

A meeting of the Meridian City Council was called to order at 3:05 p.m., Wednesday, November 9, 2016, by Mayor Tammy de Weerd.

Members Present: Mayor Tammy de Weerd, Joe Borton, Keith Bird, Genesis Milam, Luke Cavener, Ty Palmer and Anne Little Roberts.

Others Present: Bill Nary, C.Jay Coles, Caleb Hood, Warren Stewart, Jeff Lavey, Mike de St. Germain, Mark Niemeyer, Steve Siddoway, Mike Barton, Brian McClure and Dean Willis.

Item 1: Roll-call Attendance:

Roll call.

<u> X </u> Anne Little Roberts	<u> </u> Joe Borton
<u> X </u> Ty Palmer	<u> X </u> Keith Bird
<u> X </u> Genesis Milam	<u> X </u> Lucas Cavener
<u> X </u> Mayor Tammy de Weerd	

De Weerd: I would like to call this meeting to order. Thank you for joining us today. For the record it is Wednesday -- we don't meet on Wednesdays, but we also don't meet on Election Day, so this was set over to Wednesday. It is the 9th of November. It's five after 3:00. We will start with roll call attendance, Mr. Clerk.

Item 2: Pledge of Allegiance

De Weerd: Thank you. Item No. 2 is the Pledge of Allegiance. If you will all join us in the pledge to our flag.

(Pledge of Allegiance recited.)

Item 3: Adoption of the Agenda

De Weerd: Item No. 3 is adoption of the agenda.

Bird: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Mr. Bird.

Bird: On the agenda Item No. 6 -- or 7-A the ordinance number is 16-1711. And on 7-B the ordinance number is 16-1712. And also we need to add an Item 9, which is an Executive Session as per Idaho State Code 74-206(1)(f). With that I move we approve the amended agenda.

Milam: Second.

De Weerd: I have a motion and a second to amend the agenda and approve it. All those in favor say aye. All ayes. Motion carried.

MOTION CARRIED: FOUR AYES. TWO ABSENT.

Item 4: Consent Agenda

- A. Final Order for Paisley Meadows (H-2016-0117) Located at 2180 Amity Road by Hayden Homes, LLC**
- B. Final Order for TM Crossing (H-2016-0116) by Brighton Investments, LLC, et al., Located Northeast Corner of S. Ten Mile Road and I-84**
- C. Final Order for Browning Plaza (H-2016-0008) by SLN / Boise-Waltman, LLC Located 505, 521, 615, and 675 Waltman Lane**
- D. Development Agreement for Roundtree Place Subdivision with Corey Barton Homes and Trilogy Development, located at 755 Linder Road, in the NE 1/4 of Section 14, Township 3 North, Range 1 West**
- E. Development Agreement for Little Creek-H-2016-0076 with In Perspective, LLC located at 1470 N. Locust Grove Road, in the northwest 1/4 of Section 8, Township 3 North, Range 1 East**
- F. Recreational Pathway Easement – Five Mile Creek, Segment H2 - Yuan**

De Weerd: Item 4 is the Consent Agenda.

Bird: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Mr. Bird.

Bird: I move that we approve the Consent Agenda as published and for the Mayor to sign and the Clerk to attest.

Milam: Second.

De Weerd: I have a motion and a second to approve the Consent Agenda. Just want to give a shout out -- Mike. Pass on my congratulations for Item F finally. Are you on agreement? So -- Mr. Clerk, will you, please, call roll.

Roll Call: Bird, yea; Borton, absent; Milam, yea; Cavener, yea; Palmer, absent; Little Roberts, yea.

De Weerd: All ayes. Motion carried.

MOTION CARRIED: FOUR AYES. TWO ABSENT.

Item 5: Items Moved From the Consent Agenda

De Weerd: There were no items moved from the Consent Agenda.

Item 6: Department Reports

A. Public Safety Department Annual Update

De Weerd: So, we will move into Department Reports with our Public Safety annual updates. Who drew the short straw?

Lavey: Madam Mayor, Council, I don't know if I drew the short straw or not. I actually volunteered, so that could be good or that could be bad. We will see how that goes. Madam Mayor, Council, thank you for the opportunity to speak today. I know it's always asked. I have 22 slides today, but about five of those slides we will not be covering, but they are in your -- your paperback copy I gave you so you can just refer to them for later. First and foremost, before I begin, I just -- I actually -- reflecting back on this past year, I really need to thank the men and women of the police department for all of our successes. Because without them we would not be what we have and it's their commitment to both the Meridian Police Department and their commitment their community that makes Meridian such a great place to be in and -- and that really is that in a nutshell. I can give little coordinates to go left or go right, but they are the ones that actually take it and push it forward and so I just need to make sure that the thanks go where it is deserved and, then, I also have to thank you, Mayor and Council, and for all the years that I worked in the city, which is -- I'm now on my 20th year and my tenth year as chief, I have always had the support of the Mayor and whoever was in the Council seats. I know that many faces have come and gone, but they have always given me and our department the support that was necessary to -- to be successful. But thinking on this past year and the budget workshops and prior to the budget workshops I asked a whole heck of a lot from this group in front of me and you listened and not only did you listen, but you gave us what we wanted and more and I just need to say thank you for that. Not only for the Police Department, but for our community. You truly believe in what we are trying to do and what we are trying to achieve and trying to maintain and that can't help -- that can't happen unless we have true positive partnerships and for that I just need to say thank you. The next couple of slides are just our mission. You have seen this before. Our vision -- this vision is -- is in draft form right now.

We are really kind of redefining who we are and who we want to be and we are working on passing this through the entire department, so that's why I say it's a draft form, because only the command staff has seen it. And, then, the CARE values are the values that we as a city have taken on many, many years, but we have taken it to heart and during a recent management checkout that we had a consultant working with us and she really expressed how we were a values-based organization and different than most other departments in the area and we truly believe that, but it's nice to hear a third party say that and see that and so I just share with you those first couple of slides in there, so you can refer back to it if -- if you ever have questions on it. But, really, what this person -- this consultant did was challenged us to celebrate our successes and I realize that we have had so many that they are hard to remember all of them and so today it's just a very brief highlight of some of the things that have been occurring in the -- in the police department over this past year and if there is -- at the end or I guess whenever if there is questions about things that you may have heard about and not seen in the presentation just ask and we will talk about them. But I wanted to start out with our Impact Team. Our Impact Team is something that started out with the COPS grant several years ago. Actually, four years ago. The COPS grant was for three years and I'm here to tell you that the city is one hundred percent funding that now. It's not -- not a grant anymore. That's really our proactive enforcement team that can -- that can go after problem areas within our neighborhoods and try to prevent problems before they get out of hand. Currently they are chasing all over Meridian looking for our shooter from last night. So, you will probably see them on every corner out there. They are quite -- quite busy. We have an awesome community that's calling in tips left and right and so they are very, very, very busy today. They were working all night and they are working all day as well. Our SRO team. Mayor and I have actually talked about this team and their supervisor a couple times this year and over the last couple of years we have really seen a major improvement in our leadership with -- amongst our SROs, our youth interaction with our SROs, our partnership with the schools and, believe it or not, it's gotten even better and the relationship now with -- under the supervision of Sergeant Shawn Harper, has taken it to -- to new levels and not only has it increased the youth interaction, which makes you smile, but it's recognized across the community, their work that they do within our community. So much so that they recently just got a community service award from the Department of Justice from the U.S. Idaho Attorney Wendy Olson and that was awarded to them as well for their work. So, we are very proud of what they do. I know the Mayor hears it, I hear it from the principals of that group of people in the schools and -- and so this is their moment to get additional recognition for their work.

De Weerd: And, chief, I just met with one of our school principals and he highly praised their NRO --

Lavey: Yeah.

De Weerd: NRO. SRO. And as someone who collaborates, engages and brings people to the table to find solutions and so they see the city as an active partner in addressing a number of the issues in this particular high school and -- and in developing important relationships with the students that will come -- come around and pay dividends in being a part of the solution. So, kudos to your SROs, NROs, and certainly to Sergeant Harper.

Lavey: Thank you, Mayor. I appreciate hearing that. Also, just so Council is aware, is we don't have SROs that are permanently assigned to the elementary schools and there is a reason for that and it goes -- there is a long history we don't need to get into today, but -- but we have our current SROs that realize that they may be assigned to the school, but their responsibility is the entire school district and we see our SROs in the elementary schools now. They are going in there and responding to calls. They go in there even when they are not requested to show up and so we are trying to do everything that we can to -- to deal with our schools. There is about ten of them in the group, but there is like 38 high schools -- or -- 38 high schools. That would be crazy. Thirty-eight schools within our city and so it's just -- it's kind of crazy, but they do a remarkable job. MADC. I believe you got an update from Kendall last week on that, so I don't want to go into too many details and be redundant, but there is a couple things that I do think that -- that are worth mentioning it again and that's our prescription take-back program and we have been -- I don't remember how many years ago that it was implemented, but about six and it started out with a small safe that we had convinced the department of equality to give us after they did a demonstration here in Meridian and I will tell you now we have three and a half safes that we use for the take back of prescription drugs. We are still the highest capacity in the Treasure Valley as far as drug take back and every year it keeps getting busier and busier and so I have some figures in there for you. We took back 2,980 pounds in the entire 2015 and for the first ten months of this year we are at 3,467 pounds of painkillers and narcotics and other prescriptions that are not being flushed down the drain or being put into our landfills and if -- I don't know if I have ever told this Council what happens to them, but we actually deliver them to a certified incinerator down in Utah and they burn them and it's -- it's got the HEPA filters and the screeners, so that -- that smoke doesn't get back up into the air and gets filtered out. So, it costs about 140 dollars a load that we go down there about three times a year and dispose of it. So, it's -- it's well worth it.

De Weerd: And I guess it's also behind the -- why the prescription drug costs on the street are so high is they are not readily available and now they are turning the heroin, which is never a good thing, but I appreciate the work that MADC does. This is a legacy of Lieutenant Overton.

Lavey: It is.

De Weerd: And certainly of Alicia Figueroa and Brenda Murdock, but it's exciting to see that it's been such an exciting and successful program for our community and our community has really stepped up and really embraced it and I think it's also an important partnership that the Police Department had with Public Works to remove constituent that often finds its way into our -- our discharge and it's really hard to remove. So, this is a win-win-win.

Lavey: It is. And it just keeps getting bigger and bigger. So, the other thing that I want to talk about is our evidence department. This was on the KTVB news a couple weeks ago, but we were not mentioned by name, so I will publicly mention us and they were talking about the sexual assault kits being submitted into the crime lab and how it was a daunting process and how some departments were pretty close to being compliant and other departments were -- still had work to do and if you recall in that story -- because I do believe that K.C. sent it out to you and if you read the link it's just one department in the state is a hundred percent compliant and that is Meridian. So, that's another kudos for our two gals that work in -- in the evidence room. I briefly mentioned to you a couple months ago that we got recredited. Well, one of the key standards -- or several of the key standards in accreditation is -- is the evidence room and the property room and the work that they have done to clean that up and an account for every single piece of over 10,000 items of evidence in their room is just remarkable and so that was just one factor that -- that helped us there. It's one factor that usually has departments not passing at first and that wasn't the case for us. Analytical services. This is going to mean -- this means more to analytical services than it does to maybe this group here and even to me. I can't wrap my head around exactly what it means, because I'm not the one doing the data entry and the work, but if you want to look at that, they processed 33,470 police records, police reports for entry, arrests, supplements, accidents, scanning of the documents, FI cards, validations processed and public records. They have absolutely been busy and those numbers -- although I don't have the previous year's numbers, so we can't really benchmark that, I will tell you that they -- they increase every year. And I do have some numbers that I will show you here later in the presentation to show you their -- their increase. And, then, the other thing is analytical services has been an active participant in the records retention with the city and the city task force and that's -- that's involved many people over the -- C.Jay is probably involved now, but it was Jaycee and the other Jacy and our -- our job was to take ten years of documents and go through each and every one of those documents so we could prepare those for -- for destruction. So, they have been busy. I gave the Mayor this update just a couple days ago about how many officers we were going to hire on December -- I think it's December 7th. I have December 5th in here. You can see it's crossed out eight down to seven. Someone just lost. We are going to get into this a little bit more later on in the presentation, but we screen each and every one of our applicants very hard to make sure that we have the right people and we discovered some things on one individual that he's better off to stay where he's at and not becoming our problem here. So, on December 7th we will have seven police officers that are starting in Meridian.

They are the first group. We have another group that we are currently processing and we are in our third day of interviewing in this week. We have gotten applicants from Dallas PD. We have gotten applicants from San Diego Police Department. We got applicants from other parts of California. Long Beach, California. Some departments here in the state that are going to have a wanted poster put out on the Mayor and I, because we have five of theirs. But we are getting a lot of -- of applicants. They are not all quality applicants, but we are getting a lot of applicants that we are screening through. We have had a couple of -- or, excuse me, we have had a couple of retirements that you are aware of this past year. Earl Sharp and SRO Mike and we have a couple of others that are coming up and one the Mayor just mentioned was Lieutenant Overton. Lieutenant Overton has been with the city for not quite 25 years and he has decided that his grandson is more important than we are and he's going to be his -- his caretaker while his son starts a new career. So, he's going to retire next month. And there is someone in the room here over my right shoulder to your -- to your left that's got that big smile on his face and there is a reason for that as well, because he's decided that after two departments, San Bernardino County and then -- in California and retiring there and, then, coming up here and working another ten years, that's probably enough time in uniform. So, he's going to retire as well.

De Weerd: Yeah. What is it with that retirement word. I mean Gempler -- C. Gempler every time I see him he has his internal smile. What is it with that. It's looks nice on you, Mike.

Lavey: Not everyone is retired from the Meridian Police Department over the last 20 years and been able to smile like that, so that is -- it is truly gratifying to see that people are actually leaving here because they want to leave here and they are leaving on their terms and they are really happy about it and they still want to be a part of this department, just in a different way. So, it's -- it's really nice. So, thank you, Mike. Because of all the upward mobility of bringing on new people and command staff members leaving, it requires us to jiggle a lot of internal promotions. We have two lieutenants. We have -- because of those two lieutenants we have two sergeants. We have another sergeant, because you gave us a sergeant position over the budget year, so three sergeants we are promoting. Three corporals we are promoting and, then, new bodies in and it really is challenging for us to keep track of all that movement and we have it plotted on our whiteboard. But our current plan right now is to bring all of those new hires -- all seven of them -- cross your fingers that it's not six by then -- and those promotions before you on December 20th and just do a celebration, kind of swearing in, a recognition, and I guess it's a pre-Christmas celebration. So, that is the current plan. If you recall, we talked about a staffing allocation study that was funded for FY-17. That is in full force working with the agency that is working on that with us. Looking at our patrol calls, our staffing needs, looking at our detective staffing, looking at our non-sworn staffing, records, code enforcement, evidence -- really just kind of capturing all the calls for service, all

the workload that's -- that's coming in and the bodies that we have and trying to come up with future projections that are based upon a third-party opinion and not an internal opinion. So, it's really just an expansion of the -- of the report that I shared with you back in -- I believe April -- April or May, somewhere in there. So, that is currently in force right now in its very, very early stages. Some of the things that we are also looking at is our organizational structure, the makeup of the department. As we keep adding officers we have to make sure that there is a proper span of control and supervision. Captains we will have to look at. Is it -- is it necessary? Can it be done differently? Patrol lieutenant. Right now we have two patrol lieutenants that work a very, very, very -- very flexible schedule trying to -- to achieve the greatest response out there, but nobody can work 24 hours a day and so there is -- there is not that supervision out there when there should be. Hence we get called at 1:30 in the morning on shootings that occur. So, we deal with that. We are really going to have to -- and I know this is probably a point argument -- talking about our public information officer. The amount of requests, the amount of media and social network requirements that are occurring and being placed on us are unbelievable and at some point in time for us to do quality work and timely work, we are going to have to have somebody doing that and dedicated to doing that all the time. Deputy Chief Basterrechea does a phenomenal job on the news, but he also is the one that fields the dozens of phone calls a day and writes the media releases and responds at midnight at night to make us look good and one person can't do it all. So, we will talk about that. That's in the capital improvement plan for the future that you will be seeing -- I believe in December. Community service officers. We talked about this before. Bottom line is police officers are expensive. It costs a lot of money to hire a police officer. You all know that. And is there types of duties out there that we can relieve responsibility from the police officers and hire somebody else to do, whether it be a traffic hazard, whether it's pick up a bicycle, abandoned vehicle -- something of that nature where we could have a community service officer respond to that, free up a police officer to do the harder, more dangerous work out there. And so that's one thing that we are looking at as well. Instead of adding more police officers at a considerable cost, maybe we can add some civilian workers that could relieve the stress and leave the more dangerous, time-consuming things for the police officers. That will be part of the staffing study that we do as well. And as the city grows we have to continually evaluate and add beat areas. We need to figure out how to better deploy our resources so we can maintain our response times. We have had some difficulties with the county's new CAD system -- is pulling some of those response time data sets out, but we are able to capture some and in the last dashboard that we sent you the response times were in there and it looks like we are pretty much tracking normally. Not better. Not worse. It's taking us about three and a half minutes to get to a priority three, lights and siren call. It is taking us about seven minutes to get to a priority two, which is urgent, but not an emergency call and it's taken us about 8.7 minutes to get to a priority one call, which is just a normal report call. I will tell you, though, that those are from the time that they are dispatched to the time that the officer arrives. They are not

necessarily the time that the person called in. So, that person may be calling in and that call sits in queue and prioritized and so they may have a longer wait, but once the officer says, yes, I'm going to that call, then, that's what those response times cover. Body-worn cameras. I wanted to talk a little bit about body-worn cameras, because Meridian had decided to go to body-worn cameras way before the uproar of Ferguson and some of those other places and really the reason why we wanted to go to body-worn cameras was to validate and prove the good that our officers do. I had a number of frustrating complaints that we would listen to and I would think to myself there is no way that we did that, but I had no proof, unless the call was recorded and oftentimes it was audio recorded, but that's only one -- one way to hear what went on, but not necessarily see. But I actually went to a conference and listened to a presentation on body-worn cameras and they talked about officer complaints dropping by as high as 90 percent and I'm thinking wow and so I just brought this in front of you today, because I was perusing this and this is American Police Beat, it's a -- one of many publications we get every month, but what caught my attention was it says body cams reduce complaints -- and this was a Cambridge University study, which says that body-worn cameras can reduce complaints by 93 percent in this study and so I asked our staff to put together some -- some figures for me, because I, too, felt that our complaints have gone down. I'm going to jinx myself and say we haven't received a negative comment card in a long time, so I will probably get one tomorrow, but -- knock on wood. So, I asked them to pull our figures up and you are going to see those right there. Officer complaints in the last three years. In 2014 we had 137 officer complaints. Now, when I say officer complaints, that is everything that we get. That's someone sending me an e-mail. That's someone calling me on the phone. That's calls for service complaint. That is something that we might see that an officer did after the fact and go, oh, that's not right, we need to look into that and where it's a department initiated complaint. So, that's not necessarily 137 people complaining, that is 137 incidences that we took upon ourselves to look at on our performance. And if you see on there that the body-worn camera program was implemented in May of 2015 and what's key to that date is that you will see the figures of -- of our officer complaints in 2015 dropped from 137 down to 43. So, I don't -- I'm not a mathematician and so I can't tell you what sort of percent decrease that is, but it's significant. And, then, we see that in 2016 we tracked a little bit higher there, that we have had 52 complaints that come in. But they are still far less than 137. So, I do believe that our body-worn cameras are doing what we wanted them to do and I believe that's for two reasons. One is if we had officers out there that were doing things that they shouldn't have been doing, I hope that they are smart enough now to realize that they probably shouldn't be doing that when the -- the camera is filming. If they can't figure that out, then, we will find other places for them to go. But, conversely, though, the public knows that we are recording and that changes their behavior as well and if it doesn't change their behavior, when they do call up to complain and we ask them if they want to see the video, then, they just hang up on us and that's probably why you're seeing that complaint number is dropping as well. I have told you, though, that with every great thing

that we do there comes those unintended consequences and one of the things that was in the dashboards last -- last month was the public records request that we started tracking and they have increased and this is a table that was in that dashboard that you have seen. We didn't track public records requests prior to 2014 in some areas and separate it out and we have been working on that. So, you just kind of see the -- at the last row body-worn cameras and audio, we didn't track in 2014. 2015 we had 663 requests and in the ten months of this year we have had 1,909 public records request. But, thankfully, I did request a records analyst position, records retention position, to cover those increases and that's one of the positions that you all approved for FY-17. So, I think we are managing it, but you will see on there the increase that we are getting in those requests. I put this next bullet here really for Council Borton, but he's not here today. He and I have talked about this a little bit. On the body-worn camera program we actually use iCloud storage. We don't store it here. And iCloud storage is really cheap, but when you're putting a lot of videos in there it adds up fast and so our contract that we have covers the storage costs up to a point and we constantly look at that to make sure our numbers are staying in check. Well, one of the significant benefits that we just had is that evidence.com just changed vendors and they went and -- and I don't know if -- they went from one to Microsoft, from Microsoft to Google to Microsoft or something. I don't know which vendors they are. But when they switched they got double the capacity for storage at -- at no additional cost to us. So, what our contract originally had has doubled and it's free to us. And at some point in time we are going to run out of space and they are going to want to charge us more per -- per gig, but as they had these larger agencies, the LAPDs and the New Yorks, they realize that they couldn't add them without having an unlimited plan and so when we signed our contract an unlimited plan did not exist. One does exist today. It doesn't make any sense for us to go to the unlimited plan yet, because it would cost additional funds and we are within our capacity right now. But when we get to that point where we are going to start paying overage, then, we will change to the unlimited plan and, then, right now the current estimate of the unlimited plan is 10,800 dollars per year total. So, it's really kind of a no-brainer for us. But that's ten -- that's 11,000 dollars we can save right now by not -- not doing that. So, there is no reason to do that yet. I want to talk about the Public Safety Training Center. Mark might highlight on this a little bit as well. I can tell you that it's been a complete success, not only for the police side, but for the fire side, but I will let the fire side touch on -- on theirs. We have had some very high-level courses that we have sponsored that the benefit is that we didn't have to send an officer out of state to go to it. So, we have saved at least 2,000 dollars per officer by not having to send them to these classes. But I wanted to share with you some of the comments that we have heard from instructors and one of the instructors from Southern Police Institute out of Louisville, Kentucky, said that this is the best facility he's ever taught at. Now, I think a lot of that has to do with the fact it's new and the technology is great, but that's what they are telling everybody else as they pass through the United States about how awesome Meridian is and so that's -- that's good news for us. What it's done, though, is it's just attracted other

high-power classes and that's a benefit, but it creates a lot more work. We have had attendees from Pennsylvania, Missouri, Orange County, California, several places in Colorado, Aurora, Colorado State, Denver, Spokane, Washington, and the list goes on. So, we are making a pretty good name for ourselves across the United States in regards to what we are offering here. We are talking about the - - taking it to the next level and what does that mean. I don't have the resources really to take it to that next level, so that's one thing that we are going to have to talk about as far as if we like what we are seeing and we want someone to coordinate the classes that are going out of there, we are going to need someone that's dedicated to doing that. I have not talked to Mark yet, but this is really not just a police problem, this is going to be a police-fire issue that we will have to talk about and come forward if we want to take it even beyond it's probably going to take additional resources for the future. Scenario village. That was phase two of this plan. We have engaged our youth and our schools to help us plan it. We did envision them helping us build it, but we have realized that the -- the state and the city regulations are just too extensive that you are going to need a general contractor to oversee that, but talking about the early stages of how to move that to the next level. The Mayor and I have been talking about some -- some potential funding issues through some Homeland Security funds. Don't know if it's there or not, but we are trying it and we will be talking about how to move that to the next level over the next several months. This is an item that you will see a lot. If you read any of the law enforcement reports or the after-action reports of the major media events that go across the United States in regards to use of force, you're going to see that oftentimes the person is having some sort of mental health crisis or they are under some sort of substance abuse and you can probably cite lack of training on the part of the officers in the departments and that's one thing that this city and this department has never done is cut back on our training. When we have had some difficult times -- and I -- well, I get chided a lot from my other fellow peers that say, well, Meridian doesn't really ever have any difficult times, but difficult times for us. When there is not as much money there and you have to look at cutting -- cutting back, we have never once cut back on our training, which is usually the first place that most departments do, but we have really challenged ourselves to how to be better. Crisis intervention training is something that we have been doing for every single police officer in Meridian, but it involves a four to eight hour training block for each and every officer and, then, we do a 40-hour block for a small amount of officers. We have finally decided that although it's going to be challenging because of the 300 percent increase in mental health crisis calls that we go to and the expectations that the public has of us, that we are going to get every officer through the 40-hour program, even if it takes me three to five years. It just absolutely makes sense, because that's -- that's something that we deal with on a daily basis. And, then, we are really looking at -- while this hasn't been an issue for us, we like to be innovative and forward-thinking and look at increasing R&D escalation training, so we don't get ourselves in hot water and have to go back and explain to the community why we did what we did when we shouldn't have done it in the first place and those are some areas that we are working on training-wise.

Marketing and recruiting. I just look at -- I want to have a diverse working group that mimics our community and our community has changed so much, but I need to make sure that the department is a welcome place for them and, then, try to recruit them to come work for us. We do a phenomenal job without really even trying, so I just challenged our people to go -- if we really try how much better could we be and, really, one of the -- the areas that I would like to see is more females that are supervisors within our department and currently we only have one and I would love to see more of it. Not going to force the issue, but that's just a goal that we are looking on and how can we make that even better. One other thing that our command staff has been talking about is -- is really listening to the expectations and the concerns of our community is we might think we know what the problem is, but it may not be the problem that is really meaningful to that neighborhood and so we have to listen and hear what they are saying so we are prepared for that. The other thing as we get larger we are talking about building relationships and talking about having police liaisons with diverse groups. In the city of Boise they are so large that they have different diverse groups of people where they actually have a police liaison that shows up and communicates with that group and can share stories back and forth and keep that line of communication open. Whether that's ACLU or LGBT, or any of the refugee groups or -- or anybody for that matter, we are getting to the point where we have to do that here as well in Meridian and, really, it's a proactive move and so we can hear what their concerns are, what their issues are, and maybe adjust our training or adjust our -- what we do based upon community feedback as well. So, those are the things that we are looking at as well. It's not just training what we think we should be training, but training what our community expects their officers to be, because I tell our officers we are only here because the community allows us to be here. If the community doesn't want a police department, they will convince you all up here to get rid of us and we will do something else. But we are only here because they want us to be here and so we need to remember that. Technology in the 21st century. With Mike Tanner in IT and Jamie Leslie in our department, those two gentlemen have done some unbelievable things in regards to technologies, but their brains never stop and they are thinking how do we get better and how do we do more. I will tell you that we have a close working relationship with IT. We are a paperless process as far as report process, as far as taking the reports and we will scan them in and, then, send them to the prosecutors and the courts all via electronics. It's not paper. We have our e-citation -- electronic citation that we will print off a paper copy for the citizen in the field. Everything else is done electronically. We used to have to come back to the station before the car would -- would download to our computers and, then, into the state. Now that's done right in the field, because of Mike Tanner's work. And we are really trying to figure out how we can do more in the field without paper and I will tell you that we have always looked at field reporting -- field report writing -- or report writing in the field and I have been slow in doing that, because it really comes down to officer safety issues. You see a lot of officers are being ambushed because they are being distracted in their cars and they are not paying attention. The last thing I want is an officer with his head

down in his computer typing a report and have something come up to them. So, we are slow in writing the actual report in the car, but that's not to say that they can't take a computer and go into a house and take the report via electronically in a house and so really trying to figure out how -- how we can take it to the next level. And, then, under our body-worn camera program it involves upgrades to our computer -- upgrades to our cameras several times during the contract and we are adding eight additional cameras for those new bodies that we are bringing on board and it's going to be a wireless camera and so we are going to convert all the cameras over wirelessly at the same time and so we will -- we will no longer have to be burdened with the -- with the cords. The other plus to that is it has a battery that can be replaced here without being sent in. If we have a battery that fails now we have to send it in and it takes six to eight weeks to get it back. So, there is a lot of good in that and there is no additional cost to the city. It's all part of the contract, other than the cost to adding those new cameras and I just saw those figures and it's -- it's under budget, but not much, by 300 dollars. So, 300 dollars is 300 dollars. It's under budget. So, we -- actually, we guessed pretty close. And probably our single greatest success is developing our department culture and setting high expectations of our people and that's been difficult at times, because when people can't meet or choose not to meet those expectations it causes some stress upon me and -- and some hard decisions to make and end up losing some good people. But we are focusing on maintaining our culture -- our culture. Accountability is really important to us. This is where I kind of hinted at when I said we went from eight to seven people is we are looking for that -- the right people in the right places and I will tell you right now we need bodies on the streets. We have some -- some officers that are on light duty, we have some officers that are going through some health issues, we have some open positions and I have some upcoming retirements and we absolutely need help in the field and we are doing everything we can to get those people, but I am not going to make life harder for us by bringing in the wrong people and so when I asked Berle Stokes, Lieutenant Stokes, some successes in patrol and he says I don't really know how to frame this and so you're not going to see this in the PowerPoint -- is he said that despite the challenges that we are going through right now, we have great people that are making it work. He goes I don't know how we are doing it, but we are making it work and so that's really a testament of -- of how our officers view this community. But hiring the right people and make sure they are in the right places is crucial to what we do and it's all based upon our department values and city values. It really comes down to trying to get the most that we can for the cheapest that we can, but still maintaining or improving the current level of service and if I could wave a magic wand and figure out how to do that easily I would do that, but that really is -- is what we are trying to -- trying to do. And with that I'm going to open it up for any questions or comments and, then, defer it to Chief Niemeyer.

De Weerd: Council, any questions?

Cavener: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Mr. Cavener.

Cavener: Chief, I'd echo your comments on culture. When I engage your staff, sworn or non at all levels, it's refreshing to hear them reinforce that time and time again. So, kudos to you and your team for that. Can you talk just a little bit about the difference between the community service officers and sworn officers and what does -- what differentiates between a sworn officer and a community service officer?

Lavey: Sure. I could do that. So, a sworn officer would be required to go through the police academy and would have arrest authority and would come at a higher cost and on workmen's comp because of injuries and salaries. A community service officer would be similar to a code enforcement officer, but right now a code enforcement officer really does, you know, abandoned vehicles, weeds, obnoxious things -- quality of life things and it really would just be an expansion of their responsibilities and what they do and so they may go to a car crash that -- that is just, you know, a rear ender or something like that where they can -- the cars are already off the road, where they can just take a report and transfer information, or it may be a -- you know, a traffic hazard where something's in the roadway or something that they could just go with a truck or a car that has an orange light on it to protect them and go pick it up out of the roadway. But it would be non-sworn. It wouldn't require the extensive training that we have to go through, so that's going to save us cost and, then, because it's a non-sworn position it would also be a cheaper salary. So, really, it would just be getting a -- a person that would not have to go through all the advanced training and the academy and would have no arrest powers, that would just be a citizen that's doing the duties that we assign them to do. It could be parking. You know, it's really what we choose to allow them to do.

Cavener: Madam Mayor, follow up with something. Chief, are there municipalities around the valley that are using these types of officers and, if so, who and --

Lavey: Madam Mayor, Councilman Cavener, yes, there is two. Garden City started it and Boise city also has them. That I'm aware of. Those are the ones that I am looking at modeling after them. I want to say Nampa, too, but I'm not sure on that one, but I do know absolutely for sure Garden City and Boise city have them.

De Weerd: Okay. Any other questions?

Milam: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Mrs. Milam.

Milam: Chief, the answer your math question is 69 percent, approximately.

Lavey: I knew someone would do it, but I knew you -- didn't think it would be you that would be the one that did it. Thought it would be these two guys with their phones.

Milam: It went down by approximately 69 percent. And I just want to reiterate that the CARE values that your team does really show and I feel like I have a conversation on a regular basis with citizens that are in Meridian and other places discussing this and really just talking about how -- how much better our police force is than any other police force anywhere ever, so as far as their -- their respect and their kindness and their care towards the people that they are dealing with.

Lavey: Thank you. I appreciate hearing that. They are not -- they are not ours as in the police CARE values, they are ours as in the city's CARE values and that's one thing that the Mayor probably will remember that when we first started with the CARE values the police department has to be different, they have to be their own island, so we have our own values and, then, we -- in a book, which you didn't know what those were unless you went and took the book out and read them and, then, you had the city core values and we said why do we have two sets of values and why do we have values that we don't even know what they are. They really have to mean something to us. We have to know what they are and be able to remember them. That's a great thing about CARES and we adopted those. Now, we might have tweaked them a little bit as far as what they mean to us, because we have had that argument about customer service really isn't something that the police department deals with customers and I said, well, we deal with everybody professionally and if you have to call it professionalism instead of customer service, I don't care, but that's what we are going to be doing and it's taken us a while for that culture to be adopted and it's been a little difficult, because you have to hold people accountable. That's hard. Especially when you're up here and, then, you get promoted now you're supervising your peer, but it really comes down to quality hiring, too. We used to fill positions just because we had open positions and we don't do that anymore. We find good, quality people that -- that have those same values, because we realize that those are something we can't train, those are moral, ethical, family values that you have come up with as -- as an individual and I can train you how to be a police officer, but I can't train you how to be more and that's what we are looking for.

De Weerd: You know -- and I'm glad you brought that up the -- up front you're looking for officers that fit the culture of the department of the city. We just got an e-mail recently -- and I have kind of told the chief that one of those performance measurements is when I drive down and I drive by one of our officers and they start waving at me instead of not noticing anyone drove by. You know, it wasn't just me it's that they are more aware of what's going on in our community. So, we just got this e-mail from a grandmother who said that she and her grandson

were out in their front yard and a police car drove by and the police officer waved and it wasn't just the fact that he waved, but he did turn around, come back and got out of his car and gave him -- gave the little boy a sticker and she said, you know, just that act of coming back made that little boy's day and has changed how he sees the police department -- a police officer and, you know, those things go a long way. They pay dividends to building relationships with our community. It's more than just driving down the street, it's caring. And so that is immeasurable. It's kind of one of those squishy ones, but those squishy ones are sometimes the most impactful, so --

Lavey: Sergeant Mark Ford. That's who that was.

De Weerd: Officer Mark.

Lavey: May as well give the credit where it's due. And one last piece that has nothing to do with the city, but just for Councilman Palmer, I think we have located one of your cars that you have been looking for for a while and just as soon as we are done processing it we will make sure that you can have it back.

Palmer: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Mr. Palmer.

Palmer: I feel like there is confusion now. I'm working with a finance company and there is --

De Weerd: Yeah. How many cars do you have anyway.

Palmer: And there is a couple that from what I understand they were incarcerated somewhere in southern Idaho and had -- the car was at some relative and we had no idea where it was, we have been trying to find it for a few months -- about three months and, then, I -- I got my daily e-mail with the arrest report and saw that they were on it and so I checked with them to see if there was a vehicle involved that might have been impounded and it was our car. So, we are super excited to have located our vehicle now and it's back in Meridian, too.

Lavey: We aim to please.

De Weerd: Any other questions from Council?

Bird: Great report.

De Weerd: Thank you, chief.

Lavey: Thank you.

Niemeyer: Madam Mayor, Members of the Council, good afternoon. Wait until we get this presentation up. But the follow-up to Chief Lavey's comment -- we were discussing this beforehand -- some of you recall back in the day when we were a little bit younger and less gray hair -- probably more hair, we would take the opportunity of digging at each other a little bit and throw some things in the PowerPoints and we just realized we are getting older, because we don't even have any of that. So, the fun is gone.

De Weerd: So, you did it right off the bat.

Niemeyer: I might have. Benefits of going last, I guess. So, with that, thank you for allowing us to take this opportunity. This is the annual update that we do as a public safety partnership where police and fire present some updates to you as Council. See how to work this. I think I'm the guy that has the problem with this. So, the four things that we are going to cover here -- 2016 successes. 2017 budget update. Where we are going with the dollars that you allocated to us to give you an idea where we are at and where we are going with that. Some current and future challenges and, then, lastly, needs and I only have one. So, as far as success stories, we replaced the two engines in service, Engine 32 and Engine 35. Your decision saved about 36,000 dollars to the taxpayers because of the purchase of two. Again, I think you heard Tom Berry at one time talk about how long it takes for them to build some of their apparatus. Ours takes about nine months and so that planning process really starts about a year in advance to make sure we get those within the budget cycle. We did get those delivered. We thought we were going to have to carry forward those funds and we got them here delivered for the FY-16 close out. So, we really appreciate your support and we appreciate the Finance's help on that. They are very good to work with. Our Saturday Public Safety Day. This is something that police and fire do together on a Saturday in October to celebrate Fire Prevention Month and Crime Prevention Month. This year we had 678 participants. We have been doing this for about five years and that is a new record high. That is a lot of work for Pam and for Stephanie and the folks that help out with that. The vendors that come in and help out with that. Huge success. That's a lot of people packed in over at Station One. So, a great success there. We anticipate that to continue. Part of Heart Safe Meridian is making sure that city employees are trained in CPR. This past year we trained 39 new employees. That's not the ones that had already gone through and, then, refreshed on. So, 39 new employees got trained in CPR. That's a great thing for us and for a community. Those folks are now out in our community whether they are with Parks or Public Works or Fire or Police and in the event that we have that cardiac arrest they know what to do and we are helping to save lives through this program. So, we appreciate your support on that.

De Weerd: And I guess I would ask if any of you take -- have taken that training? I would strongly suggest it. I have, but --

Cavener: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Mr. Cavener.

Cavener: I was going to save this to the end, but while I have been trained in it I was going to maybe ask the chief if potentially down the road the rest of the Council could be trained in that as well.

Niemeyer: Absolutely.

Cavener: I think that would be something that we could all benefit from doing together.

Niemeyer: Absolutely. We would be happy to.

De Weerd: We will certainly make sure that when it's offered again to let you all know.

Niemeyer: In fact, we do have an offering to the public coming up shortly. Director Siddoway approached. They have some staff that they would like to get trained. So, we are going to be doing that over at the parks maintenance facility. I don't have a date yet. They are coordinating that with Pam. So, that would be another offering. The EEOGs. This took about a year and a half to develop. We now have four out of the five Ada county fire agencies and three Canyon county agencies all under the same emergency operating guidelines. That's fire ground operations. That has bettered our communication with one another when we go on responses together and it's bettered our fire ground effective. We are very excited about that. That's been long overdue and was really a milestone for us. Joint entry-level recruit academy going on right now. We have seven agencies participating in that throughout Ada and Canyon counties. We will get to this a little bit later as far as staffing, but we are -- that is moving forward. We are using our training staff to teach at that academy. We are discussing how can we potentially move this into a community college type model. Law enforcement has done a very good job in the state of Idaho through POST. Law enforcement officers everywhere in the state of Idaho go through POST. In the fire service many jurisdictions across the country for many years have taken those academies and put them into a community college model where the students bear some of the cost of that and when they come out they are ready to be hired. We kind of do it opposite. We hire them and, then, put them through training, which creates some challenges. So, we are working on that. We think we can achieve that. We also hired Charlie Butterfield. I'm very excited to have Charlie on board. He replaced Chief Amenn. He was a previous assistant chief at Sun Valley. Has about 18 years of service in the -- in the fire service. Has a master's degree in education. His areas of focus are going to be data collection, analysis, reporting, our dispatch and communications liaison with the Ada County Dispatch

Center and the sheriff's office, some of our risk management as far as identifying our target hazards and how we can respond better. So, really happy and excited to have Charlie on board. He's been a great fit. And, then, ACCESS, our Ada County City Emergency Services System. This is different than ACAM, which is Doug Hardeman's office for those of you who know Doug. This is the EMS system. This, again, is in a fifth year and we have more success in our fifth year than we did in our fourth. So, a couple of highlights with that. We transitioned to a new records management system where we -- where we do all of our patient care and fire reporting into. Everybody is using that system now in Ada county and here is how cool the technology has become. When we arrived on scene we take our MDTs, our motion tablets, which you have heard about, into the house and we start documenting patient care. When Ada county gets there there is a little special thing that happens between those two tablets, they, then, get that information from us, they add their steps, and when they hit the hospital there is a full report for the doctor that's now treating that patient. So, seamless information, seamless care being given to the citizen, which is a huge benefit. That model that we are under, that JPA, has saved us about 30,000 dollars annually in operating costs. A lot of that is in equipment and supplies that Ada county is now providing to us and we are no longer buying. So, we have reduced that line item in this year's budget. The other is -- what it's forced us to do is look at how we plan our resource deployment on medical calls. So, a couple of highlights there. Fire is not responding to all the medical calls we used to and so a lot of those non-emergent calls that we know historically get transported to the hospital still, the fire department is not going unless Ada county gets on scene, realizes they need us for some help. So, that has decreased our call volume in that area. Likewise, the ambulances are not going on all calls either and a prime example of that is diabetic patients. Diabetics historically we could wake up with the treatments we have and, then, they stay at home. There is no need for them to go to the hospital and with that system and talking about how can we better deploy, we found a better model. So, we are very excited about that. And as part of that we -- we also had to take a look at our fire responses, because we had two things going on. We had ESO, which is the records management system, the reporting system, and we TriTech CAD that was rolling out at the same time. So, one of the discussions we have had between Mayor, the Council, and myself in the past is automatic fire alarms. Commercial automatic fire alarms. Historically we have sent the world, just as if we would to a fire. We do that, because you never know what you are going to find when you get here. The change in deployment -- and this has been done now countywide with all the agencies -- if it's -- if it's during working business hours where we know we have people in the building, we send one engine non-code to go check it out, because we have somebody in the building that can tell us if something is on fire or not through that fire alarm. And so after hours we do still send the full response. There is nobody inside that can tell us what we are doing or what's going on in the building, but we have changed that for the daytime hours, which has decreased our overall resource response, so we are very excited about that. That's a good move. Quarterly joint is going on through this access system.

Chief Lavey mentioned the Public Safety Training Center and I did not have that as a talking point, but I do want to reiterate our appreciation for your support in that. That facility has been used heavily. We have used the auditorium a lot. We have brought in national speakers from Texas to Minnesota where we allow our crews now to come to them, instead of us always sending them out. That has been huge. We also really heavily use what's called the SIM room. That's the one where it's got the two-way glass and, then, the room next to it. That's where we do all of our command center training and we also do all over quarterly shared EMS training. So, we have Meridian crews, we have Ada county crews, Star and Kuna sometimes bring their crews in and so we are doing system-wide training in that room and we greatly appreciate it. We did not have that room in the past, so for us the training facility has been a huge addition and a huge positive, so we appreciate your support on that. Along with some of the training, Jeff mentioned CIT training I think is what he called it. Basically, about 30 percent spike in mental health calls. Likewise so have we, because, typically, the calls that they are on we are on, because a lot of those patients are needing some assistance and so our last quarterly training on mental health calls and when those turn violent what do you do and so we work with PD on that as well. But that is something that we are training on as a system. Also our department master plan is completed. We presented that to Council. That was a four agency plan that still had very specific Meridian areas for improvement in. Those topics that we identified that the consultant recommended we look at, we sat down and prioritized those and we built in some of those into our 24 month tactical work plan that I'm going to get to here in just a second. So, a lot of those were operational suggestions that we can do operationally to better ourselves and so I will get to that here in just a second. There is still an outstanding need for our response time adoption. So, that's going to be the need at the end for discussion. Quick FY-17 budget update. We requested two training captains. We thank you for your support in that. We did hire Christian Forbey and Glenn Wilson to fill those roles. Glenn has been at the training academy since it started, so he's there full-time. Christian Forbey, who oversees our programs training, just completed an eight-week engineer development program course. He's also filling in at the academy when they need extra bodies and, then, once that academy is done Captain Wilson will be going to shift training for our daily shift crews and Captain Forbey will begin our emergency vehicle operations course. That's an annual certification that we do. That helps with some of our ICRMP training as far as risk management to hold that course. So, that's an update on our two training captains. The three firefighters that you approved -- we had a total of eight that went into the academy. We had five vacancies going in and you added the three that -- that were approved. We appreciate that. There is a downside similar to what Chief Lavey mentioned. They went from eight officers to seven. We have gone from eight firefighters to seven. We did have one that was dismissed from the academy here recently. So, we are down one spot. Graduation for the academy will be December 9th at 4:00 p.m. at the Idaho Center. This is going to be a really cool deal, because there are seven agencies involved. The Idaho Center was gracious enough to say you can host it

here. So, we will actually have fire engines inside the Idaho Center, with our pipes and drums collectively playing in the Idaho Center. It's going to be a really special deal. So, we are very excited about that. So, I say that to put it in your mind. We will do a formal announcement and invitation to everybody. Once they graduate they will begin their field training task book out in the field. FY-17 budget also. Our EMS quality assurance position from the EMS system, that position is filled. QA for all fire departments, including ours, as part of that program will begin January 1st. That is something we have not done in the past and we will begin January 1. That's a step in the right direction. Analytic software. We talked about that during the -- during the budget hearing. We have identified the vendor. The vendor was actually brought to us from our IT department. They have been looking for vendors that could meet our needs. This was something they couldn't build internally. They don't have the capacity to build what we are looking for. So, they brought us that vendor. I can tell you the cost was 60,000 dollars a year, which made me swallow hard. It is a very powerful tool. It's very deep. Software is not cheap these days. But that was a challenge. So, we sat down and we worked with some our partners, Boise fire, Star fire, Caldwell, Nampa, Ada County Paramedics, they all have an interest in doing the same software. Boise is actually using it right now. They got it off a grant to do some wild land-urban interface planning. It's the same exact software. The software is endorsed by the Western Fire Chiefs Association. So, the company Intera is using us as a model for how to do a regional collaboration using this and it will be valley wide 90,000 dollar cost. Our cost will be about 16. So, from 60 to 16 all in a matter of finding partners and collaborating. That's what we are about. So, we are very excited about that. I know Chief Butterfield is very excited to get this software going, because it's going to make his job a little bit easier. Final stage of 24 month tactical plan. This was not a budget item, but it's certainly something that we have been working on once we have entered fiscal year 2017. Our five year strategic plan we finished it. Completed it. We wanted to have a plan moving forward that the entire organization, as well as you, the City Council, the Mayor, knew where we were going in the next 24 months and what our priorities were. So, we went on a retreat. We incorporated the master plan recommendations, our employee engagement survey, as well as the city's strategic plan and developing those 23 tactics that we came up with. Each tactic does align with the city's strategic plan objectives. We developed that with the union. So, there is a partnership there. As far as those 23 tactics go, you can see how those are broken out. We have eight short time, which is six months or less to complete. We have eight that are going to be six to 12 months to completion and, then, seven long-term that will be up to 24 months to complete. So, this is our next two years and our focus. In addition each tactic has a measurable outcome. We are very big on how do we measure and how do we articulate success. So, each tactic that we have will have some kind of outcome that we will be able to articulate success or not. So, we are very excited about that. There you can see the flow chart. Something that Councilman Cavener will be getting very used to. Councilman Borton has seen it. And this is just an update. We have been working with the Parks Department -- this is

something I'm very excited about and I know Mike Barton is here and so -- we were talking with Parks about the future possibility of co-locating fire stations and parks and on paper it seemed like a very good idea. We are merging two services that the city provides to our community. It's providing a shared face of the city in those locations. So, we got together with Parks Director Siddoway and -- and Mike and what I loved is -- to start the conversation we didn't ask why not, we said how can we do it and I really want to thank Mike. He's been great to work with. So, we have some ideas. We are going to the Parks commission tonight to discuss some of those ideas moving forward in the future. For us as far as fire station locations, one thing we have learned is that putting fire stations on the one mile roadways is not a very good idea. It's great at the time when it's small and a little bit of traffic. As traffic grows you see what Franklin Road has done. You see what Ten Mile has now done with the expansion. If any of you drive Locust Grove at 5:30 at night going home you know what that's done and all of those fire stations are on one mile roadways. So, at the half miles are much better. Better access to the arterials, but it keeps us off the really busy roads to get out onto. So that's one thing that we are looking at. So, with that our Station Six property, that the rural district did buy already, is a challenge. We have even some more challenges with access due to some ACHD constraints on in and out, so we are working with parks on a potential partnership in Bear Creek. That's in its very infant stages that we are discussing. We are also talking about a partnership in south Meridian as we expand. So, we are very excited about this partnership. For Parks it puts our guys right out there with the community and I love that. Chief Lavey talked about waving and so did the Mayor and that was a cool story. I loved hearing that. I had the opportunity to go to Fire Station Three not too long ago and Captain Kiesig was on and Scottie is not one that likes the spotlight I know, but I was just going to have coffee and talk to the guys. They pulled their chairs out and they put them on the tarmac at 5:00 o'clock on Locust Grove. You know what they were doing? Waving. Interacting with the folks that were going back and forth. I see that type of relationship in the Parks. Our firefighters are right there engaging and interacting with the community. From the Parks standpoint it puts a face 24 hours a day on the park and so, hopefully, we will see a little less vandalism and there is some other benefits. So, we are pretty excited about this potential and Mike's excited, we have got some things to work through and get approved and talk and discuss, but I think moving forward this a great concept. We are pretty excited about that. Current and future challenges is staffing and it's not so much the needs of the future, but staffing in that recruit academy. Right now when we have five vacancies we hire five recruits and we put them in the academy. I just got done telling of our last one. So, that sets us now back a year in that position potentially filled again. Station Six when that does come online that's 12 firefighters going into an academy. Going under the assumption that you are going to lose two, if that were to occur you can see where we are behind. Moving forward it was great to hear about retirements coming in the police department. We are in the same boat. We anticipate up to six retirements in the next 18 to 24 months. Those are captain and engineer level positions and so

through that you will have to hire back six firefighters, put them in an academy. So, this is our staffing challenge. We have sat down and we are discussing how we do it different. Is there a different model to use that eliminates some of these problems. It frustrates me to no end to ask for a position and, then, say I won't have it for another year. It's hard to swallow. But it is what it is right now based on how we do our academies and how long they need to last to get those firefighters ready. So, we are considering a different approach. The hiring for the academy, we are considering an alternative to the current promotional testing process. Looking for solutions is what we are doing. One challenge is growth and, really, it's -- it's growth specific to some traffic increase. We have talked about that on Locust Grove at 5:30. We all know what the traffic is in various parts of the city. So, with that congestion it does slow us down a little bit. Some of the medians that we are putting in, while safe, they do slow us down a little bit. Things like that do cause us to slow down a little bit in getting to a call. Our call volume -- station call volume is increasing at certain stations. So, Station One, for example, we are going to be about 2,064 calls. As a comparison back in 2000, which really wasn't that long ago, I did not have as much gray hair back then. Our call volume for the entire area that we covered was 2,069. So, one station today equates about what we had for the entire area about 16 years ago. Looking at Overland Road and Ten Mile with the urban renewal and also the development of Overland Road, the commercialization of some of that stuff on Overland Road, as well as the residential development going on to the south, that's going to be a hotspot. And, then, looking at our southeast and northwest corner. So, we are just keeping an eye on those. In our southeast with the YMCA going in, the school, and, then, residential growth, we know that's going to expand and, then, our northwest corner. Some pretty big developments going in as well. So, we are keeping an eye on those as far as future challenges go and try to meet those. Response coverage gaps in growth for us in Idaho is predominately horizontal. That does create some geographical gaps for us, as opposed to vertical growth you maybe see in the big cities. So, with that it takes longer to get there, as opposed to getting there in a short amount of time and going up a flight of stairs. So, that is a challenge for us. The stations are a little bit more spread out as far as -- or the population is a little more spread out. Station Six -- we have been talking about this for a number of years, so it shouldn't be a shock it's in the presentation. We only have one fire station south of I-84 right now and that causes a pretty big concern. So, that is our next need to meet that challenge. Seven and eight, don't know when. That will be dictated on how much growth occurs in those corridors. And that one last challenge we continue to have is that Station One cross-staffing. I mentioned the call volume out of Station One that we anticipate. The reliability factor is down. I know Councilman Borton and I had several conversations about reliability. It's just the ability of that unit to respond within that subdistrict based on their call volume and call load. Right now we are about 74 percent. The anticipated call volume, if you break that out of Station One, 824 of those calls are fire-related and, then, 1,240 of those calls are EMS related. So, we continue to work on how can we solve this and how can we -- how can we meet this challenge. So, that is a continued

challenge for us moving forward. So, the need -- try and keep this brief. I know there is a lot on the agenda. We have talked response times several times over the past seven years and the need for adoption of standards as far as response times go. So, what I'm here to ask you tonight -- a follow-up from the master plan presentation that we had -- is to consider the adoption based on our recommendation as far as chute times go and responsive -- travel time. Let me get to chute time first. Chute time is simply the time that the dispatch center notifies us of a call until the time we roll out the barn. Out the station. Sorry. Public safety talk. The standard for that is 60 seconds for EMS calls and 90 seconds for fire-related calls. And 90 seconds is the additional time so they can get their turnouts on. We can achieve this standard. So, we would like that to be considered for adoption. The second piece of this is the travel time standard and I have two options on here, but I do have a preferred option. The preferred option as what was presented to you in the master plan presentation, that is population-based travel time. So, in the urban and metro populations per square mile, which is 2,000 people or greater, we would like to adopt a five-minute travel time. In the suburban populations, which is one to 2,000 people -- and, again, we can map this through GIS on a map and, then, we can articulate our benchmark. It would be seven minutes -- nine minutes for the rural setting, which is 50 to 1,000 people. If you remember the master plan there was also a frontier discussion. We don't have frontier here in Meridian. The pieces that we do are farmland that we have no houses on and so that is option one. That's a preferred option. It's the option that the ESCI, the consultants, recommended looking at going to. Option B, which is harder to track, but it is an option, is to take the city borders and say a five minute travel time in the city borders and seven minute 30 travel time anywhere outside the city borders. I can tell you it's a lot harder to track to, then, gauge a benchmark to performance. So, I'm hoping tonight there can be a brief discussion -- there has been a lot of time to kind of sit on this, chew on this, that we can come out with some kind of direction on expectation. Just file that -- that would be an overview. The one on the left is Option A and we track that through densities. We get those numbers through COMPASS annually, so we get updated densities and we can track that. Option B on the right, you can imagine that's a little bit harder to track, because you have to have a way to pinpoint that call location and determine if it's in the city or in the rural district and the challenging part about that is you can see the little pockets of rural fire district within the city limits as well. And with that I will stand for any questions.

De Weerd: Council?

Bird: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Mr. Bird.

Bird: Mark, go back to your call numbers. You showed the truck had to respond to 800 and some fire calls?

Niemeyer: Correct.

Bird: What year was -- did we have 800 and some fire calls?

Niemeyer: So, that is in anticipation. We have taken the last six month's worth of data and, then, broke that out into a year's worth of data. So, the last six months --

Bird: We have been responded to 400 fire calls?

Niemeyer: Yes. Four hundred calls that required a fire apparatus response. So, that could be a car fire. It could be a structure fire.

Bird: But not a -- not a truck. A fire apparatus.

Niemeyer: Yeah.

Bird: But if you look at that -- go back to that, Mark. I think -- I might have misread it and I apologize if I did. Eight hundred and twenty-four annual fire requiring Truck 31 response.

Niemeyer: Yeah. So, if you look at what Truck 31 responds to -- and keep in mind Truck 31 responds to the entire coverage area, not just Station One's small coverage area. They are going to all extrication calls. They go on automobile accidents within their district. They go on the I-84 calls. They go on the commercial fire alarms, structure fires, reported structure fires -- there is an entire list of call types that they go on.

Bird: But it isn't fire responses, all 824.

Niemeyer: They are all fire related.

Bird: All fire related.

Niemeyer: None of those have any kind of --

Bird: For Truck 31 out of Station No. One.

Niemeyer: Uh-huh. None of those have EMS calls to them, other than our traffic accidents that we do send the truck for stabilization when they have a patient.

De Weerd: Other questions? I know the chief hopes to have feedback on the response time.

Niemeyer: I would love feedback.

Cavener: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Mr. Cavener.

Cavener: Mark, if you want to jump ahead to slide 17 and, then, to recommendations.

Niemeyer: Visual?

Cavener: Either/or. Oh. Okay. I will get it. Sorry. I'm looking at the computer screen and trying to talk into the mike. I guess -- I'd like you to dig a little deeper -- to me what it sounds like is that you're -- you're -- well, not officially, but softly recommending Option A --

Niemeyer: Uh-huh.

Cavener: -- and you have got some concerns about Option B about its ability to track and I guess what I'm hoping you can provide to us is how it's easy to track in Option A, but more difficult to track in Option B, because when you look at -- when you go to the visual there is pockets where it changes as well. So, both to me appear to be challenging and not being the subject matter expert Option B seems to be easier, so I'm hoping that you could give us maybe a little more analysis behind your recommendation.

Niemeyer: Sure. Part of the challenge is when -- in Option A you're breaking down the population per square mile, so you have these one mile square blocks that those calls, then, get pinned into and you simply say did we meet the compliance for the travel time based on what we set here within that. It's very easy visually to capture. It's very easy from a data management standpoint to capture. The software that we talked about, the analytic software, can do that very easily. Under the city model you have to take that call and there has to be an additional layer of determining is that in the city or is that in the district and we have those -- those pockets of white -- that's an added step in the process to evaluate.

Cavener: Madam Mayor? I'm going to make an assumption, but I also need to make an assumption that if there is a pocket that is in the district, but is in the metro-urban area, the fire department's not going slow themselves down to get there. I mean it's really for evaluation purposes.

Niemeyer: And that's where Option A -- it's regardless of city or district, it's based on that square mile population that we set the benchmark to. The other reason I -- quite honestly I do like Option A is that from a planning standpoint, as we get those annual numbers from COMPASS and can see the population expansion, even in looking at future fire station planning, as the population

increases that's a great visual to say, okay, there has been about a hundred calls in that area, our population is now increasing, do we need to plan for that as our next station or does the northwest corner make more sense and from a planning standpoint Option A works a whole lot better.

Cavener: Okay.

Bird: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Mr. Bird.

Bird: Mark, this isn't anything new to you. My question. But before I can get into the times and stuff, I need to -- I need three answers that I don't seem to be able to get and maybe now that we have got Mr. Butterfield on we can get these answers. I'd like to know how many calls we are responding from the station. How many from the area and how many from out of the area for each station. And I -- yeah. I mean per area. Like three has got an area. Because that tells a lot to me.

De Weerd: So, I think what might also be helpful -- and I think you have the technology to do what Mr. Bird is asking, but I don't know if you have it all plugged in to -- to know that at this point. But what is our -- what are averages right now in each of those different than bullets under Option A and what kind of staffing -- because I think that it is measured by the first truck on scene in particular for the fire or how long it takes for all apparatus to get there, what are the --

Niemeyer: Madam Mayor, Members of Council, to your point first. I can tell you in that -- in the five minute travel time our average is five minutes 30 seconds right now. Today. It does mark -- this is travel time for the first arriving apparatus. We do have a separate benchmark internally where all arriving apparatus try and arrive there within the first 15 minutes and that's an internal benchmark that we track. So, that is five minute travel for metro urban areas, which is really core areas, we are at 5:30. The goal is five. I can't tell you off the top of my head what our seven and nine is right now.

Bird: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Though I do think that will be helpful for this Council to make those decisions, you know, maybe they can say Option A is preferred, but, then, we need to talk about what your goals are and if they are achievable and how much it costs.

Bird: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Mr. Bird.

Bird: You just hit a very good statement there. But I think that while these are A great benchmark and I hope we can reach them, you're looking at -- you know, we are not -- at nighttimes we are not going to respond as fast as we can in the daytime. You have to come out of bed. You have got to wake up. You're not going get in the truck and go as fast. I think they are great goals, Mark. I hope we can beat them. But I will tell you I believe that our safety departments respond as fast as they possibly can safely and they do one heck of a job. I have never read -- the only time I have ever had a complaint was when it took 45 minutes for two to get to the Meridian High School for my grandson's broken leg, but it wasn't their fault, they were sent to Timbuktu. So, anyway, I -- while we need a benchmark, I think let's just keep getting -- and they do, they have got pride in themselves.

Niemeyer: They do. And I appreciate the comments, Councilman Bird, but I will reiterate the importance of having a performance benchmark. This is the most basic component of a fire department. And when I get questions about why our response time is improving -- or getting worse, the question is what do you want them to be? What are they getting worse to? What are they improving to? And without that benchmark to measure to, it's kind of an open-ended answer and questions. So, having that performance that we can gauge ourselves to I think is very important. I can certainly provide whatever additional information the Mayor and Council wants, come back again, and I will try to get you your question answered, Councilman Bird. I know you have asked the question multiple times and I have given the same answer. I have talked to IT staff about this. The problem isn't necessarily technology to capture your answer, it's the manpower and the hours it takes to get your answer. This is not an easy push the button analysis, this is somebody sitting down and going through every call to determine when the call occurred, where the apparatus was, where did they go and doing that for thousands of calls takes a lot of time. So, there is no easy one push to get your answer and that's been the concern. In the past we had no ability to get that answer, because we didn't have those AVL's -- Automatic Vehicle Locators in our apparatus. So, that is a matter of manpower intensive. We could do a study for three months potentially and see if we can do that, but that's still somebody for IT or my department going to sit down for hours getting that. So, I know when I talked to Councilman Borton about this, instead of being very open-ended and doing a huge study, is there an example you would like me to grab of a call or ten calls or something that would kind of narrow the scope to get an idea and, then, if desired we could dive into it further. But that is a big time commitment to get that information.

Bird: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Mr. Bird.

Bird: Mark -- and I think you hit upon -- on it. We need a benchmark for our time, but, in the same token, there is so many different scenarios for those firefighters.

Niemeyer: Uh-huh.

Bird: Our first responders. Like the police, too. That while every -- in a perfect world everything they would be in their station and be sitting right there and be within a mile and a half or whatever their territory is to the deal and there wouldn't be any traffic on the road. But it isn't so. I agree with you. Let's get a benchmark and hope -- if we can hit it, great.

Milam: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Mrs. Milam.

Milam: Thank you, Madam Mayor. I have a couple questions, chief. So, I like the benchmark idea. I mean I want to say, yes, this is perfect. This is where we need to be. But you're not meeting these, which means there is an underlying question. So, my question is what are you really asking for? Because if we answer, yes, we want you to meet these, you're either going to make your guys move faster or there is something else you need that's going to cost a lot of money.

De Weerd: Although I think the indicator is what the chief has been talking about is when is the -- the trigger or the tipping point for Station Six and we are kind of at that higher end and this gives Council information as you start seeing the average creeping up, what are some of those influences and it's -- it's tracking where the truck is, you know, in the service area or not and it's also the influencer of the population growth and the urban or -- yeah, urban-suburban-rural type of influencers, too. So, it will give them a better indicator of -- and to you a better indicator of when that additional substation is going to be needed when you start getting at that higher end.

Niemeyer: And, Madam Mayor, Members of the Council, Council Woman Milam, I think -- that was a great answer that the Mayor gave, because it is a planning tool. In addition, it gives us the ability -- if we are not meeting the standard, it let's us ask the question why and, then, it lets us go and look at those calls that we didn't meet the standard on to see if there is some underlying factors that we can improve upon. So, it's not necessarily a money thing. But it is a -- if we are not meeting it what are the causes of that. Maybe it's traffic. Maybe it's the station ultimately long term that it wouldn't have a time, it's in the wrong location. The majority of our calls are now on Eagle Road and that Locust Grove station doesn't make the most sense. So, it allows us to ask the question why. I think if consistently we identify the why, whether it's traffic or weather or we are slow or whatever it is and we are continuing not meeting the standard, then, we have

another discussion. Maybe the standard was set too low. Maybe we are not performing to the way we should. So, I don't think -- it's not a money thing and it's not -- I need 25 more bodies, although if you want to give them to me I will take them. But I think it allows us to ask the question why are we not meeting the standard and really dive into why.

Milam: Madam Mayor? Chief, that was a good explanation and I appreciate it, because it's easy to say, yes, this is good, go start doing your research. Have you already -- you know that you're at five and a half minutes. Have you already started looking into what some of those problems are? Have you started answering those questions just to kind of see or --

Niemeyer: Not yet.

Milam: -- you're waiting for -- you're waiting for an answer for us? I just want to make sure that we are not saying, yes, go do this and, then, you're like oh, we are already over it, time for another sleep in tomorrow, you know what I'm saying?

Niemeyer: Yeah.

Milam: So, that was kind of a --

De Weerd: What a killjoy. You take away all the -- the arguments of doing something. Come one.

Milam: Oh. Madam Mayor. Like I can't read my notes. The other comment was regarding Councilman Bird's question. You know, I understand there is a lot of calls, a lot of information, but I think what we have done with other departments and what other places do is, obviously, not the exact same type of circumstance, but you do a sample search -- or, you know, a sample test, we, obviously, have to be preferably somebody nonbias or random -- a very random sample test, but a lot of times that will give you a good indicator of where those calls -- where the vehicle is when those calls are made without going through every single call, so --

Niemeyer: And we can certainly work with IT to -- the Mayor and I already had this conversation on how to get that data and, then, run a sample analysis, if you will.

De Weerd: Well -- and the ability is -- already exists through a different perspective from IT that they -- they can put their heads to this and see if there is an easier solution. It will give good data for the -- the administration to look at how each of the different stations are performing and maybe even redrawing the service lines because of various influencers. So, it's -- I'm excited. It's long

overdue and I think you need to feel comfortable with what those are and maybe it's even let's look at this and see if it makes sense --

Niemeyer: Right.

De Weerd: -- and revisit it.

Milam: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Mrs. Milam.

Milam: I think this is something that we have been talking about for three years at least.

Niemeyer: Longer.

Milam: Well, my three years that I have been here. So -- and I like what you just said. I would be interested in going forward with something like this, knowing that we may revisit it, we may have to tweak it a little bit, but level of service is certainly something that we have been discussing and, you know, kicking the can down the road again and again and again and -- and coming up with kind of the same stuff. So, in my opinion we -- it's awesome doing this and do some work on it and see where your inefficiencies are, see what needs to be done and, then, revisit it and see if we can --

De Weerd: Sounds to me like we are leaning to --

Niemeyer: How is this for a plan. I will -- I will come back in two weeks. I'm going to sit down with IT and see if I can get you a little bit more information, come back and look for a formal adoption.

Milam: Thank you.

De Weerd: Thank you.

Niemeyer: Any other questions? Thanks.

E. Legal Department: Discussion of Regulation of Short Term Rental Properties

De Weerd: Okay. Item 6-B is under our Community Development. Mr. Nary, before you walk up. Council, would you mind -- I think we have a couple of citizens out here more interested in Item 6-E that we have that first? Is that fine with Council? Sorry. I should ask if that's fine with Brian, but he just got trumped.

Nary: Madam Mayor, Members of the Council, so what we have today is a discussion -- we had a citizen concern regarding short-term rental properties in the city. Sometimes they are referred to as Airbnb, which is actually a trade name of a company. VRBO is another one. Vacation Rent By Owner. And there is a few others out there that exist and to be fair, I was not aware this is a significant problem, because I don't perceive Meridian as that sort of resort destination. But it is an issue and it is a legitimate concern and so we decided to talk about it internally to see what we would recommend bringing forward. I provided all of you a memo that was prepared by Louise Reed, who is here in the front row and who raised the concern. I spoke -- or Redd. I'm sorry. And I spoke with her. I had coffee with the Mayor as well. So, we organized an internal group of all these departments, planning, building, legal, fire, code enforcement and the city clerk's office. We looked around the country and it's kind of a hodgepodge today in different places, depending on the level of concern in those communities. Some places have created very strict laws and found some of those laws in either prohibiting them or creating some sort of licensing mechanism and some have chosen not to do anything at this particular time. So, we looked at all the different possibilities and what we could do in the city and, again, some of the other affected people, obviously, are the property owners and neighbors and they are here today to voice their concerns. So, we looked at some -- and this is just one. Not going to say -- there is only 138. This is just one snapshot that we got. This is a Boise page for vacation rent by owner. Again there is more than one site out there for these types of rentals, but that's approximately -- on this page this was done two days ago. Here is a Meridian one. There is 18 on this particular page. Again, VRBO. So, what I did is I also asked to go look at what some of these look like and they vary greatly and if you have ever used this type of service -- best example I can tell you -- Airbnb can be something as minor as renting an air mattress in somebody's garage to actually renting an entire house. So, it varies tremendously out there, depending on where you go. These are some that are in Settlers Bridge. These are actually -- they are either adjacent to one another or very near to one another in Settlers Bridge and they are used -- I guess really extensively for vacation rent by owners. Again, for those that may have never used this service, there is a whole lot of -- there is a whole method to doing this and locating these and you have to register. Some of them have reviews. You can look at the reviews of the location. They can actually review you as a -- as a user, so they can decide whether they want to rent to you. Most of them have deposits and cleaning requirements and things. It's just a different experience than going to a hotel and, again, they are certainly more common in resort communities. We see them a lot in McCall, Sun Valley, Park City, places like that. But definitely there is, obviously, a need in Meridian as well that they exist. So, enforcement tools. Currently under the Idaho Code and the Meridian City Code that we -- there is a definition of hotels that is very broad. All rentals less than 31 days in duration are considered a hotel. So, that is a fairly encompassing definition and we currently, as a city, don't regulate rental properties. We don't regulate them whether they are three days or 365 days. We don't regulate those. We don't have a means to

see agreements, we don't have any method to do that currently. So, we could, in one method that we looked at, is you could create a licensing mechanism. A person would register. They have to get a license. You would have -- we would issue that through the clerk's office and that's one scheme that exists out there in the world that they have done to try to curb the numbers of these types of rentals out there. You can create a CUP process, so you can have a different method for your zoning laws and requiring that you have some type of conditional use permit to allow this type of activity to occur in the neighborhood. Again, with those you're allowing it to occur, you're just putting conditions around how that is done. The other one is classified as home occupancy business. The concern we had from a group standpoint is if you start to define short-term rentals as businesses and home occupancy businesses, there is other restrictions; right? You have to reside in the home and only can be a percentage of that and also, again, there really isn't -- other than the turnover, there really isn't much difference between a short-term rental and a long-term rental from a legal standpoint from looking at it. There is not a significant difference from trying to carve out a definition that separates that in the legal world and, obviously, there are places that have prohibited the use and, to be honest, the area of law is very new and I don't think we have a clear -- a clear picture today on how that -- how successful that type of prohibition may succeed through the court system. And, again, I don't know what the issues are. We have done some research. We have looked at some cities and some areas that have addressed this type of concern, but, again, it's pretty new. So, pros and cons. If you read Mrs. Redd's very well written memo -- I mean she raises concerns -- and these are three of them. It's not all of them, but they are certainly concerns on how it -- how the -- some of the change in the character of the neighborhoods can be by these types of activities and that you don't have long-term -- either renters or owners living in the properties, but you have a lot of turnover and there is always concerns with turnover, that you're going to have either degradation of the property or the property is not going to be maintained when you have different people there constantly, it does change the character of the existing neighborhood and that's a concern to folks and I understand that and I don't know that we as a city are experiencing that particularly today, but I think what Mrs. Redd is telling us is that that's the direction we seem to be heading if we don't get a handle on this type of activity now versus waiting until it becomes the problem or becomes an issue and, again, that's the last bullet. There are some other things that are raised in here that, absolutely, if she wants to speak she can raise the things about hotels and hotel taxes, things -- we don't have a hotel tax in Meridian, so it isn't impacting that particular area. It is in other cities and that has been sometimes the impetus to create some sort of ordinance method for regulation because of the impact it has on the hotel industry. Again, we don't have that particular issue here in Meridian today. The cons -- again, the problem is somewhat undefined for us at the moment. We aren't hearing a real outcry from neighborhoods of concern. We actually have people who have expressed very strongly that they want to use their properties for this purpose and recently -- I mean in Rexburg, there was an issue raised -- we haven't had a chance to talk directly to the city

attorney, but we found some of the information on the internet and they addressed this same type of thing and did in a town hall setting and had a fairly equal amount of people that were for and against, because, again, Rexburg has both the student population and a lot of people that visit that community for that student population that's there and so this is some -- some method that they use that deals with that transient type of traveler. Resources. This is always the -- kind of the -- the big guerrilla in the room we also have to address. Resources and personnel. When we create regulation, whether it's through code enforcement, whether it's through the clerk's office, whether it's the planning department, it takes additional resources from what we have and -- and that's a concern always and I know it's a concern for all of you. None of this is simple, because it just isn't. Whether we create new ordinances and we, then, have to track. Whether we create new regulatory methods through code enforcement, it puts more burden on the code enforcement division to do that, to track that. If you're going to create a licensing mechanism it creates some burden on the clerk's office to do that. So, all of those have some real fiscal impacts to the city to be able to do this. Our recommendation is at the moment we need to monitor what's going on in our community. Again, when this first came to my attention it surprised me. It didn't seem like Meridian is a place that people are traveling to to rent people's homes, but we are in the center of the Treasure Valley, there is a lot of activities that occur and, frankly, I have used these in our communities and in general they can be cheaper than a regular hotel, depending on when it is, where it is, those kinds of things. I use Moscow as an example. If you go to Moscow on an activity weekend, whether it's a U of I game or a WSU game, you can't find a hotel for less than 200 dollars. You can find a vacation rent by owner for less than that. So, I understand it exists out there and why it exists. But to date we don't have a lot of data to provide you to say here is the problem that we are getting feedback from. Police haven't received much. Planning doesn't receive much. The clerk's and Mayor's office -- we haven't received a lot of feedback that this is a problem we have to address today. Again, monitor national trends. Most of that is in the legal world. Some of these companies that do this can be very aggressive pro and con and if you want to prohibit it they are pretty aggressive against that. If you want to prohibit it and work with them to fashion it so it fits their business model and maybe not somebody else's business model, they are very proactive in that regard. So, it really is something that's very, very new in the legal world to address. Obviously, we need documentation as they arise and, again, we haven't received a lot of data -- information on this problem and so we would like to at least start making sure we are tracking those things, so we have some way to have a better dialogue with either the neighbors and the community, as well as with all of you. We need to check in with our HOAs, because that's really -- excuse me -- part of the concern are things that are HOA driven, not city driven. You know, the degradation of the property or the maintenance of the property -- many of those things are not things that we as a city track, but if they are out there and they exist and I know the HOAs sometimes are frustrated because they are the only tool in which to enforce those things -- again, the city doesn't actually get into the business of enforcing

that, but that's probably a better data information that you all have if this is really a significant issue of concern and we have some outreach through Ken Corder and some others in being able to at least gather some of that information for you. Then we would like to get a group together, we get some data, and, then, come back to you again and see whether or not this is the right time in which to address this concern through some sort of ordinance or some other method that might exist and, again, we don't have to invent the wheel in this, there is lots of people out there doing this. Some have been doing it a long time and don't have quite the same level of concerns or have addressed it and kind of moved on, but others are still dealing with the newness of it and we want to see what's -- what's existing out there before we simply jump in to create a mechanism that will, then, incur some increased resource needs for the city. That's all I have, unless you have questions, and I'm sure the folks that came today would probably like to address you if you want to do that.

De Weerd: Council, any questions for Bill? Yes, ma'am. Please come forward.

Redd: My name is Louise Redd --

De Weerd: If you will state your name and address.

Redd: Louise O'Neil Redd. R-e-d-d. 2343 Sidewinder Drive, Meridian, Idaho. 83646. Settlers Bridge.

De Weerd: Thank you.

Redd: Thank you. Thank you. Council Members, thank you. Today I Googled -- there is 148 vacation -- when I Googled there is 148 vacation rentals by owner today. On October the 28th of 2016 I had Googled and there was 100 -- wrong glasses. Sorry. It's rough when you get old. Can't -- there was 121. So, from October 28th to today's date from 121 advertised there is 148. May I give these to the clerk? It's Boise-Meridian area.

De Weerd: Those are not all in Meridian.

Redd: Okay. Now, real quick, because I know your time is valuable. These are single-family homes that have been zoned for single family only. We are talking about zoning laws. We are talking about that these homes act exactly like a hotel-motel extended stay. For example, fully furnished, all appliances, all amenities, linens, all your cooking, big screen TVs, DVD player -- DVD players -- okay. Sorry. DVD players. Washer and dryer. Free WiFi. Some were Settlers Bridge which has access to the swimming pool, which we have rules, but because these people come and go, they don't sign the rules. That's liability issues. Now, you have to make a reservation, as the attorney said. Now, a long-term rental you have to fill out a lease. You're there, your neighbors know you. For example, you save all your life, you buy a home in a single family residential.

You want to know your neighbors, you want your kids to play outside with the kids next door. People go on vacation you watch their house, et cetera, et cetera. In short-term rental these are advertised as three nights minimum. Three nights minimum. In 30 days you could have ten different groups of people coming and going. One of our neighbors Kelly Baker has a vacation rental on both sides of her house and there is one more down the street. These are owned by a real estate agent, the same agent owns eight of these vacation rentals in the city of Meridian and one up in Eagle. That is a business. Now, for example, one weekend there was four men next door to Kelly. She's a single parent with a young daughter. And one of the guys when she went outside kind of stared at her. Well, that's not a big deal, because there is nothing wrong with four men renting a house. But when four men are there for the weekend you don't know if they are sex offenders, you have no idea who they are. If they sign a lease agreement you get to know your neighbors next door and that's what the ideal of a single-family zone is. And these zoning laws are already on the books that prevents this. You have got some -- Statute 67-47 -- 67-4911, hotel-motel, means of establishment, which provides lodging to members of the public for a few and shall include condominiums, townhouses, or any other establishment is defined. Also 67-4900, are definitions. Sale. Sales means the renting of a place to sleep to an individual by a hotel, motel, campgrounds for a period of less than one continuous day. And, then, something like the Ronald McDonald house. That doesn't count. Then it says -- Statute 67, Chapter 48, -- or 67-4917(b) as in boy, hotel-motel room sales tax. No tax shall be imposed when residence is maintained continuously under the terms of the lease or similar arrangements for a period in excessive of 30 days. Most of these are rented under 30 days. Also if you compare them to a hotel-motel, extended stay, they have all the amenities. You get a motel you have all your appliances for like extended stay. You have your linens, towels, everything is provided for you. Short-term rentals, vacation rentals by owners, same thing. If you line them up -- which I have a spreadsheet, you will see that they are exactly like a hotel. They don't have to meet the fire department regulations, because the fire department on hotels has to have sprinkler systems in the rooms; correct? The fire department? That is correct? Thank you. These homes are rented out to people that sometimes are there for a week, sometimes they will be there three days. There is no bed tax that you're paying, but if I go down to -- what's the motel in -- I can't think of it right now. On Eagle -- off of Eagle on the right side?

De Weerd: Residence Inn.

Redd: Isn't there a bed tax on that? Transfer tax when you pay for it?

Nary: Madam Mayor. Not unless it's on the east side of Eagle Road. That falls in the Boise Auditorium District. On the west side of Eagle Road there is not.

Redd: Okay. Now, there is going to be a new hotel, My Place, which has 85 rooms. That is going to be in Meridian.

De Weerd: It's in Meridian.

Redd: So, they have to pay a bed tax or do they not pay a bed tax?

De Weerd: We don't have a bed tax.

Redd: Okay. Transitory tax or transfer occupancy tax?

De Weerd: It's not -- certainly -- I have no idea.

Nary: We don't have that.

Redd: Okay.

De Weerd: Don't have that.

Redd: So, short-term rentals have been -- many cities have recognized that short-term rentals, VRBOBs, are businesses and they are acting like hotels and motels and by renting out a three night minimum stay, fully furnished, transit occupancy, they provide the same amenities as extended stay and other establishments that renter to transfer -- transit occupancy. Those cities, Los Angeles, Wyoming -- I had a whole list of them. They have all used the zoning code which prevents businesses acting and running the same as a hotel and motel. You have to make reservations for getting these VRBOBs. So, the thing -- I bought into a single family residence. I want to know my neighbors. Our next door neighbors went on vacation for two weeks. They gave me the keys to their house. Go inside, flush the toilets, check on everything. And the characteristics of a single family -- I don't want to live next door to a hotel where every three days in 30 days there can be ten different sets of people in and out. It's nothing but a money thing. For real estate -- especially House Bill 511, no longer allows your HOAs to do anything about it, so they can't do anything about limiting the time factor, which they say that you buy a piece of property, you have a right to do with that property what you want. I totally agree with that. But you are violating the zoning codes and that is these are -- and other cities have said yes. Cities like Los Angeles. Now, in Meridian -- actually in Meridian you only have -- last time I Googled nine vacation rentals to keep track of. That's only nine in Meridian. But the total in the Meridian-Boise area is 148 today. It's climbing. So, we are degrading in the lifestyle, the values of single-family zoning, and that's why you have zoning laws is to create an area for motels, an area for commercial, an area for single families and these are nothing but businesses of greedy people. When you have one real estate agent that owns nine of them and to me that is not fair to the single family people that buy a home and want to get to know your neighbors again and they have -- living on both sides of you. What are the chance of having two vacation rentals next door? Think about it in your mind. Would you let your kids go outside when next door you don't know

who is there. Would you want that next door? Would you want to live where you have vacation rentals next door or across the street? Your kids out in front -- I know you should watch your kids anyway. I mean today you have to watch your kids. But think about it, how would you feel with this next to your home when there are zoning laws that you can use, that are on the books, you just have to get the -- you just have to get the official to enforce and right now there is really -- I think -- like I said, eight or nine in Meridian, so that's not that big of a deal for me. I mean to me resources -- because they are on the website, you can Google them, you can send them a letter. There has got to be a way to do this. Other cities have stopped it. So, I think that's enough of your time. I think I have kind of covered everything. But, basically, the HOAs -- Rule 511 just stops the HOA from limiting. But if it's against the zoning law, the zoning code, that doesn't matter. All Bill H-511 kind of did was saying that the HOA cannot say that you can't rent your house out and I agree you should be able to rent your house out as you wish, as long as you're not breaking the law or a zoning code and that's what I'm going after is they violated my rights to live in a single-family neighborhood and now have to live next to a hotel-motel where in 30 days ten separate groups of people. And they charge 185 dollars a night or for a month it's 2,600 dollars a month is what they are making on these rentals. That is also taking single family homes off the market where these could be offered and rented out to people. When you have these vacation rentals, 148 of them, that are now rented for vacation rentals, you don't have single family rentals for people and that makes the other available homes go up in value, in price for rentals, so --

De Weerd: Council, any questions?

Cavener: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Yes.

Cavener: Question for Bill. Bill, are these properties in Meridian, are they currently in violation of city code?

Nary: No.

Cavener: Okay.

Redd: Okay.

Cavener: Madam Mayor, then, maybe another question.

Nary: Council Member Cavener, I can add to that. So, the concern that's been raised is the character of the homes. All of the limited information we have on the numbers of homes -- all of the same requirements exist for these. They are single-family residences. They are maintained like a single family residence.

There is no signage. There is no storefront. There is -- there is nothing that makes that house look like a business any different than a long-term rental. And if I could add, Mrs. Redd read off of House Bill 511. The legislature this year enacted a new law based on a court case that originated in the city of Boise where a gentleman owned a condominium and he rented it out as a vacation rent by owner. The HOA changed their regulations that prohibited that activity. It went to the Idaho Supreme Court. The Idaho Supreme Court upheld the HOA's right to do that. The legislature, then, changed the law and preempted the ability to do that and backdated it a year and a half to predate that case. So, from the legislator's standpoint -- to me they have made at least some indication that they don't have an issue with this type of activity. Now, again, that's one case and one circumstance and you can establish it only prohibits you from amending existing HOA laws, unless everybody unanimously agrees to it. If you establish a brand new HOA you could put that in a new one. It doesn't prohibit that. It just prohibits ones that are already existing. So, I just wanted to clarify that, since Mrs. Redd brought it up and I didn't know if you knew what that particular reference was.

Redd: When you say that -- what they are saying -- I understand this is one of the common threads, as they say, is if there is a single family home and it's not operating that as a business and I -- first of all, what is your -- Idaho 67-49 -- definition of a hotel-motel. Read the definition. What does a sale mean? They are the definition of a hotel/motel. Long-term lease will not charge a fee. They lease it out. If you look at the sales to sleep for less than 31 days. That is the definition of a sale. That is the definition of a hotel-motel. And, yes, they get around this by saying this is a single-family home. It's not a business. When you have one real estate agent having eight of them and three in one subdivision -- she had over two in our subdivision. That's a business and they are not the primary owner. They don't live in it. And, then, yes, Senator Jim Rice of Caldwell spoke out in favor of the bill, which was backed by the Idaho Association of Realtors. That was 511. That was your -- Senator Jim Rice of Caldwell --

De Weerd: Ma'am --

Redd: Yeah.

De Weerd: -- we got the point. If you have a follow-up question?

Cavener: Mrs. Redd?

Redd: Yes, sir.

Cavener: The recommendation that was brought forth by the city attorney is to continue to look at this issue and come back with a further discussion in six months. I don't know if that's a satisfactory response for you in light of you just bringing this issue to our attention. Okay. Great.

Redd: The thing is is nobody knew about this. Nobody knows how many of these are in your neighborhood, because they don't have --

De Weerd: I have four in mine. I have for VRBOs in my neighborhood.

Redd: Yeah. And, like I said, when they say you can call -- if they are making noise call the cops. Well, if they are there on the weekend, you call the police officers, usually they are gone -- or they quiet them down, but the next weekend you got somebody else living there or the next week somebody else is in there, so, then, you call the cops again, but --

De Weerd: Well, I guess I would ask -- have we had complaints?

De St. Germain: Not that I'm aware of, Mayor.

De Weerd: Mr. Nary, in your conversations with our various departments have you had issues that -- I did go and count the number. There are nine in our city limits. Have there been complaints?

Nary: There have not, ma'am. None of the departments that we have met -- and we talked about all the various issues. Fire code. Again, these are single family homes. They are built as single family homes. They aren't required to have that -- the reason many of the motels and hotels besides the commercial property -- it's also in multi-unit facilities. So, that's a little different. So, the building department was not concerned about this from a building code standpoint. The planning and the clerk's office had not received complaints of this type of activity or the impact on the neighborhoods because of that. Some areas don't have any HOAs and you may be familiar with just up here on Meridian Road on the west side of the road, there is some homes on the corner that have been refurbished. One is brown and two are white or one is white and two are brown, I can't remember, but those are vacation rent by owners as well. To be honest, they look better than they used to, but that's just them and they don't have any choice, so there is not really an issue there from a neighborhood concern. It's a little bit different character with that neighborhood. But we haven't received complaints through my office. Mrs. Redd's memo and our conversation we had -- and I talked with another gentleman at the coffee with the Mayor that didn't have a concern, but had kind of the same notice concerns that Mrs. Redd had and he didn't have a concern today, but he wanted the city to be aware this was out there and that it could develop into a problem. And, again, we don't disagree, we just don't see it today.

De Weerd: And I think since I talked to Mrs. Redd we -- we have used Airbnb. I have to confess that I'm one of the people you're concerned about and I did talk to the -- they live in the home that we rented a room out of and they have been doing it for four years and I did talk to their neighbors as well and there haven't

been -- in that particular case -- and I'm not saying it's going to be the same everywhere, but there hadn't been concern with the use of the bedroom that -- that they rented out and so I do think it's important to -- to look at it, to monitor it. It's a new conversation across the nation. Kind of like Uber was when it first came up. It was a new conversation. Cities were trying to see what kind of scale there would be concerns. We probably get more complaints and concerns from renters in neighborhoods than we do -- so far in this and I know we only have nine homes that are listed, but it is something that I think there is reason to -- to look at, but right now we don't have a demonstrated problem, but it is important to pay attention.

Redd: Well, like you said, problems. They may not occur -- the problem is they are in the wrong zone. The problem is they are acting as a hotel. All the amenities. If it walks like a duck, quacks like a duck, it's a duck and they do everything a hotel does. If they act like that in a single -- it's against the zoning code.

De Weerd: At this point I'm going to listen to my attorney and at this point they are saying that it doesn't violate our zoning code. They still are residential. That they sleep in the bed. They live in the home. And it -- at this point we don't see a violation of zoning code. That's what I heard our attorney say.

Redd: Even though the transit occupancy -- which is the same thing as a hotel and even though that it defines what a hotel-motel is, it's -- it's exactly what the single family home is now. It's a hotel. And even though a sale -- it matches everything that your state statute, less than 31 days, 67, Chapter 47 --

De Weerd: You know, Mrs. Redd, I appreciate -- you have done your homework. You have given us the information. You said you would come back -- collect and bring back in front of this -- this City Council. I greatly appreciate that. We need to work together as a community to see if there is an issue and we need to be able to respond. At this point, because of the newness and because other cities around the nation are trying to say this is something that there should be interference by the local governments in. This is a state issue. Is it an issue at all. And those conversations are being had across the nation and there are some really extreme laws out there that this city is not going to contemplate.

Redd: Oh, I agree with you. Extreme laws. All I'm saying is you have a zoning code. You have definitions. And it all matches up. If it quacks like a duck and walks like a duck, it's a duck. And everything that you have. And as far as monitoring it, there is no real way to monitor. Half the people don't know in our subdivision of 250 homes -- they don't all know about that.

Palmer: Madam Mayor?

Redd: And -- beg your pardon?

De Weerd: Mr. Palmer.

Palmer: Madam Mayor. And to that point, I think that's an important key indicator that they don't know. They haven't noticed. They are not having problems there. I think a major difference between a hotel and what these are is you can walk up to a hotel at 2:00 in the morning, having stumbled there from a bar and get a room. You can't get that at an Airbnb or VRBO. You have got to reserve it ahead of time and -- because the owner has got to prepare for you and be planned ahead for that. So, they are vastly different in that aspect. You had mentioned Uber. Being the liaison to legal I had spoken with Mr. Nary about this coming up several weeks ago and I have recently been driving Uber and I have picked up and I have dropped off a few people that have been staying at these homes around the valley and one thing that I have noticed -- a couple of them -- the reason they have been staying at them is because they are people who are looking at jobs here that are contemplating moving here, so they have picked VRBOs or Airbnbs to check out the neighborhoods. Instead of just coming and staying in a hotel to check out the job and the city, they are coming to check out the neighborhood to know -- to spend three days or a week in the neighborhood that they could be looking at to purchase a home in to be able to experience exactly what it is, to be able to talk to some neighbors to see what their future situation might be like, instead of just staying in a hotel and driving through neighborhoods.

Redd: Well, that's not what I -- when you read the reviews on the different ones -- especially in our subdivision, they just came up here for a wedding or they came up whatever. It's much nicer staying here than a hotel. Now, you're taking revenue away from your hotels. You have 148 vacation rentals are going to take away rooms from these hotels that you have here in Meridian and in Boise.

Palmer: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Yes.

Palmer: In follow up to that point, we live in a country where we have a free market, where -- you look at Uber and it's competing with the taxi industry heavily. They hate it. But, again, the free market dictates what businesses are going to survive and which ones are going to go away and if -- if these situations grow to the point where they are not causing problems and that they are hurting the hotel industry, so be it. That's the beauty of living -- if they do cause problems and it -- like it was mentioned that we need to monitor, we can monitor it, because as we -- we know the addresses, they are -- we can pop them up in a second and we can compare them to two different kind of situations that are happening, but so far it doesn't look like it's happening, because we don't have enough.

Redd: No. You're absolutely right. It's hard to do that. But my opinion was -- or my point was they are a hotel and if they are a hotel they don't belong and they fit every criteria and what -- there is three in one block. What if there are 25 on one block? Kelly has one on both sides. They were there -- had a group of people making noise later at night. The other side -- she's in the middle. Single female with a ten year old daughter.

Milam: Madam Mayor?

Redd: Anyway, I will let you --

De Weerd: Mrs. Milam.

Milam: I definitely sympathize with your friend. I mean to me that's a rare situation and it's -- I would be -- I would hate that situation. I wish I had a good answer for you. And I know this isn't going to answer it -- it may ease your mind a little bit. I yesterday was actually having a discussion with a person who owns an Airbnb and one difference between what they do and what a hotel does is -- if you walk in a hotel you give them your driver's license, you give them a credit card and you stay. She was telling me that she probably only rents to about one out of ten, because they do screen them a lot more than what happens in a hotel. She said for about every ten people that want to stay at Airbnb she only rents it to one.

Redd: I -- yeah. I agree that Airbnb -- because they are renting out a room and the primary owner is in the house. I'm talking about vacation rentals where you buy a bunch of houses -- I will go in a single-family neighborhood, I will buy houses, I will turn around -- it's a vacation rental. So, the people that -- and, again, I'm repeating myself. But the people that bought -- want to live in a single-family zone, to get to know your neighbors, you're destroying that by allowing vacation VRBOBs to be in your single-family zoning, operating as a business, as a hotel, you're destroying the characteristic of a single-family neighborhood. That's it.

De Weerd: Thank you.

Redd: So, I want to thank you for your time in listening to my repeating, but that's how I feel strongly that you do have it on the books, you just have to use it if you want to use it. Thank you.

De Weerd: Thank you. Yes, sir. We are -- we will treat this like testimony and there is a three-minute time frame --

Spiwak: Sure.

De Weerd: -- because we do have an agenda ahead of us as well. So, thank you for joining us. If you will --

Spiwak: Yes. I'm Dr. Randy Spiwak. I live at 1458 East Loyalty Street in Meridian in Heritage Commons Subdivision. Two hundred and ninety homes. Residential. There are 2,944 registered HOAs with the Secretary of State in the state of Idaho and that represents about 330,000 registered voters out of our six or seven hundred and sixty thousand. So, a little less than half of the voters in this state live in a homeowner's association neighborhood. Did it by choice so they would have some protections from -- from things and also to help keep the value of their property up. The legislature took it upon themselves -- not the city, but the legislature with the recent -- last two sessions to take away the rights these homeowners have to control their own neighborhoods by not allowing the HOA -- the covenants and restrictions of the CC&Rs to say that homes in a residential neighborhood -- in our neighborhood need to be -- if they are rented, which is fine, need to be three months, six months, a year period of time. Those laws that existed in our own rules were superseded back in -- nothing was grandfathered in. Took away all that regulation that people had put upon themselves is gone. So, the only thing that we can look for now is to go to our cities and say uphold zoning regulations. That's why people live in Meridian and if you think it -- that it's only one out of every two voters who lives in an HOA, Meridian is a residential bedroom community. You have a higher percentage of people who live in HOAs in this city than any city in this state.

De Weerd: I guess -- then why did they re-elect every single one of them?

Spiwak: Because they weren't from our county. They weren't from our voting district. People who voted on that.

De Weerd: Our legislators did support it.

Spiwak: They didn't listen to homeowners, they listened to a couple of their buddies who had a -- either a place up in -- one was in Donnelly, one was in Boise. They rented it out, because they were just -- the sign out in front of one of them said party tonight. Party tonight. This is right next to a person's home and that's what you don't want to have. There is a place for that, but it's not in a residential neighborhood sitting in Meridian. But I'm hoping that you will, because we have -- we have organized a group that is going to be putting all 2,944 HOAs -- inviting them to work together to support each other and to let the legislators know that half of the votes in this state will be controlled potentially by people who live in homeowners associations. You just don't want to look at that lightly. But I appreciate it.

De Weerd: I appreciate you being proactive in finding a solution, because it is bringing voices together that are going to make a difference. So, thank you. Any other comments? Well, thank you. We appreciate you joining us. For sitting

there listening attentively to our public safety departments. I hope you felt the same pride we did on their -- they are protecting your neighborhoods as well. Thank you. Okay. If there nothing further from Council, any further questions at this point? Okay. Thank you. Yes, ma'am. Yes. I will not deny a citizen the opportunity to -- to weigh in.

McKnight: Thank you, Mayor.

De Weerd: If you will, please, state your name and address for the record.

McKnight: Debra McKnight. 3578 East Congressional Drive in The Crossroads Subdivision. I am a board member of our HOA. And we have 77 rentals in our home -- in our HOA and currently I'm not aware of any VRBOs, but we are concerned as an HBO -- as an HOA about the potential problem that this -- could arise. I would like to be notified of when the six month study period is up. I'm quite concerned that our legislators listened to a few individuals, the real estate lobbyists or whatever, to pass that law. That was very concerning for us in our HOA. I just would like to represent my HOA and say we don't want VRBOs in our neighborhood. Thank you.

De Weerd: Thank you. And we have your name and address for the -- on the record, so we will reach out. So, thank you again for being here.

B. Community Development: Overland and Eagle Land Use Planning Area

De Weerd: Okay. Brian, I will now turn this over to you as Items 6-B.

McClure: Thank you, Madam Mayor, Members of the Council. I'm here to discuss the Overland-Eagle future land use planning area. This is an update and opportunity for Council to provide direction on an upcoming project in the Overland and Eagle Road vicinity. The focus of this effort is on Jewell and Rolling Hills Subdivisions. These are in the county. There are 68 properties on approximately 100 acres. This is -- this area is primarily in the low density residential future land use designation area. Access to this area is by Overland Road only. Some properties are already proposed for redevelopment. The intent of this project is to evaluate the potential for an area-wide future land use map change. You can see the project here in the dash red. The planning area is bound by the Ridenbaugh, I-84, the Elk's property, and some other commercial land. For some history. There are some previous Council approved developments that have already impacted this area. Zamzow's was the first. This is a commercial zoned property in a residential land use. Tribal Fire was the second. This is a commercial land use and a change to the zoning. Silverstone Apartments is the most recent. This land use change will permit 300-plus new dwelling units in the area. This is a snapshot of the future land uses for this area of Meridian. The project area is in green. Low density residential and is

surrounded primarily by mixed-use regional. The question kind of is low density residential really what the city envisioned in this area. Something worth pointing out is the county subdivision on Loder. That's to the west of Eagle Road. This county subdivision is in the mixed-use regional future land use designation. It's contemplated that at some point in the future -- potentially the far future, this may redevelop. It's a lot easier to plan for road conductivity and cross-access in advance when you know to expect it. Piecemeal redevelopment of residential areas is more likely to create conflicts, enclaves, and other land use issues. Here is the zoning for this area. You can see Zamzow's and Tribal Fire have already been annexed and zoned with the city. So, there is some background. Next steps are to engage with property owners to make sure they understand some of context and the impacts here, to find out what they want, and, then, to take that, essentially, and draft some land use alternatives. Follow up with City Council. Update them. We will either then propose a formal change to the future land use map in this area or follow up with City Council and let them know differently. Lastly I would just note that there is no plan for a consultant to help on -- at this point. We don't envision needing any help, but I wanted to throw that out there as a possibility. I'd be happy to take any questions or, more importantly, directions if you have any at this point.

De Weerd: Thank you, Brian. Council, any questions?

Bird: I have none.

Cavener: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Mr. Cavener.

Cavener: Brian, who is -- who is driving this request? Are we receiving inquiries from people wanting to redevelop? Is it just as a result of the C-G district? Is someone expanding that we are trying to be proactive? Just trying to find out where this is coming from.

McClure: Madam Mayor and Councilman, the -- it's a staff driven exercise. There have been a number of changes in the area and it was just kind of the same sort of thing.

Cavener: Okay.

De Weerd: I guess when you start seeing parcel by parcel coming in for a plan change, you want to take a look at the larger surrounding area and see what best fits and what the property owners feel.

Hood: Madam Mayor, if I can just --

De Weerd: Caleb.

Hood: -- expand on that a little bit. We -- and I think Brian did a good job of just kind of -- our initial meeting -- we just want to see if there is any want of the property owners in this area for that change. If they are happy with the lower density land uses currently there and the way they are using, you know, their -- their property today and into the future, that's fine. We just question it -- like there seems to be a higher and better use here. You see what's going on. Is there a majority of you that do see this transition into something more urban. We are not trying to sell anything to anybody necessarily. We want to ask the question. Say, listen, if there, in fact, is this undertone of redevelopment out here, we are willing to facilitate that, because we think there is some potential for redevelopment as you already can start to kind of see with the Zamzow's and the Tribal Fire and we'd rather do that as a master plan and kind of initiate that it being onesie, twosie and -- and at least there is some organization to the redevelopment. But, again, we are not -- we just question. It's been low density residential since I have been here and I imagine it's because that's what it is, not because of what it could be.

De Weerd: And that is -- they will be grandfathered, it just changes as the use changes. So, you're going to have that conversation --

Hood: Yeah. We will explain that, Madam Mayor. If I can just follow up. Yeah. There wouldn't -- what we would propose would be to do the future land use map change. Any development would be on each individual or conglomeration of property owners if they want to get together and develop something. But we would say is the community's vision for this area low-density. What is the community's -- i.e. these two subdivisions -- is your redevelopment plan -- it doesn't kick anybody out now saying, yeah, but you can't live here anymore once we make this change, it's if you want to transition to something else, this allows you to transition to higher intensity.

Cavener: Madam Mayor, follow up if I may.

De Weerd: Mr. Cavener.

Cavener: Caleb or Brian, how many homes are over there now and do you have a target of how many that you would meet with before you would come back with any type of decision a recommendation?

McClure: Madam Mayor and Councilman, there are 68 parcels out there right now. I think there is probably three that are Zamzow's, so that's out. I think most of the rest of them are homes. So, maybe 64, 65 homes. That's the target.

Hood: Yeah. Some of that we haven't set -- you know, it's not a hundred percent. It's not 50 percent. It's not 51 percent. I don't know. If you have a target, if we have this first meeting and it's, you know, 67 percent, is that

enough? I don't know. We are just going to kind of play it by ear and plan on reporting back, as Brian said, after that first one. Here is what we -- this -- you know, there is 65 people that we invited, seven showed up, three of them thought this was kind of interesting and three of them said leave me alone or whatever. We will tell you and say, hey, do we take the next step? Does that seem like enough. Again, we are not really trying to sell anything. We just want to touch base with these people and try to sort of be proactive, even though we are kind of reacting to what already is going on out there.

De Weerd: Kind of like Montvue Subdivision, which is now Portico.

Hood: Yeah.

De Weerd: That was a subdivision that once there was a land designation on a comprehensive plan, it gave an investor an opportunity to go in and work with every single one of those homeowners and did it diligently until every one of those homeowners were convinced to be part of that larger project. So, it's -- I think it has several different opportunities, but if the landowners are not interested --

Cavener: Well -- and, Madam Mayor, I appreciate Caleb's point that he's reiterating that we are not going out there to sell them on anything, it's just an opportunity to check and --

Palmer: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Mr. Palmer.

Palmer: Several months ago my wife and I, we were looking at -- I'm pretty sure it was on Topaz -- a piece of property on Topaz to survive and knowing that the potential there is huge and we talked --

De Weerd: By then?

Palmer: Yeah. It was not in the best of shape. As -- I mean it's been there forever -- yeah. And there is a lot in that same situation where -- and when we talked to the neighbor across the street, because he was out in his yard when we were looking at the house and he said that he is doing the same thing, hanging around, because he sees that there is -- it's all growing towards him and so I think you will find a lot of -- I mean I imagine you would just by my intent there and talking to one neighbor that you will find a lot of interest probably in that. I would say move forward at least having the discussion.

De Weerd: Okay. It looks like there is agreement to go and have the conversations.

McClure: Thank you.

De Weerd: Thank you, Brian.

Palmer: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Mr. Palmer.

Palmer: The reason we obviously couldn't was it wasn't eligible for annexation and we wouldn't have been able to hold to that and be in another house, so -- missed opportunity, but good opportunity for the future there.

C. Legal Department: Transfer of Real Property at Main and Fairview from ACHD to City of Meridian

De Weerd: Okay. Item 6-C is under our Legal Department. Hello.

Kane: Thank you. Madam Mayor, Members of Council, I'm Emily Kane. I'm a deputy city attorney in the Legal Department and I am going to give you an update on the transfer of the real property parcel at Main Street and Fairview Avenue. This is known as Parcel 162 on the southeast corner of -- it's on the southeast corner of Main and Fairview. It's that -- this building here is Wells Fargo and it's that little triangle shaped piece just right there on the corner. So, back in 2012 we entered into an agreement with MDC and ACHD for the Meridian Split Corridor Phase 2. In Section 5 of that agreement the city agreed to maintain the landscaping at that parcel, so that it's a nice -- it's a nice entryway into our downtown and, then, section -- under Section 6 ACHD agreed to consider vacating that parcel as right of way and conveying it to the city following completion of the split corridor project. They also agreed to waive consideration pursuant to a 2010 fee waiver agreement. They valued this parcel at about 86,000 dollars. So, it's not really a gift, but that's the value of our -- of our new asset. So, just a quick overview of the vacation and transfer process that we followed to get here -- or that ACHD, really, has followed to get here. There is two steps in the vacation and transfer process. The first is vacation and, then, the second is transfer, of course. The first step, vacation, is governed by Idaho Code Section 40-203 and just quickly there is a number of steps that ACHD has the right of way authority needs to follow. First they pass a resolution where they state their intent to abandon and vacate the parcel, whether that's in the best interest of the public. They hold a public meeting. It's publicly noticed, of course, by posting -- posting on the property, as well as the regular public notice. They, then, have a -- oh. And I will say that public meeting was actually held here in July at Meridian City Hall. We had one person that attend and it was the manager of Wells Fargo. She just wanted to know what was going on and she learned about it and was happy to hear. Said it was nothing. So, she didn't really have anything else to say and she was the only person who had commented. So, the -- then ACHD held a public hearing. Notice was given to

the abutting landowners by mail and we were also on the mailing list. The copy list is really long, almost a page, so everybody knew about it. The notice of the hearing was published three times in the Idaho Statesman and after -- after that ACHD entered a written decision to abandon and vacate the parcel and passed a resolution according to the statute. The transfer process is in Idaho Code Section 67-2323. It involves a written agreement -- first, that agreement is drafted and I worked with ACHD's legal department to do that. They held a public hearing on the draft agreement after publishing notice of that hearing twice. ACHD executed the transfer agreement last week on November 2nd and this step is where we are now. The city executes -- is to execute the transfer agreement tonight and, then, the conveyance -- or the property will be ours. The conveyance happens by quitclaim deed, which would be recorded after it's all over. And the last step would be that we -- we own that little property -- that little parcel. So, that is the update. That's everything that's happened so far. And the next item on your agenda is the transfer agreement itself and I would recommend that you sign that as it was presented.

De Weerd: Thank you, Emily. Council, any questions?

**D. Interagency Agreement for Real Property Transfer -
Agreement for Transfer of Real Property on Southwest
Corner of Main Street & Fairview Avenue from ACHD to
City of Meridian**

Milam: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Mrs. Milam.

Milam: I move that we approve the execution of the agreement as presented.

Bird: Second.

De Weerd: I have a motion and a second. Any discussion?

Palmer: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Mr. Palmer.

Palmer: Just per tradition, whenever this property is mentioned, Councilman Cavener and I just want to point out that we are determined that before we die there will be a flagpole on this property again. That's one discussion I have.

De Weerd: Well, we wish you a long life. Mr. Clerk, will you, please, call roll.

Roll Call: Bird, yea; Borton, absent; Milam, yea; Cavener, yea; Palmer, yea; Little Roberts, yea.

De Weerd: All ayes.

MOTION CARRIED: FIVE AYES. ONE ABSENT.

Kane: Thank you.

F. Clerk's Office: Updates to the Animal Control Code and Dog License Vendor Agreement

De Weerd: Okay. Item 6-F is under our Clerk's Department and I will turn this over to Mr. Clerk.

Coles: Madam Mayor, Members of the Council, I will try to be brief. I know you have a little bit more ahead of you tonight. I should have hit the three minute button on the timer before I got up here, but --

Bird: You can have a half hour.

Coles: Thank you. I come before you this evening to bring some updates -- proposed updates that we would like to make to the animal licensing -- animal control code and specifically administrative updates to the dog licensing portion of the animal control code. In addition, we have some proposed updates to our dog license vendor agreements that I would propose this evening.

De Weerd: They have a cat fee?

Coles: It's a redemption fee. Yes. So, what I -- what I handed out is two pages. The first page are the redemption fees that the Idaho Humane Society charges when an owner of an animal goes and needs to pick up their animal that's been picked up. The second page are the licensing fees for us and the other municipalities in the area. So, you can see where we stack up in terms of our license fees. You can see where I think appropriate where we want to be. We did explore changing those fees, but when we saw that we were kind of right where we want to be and where we need to be, we decided to -- to leave those things alone. But how we got here this evening is a little bit of history, as I'm sure you're aware. The dog licenses used to be issued out of the Meridian Police Department. They were also doing animal control for many, many years. In September 2013 we contracted with the Idaho Humane Society to do animal control, but the police department continued to do dog licensing. A few months ago the clerk's office, in using the Accella software system, spoke with the police department about automating their -- the dog licenses and how they issue them. They had been using a paper form for years and years, which upset some dog owners when they would come to renew their dog license they would have to prove every year that their dog was spayed or neutered, even though that doesn't change once that happens or their rabies vaccinations was up to date and that is

good for three years. So, they would have to show that every year. And the paper form -- there was really no efficient way to track if they turned that in the previous year or not. So, using Accella we can import that information the first time and, then, not have to look at it again. We can also track the three-year vaccination. So, that actually brought up the larger question when we talked, okay, the police can use Accella, but why is the police department continuing to issue dog licenses when a majority of licenses that are issued for the city are done out of City Hall and through the clerk's office and the Community Development building permits and CZCs and that sort of thing. So, we spoke again with the police department and said why not transition the licensing of dogs out of the police department and just do it in a central location at City Hall with the city clerk's office and the police department and they had the same reaction that you just had. Yes, they were very pleased with that. So, one of the code changes that's presented tonight is removing the police department out of -- out of the code in terms of where you can find or obtain your dog license and just having the city clerk's office be designated and our designated vendors that we contract with. Another one of the code changes we are presenting tonight is not having to prove a rabies vaccination to the city. We met -- myself, Emily Kane, Jaycee Holman, Matt Parsons with the police department as well, we met with the executive director of the Idaho Humane Society and he suggested to us that the license shouldn't be held up based on the failure to proof the rabies vaccination. So, it's not really important that the city have that information, but that the Idaho Humane Society have it and they can verify that if a dog is -- is picked up. It doesn't change the requirement to have a rabies vaccination, still required by Idaho law, will still be required by our ordinance, just that they don't have to prove to the city when they get the license that they have a rabies vaccination. So, in order to make sure that we educate our customers when they obtain a license, they still need to get a rabies vaccination, we are going to hand out an informational flyer with your license stating you're still required to get a rabies vaccination. If you don't here is what's going to happen if the Idaho Humane Society picks up your dog. So, those two items are kind of the big ticket items in terms of code and administrative changes in the dog licensing code. Switching to the vendor agreements, before I became the city clerk, Jaycee Holman and Jacy Jones went out during the summer and met with our dog license vendors, which are mainly veterinarian clinics. They had some feedback for us on the process in terms of issuing licenses. One of which was the amount of time it takes their staff to issue the license and right now the cost share we give to them is ten percent of the license. So, it's \$1.60 for an altered dog or \$2.10 for an unaltered dog. They said financially for them it doesn't really pencil out that they have their -- their office staff issuing the license, but that's -- that's the cost share. So, they wanted to see if we would explore changing that. So, in our vendor agreements we are proposing to share 50 percent of the administrative fee with them, because we are asking them to do more. We are providing them spreadsheets so they need to input the information into -- be auto populated or I guess use the formulas in Excel to make sure that they are all calculated correctly and they get it back to us, but we have asked for all that

information to be input by them and, then, they provide it back to us. So, they are doing a majority of the work when they issue the license, we are just taking it back and importing it into Accella and, then, we have the information. So, we would like to share more of that cost with them, so that they may be incentivized a little bit more to speak with their customers to get a license. So, as far as the city is concerned I don't think we are about making money on the license, we just want the information. The Meridian Police Department figures about there is 17,000 dogs in the city. We license roughly 4,000 of them every year. So, we want the Idaho Humane Society to have that information as well, so that when they get calls they know when they get to that location that they are going to see a licensed dog in most cases. So, over the course of a couple of years, having changed that cost share, we are hoping that that incentivizes the -- the veterinarians to issue more licenses. The second thing that we are looking at --

De Weerd: Well -- and it gives them greater incentive to remit that every 30 days, which is what you filled in. We found one business that held the list for two years. If that -- those animals -- the owner believes that they have registered, they have done all the things they needed to, but it was never turned into the city, so when that animal was impounded, then, they could have been penalized, because they didn't have the proof of -- so, this --

Coles: Absolutely.

De Weerd: -- gives greater accountability and incentive.

Coles: It does. Absolutely. The other thing that we would like to look at doing with -- with your blessing is changing the expiration dates of the dog licenses. This was the other feedback we received from the veterinarian clinics, but also from potential applicants who have come into the city for these dog licenses. The fee is the same year around and it's always been -- or it's written into our code that the expiration is December 31st of the year that it was issued. So, you come in January 2016, that license expired December 31st, 2016. You come in August 1st, 2016, the same price as it was in January and expires December 31st. So, you have only got a few months there. So, what we have found is people that come in and they are in that situation, they may choose not to license their dog that year, because they are paying the same price that someone did in January, but they are getting less value to them for that license for only a few months. So, what we would like to do and what we are proposing is changing the expiration to be a rolling expiration based on the date of issuance. So, one year from the date of issuance of that license is when it would expire. That enabled us to do a few things. One is we can remove the expiration date from the tag itself, so once a tag is issued to the dog and the dog owner they never need to purchase a new tag itself, they just need to renew that tag every year. So, over the course of several years and dog owners doing this and participating with this, we can save the city money without having to mail out new tags or purchase new tags just to give them to the dog owners that year and purchase

new tags the next year for those dog owners. Tags are about 25 cents. The cost of mailing is 49 cents. So, again, over the course of the long haul we are going to save the city money in not having to purchase just tags just for that year, but for the entire city. So, it saves us money. It also enables the owner not to have to purchase a new tag every year.

De Weerd: Can the owner come in and get a new tag if it's lost?

Coles: Absolutely. Yes. Our -- the lost fee is five dollars if you have lost a tag and you need to do that, get a new tag. Those kind of big ticket items and a quick overview of our administrative changes we would like to make to the code and also to the vendor agreements. What we are looking to do is to seek your direction to perhaps bring an ordinance change to you maybe as quickly as next week with your blessing with these proposed changes. The reason we'd like to do that is because the vendor agreements are contingent upon the ordinance changing. We'd like to go out and meet with all of our potential vendors to have them sign the new agreement to take effect January 1st, but bring those signed agreements back to Council for approval in the month of December, so they can take effect January 1.

Bird: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Mr. Bird.

Bird: And you were going faster than my brain was for a while there. On the license I would sooner see the license come due -- and you say they cost what, 25 cents for a license?

Coles: Yes.

Bird: That's the cost of the license itself. Yeah. The fee -- that's the cost of the license itself to the city, but the fee -- the application fee is either 16 dollars --

Bird: Yeah. Okay. I understand that. I have no problem with the 50 percent to the other people. But if you're -- it's going to be a nightmare if you go on a yearly basis like the driver's licenses or the car license is and stuff like that, how am I -- how are you going to know that this -- that I had my dog in August and I got -- and the next August I renew, how are you going to know I renewed? And am I going to carry a piece of paper round with that dog telling us that I have renewed?

Coles: Madam Mayor, Members of the Council, Council Member Bird, I appreciate that question. So, with our Accella software system that we have that the city clerk's office uses for all of our permits, temporary use permits, alcohol licenses, special event permits, fireworks permits, we are able to input that information, so, then, we on a monthly basis will get reports and alerts that say

these dogs at these addresses, their licenses are coming due 90 days in advance, 60 days in advance, 120 days in advance and, then, we as a city can mail them the reminders that here is the form, you can fill out this form or go onto our website and renew your license. So, we at the city will track that through Accella, because we can input that information and run the reports.

Bird: Madam Mayor, follow up, please?

De Weerd: Yes.

Bird: What -- what if I prefer not to buy -- renew my license? How are you going to -- how are you going to know that I didn't? I mean are you going to get -- are you going to get a monthly printout of who renewed?

De Weerd: Yes.

Coles: We will. Yes.

Bird: Okay. But -- and you will have enough monthly printout of who should have renewed --

Coles: That's correct.

Bird: -- and compare. And, then, who do we send to get it?

Coles: If we would like to we can use animal control to -- to engage in that, but they will also have that information, so when they -- let's say they get a phone call for a report of a dog that they go and pick up, they can run that tag number and they will see, oh, you haven't renewed yet.

Bird: Why don't we just adjust our fees for the year. If you buy it -- if you buy it in August you pay eight dollars and, then, it's still January 1st of the following year it's due. Kind of like you do on license. You don't get a break, but --

De Weerd: Well, I guess, Mr. Bird, if there are 17,000 dogs, then, anyone that goes and knocks on doors during campaigning knows there are 17,000 dogs. This -- this averages out so that that notification over the year, instead of slamming staff all at once --

Bird: We can try it.

De Weerd: And they have sent out reminders. They don't go track people down that don't come and renew their license. It really is on an honor basis. So, I don't hear that that's going to change. Maybe at some point when you see there is a system that works well, you -- you look at it -- at that. But right now it's just trying

to make the system more friendly to owners and give better notification to our animal control.

Bird: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Yes, Mrs. Milam.

Milam: Council Member Bird, I think that one of the best parts about the changes on this ordinance is that exact thing. I am one of those who have waited until August -- oh, I will just wait until January, because it took two -- the process is not -- is not easy and this whole thing is going to make the process a lot easier. I think based on the fact that we have 17,000 dogs and only 4,000 of them licensed tells you that -- that that's a lot of the problem and -- and the goal I think here is to get more of those dogs licensed. Nothing happens, but if the dog gets picked up you get fined. So, that's when you get in trouble is if your dog gets picked up.

Bird: And I understand that, so --

Milam: Mr. President?

Bird: Yes.

Milam: I did notice, though, on here, C.Jay, that our -- the difference between our altered and unaltered is a lot lower than most cities, other than Boise. I wouldn't mind seeing personally a larger difference.

Coles: Mr. President, Members of the Council, Council Member Milam, we have internally spoken about that and discussed that. The conclusion right now that we came to is we felt it was appropriate now where it's at, because as the city the fee that we charge needs to reflect the actual service that we provide. Again, we are not trying to make money on the fees, just the cost of the time that it takes to do that. So, justifying a larger increase we at this point -- or difference I should say between altered and unaltered, we didn't feel that we could justify that cost difference, because as the city it doesn't take us anymore time to process altered versus -- versus unaltered. Where the -- the issue comes into play and why I handed out the redemption fees, plus our fee schedule, is because in speaking with the Idaho Humane Society executive director, unaltered dogs are a larger nuisance just in general on the public. They tend to roam more, they tend to be out more, they tend to be picked up more often, because they are out roaming more often. So, what we would like to do is at some point in the future, instead of -- and, again, we will take direction from the Council on this, but changing the altered and unaltered license fee, look at the redemption fees, if you can see many other municipalities have a first offense, second offense, third offense and there is differences there and that's where the Idaho Humane Society is saying --

really comes the nuisance to the public and -- and the cost on the city and the Idaho Humane Society for unaltered dog in the redemption portion of the fees.

De Weerd: Okay. Anything further from Council? Is Council in agreement to bring this back for -- in an ordinance form? Very good.

Coles: Thank you.

Item 7: Ordinances

- A. Ordinance No. 16-1711: An Ordinance (H-2016-0081 Roundtree Subdivision) of the City of Meridian granting annexation and zoning for a parcel of land being all of Lot 18, Van Hees Subdivision, according to the plat thereof filed in Book 12 of Plats at Page 688, records of Ada County, Idaho; a portion of South Linder Road; and a portion of West Waltman Street; situated in the Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14, the Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14, the Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 13 and the Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 13, Township 3 North, Range 1 West, Boise, Ada County, Idaho; and annexing certain lands and Territory, situated in Ada County, and Adjacent and Contiguous to the Corporate Limits of the City of Meridian; Establishing and Determining the Land Use Zoning Classification of said Lands from RUT to R-8 (Medium Density Residential) District in the Meridian City Code; Providing that Copies of this Ordinance shall be filed with the Ada County Assessor, the Ada County Recorder, and the Idaho State Tax Commission, as Required by Law; and Providing for a Summary of the Ordinance; and Providing for a Waiver of the Reading Rules; and Providing an Effective Date.**

De Weerd: Thank you, C.Jay. Good job for your official report there. Item 7 is Ordinance 16-1711. Mr. Clerk, will you, please, read this by title only.

Coles: Thank you, Madam Mayor. City of Ordinance No. 16-1711: An Ordinance, file number H-2016-0081, Roundtree Subdivision, of the City of Meridian granting annexation and zoning for a parcel of land being all of Lot 18, Van Hees Subdivision, according to the plat thereof filed in Book 12 of Plats at Page 688, records of Ada County, Idaho; a portion of South Linder Road; and a portion of West Waltman Street; situated in the Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14, the Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14, the Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 13 and the Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of

Section 13, Township 3 North, Range 1 West, Boise, Ada County, Idaho; and annexing certain lands and Territory, situated in Ada County, and Adjacent and Contiguous to the Corporate Limits of the City of Meridian; Establishing and Determining the Land Use Zoning Classification of said Lands from RUT to R-8 (Medium Density Residential District) in the Meridian City Code; Providing that Copies of this Ordinance shall be filed with the Ada County Assessor, the Ada County Recorder, and the Idaho State Tax Commission, as Required by Law; and Providing for a Summary of the Ordinance; and Providing for a Waiver of the Reading Rules; and Providing an Effective Date.

De Weerd: And that was one of the qualifications for clerk is being able to read that very interesting stuff. Is there anyone who would like to hear it read in its entirety?

Milam: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: I don't see anyone. Yes, Mrs. Milam.

Milam: I move that we approve Ordinance No. 16-1711 with suspension of rules.

Bird: Second.

De Weerd: I have a motion and a second to approve Item 7-A. If there is no discussion, Mr. Clerk, will you call role.

Roll Call: Bird, yea; Borton, absent; Milam, yea; Cavener, yea; Palmer, yea; Little Roberts, yea.

De Weerd: All ayes.

MOTION CARRIED: FIVE AYES. ONE ABSENT.

- B. Ordinance No. 16-1712: An Ordinance (H-2016-0076 Little Creek Subdivision) of the City of Meridian Granting Annexation and Zoning for a Portion of Pleasant Valley Subdivision (Book 12 of Plats at Page 665, records of Ada County, Idaho) Situated in the Northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 3 North, Range 1 East, Boise, Ada County, Idaho; and Annexing Certain Lands and Territory Situated in Ada County, Idaho and Adjacent and Contiguous to the Corporate Limits of the City of Meridian as Requested by the City of Meridian; Establishing and Determining the Land Use Zoning Classification of said lands from RUT to R-40 (High-Density Residential) District in the Meridian City Code; Providing that Copies of This Ordinance shall be**

Filed with the Ada County Assessor, the Ada County Recorder, and the Idaho State Tax Commission, as Required by Law; and Providing for a Summary of the Ordinance; and Providing for a Waiver of the Reading Rules; and Providing an Effective Date.

De Weerd: Item 7-B is Ordinance 16-1712. Mr. Clerk, will you, please, read this by title.

Coles: Thank you, Madam Mayor. City of Meridian Ordinance No. 16-1712: An Ordinance, file number H-2016-0076, Little Creek Subdivision, of the City of Meridian Granting Annexation and Zoning for a Portion of Pleasant Valley Subdivision (Book 12 of Plats at Page 665, records of Ada County, Idaho) Situated in the Northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 3 North, Range 1 East, Boise, Ada County, Idaho; and Annexing Certain Lands and Territory Situated in Ada County, Idaho and Adjacent and Contiguous to the Corporate Limits of the City of Meridian as Requested by the City of Meridian; Establishing and Determining the Land Use Zoning Classification of said lands from RUT to R-40 (High-Density Residential) District in the Meridian City Code; Providing that Copies of This Ordinance shall be Filed with the Ada County Assessor, the Ada County Recorder, and the Idaho State Tax Commission, as Required by Law; and Providing for a Summary of the Ordinance; and Providing for a Waiver of the Reading Rules; and Providing an Effective Date.

De Weerd: Thank you, Mr. Clerk. I don't see anyone waving their hand to hear it read in its entirety, so Council?

Milam: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Mrs. Milam.

Milam: I move we approve Ordinance No. 16-1712 with suspension of rules.

Bird: Second.

De Weerd: I have a motion and a second to approve Item 7-B. Mr. Clerk, will you, please, call roll.

Roll Call: Bird, yea; Borton, absent; Milam, yea; Cavener, yea; Palmer, yea; Little Roberts, yea.

De Weerd: All ayes. Motion carried.

MOTION CARRIED: FIVE AYES. ONE ABSENT.

Item 8: Future Meeting Topics

De Weerd: Under Item 8, Council, I do have a couple of reminders of upcoming events. Friday at 11:00 a.m., 11/11/11, you will hear -- you have the opportunity to gather with a number of veterans to honor them at the Rock of Honor in Kleiner Park. There is an AIC district workshop on Monday, November 14th, that begins at 9:00 a.m. in Boise at the Wyndham Garden on this stuff and as well there is an outdoor gym ribbon-cutting in Tully Park at 4:00 o'clock on Monday as well. You can join us at Tully. There is also a Rake Up Meridian at 4:30 by MYAC if you want to join them with a rake or whatever you have to -- to rake up for a family in need. Thank you so much. And Todd and Councilman Borton will be joining us at MYAC as well to have a discussion with the subcommittee about participatory budgeting for this next upcoming process. So, that's -- those are my updates. Any items for consideration for future agendas?

Item 9: Amended onto agenda: Executive Session per Idaho State Code 74-206(1)(f) To communicate with legal counsel for the public agency to discuss the legal ramifications of and legal options for pending litigation

De Weerd: I will move to Item 9, then, and ask for a motion for Executive Session.

Bird: Madam Mayor?

De Weerd: Mr. Bird.

Bird: I move we go into Executive Session as per Idaho State Code 74-206(1)(f).

Milam: Second.

De Weerd: I have a motion and a second to adjourn into Executive Session. Mr. Clerk, will you, please, call roll.

Roll Call: Bird, yea; Borton, absent; Milam, yea; Cavener, yea; Palmer, yea; Little Roberts, yea.

De Weerd: All ayes. Motion carried.

MOTION CARRIED: FIVE AYES. ONE ABSENT.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS: (6:10 p.m. to 6:45 p.m.)

De Weerd: I would entertain a motion to come out of Executive Session.

Bird: So moved.

Cavener: Second.

De Weerd: All those in favor say aye. All ayes.

MOTION CARRIED: FIVE AYES. ONE ABSENT.

De Weerd: Motion to adjourn?

Bird: So moved.

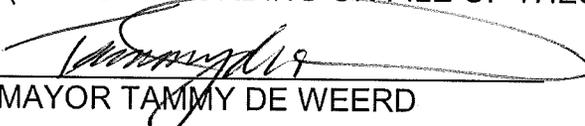
Cavener: Second.

De Weerd: All those in favor. All ayes.

MOTION CARRIED: FIVE AYES. ONE ABSENT.

MEETING ADJOURNED AT 6:45 P.M.

(AUDIO RECORDING ON FILE OF THESE PROCEEDINGS)


MAYOR TAMMY DE WEERD

11 / 22 / 2016
DATE APPROVED

ATTEST:


C. JAY COLES, CITY CLERK

