

PS&T COMMITTEE AGENDA

December 7, 2017 - North Conference Room

21630 11th Avenue South – Des Moines 98198

5:30P – 6:50PM

1. Approval of the minutes from the meeting of October 5, 2017.

2. CIP Projects Update – (Informational Item - 20 min)
Staff will continue the CIP Update from October and brief the Committee on project delivery challenges.

3. ADA Transition Plan Update – (informational Item – 15 min)
Staff will provide a project status update and the next steps to complete the ADA Transition Plan.

4. Alarm Ordinance – (Informational Item – 20 min)
Staff will provide the Committee with recommended amendments to the City's Alarm Ordinance and update the Committee on options for administration of the Ordinance.

5. Police Operations Update – (Informational Item – 15 min)
Staff will update the Committee on the goals of the Operations/Patrol Division, including moving Evidence-based policing into action, community outreach efforts and additional priorities relating to training and policies.

6. Gang Intervention & Prevention Update - (Informational Item - 10 min)
Staff will provide information on the recent Joint Summit on Gang Prevention and Intervention hosted by the Office of Governor Jay Inslee, Office of the Attorney General, Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice, Department of Commerce, Washington State Association of Counties, Association of Washington Cities, Washington Association of Sheriffs & Police Chiefs.

DRAFT Des Moines City Council PS&T Committee Minutes – 10/5/2017

Meeting called to order: 5:32 PM on October 5, 2017, in North Conference Room @ 21630 11th Avenue S, Des Moines WA 98198.

Council Members

Luisa Bangs – Chair
Dave Kaplan
Vic Pennington - Excused

Other City Staff

Brandon Carver – Public Works Director
Michael Matthias – City Manager
Lisa Leone – Judge
Melissa Patrick – Probation Officer
Matt Hutchins – Asst City Attorney
Doug Jenkins – PD Commander
Nate Chevallier – PD School Resource Officer
Peggy Volin – Administrative Asst II

AGENDA:

1. Approval of the minutes from the meeting of August 3, 2017
2. CIP Projects Update
3. Puget Sound Gateway Funding & Phasing
4. School Resource Officer Back to School Update
5. DUI Court

MEETING:

1. Approval of the minutes from the meeting of August 3, 2017: unanimously approved.
2. CIP Projects Update: PW Director Brandon Carver, very briefly reviewed the completed projects for 2017; gave an update of those that are currently under construction; outlined the projects that will not be started in 2017; and discussed the grant funding that staff will be applying for in 2017. Due to time limitations, this CIP Project Update will be continued at the November 2, PS&T meeting where staff will continue the discussion of project delivery challenges.
3. Puget Sound Gateway Funding & Phasing: Councilmember Kaplan briefed the Committee as to the current funding status for the Puget Sound Gateway Project (SR-509), and the local match requirement as set forth in the Legislature and also provided dates for upcoming meetings through the end of the year.
4. School Resource Officer Back to School Update – Nate Chevallier, PD's School Resource Officer updated the Committee on the start of the 2017 school year and outlined some of his goals for working with the students at Mt Rainier High School for the 2017-2018 school year.



ADA TRANSITION PLAN UPDATE DECEMBER 7, 2017

12.7.2017 PS&T Agenda Item #3

Project Background

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and subsequent revisions provide enforceable standards in which new construction, alterations, and ADA barrier removal must comply with. A City's ADA Transition Plan is one such document that provides documented accountability for these issues and is required to reduce:

- Potential US Justice Dept. complaints, lawsuits, consent decrees, settlement agreements, and mediation as well as general liabilities
- Potential disqualification from federal and state grant participation

City ADA Transition Plan Status

The ADA Transition Plan is a document that focuses primarily on ADA barrier removal focusing on:

- Community outreach and participation – Public Input via open house, web surveys, PS&T
- ADA coordinator identification and best practices – Identify City responsibilities
- Programs, services, and activities self-evaluation – Currently underway
- City facilities, streets, and parks self-evaluation – Completed field investigations
- Cost estimating and scheduling – Currently underway

Transition Plan Prioritization – Seeking PS&T Committee Comment

Within the Transition Plan, the City must document a systematic approach to remove ADA barriers. With the anticipated need, the City will need to prioritize how resources are allocated.

- Signal Improvements – Push buttons, pole locations, audible messaging etc.
- Sidewalk/Curb Ramps/Driveway Approaches
- Buildings – Access, parking, facility amenities

*Note: WSDOT with transition plan review will focus on sidewalks, curb ramps, signals.

Prioritization suggestions for public ROW

- Near high pedestrian generators (schools, parks, community centers, transit etc.)
- Near key population concentrations (elderly, disabled, downtown etc)
- Near City owned facilities (court, police, marina, restrooms, event centers etc.)
- Near certain roadways (Arterial, Local etc)

Next Steps

ADA Transition Plan team will prepare a Draft plan for review with recommended strategy and priorities moving forward with associated costs. In order to complete the plan, the City will need to take steps to program ADA Barrier Removal consistent with the plan, designate an ADA coordinator, and formalize an ADA grievance procedure.





ADA TRANSITION PLAN UPDATE DECEMBER 7, 2017

Agency ADA Resource Dedication Survey

While there is no prescribed amount of resources required to satisfy ADA Transition Plan implementation, a brief survey has found the following:

- Bremerton, WA – Approx. 5% O&M Budget, minimum \$100,000 per year
- Pasco, WA - \$250,000 per year + funds associated with pavement program
- Bend, OR – (DOJ Settlement) \$500K curb ramps (2007-2008), \$200K sidewalks, \$100K bus stops
- Burien, WA - \$1,045,106 (2016), \$75,000 (2017), \$50,000 per year (2018-2022)
- Mukiteo, WA - \$50,000 per year
- Tukwila, WA - \$200,000 per year
- Kent, WA - \$550,000 (2017) and \$650,000 (2018)
- Montlake Terrace - \$50,000 - \$100,000 per year



Timothy A. George, City Attorney
21630 11th Avenue So., Suite C
Des Moines, WA 98198
206.870.6553
Fax: 206.870.6872

Memo

Date: November 2, 2017
To: Public Safety and Transportation Committee
From: Matthew Hutchins, Assistant City Attorney *MH*
Re: Alarm Ordinance

The City's existing "Alarm systems and False Alarm" Ordinance was enacted in 2005. Since that date, no substantial updates have been made. Following a Staff presentation to this Committee on August 3, 2017, Staff was directed to research alarm ordinances in other jurisdictions, explore options for improving the current program, and return to Committee with proposed updates to the Ordinance. Once input is received, staff will draft an updated ordinance for Council consideration.

Staff's proposed updates to the Ordinance:

1. Alarm Administration:

Current:

Administered by Des Moines Police Department Community Service Officer, assisted by Department volunteers.

Proposed:

Chief of Police may designate a third-party administrator to administer the Alarm Program

- i. Frees up staff time to focus on other activities (Code Enforcement)**
- ii. Provide the ability for the online registration and online payment**
- iii. Cost neutral to City and to residents**
- iv. Cities that currently use third party administration: Auburn, Bellevue, Issaquah, Lakewood, Olympia, Pierce County and Spokane.**

2. Cost of registration:
Current:
 \$25 per year
Proposed:
 No change – \$25 is consistent with other jurisdictions
3. Number of “free” false alarms / Cost of false alarms:
Current:
 One or two false alarms in 12 month period – no charge
 Third false alarm in 12 month period – \$100
 Fourth or subsequent false alarm in 12 month period – \$200 each
Proposed:
 \$100 per false burglary/intrusion alarm response
 - **No “free” false alarms**
 - **Fee may be waived on first incident with completion by resident of “alarm user awareness class” – available one time only**
 \$200 per false panic/holdup/duress alarm response
 \$50 cancellation fee if officers have been dispatched but not arrived at location
4. Alarm verification requirements:
Current:
 Enhanced Call Verification (two calls) required
Proposed:
 Enhanced Call Verification and one of the following required:
 - **Signals from two or more sensors within 10 minute period**
 - **Signal from one sensor plus Audio or Video evidence of a person on or in the premises**
 - **Alarm from non-motion sensing alarm devices (residential only)**
 Verification not required for holdup/panic/distress alarms

HIGH COST OF RESPONDING TO FALSE ALARMS

City’s costs in responding to false alarms:

Cost of a Valley Communications call for 2017 is \$40.79 each.
Average hourly cost of a patrol officer \$46.31 (\$0.77 a minute)
Average hourly cost of a patrol officer \$54.59 (\$0.91 a minute)

Other Jurisdiction's Alarm Ordinance Detail:

City	3 rd Party Admin	Registration Fee	False Alarm Fees	Cancel fee
Auburn	Yes	\$24, Annually	#1 in 12 mo - No Charge #2+ in 12 mo - \$100 each Robbery/Panic/Holdup - \$200	n/a
Bellevue	Yes	\$25, one time if monitored; Annual if unmonitored	#1 in 12 months - \$100 or option of taking alarm user awareness class #2+ in 12 mo - \$100 Robbery/Panic/Holdup - \$200	n/a
Burien	No	n/a	Requires Verified Response False Alarm Fee - \$150 Prohibited Call Fee - \$100	\$100
Des Moines	No	\$25, Annually	#1 in 12 mo - No charge #2 in 12 mo - No charge #3 in 12 mo - \$100 #4+ in 12 mo - \$200 each	n/a
Federal Way	No	\$25, one time	#1 in 12 mo - No charge #2 in 12 mo - No charge #3 in 12 mo - \$50 #4 in 12 mo - \$100 #5 in 12 mo - \$150 #6 in 12 mo - \$200 Suspend response after 6 th	n/a
Issaquah	Yes	\$24, Annually	False burglar alarms - \$100 ea Robbery/Panic/Holdup - \$200	n/a
Kent	No	n/a	Discretion to charge \$10 per alarm; no business audible alarms; violation \$100	n/a
Lakewood	Yes	\$24, Annually	False burglar alarms - \$100 ea Robbery/Panic/Holdup - \$200	n/a
Olympia	Yes	\$25, Annually (Voluntary) \$35 Commercial	False burglar alarm - \$60 ea Robbery/Panic/Holdup - \$200	n/a
SeaTac	No	n/a	#1 in 6 mo - No charge #2 in 6 mo - \$100	n/a
Seattle	No	\$10, Annually	Burglary alarm \$115 each Robbery/Panic/Holdup - \$230	\$30, if enroute
Spokane	Yes	\$25, Annually \$35 Commercial	False residential alarm - \$85 False Commercial alarm - \$165	n/a
Normandy Park	No	Emergency Response Card	#1 in 90 days - No charge #2+ in 90 days -	n/a
Pierce County	Yes	\$24, Annually	False burglar alarms - \$100	n/a

Des Moines Police Department
Alarm Statistical Info
PS&T Committee Meeting

Total false alarms responded to:

2004 – 1093 (base year, before ordinance)
 2005 – May 2005 alarm ordinance enacted
 2006 – 383 (65% less than 2004)
 2007 – 370 (66% less than 2004)
 2008 – 458 (58% less than 2004)
 2009 – 455 (58% less than 2004)
 2010 – 407 (63% less than 2004)
 2011 – 404 (63% less than 2004)
 2012 – 453 (59% less than 2004)
 2013 – 495 (55% less than 2004)
 2014 – 529 (52% less than 2004)
 2015 – 517 (53% less than 2004)

Of the false alarms responded to:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1 st alarm in permit period:	63.52%	76.17%	70.30%	66.89%	70.51%
2 nd alarm in permit period:	<u>16.48%</u>	<u>15.72%</u>	<u>17.57%</u>	<u>19.87%</u>	<u>16.97%</u>
1 st & 2 nd alarm total:	80%	91.89%	87.87%	86.75%	87.47%
1 motion trip:	23.96%	24.07%	22.02%	22.95%	29.09%

False alarms received, but NOT responded to:

2009 – 136
 2010 – 134
 2011 – 139
 2012 – 107
 2013 – 132
 2014 – 136
 2015 – 138

Of the alarms not responded to:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cancelled after dispatch:	47.05%	53.73%	50.35%	44.85%	38.63%
Cancelled prior to dispatch:	<u>21.32%</u>	<u>11.94%</u>	<u>15.82%</u>	<u>15.88%</u>	<u>25%</u>
Total cancelled:	68.37%	65.67%	66.17%	60.73%	63.63%

Kaplan Bangs Notes on Joint Summit on Gang Prevention & Intervention

November 1, 2017

Remarks & Welcome – Governor Inslee

- Teamwork is what will address these challenges.
- Need for wrap-around solutions – Educational opportunities, example Switzerland – provides a Y in the road, “a little bit of help” intervention, something to compete with what the gangs provide.

Remarks & Welcome – Attorney General Ferguson

- He identified steps that have been taken to address gang violence, and various criminal activity.
- Prevention and intervention is a method as well as increasing the statute of limitations from 3 to 10 years for victims of trafficking and prostitution. Gangs profit from trafficking. Honored Joe Willis from Yakima, who has a Culinary Program in Yakima that has successfully provided a Y in the road for at risk kids. 1st of it's kind.

Response to Gang Activity – Eileen Garry, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- US Attorney General Jeff Sessions is going to focus on “youth crime” as part of the Trump Administration’s agenda.
- The keys to dealing with gangs are prevention efforts, intervention (to draw the members out of gangs), and criminal justice. Also assess scope, cause and nature of the gang. Development case management services. Support PD suppression tactics and organizational change to address the situations.
- Don’t underestimate the importance of having a “youth voice” at the table in addressing these issues.
- Five keys to success: 1) assess the scope of the problem; 2) get local individuals involved; 3) provide personalized case management; 4) support law enforcement tactics; and 5) fund services to help change the situation.
- Start evidence-based gang prevention in elementary school (use the National Gang Center as a resource).
- Use the Model Programs Guide information provided by OJJDP’s website.
- Top leadership is important to be successful.
- We cannot arrest our way out of this problem.
- In one state there was 14% of gangs committing 80% of the crimes.
- Gangs are now more complex and lethal and lack social controls.
- Kids feel unsafe and gangs or rival gangs provide an appeal for safety and a social environment lacking in their lives.

Law Enforcement Perspective – Seattle, Yakima, Spokane

- Each of the speakers gave a rundown on gang activity in their areas, and steps that have been taken to address them. One of the keys to know is that a lot of the gang activities are coordinated and controlled by gang members in prison. Identifying gang members today is difficult – clean cut, not on the streets, etc.
- The GREAT program, skill based and life skill based is a great path for at risk youth. Kids join gangs because they lack basic skills – love, nourishment and understanding, structure, routine and discipline.

Understanding & Responding to Gangs – Dr. Scott Decker, Arizona State University

- Address the local problem
- Need to accurately identify individuals involved in gangs. Need multiple sets of data to formulate information. The way we recognize gangs will determine how we respond to them.
- Use triangulation: multiple sources of data to make sound decisions; don't go on sole sources, hearsay, personal narratives, etc. to make decisions ... get good, quantitative data.
- Establish a community job board ... "nothing stops a bullet like a job"
- Evaluate each of the six risk factors
- It's not just a male problem: nearly 40% of gang members are girls
- Ethnicity is 75% non-white
- Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has a Youth Violence Guide Book for law enforcement
- In building your community team to address gangs, ask: 1) who is not yet on our team?; 2) what data is needed and how to acquire and secure it?; and 3) who will be our champion?
- Everyone on the team is accountable
- An American solution is "Ready, Aim, Fire". If we don't understand our problems, we won't be able to solve them."
- Youth are not statistics, numbers, etc. Serve them as people, not problems
- Schools see a broader range of activities and more females.
- Community involvement is required.
- Tomorrow, ask these question:
 - Who is not on our team that needs to be?
 - What data do we not have?
 - Who is our champion
 - When is our next meeting?
 - Hold everyone accountable to bring research results.
 - Be accountable to each other.

Community Engagement & Mobilization Model – panel

- Community engagement is required for prevention
- Violence is a public health issue which requires community involvement to address (holistic approach)
- Must include youth in developing engagement
- Get the City to own it, then the schools, then the community at large (all of it)
- Stop making individuals into mere statistics, instead of treating them as people (holistic approach)

Youth Panel – Three young men who have been involved with gangs

- They define gangs as a band of brothers ... family ... people I can count on
- Gangs provide a sense of belonging

- To help move individuals from gangs, the focus needs to be on moving from illegal activities to “corporate” ones ... provide opportunities for entrepreneurship, creativity, etc. so that they can chase their dreams.
- Employment changes the way you look at the world
- There’s a pull to go back to the gang; they need mentors to show how to achieve their dreams
- Don’t be afraid to say “hi” ... don’t be afraid; kindness goes a long way

Comprehensive Gang Model

- Overview of the key components
- Need for a program coordinator; does not have to be a government employee Job description for the program coordinator, with a clearly defined skill set (particularly focused on communications and negotiating skills)

Washington Comprehensive Gang Model Strategies – panel

- Youth LINC (Leadership, Intervention and Change) covers much of South King County schools, including Highline School District
- A safety net is built to accompany the program, and includes the entire family
- Spokane: Need to go to the youth (they won’t necessarily come to you); youth are paid a stipend to attend a series of five meetings.
- Need providers that touch the youth every day at the table.
- Be choosy about who you have serve on the committee, with an expectation that everyone works

Breakout Session: Prevention & Intervention – Evidenced Based Solutions on a Tight Budget – Dr. Phelan Wyrick, National Institute for Justice

- Talked about definitions of terms, particularly “evidence based program” meaning taking a research approach to data, based on objective data, to measure whether a program is working or not
- Need for unbiased information, providing for social science evidence
- Talked about “causal evidence” is what documents an outcome, and the need to rule out alternative explanations (to ensure sound data for decision-making)
- A “program” is a planned, coordinated group of activities and processes designed to achieve a specific purpose
- Discussed the “pushes” and “pulls” that drive individuals to join gangs, or that pull them into gangs
- Factors that push to gangs: community risk; individual risk; school risk; peer risk; and family risk.
- The more risk factors, the increased odds of an individual joining a gang
- Prevention & Intervention Resources:
 - “Changing Course: Preventing Gang Membership” ... <http://nij.gov/publications>
 - National Gang Center Strategic Planning Tool
 - CrimeSolutions.gov ... identifies which of the 18 programs work; some programs work, but don’t help
- Tight budgets: 1) there’s no free lunch, but there are ways to leverage resources; 2) find ways to “expand the pie”; and 3) community ownership of the program

Breakout Session: Prevention & Intervention – Building Bridges to Arrive at the WE Place, Panel Sean Goode, Sonia True, Pastor Shon

- Need Best Practices for bridging the gap twn Systems and People they aim to serve.
- Change destructive narratives – used the “Old Lady in a Shoe” book.
- Build off of the possibilities – not the problems
- You can’t “hope around problems, need possibilities to solve symptoms”.
- Finding solutions in silos doesn’t work, rally around the possibilities as a community.
- Generations repeat the problems; it takes a village to heal a child. Transfer this notion to children at risk, circle them with healing. What’s important is developing relationships.
 - How does the change occur from regular kid to gang member:
 - Who notices the subtle changes?
 - Who helps to change them?
 - Why was there no intervention?

Show them alternatives: fill the gaps with possibilities, relationships on their timeframes, not ours

Get to WE

- Who’s problem is it?
- No one solution, no one agency
- When building bridges – recognize the walls, connect with youth to access resources
- Form trust, see things through different lenses, and build authentic relationships. Be in them “on purpose” and “stay in them”. Make sure they are 2-way
- Build intentional structure, parameters, deliver on commitments, be consistent in delivering on the commitments
- Go to the underrepresented communities, the agents in the community of those who never get heard.

Book to get:

Nonviolent Communication, How do we get better at communicating with the community

- Go through Bias Training
- Look at culture to change policies
- Implicit bias on both sides: youth and police
- Need a balance on both sides
- Could put youth in Police Academy into virtual situations
- Court Systems need victim advocacy to intentionally build possibilities

Need toolkits to use them on a project:

“I have to see me, in order to be me”

Be honest and objective, survive versus thrive process

Bruno Cross, Highline School district adds: “There’s no good reason ‘why not’ except ‘why not?’

Black – Dave Kaplan

Blue – Luisa Bangs