

### Fire Department Questions and Responses

1. If City staff, aside from public safety, are able to get CPR and AED training they can be prepared in an event of a citizen needing some basic medical care prior to public safety response. Example: A public works employee may be out in field fixing a light and may come across a citizen in need. This provides extra assistance for citizens and public safety.

Fire Department Response:

Citywide CPR training has taken place and will be ongoing. The training is provided free of charge by the Chula Vista Firefighters Foundation.

2. Can you provide data on CFS per fire station (Fire vs EMS) and response times – both GMOC and the 90% with each fire station?

Fire Department Response:

FY17: All Fire and EMS code calls, 1st unit							
Station District	Calls For Service	% met 7 min resp	Dispatch Time	Turnout Time	Travel Time	Response Time	Commit Time
1	4202	89.1%	0:00:53	0:00:44	0:03:25	0:05:02	0:20:33
2	952	80.7%	0:00:42	0:00:52	0:04:18	0:05:52	0:21:49
3	858	77.9%	0:00:51	0:00:43	0:04:33	0:06:07	0:21:42
4	812	75.2%	0:00:53	0:00:53	0:04:22	0:06:07	0:21:29
5	3273	85.5%	0:01:04	0:00:49	0:04:01	0:05:55	0:20:30
6	585	71.5%	0:00:50	0:01:00	0:04:36	0:06:26	0:25:15
7	1060	54.8%	0:00:51	0:01:02	0:05:15	0:07:07	0:23:50
8	767	59.6%	0:00:42	0:01:01	0:05:16	0:07:00	0:23:25
9	1156	84.0%	0:00:46	0:00:49	0:04:12	0:05:46	0:20:46
<b>Total</b>	<b>13665</b>	<b>80.6%</b>	<b>0:00:53</b>	<b>0:00:50</b>	<b>0:04:07</b>	<b>0:05:50</b>	<b>0:21:23</b>
* times are averages							

FY17: All Fire code calls, 1st unit							
Station District	Calls For Service	% met 7 min resp	Dispatch Time	Turnout Time	Travel Time	Response Time	Commit Time
1	88	69.3%	0:01:47	0:00:49	0:04:19	0:06:55	0:38:30
2	24	87.5%	0:01:06	0:00:40	0:04:01	0:05:47	0:47:28
3	18	44.4%	0:01:53	0:00:54	0:05:54	0:08:41	0:37:50
4	13	61.5%	0:02:20	0:01:07	0:05:37	0:09:03	1:04:04
5	76	71.1%	0:01:55	0:00:45	0:04:17	0:06:57	0:48:38
6	14	71.4%	0:01:27	0:00:49	0:04:21	0:06:38	0:35:16
7	15	60.0%	0:00:59	0:01:11	0:04:23	0:06:34	0:32:23
8	15	60.0%	0:01:00	0:00:48	0:05:39	0:07:26	0:29:54
9	19	63.2%	0:00:57	0:00:57	0:04:18	0:06:12	0:49:43
<b>Total</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>68.1%</b>	<b>0:01:38</b>	<b>0:00:50</b>	<b>0:04:31</b>	<b>0:06:59</b>	<b>0:42:57</b>
* times are averages							

FY17: All EMS code calls, 1st unit							
Station District	Calls For Service	% met 7 min resp	Dispatch Time	Turnout Time	Travel Time	Response Time	Commit Time
1	4114	89.6%	0:00:51	0:00:44	0:03:23	0:04:59	0:20:10
2	928	80.5%	0:00:41	0:00:52	0:04:19	0:05:52	0:21:09
3	840	78.6%	0:00:50	0:00:43	0:04:31	0:06:04	0:21:21
4	799	75.5%	0:00:51	0:00:52	0:04:21	0:06:04	0:20:47
5	3197	85.9%	0:01:03	0:00:49	0:04:01	0:05:53	0:19:50
6	571	71.5%	0:00:49	0:01:00	0:04:37	0:06:26	0:25:00
7	1045	54.7%	0:00:51	0:01:02	0:05:15	0:07:08	0:23:43
8	752	59.6%	0:00:42	0:01:01	0:05:16	0:06:59	0:23:18
9	1137	84.3%	0:00:45	0:00:49	0:04:12	0:05:46	0:20:17
<b>Total</b>	<b>13383</b>	<b>80.9%</b>	<b>0:00:52</b>	<b>0:00:50</b>	<b>0:04:06</b>	<b>0:05:48</b>	<b>0:20:56</b>
* times are averages							

3. How does a 4th man on a fire crew decrease response times of both fire and EMS calls?

Fire Department Response:

The implementation of 4.0 staffing is not the solution to poor response times. The solution to poor response times is the addition of response units. Adding a fourth crew member certainly does not improve the speed of the response unit to get from point A to point B. However, Fire Department staff has long believed there will be an improvement to unit reliability and availability with 4.0 staffing. With respect to medical calls for service, reliability and availability are two key factors that affect operational performance. When the workload is spread out among 4 staff members instead of 3, time on scene is less and calls for service can be ended sooner; making the unit available for the next response. As a prime example, since implementing 4.0 staffing on Engine 51 on July 7, 2017, Engine 51 has improved system reliability through increasing by more than 24 hours, its availability to receive calls. As a result of improvements to Engine 51's reliability and availability, it can accept emergency calls more often, thereby reducing response times that otherwise would have required an additional unit to respond. With respect to fire calls for service, a 4.0 staffed crew reduces response times by assembling the necessary number of firefighters on scene. For example, to attack a fire, OSHA regulations require what is known as "two in-two out." Before two firefighters can initiate an interior attack on a fire, two additional firefighters must be assembled at scene. A 3.0 staffed fire engine arriving at scene cannot initiate an interior attack without being in violation of the OSHA law. A 3.0 staffed engine is required to wait for the next unit to arrive on scene thereby extending the time it takes to begin attacking the fire. A 4.0 staffed engine upon arriving at scene will immediately attack the fire and stop the clock by eliminating the need to wait for the second unit to arrive. In addition, NFPA Standard 1710, requires a minimum of 14 firefighters on scene at a working fire within 10 minutes. This assembly of firefighters is accomplished more expeditiously when staffed at 4.0 than 3.0 and can require less units at scene. Without 4.0 staffing, a 3.0 staffed engine is only as fast as the second unit on scene.

4. How is loss value determined? Does it account for increase in property values when one speaks of an increase in property loss each year?

Fire Department Response:

Fire loss is based upon the square footage of structure damaged by smoke, fire, water, etc. This value is then multiplied by a re-build value provided by the City's Building Official. Specifically, the re-build value accounts for the average cost of materials and labor to return the structure to pre-fire condition. The value does not include permit costs, property value increases, or land values.

5. For Emergency Operations, is there a breakdown of the eight areas to show what percent falls under each area?

Fire Department Response:

See response time tables above.

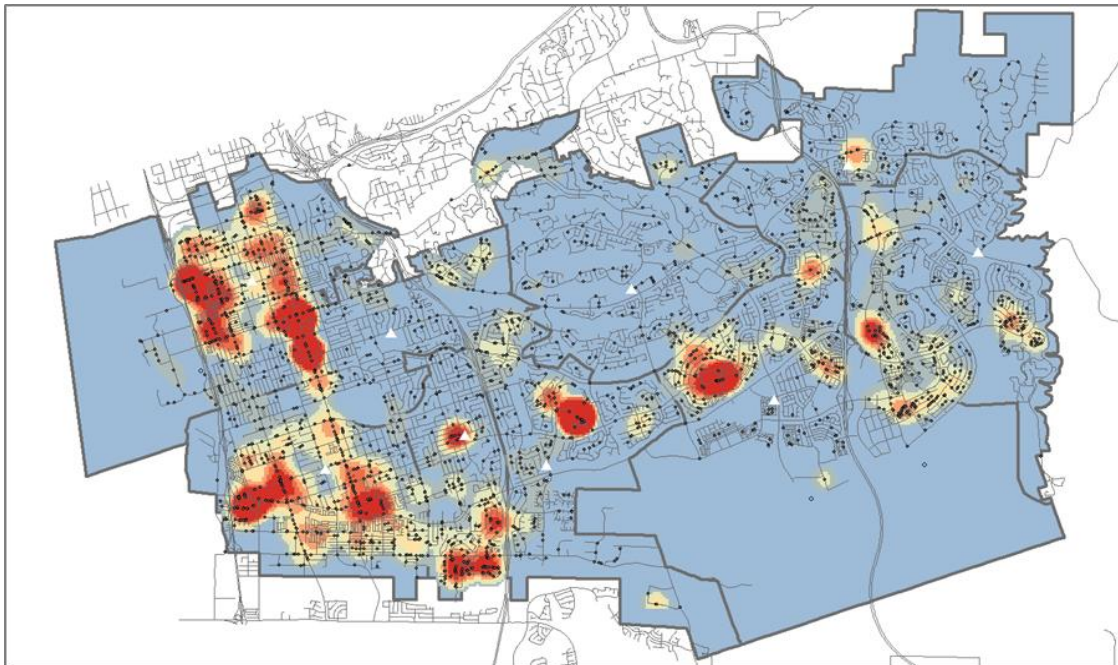
6. What part of the City gets the majority of the calls for services?

Fire Department Response:

Fire Calls for Service



EMS Calls for Service



7. What is the cost per patient and who pays for it?

Fire Department Response:

In 2016 the average bill for ambulance transport in the City of Chula Vista was \$2,890 after all charges have been calculated. The bill includes the base rate (calculated based on level of care provided), mileage of transport, supplies used, and procedures/medications used in care. The primary payer for the ambulance transport is health insurance providers, whether government or commercial plans, although paying at varying amounts for the services. Government payers pay a very small portion of the transport bill, yet constitute 64 percent of our citizen's insurance coverage. Commercial insurance plans pay a substantially higher percentage of the transport bill, but rarely the full cost billed due to contractual arrangements with commercial payer groups.

8. What is the cost per business inspection?

Fire Department Response:

Fire inspection costs are based upon square footage ranges and or the specific scope of the inspection. The City's recent fee study lists the fully-burdened hourly rate of an inspection at \$160 per hour. A list of these fees can be found on the City's web site under Chapter 15 of the Master Fee Schedule (<http://www.chulavistaca.gov/departments/finance/master-fee-schedule>).

9. Does a home owner's policy pay for CVFD/CVPD assistance calls?

Fire Department Response:

Only expenses billed by the Department that are included in the underwriting, which are considered covered losses.

10. Are we able to charge per unit inspection?

Fire Department Response:

Yes. The City has an adopted Master Fee Schedule that allows for fee collection. To view the adopted fee schedule, please see Chapter 15 of the Master Fee Schedule (<http://www.chulavistaca.gov/departments/finance/master-fee-schedule>).

11. Are there ways to recover cost for EMS travel and equipment to hospital?

Fire Department Response:

The current EMS Pass Thru Fees are intended to recover the cost of providing first responder medical support to the transport operations of our private contractor. They recover costs such as the medical provider pay, administration of the EMS system, and

equipment used to provide patient care. Consideration has been given to recovering some of the fleet and fuel costs in future agreements with any contractor to offset general fund impact.

12. What kind of fire designates a fire investigation?

Fire Department Response:

By code, the Fire Chief has the authority and duty to perform origin and cause fire investigations for all fires. The Fire Prevention Division's Inspector/Investigators perform only a small portion of the total number of fire investigations. The current guidelines have a Fire Inspector/Investigator performing this duty at incidents where there is/are: suspected arson, injuries, fatalities and when there is a pre-determined number of fire apparatus that have responded and are involved in fire ground activities. All other fires are investigated by the responding firefighters.

13. What is recovery fee for EMS calls?

Fire Department Response:

The recovery fee is the combination of two currently existing EMS fees, the BLS (Basic Life Support) pass thru and the FRALS (First Responder Advanced Life Support) pass thru. The BLS Pass thru originated in 2010 when the city sought to recover costs associated with supporting the private transport contractor business operation. This fee provided items such as administrative oversight, cardiac monitors, medical supplies, and dispatch fees associated with EMS calls. The total gross charges per transport are \$538, yet only \$73 is collected per transport for this fee. The FRALS Pass thru originated in 2013 when the city elected to improve the level of medical service provided to Advanced Life Support. This fee includes the pay for paramedic trained staff, increased administrative oversight and management of EMS services, and additional equipment required for advanced life support services. The total gross charges per transport are \$835, yet only \$113 is collected per transport for this fee. The combined gross charges for the recovery fee is \$1,373, but only \$186 per transport is provided to the city for providing first responder medical services.

## Police Department Questions and Responses

1. Has the Department done any outreach to computer companies, work with development, research for free tech equipment donations, etc.?

Police Department Response:

We are always looking for opportunities partner with companies, obtain grants, or find other creative ways to manage resources/save costs. However, as a government agency we are sometimes limited by existing laws, regulations, and past practices.

2. Are drones going to help CVPD/CVFD, what is the cost?

Police Department Response:

Drones will help with emergency response. We currently plan on operating within specific federal guidelines where drones are mission oriented. The potential for improvements to operations and call-response are great based on initial testing. A robust Drone program could cost several thousand, to hundreds of thousands of dollars depending on the platform/program design.

3. What causes crime to go down and how does it affect budget?

Police Department Response:

There are several factors that influence crime, including sociological and seasonal conditions that are at times, impacts larger and beyond the local control in many cases.

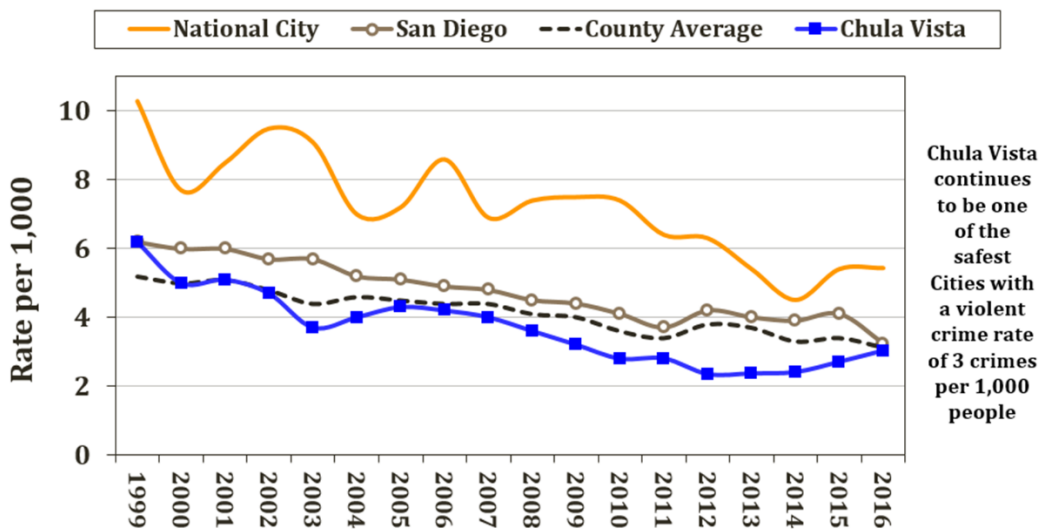
4. What are Chula Vista's crime trends?

Police Department Response:

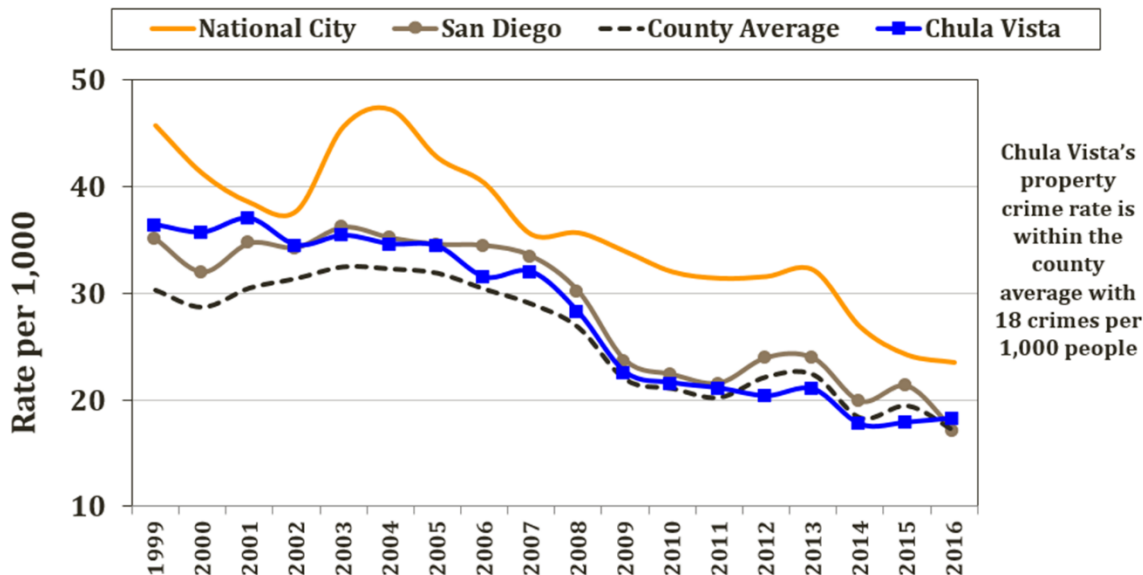
Crime has been dropping to current lows for the last two decades. While property crime is declining, we have started to witness a sharp uptrend in crimes of violence. The department will continue to monitor this trend.



## Violent Crime Rates trending down in San Diego County (1999-2016)



## Property Crime Rates trending down in San Diego County (1999-2016)



- Are there contracts (federal, other, grants) available to obtain for CV since we're so close to Mexico?



Police Department Response:

We currently receive funding from a Grant that helps prevent border-related crime (Stonegarden). We continue to search for any grants or revenue sources that could offset expenses where possible.

6. What do you plan to do with projected growth to follow up on crime investigations?

Police Department Response:

The current level of investigative staffing is not adequate in relation to the amount of crimes to be investigated. At this time, CVPD is unable to investigate virtually all misdemeanor crimes. Many felony crimes are unable to be thoroughly investigated as well. Any additions to patrol staffing levels will allow more experienced officers to be added as detectives to investigations.

7. Are there plans for a police station on the east side? What about a sub-station?

Police Department Response:

At this time, there are no plans to add a substation or separate police station to the East Side of the City. Since police, unlike Fire, do not deploy from a station, the addition of a physical facility in the east side will not improve or impact response times. Police officers are assigned a beat and the officers in that beat do not require quick access to the station to be able to provide service to the public. To improve response times, the enormous expense of a building and its maintenance is better spent on adding more officers and patrol units per beat.

8. Has decriminalization resulted in an uptick in crime?

Police Department Response:

Although CVPD is unaware of any recent studies directly linking some of the recent trends in decriminalization to an increase in crime, there is anecdotal evidence that this is occurring.

9. What impact has Prop 64 had on the community?

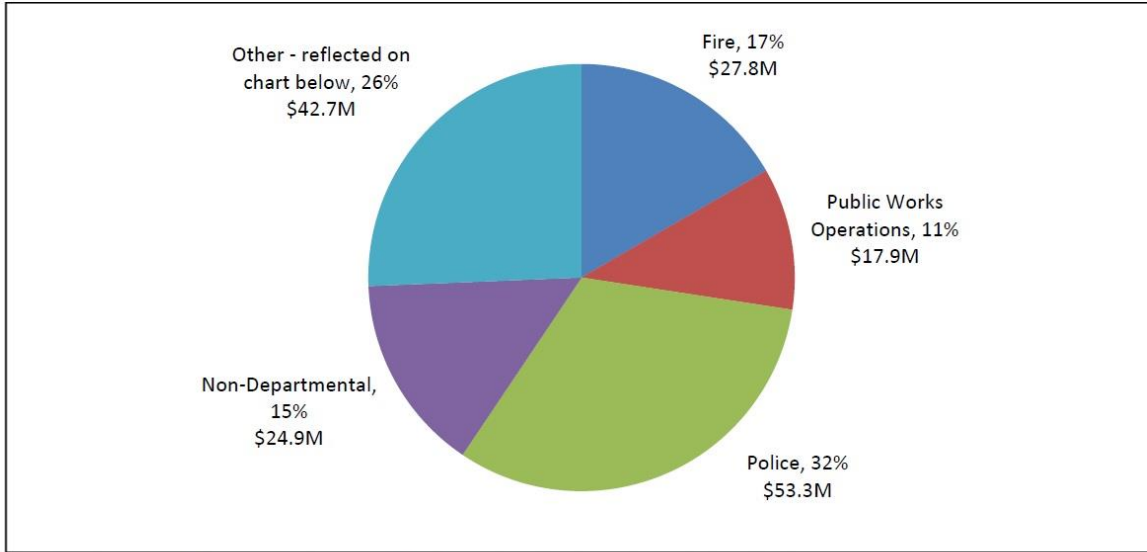
Police Department Response:

Although CVPD is unaware of any recent studies directly linking Prop 64 to an increase in crime, there is belief by many in CVPD that legalized marijuana will increase crime and negatively affect the quality of life in the City.

General City Questions and Responses

1. What are expenditures for public safety? Percentage by city?

General Fund Expenditure by Department  
Fiscal Year 2017-2018



Note: The chart above does not reflect net cost of each department, only their expenditure allocations.

2. What are costs for Pension and Health Care?

Description	Proposed FY 2018	Forecast FY 2019	Forecast FY 2020	Forecast FY 2021	Forecast FY 2022
Major Revenues	\$ 125,865,568	\$ 127,622,000	\$ 131,867,000	\$ 135,052,000	\$ 138,317,000
New Development Revenues	\$ -	\$ 3,410,000	\$ 3,087,000	\$ 4,200,000	\$ 5,179,000
Other Revenues	\$ 40,721,691	\$ 40,682,000	\$ 40,945,000	\$ 41,211,000	\$ 41,039,000
<b>TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUES</b>	<b>\$ 166,587,259</b>	<b>\$ 171,714,000</b>	<b>\$ 175,899,000</b>	<b>\$ 180,463,000</b>	<b>\$ 184,535,000</b>
Personnel Services	\$ 87,587,001	\$ 90,696,000	\$ 91,992,000	\$ 93,740,000	\$ 95,524,000
Flex/Insurance	\$ 12,373,118	\$ 12,824,000	\$ 13,763,000	\$ 14,778,000	\$ 15,877,000
PERS	\$ 24,431,563	\$ 27,788,000	\$ 30,527,000	\$ 33,491,000	\$ 36,405,000
Salary Savings (On Going)	\$ (835,614)	\$ (860,000)	\$ (890,000)	\$ (921,000)	\$ (953,000)
New Development Expenditures	\$ -	\$ 2,860,000	\$ 3,818,000	\$ 4,866,000	\$ 8,362,000
Other Expenditures	\$ 43,031,191	\$ 45,647,000	\$ 47,104,000	\$ 48,978,000	\$ 50,840,000
<b>TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$ 166,587,259</b>	<b>\$ 178,955,000</b>	<b>\$ 186,314,000</b>	<b>\$ 194,932,000</b>	<b>\$ 206,055,000</b>
Administrative Actions (Energy Efficiency Projects)	\$ -	\$ 825,000	\$ 1,650,000	\$ 1,650,000	\$ 1,650,000
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) WITH ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ (6,416,000)</b>	<b>\$ (8,765,000)</b>	<b>\$ (12,819,000)</b>	<b>\$ (19,870,000)</b>