargaining, (2) that the City will not place a BWC on a bargaining unit member until all policies and procedures related to BWCs are mutually agreed upon with the FOP, and (3) that the City and FOP will collaborate to create a BWC policy that deals with all aspects of employment including, but not limited to: discipline, review, cost, privacy, and storage. (FOP Exhibit C) Likewise, at the February 6 meeting, Zona asked the City whether it believed that BWCs were a mandatory subject of collective bargaining and whether the City was refusing to bargain with the FOP over the policies and procedures, but he did not request impact bargaining or identify any specific negotiable impacts on terms and conditions of employment.

Had the FOP clearly requested impact bargaining in its January 25 proposal or at the February 6 meeting, and mentioned some of the same negotiable impacts that Zona testified about at hearing, and had the City refused to bargain over those impacts, I might have been inclined to rule in the FOP’s favor. Under the particular posture and facts of this case, however, I believe the City was under the impression that the FOP’s primary request was for the City to agree that the initial decision to implement BWCs was a mandatory subject of bargaining, and the City was not willing to concede this point where

there was no guiding Commission precedent. And while Mousa did state that the City was refusing to bargain over BWCs as of February 6, and I do not necessarily fault the FOP for filing its charge, there was also equivocation from the City on whether it would be amenable to future negotiations. I cannot discount the possibility that the City was simply waiting for a request to bargain over the impacts of the BWC implementation.

Whether an Unfair Labor Practice Occurred

As noted above, I conclude that a public employer's initial decision on whether to implement BWCs is a management right under Section 447.209, Florida Statutes. Therefore, the decision itself is not a mandatory subject of bargaining. Nevertheless, given the substantial effects that this decision would likely have on the terms and conditions of employment, there will clearly be some aspects of implementation that are mandatorily negotiable, such as how the recordings will be used in disciplining officers and when the BWCs must be activated. However, in the instant case, these issues are not yet ripe because the FOP has not effectively requested impact bargaining over any particular proposal. Therefore, I conclude that the City did not violate Section 447.501(1)(a) and (c), Florida Statutes.

FOP's Persuasive Authority

Recognizing that this is an issue of first impression, the FOP also cites several decisions from other jurisdictions to support the general argument that the decision to use BWCs should be a mandatory subject of bargaining. For example, the FOP argues decisions determining that hidden surveillance cameras are mandatory subjects of

bargaining in the private sector are persuasive. See *Brewers & Maltsters, Local Union No. 6 v. NLRB*, 414 F. 3d 36, 38 (D.C. Cir. 2005); *National Steel Corp. v. NLRB*, 324 F. 3d 928 (7th Cir. 2003); *Colgate-Palmolive Co. v. Local 15, International Chemical Workers Union, AFL-CIO*, 323 NLRB 515 (1997).

While they may have some value in determining impacts on privacy or other negotiable impacts, I find these cases distinguishable on the question of whether the initial decision to use BWCs is a mandatory subject of bargaining or a management right. First, all of the identified cases involve fixed hidden surveillance cameras that were being placed in work locations without the employees' knowledge. In contrast, the City's officers will obviously know about the BWCs because they will be worn on their person. Second, and more importantly, all of the cases cited involve private sector workplaces. The officers in question here are public employees and it is the City's responsibility to the public to properly police the City. Under Section 447.209, Florida Statutes, the City has the right to set standards of services to be offered to the public and to exercise control and discretion over its organization and operations. These same considerations are not present in the private sector cases.

The FOP also provided several public sector decisions from other jurisdictions. (FOP Exhibits D-F) I also find these cases distinguishable based on the facts and procedural posture presented and ultimately of little persuasive value to the case before me. I would note, however, that one of the decisions provided states that "[t]he FOP concedes in this case that the decision to deploy BWCs is itself not a mandatory subject of bargaining since it goes to the heart of the managerial discretion and prerogatives

relative to the mission of the Department and had only indirect impact on working conditions.” (FOP Exhibit D at p. 44)

The City’s Affirmative Defenses

In addition to arguing that the decision to use BWCs is a management right under Section 447.209, Florida Statutes, the City raised a number of other defenses as well. Having resolved this first defense at least partially in its favor, it is not necessary to address each of its other defenses in detail. For completeness, and in the event that the Commission disagrees with my primary conclusion, I address several of the City’s affirmative defenses.⁵

First, the City argues that the implementation of the BWC pilot program does not constitute a change in employment conditions. At the point in time that the FOP filed its charge, the pilot program had not yet been officially started, although the sheriff had drafted a policy, solicited volunteers to take place in the program, and made public statements that the program would be implemented. This argument seems to bleed into the impact of implementation rather than the initial decision to use BWCs. In support of this argument, the City cites *Federation of Public Employees v. School District of Broward County*, 14 FPER ¶ 19159 (1988), which dealt with an employer that unilaterally implemented a time clock system to replace an “honor system” for recording work time. Under the “very specific facts of [the] case,” the Commission concluded that the institution of the time clock system did not constitute a change in the terms and

⁵I have considered each of the City’s arguments and affirmative defenses. To the extent that I do not expressly mention an argument herein, I have rejected that argument.

conditions of employment because, under both the time clock and the honor system, the expectation placed on employees was the same. The only difference was that employees had to physically punch and insert a time card at the beginning and end of each shift.

While I agree that implementation of a new technology in time clocks is similar to implementing a new technology like BWCs, this analogy only goes so far. In *Federation of Public Employees*, the Commission specifically limited its decision to the very specific facts of the case before it and expressly noted that “under certain circumstances the implementation of a time clock system may constitute a change in terms and conditions of employment....” *Id.* As noted above, I believe that there will be issues involving the implementation of the BWC program that will be mandatorily negotiable. At the point in time that the FOP makes an effective request for impact bargaining on those points, there will be potential changes to the terms and conditions of employment that are subject to mandatory bargaining.

Next, the City argues that the FOP waived the right to bargain over BWCs. The Commission and courts have consistently held that a legislative body may not impose a waiver of a union’s right to bargain over mandatory subjects of bargaining. See *City of Casselberry v. Orange County PBA*, 482 So. 2d 336 (Fla. 1986); *Local Union 1618 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers v. St. Johns River Power Park*, 39 FPER ¶ 215 (2012); *Winter Park Professional Fire Fighters, Local 1598 v. City of Winter Park*, 35 FPER ¶ 43 (2009). In support of this argument, the City references Article 31.2 of the

police officer through sergeant collective bargaining agreement and Article 30.2 of the lieutenant and captain collective bargaining agreement. Those articles state:

The Employer agrees that before new uniforms and new personally assigned equipment are ordered, the FOP will be consulted and asked to survey the members concerning any proposed changes for uniforms and equipment. The FOP may submit recommendations for the improvement of said uniforms or equipment; however, these recommendations are not binding upon the employer.

To successfully assert waiver as an affirmative defense, the City must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the waiver was clear and unmistakable.

Hillsborough County Police Benevolent Association v. City of New Port Richey, 12 FPER ¶ 17040 (1985). To show that a contractual waiver is clear and unmistakable, the language “must be stated with such precision that simply by reading the pertinent contract provision employees will be reasonably alerted that the employer has the power to change certain terms and conditions of employment unilaterally.” *St. Johns River Power Park*, 39 FPER at 426.

Given the unique nature of BWCs, their functionality, and the proposed policy that the City drafted, the contractual provision relied upon by the City does not meet the heightened standard for showing a clear and unmistakable waiver. While this language might apply generically to uniforms and equipment, I do not believe that it would alert employees that the City has the right to change terms and conditions of employment unilaterally when it comes to BWCs. Notably, if the decision to implement BWCs is a management right, rather than a mandatory subject of bargaining, waiver is not an issue at least to this initial decision. If the City is attempting to argue that there has been a

waiver that also precludes the need to bargain over the impact of BWCs going forward, I disagree. The two collective bargaining agreements at issue were initially ratified in 2011. (City Exhibits 1-2) BWCs were not existing equipment used by the City at the time the FOP entered into the agreements. In fact, it was not until 2015, after the agreements had expired, that sheriff Williams mentioned that he was considering using BWCs. Moreover, for them to be included within the contract, they would have to be included within the generic terms "uniforms and equipment." Unlike police uniforms, badges, guns, flashlights, and bullets, BWCs are not currently considered the standard equipment used by police officers. For there to be a waiver, I believe that BWCs would have to be expressly mentioned in the language before an employee might reasonably be alerted that bargaining was being waived. The FOP has not waived any rights regarding bargaining over BWCs based on the language in the collective bargaining agreements.

Next, the City argues that the JSO has implemented and utilized video and audio monitoring equipment in the past without the FOP demanding to collectively bargain the implementation and utilization of the equipment. In particular, the JSO's DUI Enforcement Unit utilized dashboard cameras in vehicles assigned to that unit. The City also references the use of recording systems in interview rooms. The City argues that, absent a contractual provision, the status quo may be determined by identifying an established past practice and, presumably, that it is entitled to proceed with BWC implementation because the FOP did not request collective bargaining over these other types of recordings.

Again, this defense is inapplicable to the initial decision to utilize BWCs, if the Commission agrees that the initial decision is a management right. To the extent that the City is making the argument in support of proceeding forward without bargaining over the impact of implementation, I disagree that the FOP's failure to request bargaining in these other situations established a past practice that would allow the City to avoid bargaining altogether over the impacts of the BWC policy. Simply put, these other examples are not comparable to the use of BWCs. Serving in the JSO's DUI unit is voluntary and is only a small portion of the JSO's work force. Moreover, the cameras in question are mounted in an officer's car. Likewise, the cameras in interrogation rooms only capture a small fraction of an employee's work day. BWCs are an elevated level of scrutiny on an individual officer and have the potential to capture an entire work shift. From the City's draft policy, there are a number of ways in which BWCs may impact the terms and conditions of officers' employment. Moreover, even if the FOP did not request bargaining in those other situations involving cameras, it is requesting it now.

The City also argues that the FOP is precluded from requesting bargaining over BWCs at this time because it agreed to a contract that was ratified. This argument attempts to spin Zona's statement and offer at the February 6 bargaining session about tabling the discussion on BWCs as somehow acquiescing to removing the subject from bargaining until some future date. The City suggests that allowing the FOP to seek to bargain over the issue will impact the "sanctity and reliability of a ratified contract." I disagree. While the parties may have reached some agreement on other issues that led to a ratified contract at the February 6 meeting, the conversation that occurred around

BWCs reflected two parties that were unsure of how to proceed where there was no Commission precedent. I do not believe that Zona's offhand statement about "tabling" the issue in the context of the rest of the conversation can be construed in the way that the City argues.

Finally, the City argues that the charge is untimely. An unfair labor practice charge is untimely if it is based on events which occurred more than six months prior to the filing of the charge, unless the filing was delayed by service in the armed forces. § 447.503(6)(b), Fla. Stat.; see, e.g., *Local 1464, ATU v. City of Tampa*, 17 FPER ¶ 22012 (1990) (holding that the six month period is initiated when the charging party "knew or should have known" of the complained of actions). The City alleges that the FOP knew earlier that it would be implementing the BWC program and was aware in May 2016 when it filed its demand letter for bargaining that the City was pursuing implementation of BWCs. The City argues that, because the FOP did not reiterate its intent to bargain, the six-month time period expired in November of 2016. I disagree. While Zona initially requested bargaining in May 2016, there was no reason for the FOP to definitively know that the City was not going to bargain over BWCs until the February 6 collective bargaining session. The charge was filed well within the six-month time frame contemplated in the statute.

Attorney's Fees

Both parties have requested awards of attorney's fees and costs. There are two relevant standards for determining such awards. First, a prevailing charging party is entitled to an award of attorney's fees and costs if the respondent knew or should have

known that its conduct was violative of Chapter 447, Part II, Florida Statutes. See *Leon County Police Benevolent Association v. City of Tallahassee*, 8 FPER ¶ 13400, *aff'd*, 445 So. 2d 605 (Fla. 1st DCA 1984). Second, the Commission will award attorney's fees and litigation costs to a prevailing respondent when it determines that a charging party knew or should have known that its charge was unreasonable, frivolous, or groundless when filed or that it continued the litigation after it became clear that the charge lacked merit. See *National Union of Hospital and Healthcare Employees v. Southeast Volusia Hospital District*, 8 FPER ¶ 13419 (1982), *aff'd*, 436 So. 2d 294 (Fla. 1st DCA 1983).

Because the FOP is not the prevailing charging party, it is not entitled to attorney's fees. The City is the prevailing respondent and, therefore, would be entitled to fees and litigation costs if the FOP knew or should have known that its charge was unreasonable, frivolous, or groundless when filed or that it continued the litigation after it became clear that the charge lacked merit. Under the circumstances present here, I cannot recommend an award of fees for a number of reasons. First, this was a novel question of first impression. Although I have determined that no unfair labor practice occurred, I find it reasonable that the FOP both filed the charge when it did and pursued the litigation through to hearing. Second, I believe that the City's actions, particularly Mousa's statements at the February 6 bargaining session that suggested that the City was refusing to bargain at all over BWCs, contributed to the FOP's filing of the charge. While the FOP could have requested impact bargaining more expressly, I do not fault them for filing the charge in the face of Mousa's statements and the sheriff's indication that the JSO would be proceeding forward with the pilot program. Third, Zona informed

the City in his May 25 letter that the FOP was demanding bargaining over BWCs. Rather than address this request directly, the City just remained silent until the February 6 meeting when Zona asked for a definitive answer. Therefore, I recommend that neither party be awarded attorney's fees and costs.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

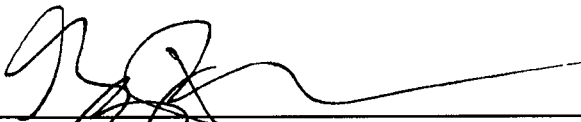
1. The Commission has jurisdiction of this case. § 447.501, Fla. Stat.
2. The City did not violate Section 447.501(1)(a) and (c), Florida Statutes.
3. Neither party is entitled to an award of attorney's fees and costs.

RECOMMENDATION

I recommend that the Commission adopt the foregoing findings of fact, analysis, and conclusions of law and DISMISS the unfair labor practice charge.

Any party may file exceptions to my recommended order, but exceptions must be received by the Commission within **fifteen** days from the date of this order. See Fla. Admin. Code Rule 28-106.217(1). An extension of time for filing exceptions will not be granted unless good cause is shown.

ISSUED and SUBMITTED to the Public Employees Relations Commission in accordance with Florida Administrative Code Rule 28-106.216 and SERVED on all parties this 28th day of July, 2017.



GREGG RILEY MORTON, Hearing Officer

GRM/rlb

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P.1

Jul 28 2017 02:52pm

Fax/Phone Number	Mode	Start	Time	Page	Result	Note
619043987192	Normal	28:02:49pm	3'34"	27	# 0 K	

STATE OF FLORIDA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RELATIONS COMMISSION	
4708 Capital Circle Northwest, Suite 300 Tallahassee, Florida 32303 850.488.8641 Fax: 850.488.9704 www.perc.myflorida.com	
To: Phillip M. Vogelsang Fraternal Order of Police, Office of the General Counsel	From: Office of the Clerk Public Employees Relations Commission
Fax: (904)398-7192	Pages: 27
Phone: (904)398-7010	Date: 07/28/2017
Case: CA-17-012	Re: Hearing Officer's Recommended Order
Comments:	
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P.1

Jul 28 2017 03:01pm

Fax/Phone Number	Mode	Start	Time	Page	Result	Note
618505610332	Normal	28:02:52pm	8'20"	27	0 K	

STATE OF FLORIDA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RELATIONS COMMISSION	
4708 Capital Circle Northwest, Suite 300 Tallahassee, Florida 32303 850.488.8641 Fax: 850.488.9704 www.perc.myflorida.com	
To: Michael Mattimore Allen, Norton & Blue, P.A.	From: Office of the Clerk Public Employees Relations Commission
Fax: (850)561-0332	Pages: 27
Phone: (850)561-3503	Date: 07/28/2017
Case: CA-17-012	Re: Hearing Officer's Recommended Order
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P.1

Jul 28 2017 03:06pm

Fax/Phone Number	Mode	Start	Time	Page	Result	Note
619046301316	Normal	28:03:01pm	4'59"	27	# 0 K	

STATE OF FLORIDA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RELATIONS COMMISSION	
4708 Capital Circle Northwest, Suite 300 Tallahassee, Florida 32303 850.488.8641 Fax: 850.488.9704 www.perc.myflorida.com	
To: Derrel Q. Chatmon Sean Granat Jason Gabriel City of Jacksonville, Office of General Counsel	From: Office of the Clerk Public Employees Relations Commission
Fax: (904)630-1316	Pages: 27
Phone: (904)630-1719	Date: 07/28/2017
Case: CA-17-012	Re: Hearing Officer's Recommended Order
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P.1

Jul 28 2017 03:10pm

Fax/Phone Number	Mode	Start	Time	Page	Result	Note
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STATE OF FLORIDA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RELATIONS COMMISSION	
4708 Capital Circle Northwest, Suite 300 Tallahassee, Florida 32303 850.488.8641 Fax: 850.488.9704 www.perc.myflorida.com	
To: Robert D Klausner Paul A. Daragjati Klausner, Kaufman, Jensen & Levinson, P.A.	From: Office of the Clerk Public Employees Relations Commission
Fax: (904)398-7192	Pages: 27
Phone: (954)916-1202	Date: 07/28/2017
Case: CA-17-012	Re: Hearing Officer's Recommended Order
Comments: NOTICE: If you have received this facsimile communication in error, please contact the Public Employees Relations Commission, Office of the Clerk, 850.488.8641.	
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Red-light cam firm dangles freebies

Boynton Beach would get license-plate readers and video surveillance features

By BROOKE BATTINGER
Staff writer

Red-light cameras in South Florida have been trailing out in recent years, but one camera company is ready to bring them back with a bang.

After offering a sweet deal to get it done, Boynton Beach decided Tuesday to reactivate its cameras. A representative of American Traffic Solutions offered the city several freebies worth thousands of dollars.

The company proposed equipping Boynton Beach police with license-plate readers. It also plans to let the city use its red-light cameras for video surveillance. The features would be added to the city's program at no cost, a company representative told city officials.

The Arizona-based company, whose red-light cameras are in many South Florida cities, plans to roll out such technology to all cities with whom it has contracts, and even cities with whom it doesn't yet do business, said Charles Territo, a company spokesman.

Territo did not say whether the company

See CAMERAS, 8A

CAMERAS

Continued from Page 1A

would consider offering freebies to other cities. He said the company has offered the same package before, but would not go into specifics.

American Traffic Solutions will offer the license-plate readers and surveillance video features to each city it services, as well as any other cities that may be considering turning over establishing the system. The company would work with each city to determine how the system would fit into their contracts, he said.

Both technologies offered for free to Boynton Beach would otherwise amount to tens of thousands of dollars, which would be added onto a city's contract depending on how many cameras that city uses.

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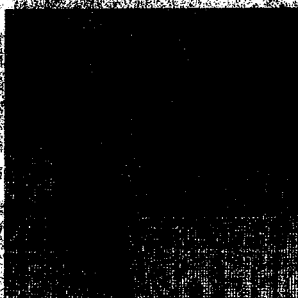
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