

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE
OF THE
SUFFOLK COUNTY LEGISLATURE

Minutes

A regular meeting of the Public Safety Committee of the Suffolk County Legislature was held in the Rose Y. Caracappa Legislative Auditorium of the William H. Rogers Legislature Building, 725 Veterans Memorial Highway, Smithtown, New York on Thursday, April 23rd, 2015 at 10:00 a.m.

Members Present:

Legislator Kate Browning - Chair
Legislator Robert Calarco - Vice-Chair
Legislator Kara Hahn
Legislator Leslie Kennedy
Legislator William Spencer
Legislator Monica Martinez
Presiding Officer DuWayne Gregory

Also In Attendance:

Legislator Tom Muratore - Legislative District No. 4
George Nolan - Counsel to the Legislature
Sarah Simpson - Assistant Counsel to the Legislature
Jason Richberg - Chief Deputy Clerk/Suffolk County Legislature
John Ortiz - Budget Analyst/Legislative Budget Review Office
Michael Pitcher - Aide to Presiding Officer Gregory
Josh Slaughter - Aide to Legislator Browning
Bill Schilling - Aide to Legislator Calarco
Ali Nazir - Aide to Legislator Kennedy
Liz Alexander - Aide to Legislator Spencer
Greg Moran - Aide to Legislator Trotta
Alysa Turano - Aide to Legislator Hahn
Katie Horst - County Executive's Office
Lisa Santeramo - County Executive's Office
Kerri Suoto - County Executive's Office
Shannyn Ball - Intern/County Executive's Office
Robert Braun - County Attorney's Office
George Fasanelli-Deputy Inspector/Chief of Support Services Office/SCPD
John Hanley - Deputy Inspector/Communications & Records Bureau/SCPD
Kevin Degnan - Captain/Communications-SCPD
Bill Doherty - Lieutenant/Chief of Department's Office/SCPD
Robert Sweeney - Lieutenant/Recruit Training
Anthony Bocchimuzzo - Public Safety Dispatcher/SCPD
Michael Sharkey - Chief Deputy Sheriff/Suffolk County Sheriff's Office
Mike Franchi - Deputy Warden/Suffolk County Sheriff's Office
Christopher Brockmeyer-Investigator Lieutenant/Enforcement Bureau-SCSO
Patrice Dlhopsky, Director, Suffolk County Probation Department
Joseph Williams - Commissioner/Fire, Rescue & Emergency Services
Joel Vetter - FRES/Coordinator of Emergency Medical Services

Greg Miniutti - FRES/Chief of Communications
Bob Holley - Director/Suffolk County Fire Academy
Eddie Johnston - Deputy Director/Suffolk County Fire Academy
Pat Connolly - Director of Telecommunications for Suffolk County
Mike Johnson - Information Technology Project Coordr/Telecommunications
Russ McCormick - Sgt-at-Arms/Suffolk County Detective's Association
Lou Tutone - 1st Vice-President/Suffolk County Police Benevolent Assoc
John Cowie - 1st Vice-President/Suffolk County Superior Officer's Assoc
Jim Roddin - Trustee/Superior Officers Association
Russ McCormick - Sgt-at-Arms/Suffolk County Detective's Association
John Becker - President/Deputy Sheriff Police Benevolent Association
Arthur Sanchez - Secretary/Deputy Sheriff Police Benevolent Association
Christine Larkin - Vice-President/Probation Officers Association
Anthony LaFerrera - Suffolk County FRES Commission
Ron Barz - VEEB/Board of Directors
Colleen Ansanelli - Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
Zach Viola - AME/Legislative Liaison
Sal Russo - AME
Stephanie McKauley - AME
Suzanne McBride - AME/President/Police Emergency Unit
Jack Pontious - ShotSpotter/Director-Northeast Region
Mark Jones - ShotSpotter/Director of Predictive Intelligence
Gail Winsper - Director of Transportation/Longwood Central Schools
Tommy Smith - Suffolk Transportation Service
Laura Ahearn - Executive Director/Parents for Megan's Law - CVC
Rabbi Steven Moss - Nominee/Chair-SC Human Rights Commission
Beena Kothari - Nominee/Member-SC Human Rights Commission
All Other Interested Parties

Minutes Taken By:

Alison Mahoney - Court Stenographer

(*The meeting was called to order at 10:09 A.M.*)

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

We're starting a little bit late. If everyone could please rise for the Pledge of Allegiance led by Legislator Martinez.

Salutation

And a moment of silence for those who defend our country at home and abroad.

Moment of Silence Observed

Thank you.

Okay, good morning. And I'd like to welcome our new Legislator Kennedy to our Public Safety Committee; welcome.

Applause

I'm looking forward to working with you, Leslie; as I have already anyway, for how long. So anyway, I will start. I have cards, we have two presentations. The first presentation will be the red light cameras on school buses, but we do have one card and that is Rabbi Moss.

RABBI MOSS:

Good morning, everybody. I want to thank you in advance for your support -- well, in the past tense, I thank you for your continued support of the Human Rights Commission, our work; and I guess in the future, I look forward to hearing of your support, of course, for all of our nominations, reappointments, and the one new appointment, Beena, who is going to be coming before you in a few moments.

I did want to take this opportunity to, first of all, give you two dates. You received -- you should have received invitations for them regarding the Human Rights Commission and the Subcommittee of the Suffolk County Anti-Bias Task Force. I'll just remind you, on Thursday night, May 28th at 6 PM at Villa Lombardi's, we're having our Biannual Awards Dinner for Human Rights Activists in various categories of activity. And we'll notify all of you who are the awardees are, we chose them last night, so that those of you whose awardees are within your district, I'm sure you'd love to be there, it's a good dinner.

We have an exciting program, our speaker is the President of CORE, C-O-R-E, and also we look forward to that evening. So that's May 28th at 6 PM.

And also, the Suffolk County's Anti-Bias Task Force has its annual congregation recognizing organizations, schools and persons involved with education within our County, so very important, and that is on June 5th at 8:30 PM, across the street in the Dennison Building.

But I did want to really just share very briefly with you something that's so exciting, it really heartens me because it allows me to know that the work we're doing and the work that you support really makes a difference. Earlier in the year, actually going back to last Fall, you might remember that there were a number of robbery assaults out in the East End, in the Riverhead area, primarily of Hispanic persons. There was a lot of concern, a lot of publicity about it, and the Human Rights Commission met with Supervisor Walters of Riverhead. He was very concerned, we met with Chief Hagermiller on the Police Department and they agreed to reinstate and become -- and reactivate the Anti-Bias Task Force of Riverhead, and it was just amazing. When I attended this past Monday night, the new Riverhead Anti-Bias Task Force, they now have 12 members from all parts of the segments of the community, they have bylaws, they're working on taking complaints and becoming a referral source for them. It is very, very exciting to see that communities can come together and really do something so positive in the face of bias and hate crimes or bias and hate incidents. And it really allowed me to feel good inside, thank God, to know that we are doing something good and something right in our County.

I can give you many other examples as well, but I did want to share the success of the reactivation of the Riverhead's Anti-Bias Task Force. So as always, I thank you from my heart and soul.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Thank you, Rabbi Moss. And is there -- there are no other cards or speakers. Do I have anyone else in the room who would like to speak?

With that, I know that we have do have an appointment that I need to take out of order. Let me find them. There's only one, just one appointment. Okay, it's -- I'd like to take out of order, make a motion to take out of order 1239, Approving the appointment of Beena Kothari to the Suffolk County Human Rights Commission.

LEG. CALARCO:

Second.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Second, Legislator Calarco. Beena is here. All in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? Okay, we're out of order.

Beena, if you would like to come forward. **1239(-15) - Approving the appointment of Beena Kothari to the Suffolk County Human Rights Commission (County Executive).** I'll make a motion. Do we have a second?

LEG. CALARCO:

Second.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Legislator Calarco. And Beena, if you'd like to introduce yourself and tell us a little bit about you. Good morning.

MS. KOTHARI:

Good morning, everybody. My name is Beena Kothari, I live in Long Island, Suffolk County, for many years, and I've been servicing the community for years. I am part of right now servicing India Association of Long Island, which has been almost 36 years, and I've been part of that committee for 18 years. And I have been servicing all the petitions, currently also I'm servicing another association which is called (*inaudible*) association, and we have few others -- I'm sorry, I'm getting a little bit nervous.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

No, don't worry about it.

MS. KOTHARI:

So I've been part of the many different communities in Long Island and New York and Queens and I truly love to help seniors, kids, youngsters in every different field.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Okay, thank you. Does anyone have any questions? Doc Spencer?

LEG. SPENCER:

Good morning. And I appreciate the fact that you're here, and I understand that it can be a little -- you can be a little nervous. But, you know, you are basically putting yourself forward to serve and to help us and we're honored that you are here. It's such an important role and we see things that are occurring in our community that makes this commission more important than ever. So, you know, thank you for being here, and I just wanted to just acknowledge your service.

MS. KOTHARI:

Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Well, thank you. And I say the same; thank you for taking on the ability to be able to do this and, you know, with Rabbi Moss being here to support you certainly tells us something. So we wish you a lot of luck.

With that, we had a motion and a second. All in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? It's approved. So congratulations and thank you. And we do vote again on Tuesday, but you don't need to be here.

So I thank you for serving and we look forward to working with you.

MS. KOTHARI:

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Thank you. Congratulations.

Applause

Okay. So with that, we will start with our first presentation, and we have **Gail Winsper**, she is the **Director of Transportation for the Longwood Central School District**, and **Tom Smith** from **Suffolk Transportation**, and they're going to be doing a presentation on school bus cameras. This is a pilot program, this is not something that's in effect right now. But being a former school bus driver, I can tell you that this is something that I have experienced many, many times. And, you know, when the issue came up with speed cameras in school zones, I said, *No, that's not what we need, we need buses -- cameras on buses*, and I think that's where we should be going. But Gail, if you would like to start; and Tom, if you would like to introduce yourself.

MR. SMITH:

My name is Tommy Smith with Suffolk Transportation Service and we're working with the Longwood School District on this pilot program and we've been documenting these incidents since the beginning of March and we look forward to the partnership going forward. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Thank you. Okay. Ready, Gail?

MS. WINSPER:

Hi. I'm Gail Winsper from Longwood Schools, and we're partnering with Tommy Smith and Suffolk Transportation with these stop-arm cameras.

The first six school days in April there have been 38 passes of vehicles on three buses that Longwood has equipped with stop-arm cameras. Illegal passing of school busses is a violation of Section 1174 of the Vehicle & Traffic Law and is significant danger to our children in New York State. Violators of this section of our State's laws commit a crime when they move past a school bus that is stopped to pick up or discharge passengers, as evidenced by its flashing red lights. Most school buses also now display a large red stop-arm on the road side of the vehicle indicating to motorists that they should stop for the school bus.

New York Association for Pupil Transportation estimates that motorists illegally pass stopped school buses over 50,000 times each day in New York State. In Longwood, we have piloted a project that we believe has demonstrated that the use of stop-arm cameras on school buses can and will enhance our ability to apprehend and successfully penalize these violators who place the safety of our children at risk. While we have done all we can to prevent illegal passing incidents, there is one major variable that the school bus industry cannot control and that is the behavior of motorists who make a choice and a decision to pass a stopped school bus and put our children at risk. We are dedicated to educating the public about school bus safety and the dangers of illegal passing as a means to dramatically reduce the incidents of such behavior that imperils our children each and every day of the school year. We ask you to support the passing of legislation that will allow for school buses to be equipped with state-of-the-art stop-arm cameras, to allow for the use of photographic evidence from those cameras in prosecuting illegal passes and to establish fines and penalties related to tickets that are issued against those motorists.

I have brought some video footage from the buses that we have equipped with the stop-arm cameras. This is one of the buses. If you can see right there, that's one of the cameras on the side of the bus; that camera will take photographs of people coming from the rear. There's a camera also on the top of the bus right there, that takes photographs of the people passing the bus from the front. This is footage of vehicles, the stop-arm is out.

(Video footage)

This is a pedestrian crossing, it's not a student, but if that was a student, it could have been injured.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Right, to make sure that people know that generally the bus company or the school does not allow kids to cross over like that. You would drop off on both sides on a road like that.

(Video Footage Continued)

Is that William Floyd Parkway? Probably.

MS. WINSPEER:

This is William Floyd.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Yeah, it happens all the time.

MS. WINSPEER:

And even though we don't allow students to cross on 25 or William Floyd, you could have a 1st grader, a 2nd grader who has a piece of paper that they're bringing home to Mom and it flies away and they run after it. So these are -- this is serious.

(Video Footage Continued)

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

And I know at that time, yellow lights are already flashing to let people know that you're getting ready to stop.

MS. WINSPEER:

Yes.

(Video Footage Continued)

We wanted to show you how clear the license plate is and how we can see it.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Just curious if our Police Department is paying attention to that one.

(*Laughter*)

Does that count?

(Video Footage Continued)

(Video Ended)

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Okay. Thank you, Gail. And I know there was State legislation, I actually found it; the sponsor was Senator Young and there are some cosponsors on it. I believe Senator Young is from Upstate, New York. I'm looking at the Assembly sponsor, we couldn't remember the name, Mike Norelli. And I do believe that we have a number of our Long Island Legislators who are also cosponsors on these bills, and for whatever reason it has not passed in the State. And I've sent letters prior to -- last year I sent letters asking them to continue to support it and reintroduce it this year. So, does anyone have any questions? Doc.

LEG. SPENCER:

It's really shocking to hear the numbers that you mention of 50,000 incidents a day. And I think that when you see what's at stake, there should be a very strong enforcement and zero tolerance and I think the cameras offer a lot of promise. But I also feel that there may be some ignorance, too, that might be involved, and I'm just wondering if you have any thoughts of some way we can also do some more education.

For instance, you know, I will say that the ones that were passing the buses, even on the divided, on the highway going the same direction I feel pretty inexcusable. But where there was a median and a divided highway and the cars going the other way, a lot of times in a four-way and divided highway, you're not even paying attention necessarily to cars if there's a physical barrier that's there. And I could see -- and I would even admit that I may have been ignorant myself; I don't think I've ever passed a school bus, I will say that.

And then I think the other issue could be even in cars going the same direction where they see that there is a white, striped line and that the kids are not going to cross. I'm not saying that it makes it right, it's still wrong and I think it's wrong we have to do something, but I just wonder if we -- have there been any surveys or any polls asking people? I think everyone knows on a two-lane highway, if a school bus stops, you don't go around the school bus, and I think that that's the perception maybe. My son is involved in taking his driver's test recently and just took the written test and when you look at the manual and they talk about it. I think that if you look at it in detail, it's there but it's not explained very well.

So in a long-winded way, my question to you, are there any polls or any surveys in terms of testing people's knowledge of that law? And do you think, are there ways that we could educate the public as part of putting the cameras in place?

MS. WINSPEER:

I don't know if there's any polls or any surveys with the education of the public.

I think that personally, the student -- when students go for their driver's license, there should be more information on that; when they go to Drivers Ed, there should be more education on that. I know that the National Safety Council, Empire State, the defensive driving courses, they don't really touch on it a lot either and it really should.

When I was teaching defensive driving, I did touch on it, but that's because it's near and dear to my heart. And, you know, I know that Suffolk does defensive driving classes and they touch on it because it's near and dear to their heart. There are other people that it's not as a concern as it is for us, so they may not touch on it the way that we touch on it. But that's very -- I have a high school class, my high school class is doing a project on working with the -- teaching the public about the rules of the road when it comes to school buses and passing school buses. So I know that my broadcast journalism class is doing something and we can publish that. But, you know, as far as everybody else, we can only do what we can do in Longwood.

And Longwood is very, very dedicated to this, and I do appreciate it. I have an excellent board and my Superintendent is very supportive. Because years ago when I drove a bus, like Kate, I had a student who was crossing the street, and it was a two-lane street and a car passed my reds and my student was struck and injured severely. So for me, this is very -- this is a passionate -- I'm very passionate about this because this hits home to me. And I can close my eyes to this day, and it happened 30 years ago, and see that little boy in the road. So for me, this is something that needs to be done. So I really do ask for your support on this legislation so that nobody ever has to go through that again. In the last four years, 35 students were hit by a car passing a school bus.

LEG. SPENCER:

Yeah, it's inexcusable. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Are there any other questions? Oh, sorry, our Presiding Officer.

P.O. GREGORY:

Thank you, Madam Chairwoman. Thank you for your presentation. You actually addressed one question I have, and I guess I'll ask in a little bit more detail, if you have it.

You might have followed the whole debacle with speed cameras and the accusations that the Counties were looking for a money grab and they weren't -- the statistics weren't there to support the effort. So my question to you is going to be what data do you have or empirical evidence do you have to support that this is really a safety issue? Other than, you know, people saying, *Well, no harm no foul*. Yeah, we're going through the stop sign to stop the red lights but, you know, no one's really being harmed by it, so why increase the enforcement on it? But you said there's been 35 pedestrians hit?

MS. WINSPEER:

Thirty-five students --

P.O. GREGORY:

Students.

MS. WINSPEER:

-- in the last four years.

P.O. GREGORY:

Is that just in your school district or throughout the County?

MS. WINSPEER:

No, New York State.

P.O. GREGORY:

Okay.

MS. WINSPEER:

And that's why we're doing the stop-arm camera, the pilot program, so that we can show you, this is not a money -- this is not for money. This is to save children's lives, this is a safety issue. This has nothing to do with the money, it has to do with saving children's lives.

P.O. GREGORY:

Right, absolutely. Okay. Any vehicle or incidents, accidents as well, or you just have data on --

MS. WINSPER:

With our cameras?

P.O. GREGORY:

No, with the studies. You had referred to the 35 number; any vehicle accidents, or just pedestrian information you have?

MS. WINSPER:

That's pedestrians.

P.O. GREGORY:

Okay. Is there a way to position the camera to see across the street?

MS. WINSPER:

Yes; right?

P.O. GREGORY:

Or is it just those vehicles that are running parallel to the car, to the bus?

MR. SMITH:

The cameras can be altered to look at the many different angles, but predominantly they're adjusted now to focus on what you saw on the video.

P.O. GREGORY:

Right.

MR. SMITH:

They can be adjusted if necessary.

P.O. GREGORY:

Right, okay. Because technically the law, if we're out here on Vets Highway and there was a bus going east; southeast, right? Those going northbound still have to stop, even though there's a divider, it's, you know, a hundred feet or whatever it is; that's the law.

MS. WINSPER:

Right now that's the law.

P.O. GREGORY:

Technically. So if you're going past that, you're in violation of the law and you should be summoned. And I think part of what Doc Spencer had mentioned, I think part of it is just ignorance or not awareness of what the actual law is, and then the other part, obviously those closer to the vehicle, it's just, you know, a flagrant violation of, you know, common sense for one, but certainly public safety. So I congratulate you on this, this is a very telling project you have done and bringing awareness to this issue.

MS. WINSPER:

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Any other questions? No. Gail, I'd like you to explain -- because I know that right now before the cameras what a driver can do, but what the difficulty is for a driver, when a driver is loading or unloading children, if the driver sees a vehicle, what can be done?

MS. WINSPER:

If the driver does see a vehicle, they can write down the license plate. They need to have the license plate, the type of vehicle it is, the color, and then what -- they give it to the bus company and the bus company reports it to DMV up in Albany, there's a form, and then those folks get a letter saying that you were cited passing a school bus.

What we're doing with this project is when we have -- we have a person who looks at the cameras twice a week, fills out that form and sends it up to Albany to send the letter. But the problem with the driver doing that is that a driver is loading -- you know, is loading and unloading students and they really need to concentrate on that and to stop and get a license plate and write it down and the color, that it's just -- it doesn't happen that often because they need to be concentrating on the children.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Are you seeing a significant number, more letters going to Albany since this program started?

MS. WINSPER:

Oh, absolutely. Absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Do you have a number right now, how many cars you've caught?

MR. SMITH:

We don't have that right now, but we have everything that we've documented for -- since the program began, has been put on like a spreadsheet and submitted programs since the inception of these cameras.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Okay. Sure, go ahead.

LEG. SPENCER:

When they are cited, is there a fine involved?

MS. WINSPER:

No.

LEG. SPENCER:

No, there isn't. Okay.

MS. WINSPER:

Right now you mean.

LEG. SPENCER:

Right now, right.

MS. WINSPER:

Right now, no.

LEG. SPENCER:

Okay.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

No, it's just a letter to let them know if they are caught. And I know that the Police Department works with you, and I believe it's in the month of May, where many times they ride the buses with you?

MS. WINSPEER:

That's Operation Safe Stop --

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Right.

MS. WINSPEER:

The Suffolk County Police works with us on that day -- in fact, it was last week -- and also the Sheriff's Department. And we have a great relationship with them and they're very, very helpful, and we appreciate that.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Right. But it would be nice to have them on a bus every day --

MS. WINSPEER:

Yes, it would be.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

-- because they'd be busy writing tickets, but it's not realistic.

MS. WINSPEER:

No.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

And also, you know, when you mentioned 35 in four years. You know, when I reached out to the Police Department about how many incidents have occurred in the school zone with people being hit by cars or whatever, we got a message back, in about 30 years in their time in the Police Department, they didn't remember one. And in four years --

LEG. HAHN:

(Inaudible)

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Say again? Four years ago? Okay. But, you know, one in four years versus 35, and the fact of the matter is it's 35 actual incidents and probably how many near misses. Because I can tell you that in my times, most of your video was William Floyd Parkway and four-lane highways, but even in our residential neighborhoods, it happens; and I can testify to that, it has happened. And it's very scary, because you're putting your hand on that horn to try and get that child's attention and sometimes they're too focused on talking to a friend or, you know, like you said, bringing something home to Mom, especially the little ones. So I am a big advocate for it, I always have been.

Gail and Suffolk Transportation, Tom, I want to say a special thank you to both of you for actually doing this pilot. And I think what I'll do is I will share a letter with my colleagues to see if we can push our State Legislators to make this happen this year, not just in Suffolk County but in the entire State of New York.

MS. WINSPEER:

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Thank you.

Okay. We have one more presentation. We have Jack Pontius from ShotSpotter who will be giving us an update on their progress of the program in Suffolk County. I know that --

MR. SLAUGHTER:

This is from today's Newsday.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Oh, okay. Actually, I just received something that just came in, "*A man in the hospital after multiple shots fired in North Amityville*", and this is an incident that just happened and ShotSpotter picked that up. So Jack, if you'd like to -- you're ready?

MR. PONTIUS:

Yes, I am.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Okay.

MR. PONTIUS:

Thank you, everyone.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

If you would like to introduce your colleague.

MR. PONTIUS:

Legislators, thank you again for allowing us to appear before you today. Again, my name is Jack Pontius, I'm the Director of the --

MS. MAHONEY:

Can you pull the microphone closer, please?

MR. PONTIUS:

I'm the Director of the Northeast Region for ShotSpotter, and with me today I have Mark Jones who's one of our new guys. He's going to be handling all of our analysis and training going forward. His official title is Director of Predictive Intelligence, and there's a few slides here at the end of the overview that will kind of dive into a little bit more detail on what his role will be in working with Suffolk County and the Suffolk County Police Department going forward.

But first off, I'd like to say that, again, I think that the results are speaking for themselves, and you'll see that here in the subsequent slides. This public health issue related to gun crime is a scourge across the country. I think we're making some great strides with the efforts that we're doing here with our partnership with the Suffolk County Police Department, which I may say improves each year. So we're very happy to report that we have a great relationship with the Suffolk County Police Department, at least in our minds, and we want to continue to improve that.

Let's jump right in to the coverage area as it exists previous to 2015. We had a contractual area of about seven square miles in five zones, affected neighborhoods; that is being expanded in Phase II here to include an additional square mile, which we're spreading out across the five zones based on gunfire data that ShotSpotter is collecting year-after-year, month-after-month, week-after-week. So this was a very analytical process that we put together to decide where these coverage areas would be expanded and adjusted based on where the gunfire is actually occurring.

So I'll take them one by one. Huntington Station, you can see the red line was the previous coverage area, the blue line is where we are going to be at the end of Q2. So Legislator Browning, just so you know, this is planned and we are doing the work now in these zones to set up these sensors or move sensors where they need to be moved, and we expect all of this to be operational in the May/June time frame. Wyandanch is also being adjusted and expanded; Brentwood, adjusted and expanded. Again, the blue line is the new coverage area. Amityville and North Bellport as well. Just to give you an example, you can see we're expanding North Bellport all the way over to Amsterdam Avenue where obviously it's been proven that we need additional coverage over there.

So I think this is the slide that I really want to focus on today, reported gunfire activity is reducing year over year. Total in 2012 in the affected neighborhoods -- the ShotSpotter zones, if you will -- was over 1200 gunshots occurring, incidents of gunfire that we reported on. In 2013 that number has been cut in half, and in 2014 it's been cut in half almost yet again. So this is not happening in a vacuum. This is working very closely -- our partnership with the Suffolk County Police Department, their relentless pursuit of going after these incidents and changing the way they do business. So again, this is information coming right out of our investigative portal database which collects the historical gunshot incidents year after year.

So the total gunfire in Suffolk County for 2014, broken down by month, shouldn't be a surprise to anybody. You're seeing the summer months of between May and September the most active, that's pretty much consistent throughout the country, where people are outdoors more, there's more opportunity for incidents to occur, and they do occur.

We also track this very closely, which Mark will talk a little bit about, not only by month and week and day, but by location, you know, right down to the intersection and the block, the city block where these are occurring. And again, our portals provide the kind of data that the police can use to really be more proactive about their policing strategies by using data that they've never had before. So this is, again, something that Mark will touch on a little bit more as part of his analysis.

And broken down by neighborhood, you can see that, again, it's pretty consistent that the gunfire totals are occurring primarily in the summer months, although we do have gunshots occurring when it's snowing outside.

LEG. SPENCER:

Can you go back to Huntington Station, please?

MR. PONTIUS:

Total gunfire is the blue, multiple gunshot events are registered as the red line, single gunshot events in green. And then we also send through a possible gunfire event if we determine that it's not something we can clearly say is gunfire; it happens every now and again.

So missed gunfire map for 2014. We've collected this data through the reporting mechanisms that we have in conjunction with the sources coming from the Suffolk County Police Department, five misses throughout the year that happen for various reasons, we'll talk about that in a minute. That missed gunshots issue is very much a concern to us as we continually want to drive that down. One of the things that we work closely with our Police Department partners are on making sure that we get a location of the gunfire incident from the customer if it did come through some other 911 service or a news media or some other ground troop that was found at the scene, like a body or somebody wounded or a witness and there was no ShotSpotter report on that. So we have worked closely now with SCPD to make sure that they report that to us immediately. Because, frankly, there are times that we can pull the sensors, and we'll do this every time we get a report of a missed gunshot, that we may have caught the audio on one or two sensors. If you remember, it takes three or four sensors to actually get a location via our triangulation methodology, but

sometimes we'll still get the detection but not necessarily the location. So that audio could be available and usable for, you know, the investigation itself, so we'll make sure that we get that to them within 24-hours. So this feedback has been coming through on a regular basis now, we're very happy to say, from SCPD.

Forensic data services, I want to really focus on this as well. ShotSpotter forensic data services are available to the County through the Police Department which includes the technical, the investigative and the consultative support. The most prevalent of these services is our two reports, the Enhanced Incident Report and our Detailed Forensic Report. The Detailed Forensic Report is one that we used for any high incident like a homicide or an officer-involved shooting, any investigation that's going all the way through will want -- you'll want a detailed forensic report, which is a shot-by-shot breakdown from multiple gunshot events, it's all courtroom and prosecutor courtroom-admissible. The prosecutors -- excuse me -- and the DAs across the country have been using these reports as well as our expert witness services on a regular basis. In New York City we -- excuse me, in New York, the State of New York, we do have case law as well as in about 20 other states across the country and we have yet to have the ShotSpotter evidentiary data put down by any defense attorneys in any courtroom across the country. So the Kelly Frye and the Daubert Standards have been held up.

The incident reports in -- that have been asked for in Suffolk County, in 2014 there were two of them, and these were the dates. And the Detailed Forensic Reports that we provided -- and again, these are -- take us about 12 hours to put this together by an acoustic scientist that puts these reports together and it's, again very much, important in the case file. In some cases it has been the only evidentiary evidence that's been used to get a conviction. Expert witnesses, unfortunately in Suffolk County, have not been used yet but are available as needed.

I just want to go over quickly some of our customer support services again. We do provide basic assistance. On a daily basis our customer service organization gets in early in the morning and will triage all the customer service incidents that come through our support line, these include training requests and a basic account log-in, help. Again, any missed gunshots that we received immediately are jumped on right away so that we can make sure that we get any audio or anything else that we can grab that would be important to the investigators. The forensic services that we provide through customer support I've already touched. These -- again, reports, I would suggest that you don't be shy in asking for it and we've made sure that the Police Department understands this. We want you to ask us to put these reports together whenever you need them.

And then of course immigration services are something that we do provide as well. Many communities are integrating the ShotSpotter gunshot detection and location service with video components where we can automatically drive functionality and automation to the video assets that you may be deploying in the field, which out of the almost hundred communities that we're in across the country, I would say about 25% of the cities and counties that we're working with are doing that right now, so that's an integration effort that is growing. And we are seeing some interesting dynamics coming around that whereby, you know, we can get eyes on target to where actual gunshots are occurring very quickly as opposed to not having a camera in the view. So those are the kind of things that we do in customer support.

Last year in Suffolk County there was over 60 some cases of assistance that we supported Suffolk County Police Department on. We also have a live interactive chat which is also part of our new flex program enhancements. Mark's going to be talking more about some of the other new stuff that we're going to be bringing to Suffolk County here in 2015, but we're getting a lot of chats, which is good. These are automatic features whereby first responders patrol that are on the scene, can be chatting with our incident review center operators as to what exactly is happening at that scene. If there is a situation where a gunfire is escalating or any types of events, you know, it's certainly

information coming through about the severity of the event which is a big -time officer safety issue.

And then for me, service health is extremely important. The gunshot location, SLA that we have with the County is well into the 90s. We also have a service level agreement with the County that guarantees that we're going to process notifications within under a minute and we're doing great with that as well, 90% or better. And we also have a service availability SLA which I have over here -- here we go. They reviewed alerts SLA performances at 97.6%, which means that we're getting those reviews interpreted, qualified and fully vetted and sent through to the operators in the field, which could be in dispatch, they could be certainly in the patrol cars, and now we have the ability to send alerts directly to the iPads and smart phones as well. But suffice it to say that those alerts are getting out there in less than a minute; our average time across the country is about 29 seconds, that's a heck of a lot better than a 911 call coming in in three to five minutes, which is about the average when they do come in. Cumulatively, our service availability is 99.89%, which means that the sensors in the field that we're tracking are up and running.

At this point, unless there's any questions for me, I would like to introduce Mark to talk about our partnership going forward.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Go ahead, and we'll save the questions; is that all right with you guys?

MR. PONTIUS:

Okay. Mark's going to go from there.

MR. JONES:

Good morning, Legislators. It's a pleasure to be here to speak to you today. I am, as Jack indicated, the newest member of the ShotSpotter team. My title is Director of Predictive Intelligence. My job, actually, is to provide for better customer success in the use of our system and use of our service. And so as part of that, we have been in the past putting outcome score cards together for our customers, and we haven't done one for Suffolk yet. Essentially what we're trying to do is give them an ID, give our partners an idea of what we see in our database. And it's very clear from the reductions in gun fire that are occurring in the County that the police are doing a fine job with what they're supposed to be doing. We are outcomes driven and results oriented. We really want to be a partner with the Police Department. We're not -- we don't see ourselves as a vendor in the sense that we come in and bring something in and then leave. We really want to be insinuated into the fabric of what the Police Department is doing with the service, and that's why I'm here.

So as a patrol response tool -- which is what many agencies only use flex for, is to respond more quickly -- this is what you typically will get; and this is a fine use of the service, there's absolutely nothing wrong with it. As a company, we're moving very strongly towards supporting investigations and supporting better outcomes for the communities where we have deployed this, you know, redeployed our service.

Everything on here is fairly self-explanatory. I'm going to jump ahead about four slides. This is where rubber meets the road for me. I come out of a 30-plus year career in law enforcement. I was a supervisory special agent with Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives for quite a long time. This is really where we're seeing the most interesting functionality in our service. Many of our cities are starting to -- well, I'm pretty sure -- although I have not met with the Police here yet -- that they're using this in the way that we would prescribe it which is picking up shell casings when they haven't actually apprehended someone immediately upon an activation. Getting on the scene, getting the evidence, which is, in this case, typically shell casings, get them into the ATF's ballistic imaging system called NIBIN, National Integrated Ballistics Imaging Network, and let them

start to link crime scenes. Because the way the NIBIN works is you pick up a shell casing at your crime scene, put it in the NIBIN system and suddenly it comes out, *Look, there's additional shell casings that were covered from the same firearm at that crime scene.* Eventually these things really start to point towards a small group of male factors who are typically the ones that drive most of the violence in most communities; that's been shown over and over again by randomized controlled trials, that really a small percentage of folks are responsible for the vast majority of the violence in most communities.

And that's really where ATF has been going, is identifying shooters versus possessors. For many years, where I used to work, just catching someone with a gun was, *Woo hoo, that's exciting.* What we really want to get here is the people that are the shooters, the ones that are really willing to shoot at each other. A lot of people, we're finding in many of our cities, carry guns because of the presumption that it makes them safer, but they're not necessarily the ones that are driving the violence. They're carrying their guns, most of these folks, to protect themselves from the folks that are really the violent ones.

And we also know that much gunfire doesn't get reported in many disadvantaged communities. We have found very clearly, in the cities that we're in, before we deploy, the agencies, despite their initial thoughts, really only hear about 20% of the gunfire in most places. When we bring the bigger -- sort of the bigger picture, it's typically a shock. And then, like every police agency I've ever worked with, they're very results-oriented; *Okay, we've got to stop this, we've got to bring this down.* So that's what we're doing. Let's go back a couple of slides now.

Okay. So these are typically things that in and of themselves don't mean much, but when you start to aggregate them and then overlay the gunfire on them, these -- some of these administrative numbers can be very interesting when you're talking about things like trying to find search warrant, information for a search warrant to get to the house where the one guy lives that's been the thorn in the side of the community for many years; and that's really what I'm talking about when I'm saying we want to go after those shooters. The Detroit Police, for instance, are finding -- they've done some really great work with getting search warrants based on ShotSpotter information. And then based on the ShotSpotter information, they've gotten in the door and they've perfected criminal cases against convicted felons, people with things like prohibited weapons, short shotguns, machine guns, things like that. We're also seeing that in places like Milwaukee. And then when we start -- when I go around and meet with the Police agencies, which is -- I've been with the company for four months. I have been on the road constantly since January, meeting with our customers, trying to get to know them, trying to figure out what their processes look like. We're now putting together the people that have what we view as sort of the most efficient and effective processes, the Police agencies, and we're plugging them into each other and getting them in direct contact with folks that are maybe struggling a little bit more in one area or another to help them overcome those problems, because we certainly don't have all the answers.

We talked a little bit about this. I'm relatively certain that the County police are doing everything they can in this regard as far as comprehensive tracing of all firearms they recover, getting all of their evidence into the ballistic imaging system and trying to link crime scenes and get to that little group of folks. And then we provide a number of -- our training also covers attorneys and dispatchers, and so we've got a full range of training that we bring to the table and we're trying to roll out and make sure that we're training all the right folks in the police agency. One more, Jack.

So when you start to look at these various data points that you can overlay with the ShotSpotter data, you can see there's quite a robust amount of administrative data that's available to police agencies and police investigators to allow them to do more penetrating investigative work, and that's why ShotSpotter hired me and that's why I intend to be joined at the hip with your police agency. So are there any questions for Jack or I?

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Okay, I guess we'll start with Doc Spencer.

LEG. SPENCER:

Good morning. And thank you for taking the time and explaining to us. I realize the representation you're doing on your end, and I hope that my questions can be taken in the spirit that they're being asked and that's for information. But I have some pretty severe concerns, and one of those is because of my Legislative District, a high school senior, Maggie Rosales, who was a murder victim this year. It didn't happen to be a gunshot in this particular case, but there's been just a major issue and challenges within Huntington Station with regards to guns and violence.

And when I looked at what you're showing me here and expanding the program, I will say this because, you know, the relationship I have with the 2nd Precinct is unbelievable, I have a great Inspector there, community meetings, we've done a lot to reach out, the County Executive has done a lot. But the perception in the community is that ShotSpotter hasn't translated into increased safety. And while you were talking, I just wanted to go back and just look at some of the reports that I've gotten through January of 2014 up until now. And just looking at the 2nd Precinct, and I just started to kind of go through the numbers, what I'm seeing here is we will get a -- and some of this information is somewhat directed towards the Legislators and not -- it's somewhat privileged. But just in raw numbers, what I'm seeing is a substantial number of unsubstantiated.

If I could start at January, I saw three activations in the 2nd Precinct, negative result, fireworks, fireworks, and I can just go on for all 12 months, and what I'm seeing is a lot of unsubstantiated; in fact, I would say 90% plus are unsubstantiated or fireworks or false. And so when I hear these numbers and when I'm looking at those numbers in Huntington Station and I'm seeing how that translates to the information going to law enforcement and then going out to the scene, we're not getting a lot of -- we're not getting a lot of confirmations; we have had very few confirmations. I was going to try to print these out, but I see the number of rounds fired -- ten rounds, two rounds, one round -- but still unsubstantiated, unsubstantiated. And so the perception of unsubstantiated in the community is that what good does it do us.

I was at a community meeting last night, a new organization that started in Huntington called Huntington Matters. They've organized clean-ups, they're doing a fantastic job to change the perception to retake the community. And I am getting a lot of very passionate people that are saying, "*Legislator, you need to not support ShotSpotter. That money should be put to other resources in Huntington Station.*"

So I'm concerned, and when I looked at these reports, when we talk about total gunfire, if that gunfire is not being translated into confirmations, if it's not being substantiated, then there's a disconnect there. And so expanding and increasing the technology, I don't know if it's more of an educational issue. I know that -- you know, and initially the first year or two, I could say to the community, there's a learning curve. But now I'm looking at 2014, and I'm happy to share these with you privately, but all I'm seeing is negative results, fireworks and unsubstantiated. And in all those shots that I'm seeing on that graph in 2014, there's only been two confirmed. And so I would -- I need some help understanding this and what we can do better, and how can I answer to a very angry community with a lot of unresolved murders. But the crime rates are going down, the police are doing a fantastic job. You know, and maybe ShotSpotter is part of that, but somehow we have to make that connection, because if I am voting as a representative, overwhelmingly my district is saying, *Don't you dare support ShotSpotter.*

MR. PONTIUS:

Thank you, Legislator, for your comments. I would just say and challenge to some degree, because we do have some misses in the coverage zones across the board. We've been working with Suffolk

County Police Department to more closely understand what unsubstantiated would mean and to make that definition something that we both agree to. Because for us, a missed gunshot needs to have ground truth around it so that we know that it was missed, and that ground truth has to be proven that there is something going on there. Because there are misses that can occur via because there was some type of ambient noise, there was a small caliber weapon that was fired that we don't pick up like 22s, there was a body shot that occurred that muzzled the blast of the shooter because, you know, the actual noise didn't emanate from the body because it was a point-blank round, or it was fired from inside a car and the muzzle blast didn't get outside of the car in the case of a drive-by shooting. So we would never ever say that we're even close to being perfect, but we aspire to be perfect (*laughter*). And our gunshot rating in terms of our service level agreement with the County across the County, County-wide, is well into the 90 percents. If we need to sit down and look at Huntington Station specifically to see if there are some weaknesses in that coverage zone, then absolutely we're going to want to do that. And I would suggest that maybe we do take that conversation off-line and work on that.

MR. JONES:

You know, Legislator, one of the things that we like to say about our technology and our service is that helps the police build bridges in communities like Huntington Station. And we will have the conversation with the police about what they're doing -- with the County police about what they're doing in there. But, you know, there's -- without our technology, 911, we know 911, many communities -- and maybe Huntington Station is one -- wouldn't call the police very often. So we know, we know with great certainty that there are 80 -- we believe, we've activated in over 80 occurrences in Huntington Station to show up there, to have police show up with what we think are guaranteed results; this is, in fact, gunfire. The question of whether the actual evidences are recovered or not is another story, and there can be a lot of reasons for that.

I'll just share one statistic with you that I've gotten from one of our newer customers, which is Denver. Denver has determined that they only find -- 94% of the single gunfire activations they don't find any evidence at all; no broken windows, no bodies lying there on the street, no bullet holes in cars, no shell casings. And I know from my own experience that a single shell casing can be very illusive to find under the best of circumstances, much less -- they don't just -- you know, there's not a glow around them when the police officers show up on the scene, so it's the multiples. And in Huntington Station, you have quite a number of multiple gunfire activations as well. And I would like to be able to talk to the police and find out exactly what evidence they have recovered, which for us is, in fact, a verification, and for you and for your citizens as well.

And I would just say that there's probably communication that needs to occur between the Police Department and the people in the Huntington Matters to talk about what results look like and what success looks like in that neighborhood.

LEG. SPENCER:

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

You're good? Okay. Legislator Calarco.

LEG. CALARCO:

Thank you. And I'm going to have a follow-up to Legislator Spencer's questions, because I think there's some relevancy here that we should try to ferret out, right? And I've been a supporter of this system from the beginning and have been at some of the early meetings where we were really kind of ferreting out whether the system is worth our effort or not. And I've always taken the position that, you know what, I sided with the company on this; the gunshot heard is a gunshot heard, and we have to assume it's a gunshot unless we have proof that it's not. An unsubstantiated

basically means we neither have proof that it is or proof that it is not a gunshot, and so it's the assumption that matters here in terms of whose assumption we're going to use; the assumption that the system actually picked up a gunshot and we have to assume that it's a gunshot until we are proven otherwise, or are we going to say we're going to assume it's not a gunshot -- it is a gunshot. You know, what are we assuming; is it a gunshot or is it not a gunshot until we can prove one way or the other? Because really the unsubstantiated is just that, it's neither provable or not provable.

But here's my question for you, which I think is a little more relevant to some of the presentation you have here, too, and helping us actually get to what assumption is the proper assumption. So you've shown numbers that says for the three years you've been in operation, we've seen the number of gun shots detected by the system cut in half, basically, twice. And certainly to Legislator Spencer's point, you know, in the North Bellport community, which is my district shared with Legislator Browning, we've seen an equal number of unsubstantiated percentages, right? How many of those gunshot reductions could be attributed to recalibration or fine tuning of your system so that you're making the system more in tune or acute to the situation around you and the environment around so that you're weeding out more and more of those potential firework issues. You know, obviously we see in the reports that there's ones that have come back and the PD deems them to be fireworks. How much of that reduction is attributed to that type of a thing where you're fine-tuning your system and getting rid of some of the background noise that really isn't a gunshot?

MR. PONTIUS:

That's a great question, thank you. Let me just say that I think that the results here in Suffolk County are exactly the kinds of results that we're looking for. We're not only in the business of deterring and interrupting crime, but also in preventing it going forward. And as long as we're seeing numbers going in the right direction, that's a good thing.

But then again, you know, again, going back to my earlier statement, there will be cases when ShotSpotter does not alert and there will be cases when we have to kind of take a look at the coverage areas that we're in, the zones that we're in and do an analysis of that. And that's exactly what we're doing here in the months between March and June of 2015, where not only are we expanding the zones based on data that we have that's coming in where it showed clearly that gunshots are occurring outside the current coverage area, we're getting detections out there, but we're not able to get a location because there's not sensor coverage in that area. So we're expanding and doing the adjustments that we need to do to get after where crime may be displacing, okay.

At the same time we're looking at the potential weaknesses of sensor coverage inside the current zone so that we can come back with, you know, an analysis in six months or a year -- or if you want to do it every quarter we're happy to do that, too -- to look at these kinds of numbers and make sure that we're not missing. And of course we have to work closely with the PD to make sure that their numbers jive with ours.

LEG. CALARCO:

But I guess my question is more to the point of you're saying that we -- those numbers you've got on the screen there are incidences that you believe are gunshots.

MR. PONTIUS:

Those are confirmed, right.

LEG. CALARCO:

Well, not confirmed.

MR. PONTIUS:

These are gunfire events that ShotSpotter alerted to, yes.

LEG. CALARCO:

Correct.

MR. PONTIUS:

That we know are gunfire.

LEG. CALARCO:

And they include the ones that we have listed, our Police Department has listed as unsubstantiated, because we've neither been able to prove nor disprove that it was an actual gunshot.

MR. PONTIUS:

Possibly.

LEG. CALARCO:

So the question is have you had to recalibrate and fine-tune your system to weed out the firework shots, the backfire of the car -- I don't think there's many cars that backfire anymore these days -- you know, those other noises that could have been mistakenly classified as a gunshot, so that we are actually only picking up the actual gunshots and not those firework incidences.

MR. JONES:

I think, Legislator, to get to the heart of your question, our software does learn. So if there's a report of an impulsive noise in a street and the police respond and they show up and they find fireworks, evidence of fireworks that have gone off in the street, then they report that back. If they report that back to us, we put it in -- we tell our reviewer and our reviewer that may have reported it as gunfire then tells the system, *Hey, that was fireworks*, and the system learns from that.

In the case -- if I saw correctly what you're calling unconfirmed, there's no evidence one way or the other. There's been an impulsive noise, we reported it, there may have been 911 calls or may not have been 911 calls saying there was a noise at X intersection or behind X house, and when the police show up they don't find anything there, they report back that we didn't find anything. That's an unconfirmed report for us and for them, but for us we report it in the software and the reviewers who listen to 3500 hours of this.

LEG. CALARCO:

But as your system learns, have you noticed -- can you attribute any percentage in the reduction of reported incidences to that learning curve happening?

MR. JONES:

I don't think we can and I don't know how to answer that, and I don't know that we've even asked our operations people that particular question; but we certainly will now, that's an excellent question.

LEG. CALARCO:

Yeah. I mean, it's obviously something we deal with and you have to weed that out. I'm thinking of a similar incident, we toured the facility Nassau County has and I remember the Lieutenant, I believe over there who runs the shop, was telling us the story of how they had an incident that kept reporting near a school in Uniondale, and that it was the same time every single day. It took them a little while to figure it out and then eventually they figured it out; it was a gunshot, it was a starter pistol.

MR. PONTIUS:

Right, right.

LEG. CALARCO:

For the track meet. So they figured out what it was, and it was actually, in that instance, a gunshot and it was something that they learned they had to take out of the system because they knew what was going on there.

MR. JONES:

Yes, and we can filter. We do that around the most impulsive days of the year, the Fourth of July and New Year's Eve; we do put a filter on there to eliminate a lot of the gunfire reporting to the police agency so they don't go crazy with it.

LEG. CALARCO:

Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Okay, thank you. Any other questions? No? Okay. I think you probably answered a lot of my questions. And, you know, I have to say, Doc, just recently there was a lady who called my office, just moved to North Bellport, and she's very happy that we do have ShotSpotter in the community and she's -- you know, it makes her feel more comfortable, it makes her feel safer.

I did speak with a police officer way back when we first put it in, he was one of the gang guys, happened to see a gang member in the neighborhood and the gang member said, *You're not going to see any gunfire going off here.* So he certainly has been deterred from trying to shoot off his guns in the neighborhood.

And I think that -- you know, the one thing that I talked about a long time ago was, you know, we had a young man, a 15-year old, Alvin brothers who was killed on the National Night Out against Crime Night, going home. I don't believe any -- you know, the person that killed him has ever been found. And, you know, I don't know for a fact whether if we had had ShotSpotter, would there have been a response quicker and could he possibly still be alive? And that's one thing I think about, a 15-year old that is no longer with us.

So when things like this are going on in our communities and our children are at risk, I think it's a good thing for them, the victims. You know, I don't know the circumstances of this one in Amityville; was he a gang member, was he a criminal himself who was shot? But possibly now his life has been saved.

And the other thing is it's not just about the community. Our police officers, they hear that there's gunfire goes off and now it gives them a better sense of what they're going to be going into and how many police officers. I know that if a gunshot goes off, you're not going to have one patrol car show up, but at least it gives them a better sense of what they're going into. If it's multiple gunfire, if it's an automatic weapon, you know, that's I think also important, because I don't want them walking into something or driving into something where they could potentially wind up being killed. So I think it's got a lot of purposes, and I'm glad to see that the numbers are dropping.

I agree, unsubstantiated means what? You know, it means that something happened, we didn't find shell casings, there was no dead bodies on the road, there was no injuries on the road, but it does not mean it didn't happen, it just means we didn't catch it. And I know in Bellport there was an incident where at the beginning there was gunfire happened at a home and the police officers showed up and knocked at the door where the incident occurred, and they were shocked because 911 was not called, it came through ShotSpotter. So there have been incidents.

I know someone got arrested after an incident, so I know -- I know it works. It's not a hundred

percent foolproof, nothing is.

I know we've talked about license plate readers and I'd like the Administration and the police officers, our Police Department to look at license plate readers in these communities, because that can also help and be tied in. I know you have a camera system, and I believe Nassau County has the camera system also, and they rave about it. I mean, we went, they love it.

So again, I think it's something that we truly need. Is it a deterrent? Yes. And does it reduce the number of gunfire? Absolutely. Does it save some of our children's lives in our community? Absolutely. Does it save our police officers? Yes, it does. So for that, I think it's worth it.

LEG. SPENCER:

(Raised hand).

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Go ahead.

LEG. SPENCER:

Madam Chair, I was a supporter, when I was running for this office, of ShotSpotter. And I agree with all of your comments, that there's no doubt that there's some benefit there, that there's not one system that's perfect. And I think I've articulated these points of view and I think that my concern is to make sure that I'm doing my job to do the appropriate oversight to make sure that the actual technology is being maximized. And then also as kind of someone that's being given stewardship over our public safety funds and how they're directed, to make sure that the cost is -- that we're getting the benefit from the cost. And I'm looking forward to working with these gentleman and the Police Department and yourself to making sure that we can answer those tough questions. And I think that that's where my concern is and I'm going to continue to -- because I do think that there's promise, I'm going to continue to be not critical for the sake of being critical, but for the sake of results.

MR. PONTIUS:

Could I just say one thing to that point?

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Sure, go ahead.

MR. PONTIUS:

Thank you. And let me just say, Legislator Spencer, that our best customers are the most vocal. We want you to -- the most critical, the better for us. We're a high touch partner. I mean, we're working with these guys every day. Every day we're triaging something, right, trying to figure something out. Change doesn't come easy, but when it comes, it usually comes, you know, in a relentless way, and that's what we're seeing happen here and we're starting to see the kind of results that we want to see, but we're not done yet. I mean, we're going to be introducing a lot of analytical tools and sitting down with the Suffolk County PD to look at other best practices that are going on across the country, sharing ways of doing business, and they're totally open to that. So, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

And neither -- I know Bellport we have a five-year contract; because of a generous donor, we were able to expand it to five years. The three year --

MR. PONTIUS:

We have a few more years on that, yeah.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

A three-year contract is up. You have renewed the --

MR. PONTIUS:

Yes, we have two more years on the North Bellport contract and now we have a new 18-month contract with the other three zones.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Okay.

MR. PONTIUS:

So thank you again.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

And I believe I heard recently that New York City was going to be starting?

MR. PONTIUS:

New York City went live about two months ago, so they're in 17 precincts in two boroughs, the Bronx and Brooklyn. In the first two weeks -- this is public information -- Commissioner Bratten and his team published the fact that they alerted -- or ShotSpotter alerted I believe about 60 alerts, a lot of multiple gunshot events, and only about 12 of those events were actually 911 calls came in, so they were shocked. But it's pretty consistent across the board, big city or small, County, whatever, that about 20% of gunfire is reported through traditional 911 services.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

You know, New York City is certainly not -- you can't compare to Suffolk County, however. And I know that that was one issue, again, was the city, tall buildings, you know, more concrete where I hear it's different and maybe doesn't work as well. In your opinion, you know, which is the better, the concrete city or the open space?

MR. PONTIUS:

Well, we're not in like Manhattan or anything, we're still out in the boroughs.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Right, in the Bronx and --

MR. PONTIUS:

Yeah, we're the two story to six-story buildings, so the geography is not that much different really. But there is a higher density of buildings down there, which means that in some cases we'll need a higher density of sensors, right? And if we're finding any weaknesses in any of the zones as we do our analysis this quarter, in Suffolk County we'll add sensors.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Okay. Well, I appreciate you coming in and we look forward to continuing to work with you. And I guess there are no more questions, so thank you. And have a great day.

MR. PONTIUS:

Thank you, Madam Chair.

MR. JONES:

Thank you all.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Okay. We have the agenda. I guess before I start the agenda, do we have any -- we have FRES, Probation, Sheriff's Department, Police Department; do we have anyone that needs to report anything? No? So as we go through the agenda, we'll see how it goes.

We have ***Tabled Resolutions: 1175-15 - Adopting Local Law No. -2015, A Local Law to protect privacy in Suffolk County (Muratore).***

LEG. KENNEDY:

Motion.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

There was a motion to approve, Legislator Kennedy.

LEG. SPENCER:

Second.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Second, Legislator Spencer. Can we get an explanation, I guess?

MR. NOLAN:

This law would prohibit the operation of an unmanned aerial vehicle equipped with a camera on County property, or at any County facility, unless it's authorized by County -- a County department or County personnel that oversees the property or facility.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

So this is the drones?

MR. NOLAN:

Yes.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

I know, Tom, do you want to give us any background on this?

LEG. MURATORE:

Well, it was just my thought, you know, in one of today's papers there was an article, "*a drone with radiation found on top of an office building.*" So it is a means to carry out terrorist attacks. I mean, I don't see that, you know, in the near future in Suffolk County, I'm sure none of us are on terrorist lists to take us out, but it's a start to protect the public from people who like to look in windows; I mean, particularly with the cameras. So it was my thought of just putting this kind of resolution into our County rules and regulations that protect us down the road.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

It's a good start. And, you know, I'm sure you worked with the Police Department on this one.

LEG. MURATORE:

Yeah, we spoke about it.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Yeah. And I think it is something that we should have further conversation on.

In fact, I was -- I'm trying to remember what parade it was, I think it was the St. Patrick's Day

Parade or something, or Christmas Parade and, you know, the other elected officials and we saw this drone flying around and, you know, I was thinking, *Well, maybe that's the PD running that one, you know?* I never thought about it, but it's becoming more and more common.

LEG. MURATORE:

Well, you know, here in Suffolk County we're a spark for most of the country in getting things done or getting things started, so maybe this will be something.

I know George was very helpful, Counsel was very helpful in helping me put this together, because there are some rules that, you know, we're close to that we don't want to infringe upon.

So this might be a start and maybe the Feds will look into it and making it even more. Not that I want to take away anyone's rights and any ways to -- you know, any kind of recreation, but this can go further than recreation. So that was my purpose. And I thank Doc Spencer for his support also; thank you, Doctor.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

And I believe, I don't know if there's been any issues out here, but I'm pretty sure there was an incident with the New York City Police Department Aviation Unit with drones. So anyway, with that, we have a motion -- oh, sorry. Our Presiding Officer.

P.O. GREGORY:

Thank you, Madam Chairman. Tom, I've been meaning to reach out to you. I just have a question. I support the intent of the bill, but I do think with this approach as outlined right now, it would limit those people who actually want to use drones that have no -- for recreational purpose, you know, like the airplanes that you see or flying kites. So maybe if there was a provision where we could have -- that allow for designated areas within our parks so that it's -- you know, it's structured, it's not just, you know, anywhere in the park, it's in a designated area 'would you be open to that? Because there are --

LEG. MURATORE:

Well, it says just a camera. I mean, so if you have plain old drone, you can fly it in the park with not a problem. I don't think the parks are impacted here. Are they, George; are the parks impacted?

MR. NOLAN:

Well, it applies to all, you know, County properties and facilities. But as you've mentioned, Legislator Muratore, the drone has to have a camera to fall within the prohibition of a law. And additionally, the law states that if you get the permission of the -- let's say it's a park; if you get the permission of the Parks Department, then that would not be a problem under the law.

P.O. GREGORY:

But is there -- if I may, through the Chair. Is there -- how is that process worked out, to get permission from the Parks Department; is it outlined somewhere?

MR. NOLAN:

It's not outlined but, you know, the -- you know, I think that's something the Parks Department would have to develop rules and regulations on, probably -- you know, because there are many activities that are prohibited in the County parks, but if you get the permission of the department, the Commissioner, then it would be legal to do so. So it would be the same, I guess the same process here.

P.O. GREGORY:

Right. But --

MR. NOLAN:

The Parks Department would have to create the mechanism, the forms for somebody to get permission if they wanted to use a drone that had a camera in a County park, a facility.

P.O. GREGORY:

Right, okay. But I think that's important to have that outlined. And because a drone has a camera on it, it doesn't mean that there's nefarious, you know, motives.

MR. NOLAN:

It's true.

P.O. GREGORY:

You know, I have friend that, you know, was flying his drone or whatever -- when I think of drone, I think of something with a missile on it. But you know, a little thing. It was great. You know, we were flying up and down the coast, you could see the water, I mean, it was beautiful. We made a video out of it. I mean, you know, it's something that can be enjoyable, not necessarily something that is a threat to people's privacy or anything like that. So I would like to see maybe if we could put something in there to address that issue, but I fully support it otherwise. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

So we have a motion and a second. All in favor?

LEG. SPENCER:

I want to speak.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Oh, I'm sorry, Doc. I forgot.

LEG. SPENCER:

To my Presiding Officer. I think that one thing that's really good about this legislation, as we can see with a lot of other things, is that it's proactive. And when we talk about the ability of these drones as they are becoming more and more sophisticated, that there are no rules of the road at this particular point when you look at the Dennison Building and a lot of our office spaces that could have the expectation of privacy with documents on their desk. But my concern is even from, you know, a bigger point of view, that besides the camera, the ability of these drones to be able to deliver packages and items. And this gives us at least a framework of starting to be able to say we have something on the books.

And I don't think that as we look at new existing -- I mean new sources of recreation, that, you know -- in my 48 years on this earth that, you know, all of a sudden, *"Oh, I can't take my drone to the park. You're really denying me my liberties."* I think that there's significant potential public safety risk and I'd rather have something that we can start to work with that establishes or gives our law enforcement and our parks a way to be able to keep up and then, you know, have the Parks Department establish rules to take care of those recreational uses, as you have laid out.

But I see it more and more, things that I had actually gone to. I tried to do legislation myself and found out that Tom had already decided on the idea long ago, and that's why I partnered with him. But I think that this legislation is good, that it gives us a good start, and we can then establish kind of rules for people to be able to have the recreational use. But in a recreational use, so one can fly it recreationally, this is an aircraft, and then it can be used -- someone could say, *Oh, I'm just flying this for fun*; well, maybe out at a beach or whatever, but if there's a designated area where we're talking about an aircraft, that aircraft, in a very short period of time, could go to a non-recreational use in a very short distance. Once that plane is in the air, to say is it looking at the beach. So if

you're talking about a beach or something like that, I could see, well, maybe there's nothing there to protect. But in our County facilities, I don't know if we -- there would be a strong enough -- where I need to have a recreational use; is that outweighed by the risk to public safety. So that would be some of my concerns.

P.O. GREGORY:

If I may. No, I can't foresee a -- you know, although there may be appropriate use at a facility, my concern was specifically with Parks. You know, an eight-year old kid that wants to go fly, you know, they can't fly it in their backyard because it's not big enough or would be --

LEG. SPENCER:

Not big enough.

P.O. GREGORY:

That certainly would be inappropriate, I would think, even more so if you were to look in people's homes and stuff. A park would be -- in my mind, that's where we -- you know, that they're there for.

LEG. SPENCER:

Yeah.

P.O. GREGORY:

But interestingly enough, I was watching a TV show, and I forget what it is, just the other night, and they used -- there was a gentleman who -- obviously it's a TV show, it's not real, but it points out there are some practical uses where a person had gotten in a car accident, was rolled off a cliff and they couldn't get down to him because it was like a hundred feet down and they used a drone to see and assess the damage. I was like, wow, that's interesting that -- and maybe something similar could happen in our parks. If something happens, if someone's not reachable. So just, you know, there are situations that you just have to think about that maybe you wouldn't necessarily be aware of. So there are some appropriate uses for it as well. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

I don't think you're wrong, and I certainly think we could have further conversations with the Police Department. Because I can guarantee you that there's probably, possibly some issues for them when people are using drones.

I'd certainly like to see our Police Department using them. I'm sure it worked for them -- it would work very well for them for surveillance purposes. And I think that, you know, when we talk about our parks, you know, I have Smith Point Beach. I think there's -- you know, Kara has a young daughter, she wants to go down and sun bathe on the beach and somebody's flying a drone over them? You know, I think that can be a little eerie when you have somebody flying around with a drone, you know, over bathers, that's an invasion of their privacy. So I think, you know, there's a time and place for everything, and that's what I think that we're trying to get at.

So again, I think this is a good bill, and I am supporting it. So I know we had -- without any further ado, anybody else want to say anything? No? Okay. So we had a motion to approve and a second. All in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? It is **approved (VOTE: 7-0-0-0 - Including Presiding Officer Gregory)**. I didn't think we were going to have so much conversation on that one.

Okay, **1181-15 - Establishing a standing committee to ensure access to supportive services in the criminal justice system (Browning)**. I'm sorry, Josh, was this ready to go this time? I think it was.

MR. SLAUGHTER:
(Nodded head yes).

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:
Okay. So I'll make a motion to approve. Do we have a second?

LEG. KENNEDY:
Second.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:
Second, Legislator Kennedy. All in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? *It's approved (VOTE: 7-0-0-0 - Including Presiding Officer Gregory).*

Introductory Resolutions

1200-15 - To expedite training for experienced police officers (McCaffrey).

LEG. KENNEDY:
Motion to approve.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:
Motion to approve, Legislator Kennedy. I'll second that. All in favor? Opposed?

LEG. SPENCER:
On the motion.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:
On the motion.

LEG. SPENCER:
George, would you give a brief explanation, please?

MR. NOLAN:
Sure. What the resolution seeks to do is it addresses the situation where the County is hiring police officers who have been trained by other jurisdictions. Legislator McCaffrey's resolution asks the Police Department to look into the feasibility of perhaps shortening the training period for police officers who have come from other jurisdictions, have completed the basic police training course as approved by the Municipal Police Training Council. And it's asking the Police Department to determine whether it's feasible to shorten the training period for some of these officers where it's duplicative, the County training is duplicative of what they've already received when they've received training previously.

LEG. SPENCER:
Thanks, George. Thank you for -- and I support this in concept. We know that there's a national conversation that's going on right now, a lot of incidents, unfortunate incidents. And I have the utmost confidence in our Suffolk County Police Department and their training, and it's great to be on this committee and to work with, in my opinion, the finest police officers in the country. My concern is that part of the national conversation is that, especially you see the situation where the retired officer pulled his gun instead of his taser, and looking at those training requirements, that although I can vouch and have some say-so over the training here as a Legislator in terms of some oversight, someone that's coming in, although they may have had a number of years, we can say it's duplicative but, you know, I can't speak or be able to say that that training is of the same caliber and quality, especially in light of the intense national conversation with the incidents that are going

on. So that would be some of my concern.

LIEUTENANT DOHERTY:

Mr. Spencer, I do have with us two representatives from our Police Academy; Inspector Fasanelli and Lieutenant Sweeney. They don't have prepared remarks, but they'd be happy to answer any questions that you may have.

LEG. SPENCER:

Okay. Madam Chairwoman, if you wouldn't mind them coming up?

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Okay.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR FASANELLI:

Good morning. I'm George Fasanelli, currently -- I'm assigned to the Office of the Chief of Support Services out in Yaphank, but previously I was the Commanding Officer of the Police Academy. We've done some preliminary assessment of the proposal; nothing formal, but just general discussion, a little bit of research and the like. And one of the concerns we have is the great challenge of preparing a Police Officer for these types of duties in 2015.

I started as a Police Officer out here in 1982. Fairly simple back then; foot post, cars, report-taking, issuing summonses. Since that time, there have been tremendous, tremendous changes, including technology, changes in the law, changes in procedure, changes in the way we handle certain types of calls such as people who are suffering from issues related to mental illness and the like. And what's happened is all these changes have come upon the Police Department.

We have increased the breadth of our academy, the length, the number of guest instructors that we bring in with special expertise and the like, and it's really, really become an academy. Where previously it may have been a training session, firearms, driving and the like; now the law has become more complex and the like. And as we were doing some of our research, we came to realize that our training is really at the forefront in the profession, that we do several things that are fairly rare in the police service. One, probably most notably, is the EMT training that we do, that many departments don't include in there, and that's a five-week course that we make part of the training for our newer recruits.

We also use that time at the academy to assess the candidate, the recruit's ability to deal with some of the stresses related to police work. So there's a lot of role play that goes on; handling domestic violence issues and the like. And again, it's part of our screening process. And again, just talking about some of the timely issues and that it may be that some departments are not as careful with their screening process as this department is.

Beyond that, training varies from department to department, sometimes in very significant ways. There are some similarities, certainly State Law, Vehicle and Traffic Law, Criminal Procedure Law is across the board, pretty similar. But we have certain technologies that are important, and a frequently used piece of our everyday operation is the use of the arrest system, the radio codes and the like. Report writing, which is now automated, we're transitioning right from hand-written summonses to a track system which allows for the automated issuance of summons and accident reports. So there's a significant amount of training that's very, very specific to this County and its police department.

So although at first glance it may appear that this type of proposal might work, I think there are many, many challenges to it. And the amount of time that would be required to take somebody who doesn't have that technical experience that we try to introduce, the emergency medical experience

and the like, would be a pretty significant time frame to push somebody through the academy.

LEG. SPENCER:

And that's I think my concern. I realize this is only a proposal to do a study, to look at the feasibility, I understand that, to my colleagues, I have read it. But I -- everything you said really spoke to my concern. And to me, it's almost -- it's a very difficult -- I mean, I guess you could do a feasibility study, but I think that the program as prescribed, that we've developed for our officers in Suffolk County, I don't know if we can take any short cuts with that. I think it's constantly changing, it's developing and it would, to me, be very difficult to see if someone had gotten every aspect of all the elements they come into, the emotional, the psychological, the training; to be able to handle just a myriad of situations that an officer must face. So I have some serious concerns which, you know, makes me wonder -- well, do you support doing a feasibility study? Let me ask that question. I don't know if it's -- you know, I -- it's hard for me to support expediting training in any way whatsoever. I don't know what the need is. I think that when you come here, you've got to do what our academy demands. So with that, I mean, that's one of my reasons I'm considering not supporting this. What's your opinion of this bill and doing the feasibility?

DEPUTY INSPECTOR FASANELLI:

I'll start off by answering with a personal anecdote. I went through the academy, or I started the academy in April of '82, okay. I went back to the academy as a Commanding Officer last April, and my first impression, as I was watching what was going on out there, was, *Wow, have things changed.*

Now bring it forward. Somebody's been through perhaps the New York City Police Academy two years prior, okay, now he's a candidate for the Suffolk County Police, and we're assessing as to whether an expedited training session might work for this individual. Over the course of the last two years there have been significant changes in procedures. And again, Police Departments really try to stay on top of what's going on globally. (*Brief pause*). I'm sorry.

LEG. SPENCER:

No, keep going.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR FASANELLI:

Okay, I'm sorry, I didn't want to interrupt. There are changes all the time. There's new legislation, there's enacting new laws. We just had something this morning with the school bus cameras and the like, red light cameras and the like; it changes all the time. Could you possibly shave off a very small portion of the academy? Perhaps. But larger segments where you can say, *Well, we can cut the academy time in half or down to a quarter*, that's probably not likely. And I think most of us would say that the investment of time, personnel into a feasibility study, we're confident that the results would just confirm some of the things that I'm suggesting here at the podium today.

LEG. SPENCER:

Thank you. That's -- you've really confirmed some of my concerns. Thank you very much.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR FASANELLI:

You're welcome.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Okay. I know there's a couple of other people who have questions, but I have a question, and let's talk about the Parks Police Officers that we just transferred. Many of them have 10, 15 years on the job as a Parks Police Officer, and how many of them have actually done the police work that you do as Suffolk County PD, yet they took, what, six weeks training? How much -- how many weeks of training did the Parks guys do?

DEPUTY INSPECTOR FASANELLI:

I'm just going to defer to Lieutenant Sweeney because he was intimately involved in that training.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Okay.

LIEUTENANT SWEENEY:

Good morning. They were with us at the academy proper for approximately three weeks and then they went out into supervised field training as well.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Three weeks.

LIEUTENANT SWEENEY:

And the majority of them had previously attended the Suffolk County Police Academy and we were familiar with many of them.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

And I do believe that not all of the Parks Police Officers all went through the Suffolk County PD Academy. Every single one of them?

LIEUTENANT SWEENEY:

I'm sorry. Could you --

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

So every single Parks Police Officer previously went through the Suffolk County Police Academy?

LIEUTENANT SWEENEY:

I don't believe every single one did. The majority did.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Majority.

LIEUTENANT SWEENEY:

Correct.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

What about the ones who did not go through the Suffolk County Police Academy in the past; what did you do with them? Did they have to do more training or did they do the three weeks like everybody else?

LIEUTENANT SWEENEY:

They did the three weeks like everybody else, but I believe they may have required more substantive field training when they were on patrol.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Okay. So if you have -- let's say a New York City Police Officer comes to Suffolk PD, and obviously the training -- right? Is it the State or the Feds that create the curriculum for police training?

LIEUTENANT SWEENEY:

Well, New York State, the Department of Criminal Justice Services, oversees the training of all police officers in New York State. However, the New York City Police Department is exempt from their -- from their guidelines, so they do their open thing. And just trying to get some information for this

session and this question, it's very difficult for me to be able to verify what specific training any particular officer has had. And when they come through our Police Academy, we have the luxury of having probably personally instructed these officers and we have their training records right in-house. So we know when there is a change in technology or an updated training issue that they didn't receive two or three years ago, we can now have them come back and tailor their training as needed. We're only dealing with two or three police officers in a class of 60 or 80, it's not -- it's very doable. To try to expand that to 25 or 30 New York City Police Officers in a class of 60 to 80, that would be difficult and difficult. I'm not sure what their motivation is to assist me in verifying the training if we're taking their officers. It becomes complicated trying to compare apples to oranges.

As an example, New York City Police recruits are not trained in standardized field sobriety testing, as just one example. They have minimal -- I shouldn't say minimal, less training in basic crash management investigation. Their role is somewhat different than many police officers throughout the state because they're always partnered and their supervisors are intimately involved in their discretionary decisions when it comes to arrests and things like that. Whereas throughout the rest of New York State, in Suffolk County especially, most of our officers work alone and they work in large areas and they're called upon to make decisions much more individually.

So there's a significant amount of training that would have to be done to get us to the same level of consistency that we would need.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Well, I can tell you, I know that we have double cars in many of our communities.

LIEUTENANT SWEENEY:

Yes, Ma'am.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

And, you know, I have to say, I think that New York City Police Officers are trained, probably some of them can -- I would have to say are sometimes better trained than other police departments. I'm married to one, I know what he went through, okay? So I know that they may train a little bit different at times, but they are extremely well trained. And how they deal with things -- and that's one of the things that I've constantly advocated for is that we have more Sergeants and Lieutenants, because there are situations when you have cases where, yes, a Lieutenant or a Sergeant does show up in a situation where there's arrests and gunfire; that's no different than the city, that's exactly the same.

So, and again, let's go back to the Parks Police officers. If we were able to take these Parks Police officers and some of them who've never been through the academy and put them out in three weeks and say, *Well, we're going to give them field training*, what's the difference? What's the difference? So then they should not have been a Suffolk County Police officer. That's my opinion. They should have waited and gone through the entire academy, just like any new guy that just came in in the current class.

So, you know, to say it's okay for the Parks Police Officers to give them three weeks, but not to do it for some guy who's been a cop for four or five years. And I know that you guys have to go back, I know that there's continuous training that you have to keep going back for refreshers, I get that. That happens everywhere. We have Deputy Sheriffs I know that, yes, they've been through the academy and they come into the academy and then you take them aside. I know that that's happened with city police officers who have gone to the Deputy Sheriffs, that they don't go through the entire academy. They pull them aside, they take them out early, so I know that's happened.

This is just a feasibility study to say is there something you can do in your curriculum. And I'm not saying you need to fix it tomorrow, but let's talk to BRO about our shortage of police officers. In '16, '17 and '18, we're going to have a massive exodus of police officers. We are not ready. We are not prepared and we need to get cops on the street. So if we have police officers who are coming from other police departments and coming to the Suffolk County PD who could be trained quicker and in a shorter period of time to your needs of Suffolk County, that's fine. I think that's what we're looking for.

We are going to have to hire, and I know that we had talked about it, is we are not staying up -- and this is not your fault, it's nothing to do with you and I know you want more guys in the academy than what you've got. Because we're being told continually to do more with less, but public safety is -- I personally think public safety is in jeopardy because of the fact that we don't have enough police cars -- police officers on the street. The overtime is out of control. And I can guarantee you that when these guys, over the next couple of years who have been racking up overtime like no tomorrow -- and I don't blame them for doing it and they're being asked to do it -- that whenever we get new police officers, they're going to stay, *I'm out of here because I'm never going to get that kind of overtime.*

So the reality is we need to hire more police officers. And how do we get them on the street quicker is if they have some kind of training already, if they come from the city, if they come from Nassau, if they come from somewhere Upstate or another state, that we should be seriously looking at the current training that they have and shorten up what they have done or what they're going to have to do in our academy because we need cops on the street. You know, so I don't know how many times I've said it. I don't think there's a meeting yet that I haven't said the need. And John, I know we had numbers and I know that we asked about how many 32+ year police officers; Chief White, perfect example, 34 years. And you're retiring? See?

DEPUTY INSPECTOR FASANELLI:

No, I'm not retiring.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Oh (*laughter*).

DEPUTY INSPECTOR FASANELLI:

I have more than 32 years.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

You have thirty something years, you can't retire because we're losing our experienced police officers. We are losing the experience. And I'm concerned about having too many rookie cops with too little time on the street and we're losing our experienced people, and I think that's a problem.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR FASANELLI:

That's certainly a concern, the anticipated number of retirements, the need for additional patrol officers and the like. The other side of the issue, however, is you want to really, really make sure that most persons that you're putting out onto the street are as well trained as possible. And again, that's what we're going to wrap ourselves around probably for the next few months.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Right, and we're looking at doing a feasibility to say should we adjust what we do in the academy to accommodate that need, because we have a need, a serious need over the next three years. That's all that we're asking for and that's all that this bill is asking for, is there a way to modify the training to accommodate that need. So I will pass it off. I'm sorry, Kara, but you're next.

LEG. HAHN:

Thank you. So this is a complicated issue. I think that there's no question in my mind that our academy is extraordinary, and we want each officer that we put on the street to have experienced that level of training. And so the only thing that makes me possibly willing to support this is the fact that it is a study, just a study, although we don't want a lot of internal resources spent on something that we potentially know could be seriously problematic. But for example, if the five-week -- if there's new officers that have been trained in other academies or that are EMTs already, could the EMT portion be the last five weeks, you know, and then maybe we could get some of them on the streets quicker. You know, I don't know what it means, I know they graduate together as a class and they -- but there may be little things that can help shorten. I just -- this would be -- because we're not only talking about -- I don't believe this just says New York City, so we're talking about folks who could be trained in a whole slew of different types of academies. You would have to be assessing, like you said, what training did they get, what didn't they get? When does that training happen in our academy; does it happen in the first week, does it happen in the last week? You know, like it just -- in my mind, it is so incredibly complicated, that other than maybe the EMT portion that if someone's already currently certified. You know, not like they took an EMT course 30 years ago, but like they're -- they've got their current certification, maybe that could be at the end. And maybe it already is, I don't know.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR FASANELLI:

Depending on the makeup of the academy class, you may have to run three or four parallel academies. Because like you said, as Legislator Browning suggested, New York City is indeed a very, very highly trained Police Department, and perhaps people with city experience would go through the shortest time period of an expedited academy, but somebody who's just had a couple of pieces, maybe it's a small agency from Upstate, that might be a 19-week academy. And again, those types of issues will impact on the use of our facility at the college, staffing and the like. So there are a other lot of issues that will need to be assessed during -- you know, if there is an assessment task related to this.

LEG. HAHN:

Okay. I share the Chair's concern about the Parks Police officers. Do you know the number, how many that hadn't completed our academy? I know it was small, you said the majority of them had. Do you know how many we're talking about?

LIEUTENANT SWEENEY:

I don't specifically remember it being more than one or two.

LEG. HAHN:

Okay. And those one or two, I mean, when is the next class in the academy? I can't remember.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR FASANELLI:

I was hoping you could you tell me.

*(*laughter*)*

LEG. HAHN:

So next week (*laughter*), and let's make it 250. BRO is looking at me like *Oh, my gosh*. And I agree, agree with the Chair, I think each of us, every time we get a chance to talk about it, talk about how we know we have a need for very large classes as soon as we can. And it's scary because it's a lot of money, but we have that need. But so we don't know when the next class is but, I mean, maybe there should be some sort of assessment on whether some folks who didn't go through -- who didn't go through the academy should go for some period of time. I don't know.

LIEUTENANT SWEENEY:

If I may. As a trainer, you know, my concerns are safety and legitimacy and liability. And the only way to, you know, guard against problems in those areas is being able to demonstrate consistency and training. So, in essence, we would have to almost custom tailor training for each and every recruit that came from another police department, which will be quite difficult. To ascertain training records is going to be problematic. Any savings I think would be minimal at best, and a risk would be greater.

LEG. HAHN:

Right. I mean, that's why I mentioned. It's some complicated, it would have to be so individualized, it would make the academy not the team that it is and it would -- you know, again, other than maybe the EMT portion for the folks who might have a current EMT certification and we can get them on the streets five-week quicker potentially I would see this being just like -- and, you know, Joe may not have this portion of the training and that's offered the first, second or third week, but Jane may not have that section of the training but that's offered week nine and now do we change the whole schedule just to accommodate Joe and Jane so they can get out a week early. It would really be complicated. But again, if the EMT portion is something we could save five weeks worth, you know. Is it worth studying? Maybe.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR FASANELLI:

Just to that issue specifically. Right now we have a class of about 90 in the academy, and the way we break up the class is into groups of 30 because we're very limited in the number of people that could do specific training such as the emergency vehicle driving, the EMT training and that, just because of the number of instructors that we have. With EMT, it's the number of pieces of equipment that we might have, the classroom size and the like. So the concept, if you were to have a class, let's say, of 150, we wouldn't be able to have three classes, you know, all 150 people doing EMT at the same time. We don't have the resources or the space for that.

LEG. HAHN:

Right. And the idea being, you know, the small number that may have a current EMT certification because they're volunteer firefighters, volunteer emergency, you know, in their home town. If that -- if they were in the section of the EMT that happened in the last five-week -- you know, if there was some way to coordinate that, I don't think that would be too much to ask to rearrange, for the EMT, you know, the handful that you might have that already have a current EMT certification, you might be able to save those five weeks.

LIEUTENANT SWEENEY:

If I may. There was a time -- the Sheriff's Department used to send all the Deputy Sheriffs through the Police Academy, even if they did have prior police experience, but they did change that policy and did hire -- did do some direct hires. There were problems that occurred with that, like two terminations. They since changed their policy back.

LEG. HAHN:

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Okay. Rob?

LEG. CALARCO:

Thank you, and I think some of my questions have been asked and answered. And I certainly didn't think it was your implication that the training in New York City is not a very high-done program, it's just not necessarily always in the same specialities or concentrations on some of the things that we do because of the difference between the urban and a suburban

environment. And perhaps there's just differences there and differences in terms of what our protocols are versus their protocols and that you want to make sure that those protocols are adequately trained. But I think there may even be some opportunity for you to have a better understanding of what is going on, whether or not this is a doable thing. Because my understanding is, you know, I've gone to quite a few academy graduations that come out of our academy, and it's not just our officers that are being graduated from those academies. You have officers from the Deputy Sheriffs in their class, but there's usually an officer or two coming from, you know, various different departments; Southampton Police Department might send a couple of guys to get trained, or one of the villages. In fact, I think I've seen the MTA Police; in fact, I even think I've seen the FBI have a guy go through there. Like various -- or maybe not if you have -- I think District Attorneys have different officers come through.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR FASANELLI:

Yes, sir. So we are certainly providing training for a whole host of other departments than just our own people, and even our own people within, you know, the County's law enforcement operations.

So there's certainly probably going to be potential opportunities there. If say, you know, somebody from one of the village departments decides to join our force or one of these other agencies, those individuals decide to join our force, certainly they've already gone through our academy. So there may be opportunities there, and I guess that's what Legislator McCaffrey is looking for in this resolution, is just for you guys to take a look at it and give us your opinion. And it may not -- I understand that there's a lot of things you're going to have concerns with, but it may not necessarily be bad, just give it a look.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Tom, did you want to say something? Leslie, did you ask?

LEG. KENNEDY:

Deputy inspector and Lieutenant, I got that right?

DEPUTY INSPECTOR FASANELLI:

Yes, Ma'am.

LEG. KENNEDY:

Okay. None of us would want to risk your safety or the safety of the citizens. None of us wants a police officer to go out there not trained. I agree with the Chair. I just want to reiterate, on Tuesday we found our conservatively we're \$176 million in the hole. Our police overtime is way up there. If there are -- all we're asking for is a study. If you find with that study that it is impossible to take one day, or whatever, off the amount of training, then so be it. We're just asking for this study to be done honestly and openly. We want the same caliber of officer coming out that we have now.

Our fear, so you understand, as you know, as the Chair stated, we are expecting a lot of police officers to retire and we already have not enough police out there right now. This is looking for any possibility to expedite boots on the ground, but we don't want unqualified boots on the ground. So the bill itself is for a feasibility study. I'm hoping that it will pass and I'm hoping that it will be done honestly and openly. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Okay. Tom?

LEG. CILMI:

Thank you, Madam Chairwoman. Thank you for allowing me to speak, even though I'm not on this committee. But I would like to say to my colleagues, it's a study. You know, let's -- I'm sure the PD will work closely with us to give us all the pertinent information. Before becoming a Legislator, most of you know I was a Police Officer here in Suffolk County. I did serve 13 years in the academy. A little inner working of what's going on. I'm sure, Lieutenant Inspector, things have changed since I was there, you know, it's more intense, the training with what's going on. There is your EMT qualified and everything, so there's a lot of time involved. I'm sure there's going to be a lot of work for this study to show us if we do, in fact, need to streamline it. The answer is, though, hire more cops. You know, let's find a way to do it. You know, we want to cut overtime, we want to get more POs on the street. What if the study shows us that, Well, we can't streamline it; now we're just waisting time down the road where we could hire more cops. The new contract calls for police officers being less expensive to use, so why not hire them and use them? So that's the key, I think, is hiring more cops. And if we can streamline it, then we can get -- the more cops we hire, we can get them on the street that much faster. So I think that's the way to do it, Madam Chair.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Okay. And I will give you the numbers; John, Budget Review gave me the numbers. In the past three years, we are 126 less police officers. We were -- in April of 2012, we had 2,448 officers, now we are at 2,322, and that's including the classes we hired. Our overtime for last year I believe was budgeted at 30 -- correct, was it 30 -- and the actual overtime was 39.9. So if these numbers don't show that we need more police officers, and I know that there's a retirement conference coming up, and I will be very anxious to see how many people, police officers show up at the next retirement conference, because that will give us a real number, too. And I believe -- how many times a year do they do the retirement conference?

DEPUTY INSPECTOR FASANELLI:

I believe right now they're doing it every other year.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Every other year?

DEPUTY INSPECTOR FASANELLI:

Every other year.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Okay. So, you know, I will continue to say, over the next three years, the contract expires in 2018, so we're going to see a significant change in our enrollment of police officers. So this is nothing against you guys. And again, it's -- you know yourself, in how many years, since Tom was in the academy, how much has changed since you've done it. So it's about -- let's look outside the box and see what can we do and how can we change things. If it doesn't work, it doesn't work, but is there something that can be done to change what we do in the academy to get existing police officers who are coming to the Suffolk PD to get them back out on the street, because we're going to have a serious problem come 2018. But I appreciate what you guys do. You do train very well. I have no issues with the precincts in my district, I think they're phenomenal, responsive; I can't say enough about them. But again, we need to make sure we get cops on the street. So, Doc?

LEG. SPENCER:

I know we beat this enough. Gentleman, one thing I think that we could do, I'm hoping if we pass this, that you make part of the program. When I go to another state, I don't have to start over from day one in medical school, but they don't let me walk into a hospital and start operating on people. Maybe look at proficiency standards, and so when you take these guys -- because it's impossible to

take every department, figure out what each of them need, but take all the major categories that you expect them to have to be a Suffolk County Police Officer, have there be a proficiency exam, and then in the areas where they're deficient, then give them maybe that area. That might be a way to tackle this, if I could just offer that suggestion. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

That's why you're the doctor. So we had a motion and a second. All in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? It is **approved (VOTE: 6-0-0-0)**.

We just got a few more to go (*laughter*). Hopefully it's quick. Thank you, Gentlemen.

IR 1202-15 - Appropriating funds in connection with improvements to various Sheriff's Office facilities (CP 3019)(County Executive). I'll make a motion to approve. Second, Legislator Kennedy. All in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? **It's approved (VOTE: 6-0-0-0)**.

1204-15 - Accepting and appropriating a grant in the amount of \$168,290 in State funding from the New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services, for the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) 2014-15 Grant Program with 100% support (County Executive). Motion to approve by Legislator Calarco and place on the Consent Calendar. Second, Legislator Hahn. All in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? **It's approved (VOTE: 6-0-0-0)**.

1225-15 - Appropriating funds in connection with the purchase of Heavy Duty Vehicles for the Police Department (CP 3135)(County Executive). Motion to approve. Second, Legislator Calarco. Can we get a FYI on what these heavy duty vehicles are? I'm sorry, I don't know if I have that in front of me.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR FASANELLI:

Sure. Ms. Browning, are you looking for what the vehicles do?

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Just what they are.

LIEUTENANT DOHERTY:

Okay. These are our Emergency Service trucks.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Oh, okay.

LIEUTENANT DOHERTY:

They carry all of our specialized equipment, varying from long-barrelled rifles, tactical vests to rescue equipment for ice rescues, HAZMAT. They also carry power tools to extricate victims from vehicles, as well as do rescues from cave-ins, etcetera.

Just for your information, four of the ES trucks have in excess of 200,000 miles on them, including one that has 283,000 miles on it.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Okay. Thank you. So we had a motion and a second. All in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? **It's approved (VOTE: 6-0-0-0)**.

1226-15 - Appropriating funds in connection with the Communication System Microwave Spur Upgrade (CP 3243)(County Executive). I'll make a motion to approve. Second, Legislator Hahn. Is this FRES or is this PD? This is a PD one? I thought so. Okay. All in favor? Opposed?

Abstentions? *It's approved (VOTE: 6-0-0-0).*

1227-15 - Appropriating funds in connection with Equipment for Police Investigations (CP 3516) (County Executive).

LEG. CALARCO:

Motion.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Motion to approve, Legislator Calarco. Second, Legislator Spencer. All in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? *It's approved (VOTE: 6-0-0-0).*

1233-15 - Appropriate funds in connection with Fire Rescue C.A.D. System Upgrades (CP 3416) (County Executive).

LEG. CALARCO:

Motion.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Motion to approve, Legislator Calarco. I'll second that. All in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? *It's approved (VOTE: 6-0-0-0).*

1234-15 - Appropriating funds in connection with improvements to the Suffolk County Fire Training Center (CP 3405) (County Executive).

LEG. HAHN:

Motion.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Motion to approve, Legislator Hahn.

LEG. CALARCO:

Second.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Second, Legislator --

LEG. KENNEDY:

I'll second, but I have a question.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Kennedy has a question.

LEG. KENNEDY:

Is there anyone here to speak on this?

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Yes.

LEG. KENNEDY:

Hi.

MR. VETTER:

Hi. How are you?

LEG. KENNEDY:

I'm good, thanks. I'm just -- I'm waiting for some more information to come over, but something that's a little bit disturbing to me is there's only 18,557 miles on this vehicle, according to the information that I've gotten; is that true?

MR. VETTER:

So the first one, you are currently on the Fire Academy?

LEG. KENNEDY:

No, I --

MR. VETTER:

No?

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

We're on the Fire Academy.

LEG. CALARCO:

Hold on one minute.

MR. VETTER:

I will.

LEG. KENNEDY:

Oh, it's the next one. I'm sorry, I apologize.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Don't go anywhere then. So the Fire Academy, I know that there's --

LEG. HAHN:

They've been waiting on this.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Yeah. There's been some issues there that needs a lot of work. So I believe we had a motion and a second. All in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? ***It's approved (VOTE: 6-0-0-0).***

The next one is Leslie's; ***1235-15 - Appropriating funds in connection with FRES Vehicle Replacement Program (CP 3515)(County Executive)***. Motion to approve, Legislator Calarco. Second, Legislator Martinez. And the question.

MR. VETTER:

First off, the Commissioner apologized that he had to leave, but there was a pressing personnel issue that he had to address, so he sends his regards.

Welcome aboard. My name is Joel Vetter, I'm the Supervisor of Support Services for FRES. So your question specifically is the mileage on the current mobile command post. It's not so much the mileage, it's the hours on the engine, as well as the technology. The technology that's being built out today, that vehicle's built out and it's been in service for more than eleven years, and it's not IP-based components. So the radio infrastructure, as well as all the satellite connectivity will not be compliant or useful in the entire rest of the radio system that we're building out, so it's the

replacement of that. The 5-25 is the -- 525,000 is the capital, there is a significant amount of grant money going into some of the technology of that vehicle. So it will give us satellite connectivity as well as cellular broadcasting capabilities within the region.

Maintenance costs, if you want to talk about that, and down time.

LEG. KENNEDY:

I was going to ask about maintenance costs, but I am also going to say could we put the technology into the existing vehicle?

MR. VETTER:

No. So the current vehicle does not have cable chases, nor does the current vehicle have the capability to take the weight. So the axle components, it's not rated for it. We did look prior to this last year at refurbing the truck and the cost factor to refurbing; it was not financially prudent. It also restricted in what technology we could put into the vehicle.

LEG. KENNEDY:

I'm not a car person, but somebody explained to me that it's on a freight-liner.

MR. VETTER:

So the truck chassis that we currently operate has a single axel in the rear. It can only take a specific amount of weight. The new chassis that's being proposed in the spec has two sets of axels in the rear. So that vehicle will be able to take two masts. Portable towers that raise up pneumatically in the rear of the truck that give us our antenna and repeater capabilities. So the current system in the truck that we have are, it's mobile radios like you would find in a police car or an ambulance. So there's a lot of extra work that needs to be done in that environment. It also does not give us the interoperable communication between all the radios. So to be able to take the fire radio and engage the fire radio to talk on maybe a medical frequency in that way.

LEG. KENNEDY:

Okay, one more question. What's the amount of grant funding that we're getting towards this vehicle?

MR. VETTER:

The grant funding that's being proposed in the technology is roughly \$282,000, no matching portion. So that's the UASI and SHSP funding that you've approved prior.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Okay?

LEG. KENNEDY:

Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

And when do you expect, once we approve this, to get the vehicle and have it out on the road?

MR. VETTER:

So once it's legal, we do have specs in almost 95% acceptable. We have one last tech conference to have a phone call with the potential vendors and our staff, so we make sure everything is being ordered appropriately. It probably would be out to spec within the next 90 days. Six months from the delivery of the vehicle, the current command post -- because part of the terms of the deal would be the trade-in and/or sale of that vehicle to be applied towards the cost of it. So instead of it being salvaged, the prior one, the predecessor of this was salvaged metal weight. So we expect a fair sum

for the current vehicle.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

And on the street when?

MR. VETTER:

So you're talking about maybe a little bit less than a year, I would say.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Okay.

MR. VETTER:

And we are repurposing some of the technology out of the current one, so the helicopter data link, some of the other components in that way. Some equipment is being salvaged and moved into the other vehicle, too.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Good. Okay, so I believe we had a motion to approve and a second. All in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? ***It's approved (VOTE: 6-0-0-0).***

MR. VETTER:

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Thank you.

1238-15 - Approving the reappointment of Rabbi Dr. Steven A. Moss as Chair of the Suffolk County Human Rights Commission (County Executive).

LEG. SPENCER:

Motion.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Motion to approve, Legislator Stern -- oh, I said Stern, sorry. Spencer (*laughter*).

LEG. SPENCER:

It's okay, he's a nice guy.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:

Second, Legislator Martinez. All in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? ***It's approved (VOTE: 6-0-0-0).***

Now 1239 we did.

1240-15 - Approving the reappointment of Dionne Walker-Belgrave to the Suffolk County Human Rights Commission (County Executive). Same motion, same second, same vote; is that good? ***Approved (VOTE: 6-0-0-0).***

1241-15 - Approving the reappointment of Luis E. Rodriguez, Esq., to the Suffolk County Human Rights Commission (County Executive). Same motion, same second, same vote. ***Approved (VOTE: 6-0-0-0).***

1242-15 - Approving the reappointment of Luis Valenzuela, PhD, to the Suffolk County Human Rights Commission (County Executive). Same motion, same second, same vote. **Approved (VOTE: 6-0-0-0).**

1243-15 - Approving the reappointment of Michelle Bonnie Cannon to the Suffolk County Human Rights Commission (County Executive). Same motion, same second, same vote. **Approved (VOTE: 6-0-0-0).**

1244-15 - Approving the reappointment of Rachel Davis to the Suffolk County Human Rights Commission (County Executive). Same motion, same second, same vote. **Approved (VOTE: 6-0-0-0).**

1245-15 - Approving the reappointment of Dr. Hafiz Ur Rehman to the Suffolk County Human Rights Commission (County Executive). Same motion, same second, same vote. **Approved (VOTE: 6-0-0-0).**

1246-15 - Approving the reappointment of Gary Mar to the Suffolk County Human Rights Commission (County Executive). Same motion, same second, same vote. **Approved (VOTE: 6-0-0-0).**

12 -- huh?

UNKNOWN LEGISLATOR:
(Inaudible).

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:
He's asking why Human Rights Commission is in Public Safety.

MR. NOLAN:
We'll discuss it afterwards.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:
Okay, we'll have a chat later.

1275-15 - Requiring all County departments and agencies to include direct dial 911 in multi-line telephone systems (County Executive). Is that -- that is Mr. Trotta's bill. Is there a motion to approve?

LEG. CALARCO:
Motion.

CHAIRPERSON BROWNING:
Motion, Legislator Calarco. Second, Legislator Kennedy. All in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? **Approved (VOTE: 6-0-0-0).**

Okay. With that, we have no more on the agenda, so there's a motion to adjourn by Legislator Kennedy. I'll second. All in favor? Opposed? We are adjourned.

(*The meeting was adjourned at 12:32 P.M. *)