





# **Brief Overview of Responsibilities**

#### Law Enforcement:

- PCSO's primary service area includes <u>50%</u> of the county's land and <u>68%</u> of its waterways.
- We are responsible for primary law enforcement to <u>41%</u> of the county's total population, with the other <u>59%</u> served by <u>10</u> different police departments.



### **Brief Overview of Responsibilities – Pinellas County Jail**

- Average Daily Population:
  - Pinellas County Jail: approximately **2,800**.
  - Safe Harbor: approximately **400**.
  - Pre-trial release supervision, electronic monitoring, and day reporting: approximately **1,000**.
  - Misdemeanor probation supervision: approximately **2,500**.
- 6,700 people in custody and/or being supervised by PCSO.



# Institutional Knowledge and Experience a.k.a. Brain Drain

- Human capital crisis
- Institutional expertise that has been lost through retirement/attrition.
- Succession planning and leadership development are a top organizational priority.
- <u>77%</u> of current law enforcement deputies have less than three years experience. <u>336</u> of the <u>435</u> Patrol Deputies have been hired in the last <u>3</u> years. This includes time spent in the academy and field training program.
- <u>6</u> of the 9 Homicide Detectives have less than 2 years experience.



### **Brain Drain**

- The most senior law enforcement Captain has <u>5</u> years in his position.
  - <u>8</u> of the <u>11</u> law enforcement Captains have less than <u>2</u> years in their positions (<u>73%</u>).
- ALL 4 corrections Captains have less than 1 year in their positions.
- <u>ALL 4</u> law enforcement Majors have less than <u>1</u> year in their positions.
- <u>11</u> of the <u>26</u> law enforcement Lieutenants have less than <u>2</u> years in their positions and all but <u>4</u> have less than <u>6</u> years experience.



#### Management Structure Is Flat

- Our management structure is flat. The Department of Detention and Corrections Colonel has **1,100** employees under his command. The Major of the Patrol Operations Bureau commands almost **700** employees.
- Patrol North District has <u>127</u> deputies and <u>13</u> sergeants.
  - Averages <u>9.7</u> deputies per sergeant.
- Patrol Central District has <u>202</u> deputies and <u>24</u> sergeants.
  - Averages <u>8.4</u> deputies per sergeant.
- Combined there is an average of **8.8** deputies per sergeant in Patrol
- Given that <u>77%</u> of Patrol Deputies have less than 3 years with PCSO and <u>53%</u> of Sergeants have less than <u>2</u> years as supervisors, this is a minimally acceptable span of control.



# PCSO Law Enforcement Deputy to Citizen Ratio CY 09 – CY 14

Number of Law Enforcement Officers Per 1,000 Citizens as					
Reported by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement***					
2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.8	1.6	1.5	1.49	1.48	1.61

<sup>\*</sup>FDLE reports by number of certifications by agency. These numbers do not include concurrent certifications.

\*\* This ratio includes Law Enforcement Deputies assigned to the Court Security Division, who are not responding to calls for service or investigating crime.



# **2014 Officer to Citizen Ratio Local Agencies**

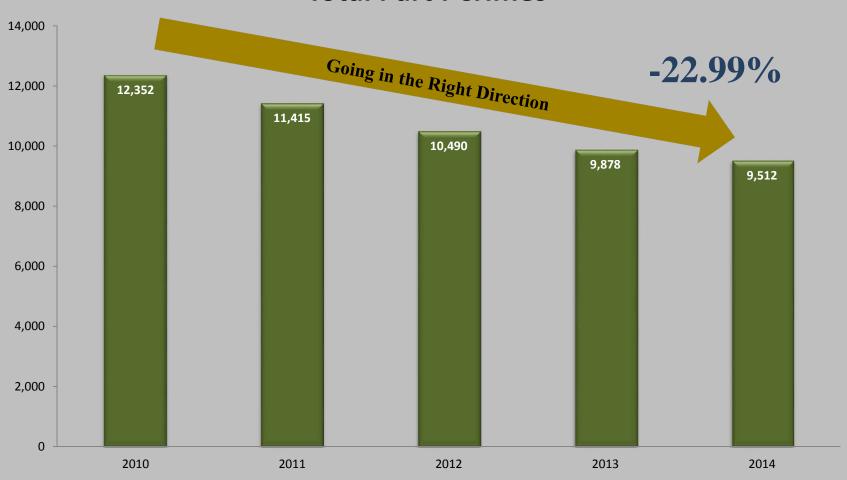
Agency	Ratio Per 1,000 Residents
St. Petersburg Police Department	2.46
Clearwater Police Department	2.48
Largo Police Department	2.14
Tarpon Springs Police Department	1.98
Tampa Police Department	2.88
Pinellas County Sheriff's Office	1.61

<sup>\*</sup>FDLE reports by number of certifications by agency. These numbers do not include concurrent certifications.

PCSO is doing more with less as compared to other agencies.



#### **Total Part I Crimes**





### **FY 16 Budget Target**

• FY 16 Budget Target \$ 256,849,050

• FY 16 Budget Submission \$ 277,462,820

• Over Target \$ 20,613,770



### **FY 16 Net Request from BCC**

<ul> <li>FY 16 Budget Submission</li> </ul>	\$ 277,462,820
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<ul> <li>Sheriff's Office Generated Revenue</li> </ul>	\$ 31,316,040
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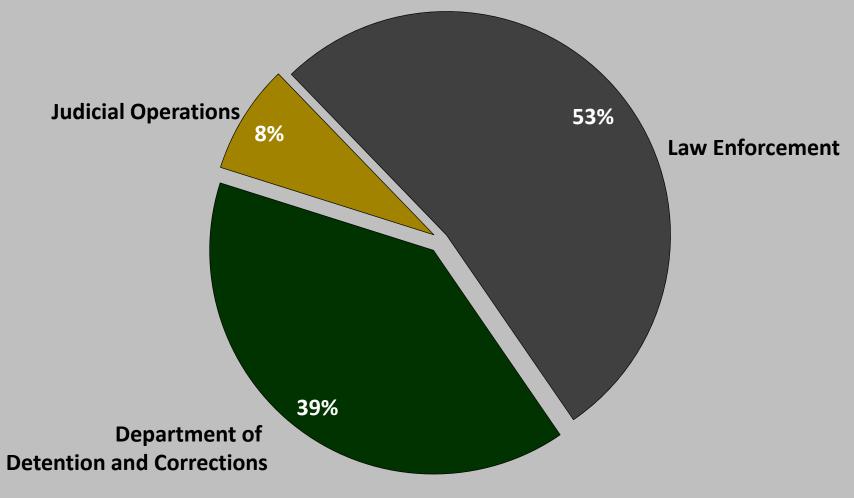


# **FY 16 PCSO Generated Revenue**

Summary of Revenue Sources	Amount
Municipal/Other Law Enforcement Contracts	\$16,793,140
Ancillary Services Contracts	\$773,760
Law Enforcement Fees & Charges	\$1,631,950
Detention & Corrections Fees & Charges	\$9,834,780
Judicial Operations Fees & Charges	\$2,282,410
TOTAL	\$31,316,040

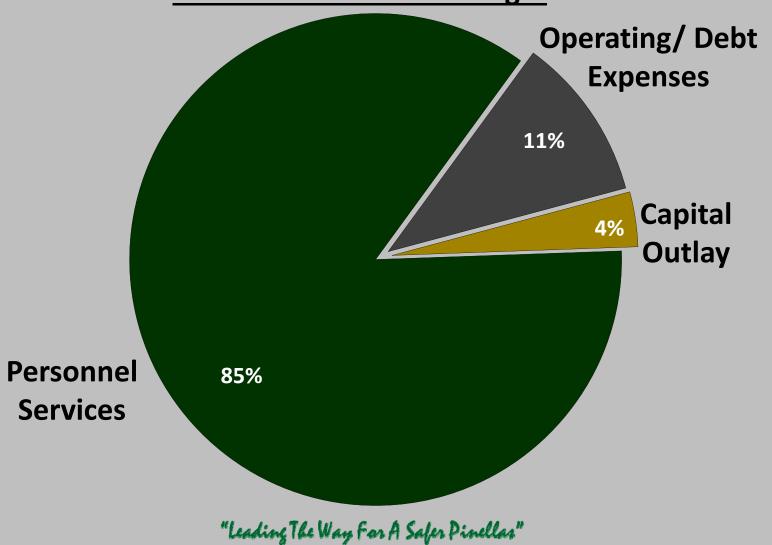


#### **Sheriff's Office FY 16 Budget**











### **Staffing Levels**

- 2,758 Total Positions (including crossing guards, grant funded, and contract positions)
  - 787 Full -Time Law Enforcement Deputies
  - 12 Part -Time Law Enforcement Deputies
  - <u>666</u> Detention Deputies
  - 1,037 Full -Time Civilian Employees
  - <u>65</u> Part -Time Civilian Employees
  - 191 Temporary Civilian Employees (School Crossing Guards)



### FY 16 Budget

The FY 16 Submitted Budget exceeds the Board's requested target but meets the essential operating requirements of the Sheriff's Office.

- FY 16 Proposed Budget
  - FY 16 Budget Target

\$256,849,050

FY 16 Proposed Budget Submission \$277,462,820

Over Target

\$ 20,613,770



# FY 16 Budget

- The FY 16 Proposed Budget, which is \$20.6 million over target, has no "wants" and requests funding for essential personnel services, operating and capital expenditures.
- Like the departments under the BCC and the other constitutional officers, the Sheriff's Office dramatically reduced its General Fund Budget during the five year period of FY 09 FY 13.



# Recap

- To briefly recap, we reduced our General Fund Budget by \$108
   million and eliminated 616 positions, including:
  - <u>167</u> law enforcement deputies and <u>250</u> detention deputies.
- To meet the budget reduction targets each year we made hard decisions, which in addition to cutting over <u>600</u> positions included:
  - not providing any wage adjustments for employees for <u>5</u> years.
  - postponing the replacement of operational items that we knew would eventually have to be replaced.



# Recap

- Other area law enforcement agencies did increase their pay during the period in which PCSO was flat.
- This significantly contributed to pay disparity between PCSO and the agencies we compete against to recruit and retain the best personnel.
- Recruiting and retaining the best personnel matters, and it especially matters in a law enforcement agency.



# Recap

- This "kicking the can down the road" has taken its toll and caught up to us.
- As the largest law enforcement agency in Pinellas County, and one of the largest in the Tampa Bay area, we were one of the least paid and we did not offer a competitive compensation package.



# **2014 Starting Salary Comparison**

Agency	Starting Salary
Belleair PD	\$45,484
Clearwater PD	\$45,583
Gulfport PD	\$44,522
Largo PD	\$41,700
Pinellas Park PD	\$41,787
St. Petersburg PD	\$44,481
Treasure Island PD	\$43,564
Tarpon Springs PD	\$43,360
Tampa PD	\$48,506
Hillsborough SO	\$44,881
Pinellas SO	\$41,284



# **2015 Starting Salary Comparison**

Agency	Starting Salary
Belleair PD	\$46,166
Clearwater PD	\$45,583
Gulfport PD	\$45,858
Largo PD	\$43,014
Pinellas Park PD	\$41,787
St. Petersburg PD	\$45,371
Treasure Island PD	\$44,435
Tarpon Springs PD	\$43,360
Tampa PD	\$48,506
Hillsborough SO	\$45,864
Pinellas SO	\$45,500



 These budget requests do not even contemplate expenditures to keep pace with the most current proactive policing methodologies.

# The categories comprising the increases in the FY 16 Proposed Budget are:

- FRS Mandatory Employer Contribution (\$2.2 million)
- Pay Plan Fix (\$12.4 million)
- Vehicle Purchases (\$5.4 million)
- Operating/Capital Needs/Personnel Services (\$5.2 million)
- Recruit/Academy Positions (\$4.2 million)



### **FRS Contribution**

- Our legislatively mandated employer FRS contribution increase is:
  - **\$2.2 million** for FY 16.
  - The total FRS contribution for FY 16 is **\$28.1 million**.
- PCSO currently has approximately:
  - <u>**1,600**</u> Special Risk participants.
  - **1,200** Regular Class participants.



### **Sworn Pay Plan - History**

- Prior to the October 2013 4% wage increase, PCSO employees had not had a wage adjustment in five years.
- They actually experienced a net pay decrease of <u>5%</u> because during the intervening period they were required to begin paying a <u>3%</u> FRS contribution and <u>2%</u> more to Social Security.
- As a result, in 2013, employees were still not taking home what they were in 2008.
- Simply put, the pay plan was a mess.



# The Problems: Deputies with different experience earned the same salary.

 Deputy X earned \$59,000 and had 22 years experience and Deputy Y earned \$59,000 and had 16 years experience with PCSO.

 Deputy X earned \$54,000 and had 16 years experience and Deputy Y earned \$54,000 and had 12 years experience with PCSO.



# <u>Deputies with the same experience earned different</u> amounts.

 Deputies A, B, C, D and E all had <u>22</u> years experience with PCSO and they all earned different amounts, ranging from \$59,000 to \$68,000.

Deputies A and B both had <u>8</u> years experience with PCSO, one earned \$48,000 and the other \$44,000.



### **Supervisory Pay was Inconsistent**

- Sergeant A earned \$79,000 and had been a sergeant for 19 years and Sergeant B earned \$79,000 and had been a sergeant for 13 years.
- Sergeant A earned \$64,000 and had been a sergeant for 4 years and Sergeant B earned \$64,000 and had been a sergeant for 3 months.
- Sergeant A earned \$79,000 and had been a sergeant for 19 years and Sergeant B earned \$79,000 and had been a sergeant for 11 years.



# We Had Severe Pay Compression At The Bottom Of The Pay Range

 New deputies earned the same amount as a <u>5</u> year deputy, which created a situation under which experienced deputies earned less than minimally experienced deputies.



# Pay Overlap With Supervisors Earning Less Than Subordinates

- <u>53</u> out of <u>87</u> law enforcement sergeants earned below the top deputy pay of <u>\$69,829</u>.
  - <u>49</u> of the <u>53</u> sergeants, earned <u>\$64,777</u> or less. There were <u>67</u> deputies who earned more than <u>\$64,777</u>, thus <u>49</u> sergeants earned less than <u>67</u> deputies.
- 35 out of 55 detention sergeants earned below the top deputy pay of \$69,829.
  - <u>34</u> of the <u>35</u> sergeants earned <u>\$67,394</u> or less and <u>40</u> detention deputies earned more than <u>\$67,394</u>, thus <u>34</u> sergeants earned less than <u>40</u> deputies.



#### FTOs Earned The Same or Less Than Their Recruits

Of <u>48</u> deputy recruits in the law enforcement FTO program, <u>15</u> recruits earned more than their FTO and <u>1</u> recruit made the same as his FTO.



### **Deputies Were Underpaid**

- Based on a market analysis Pinellas County Sheriff's deputies were underpaid.
- As the largest law enforcement agency in the county, we were the least paid.
- Belleair PD, St. Petersburg PD, Clearwater PD, Gulfport PD, Largo PD, Pinellas Park PD, Treasure Island PD and Tarpon Springs PD had starting salaries higher than PCSO.

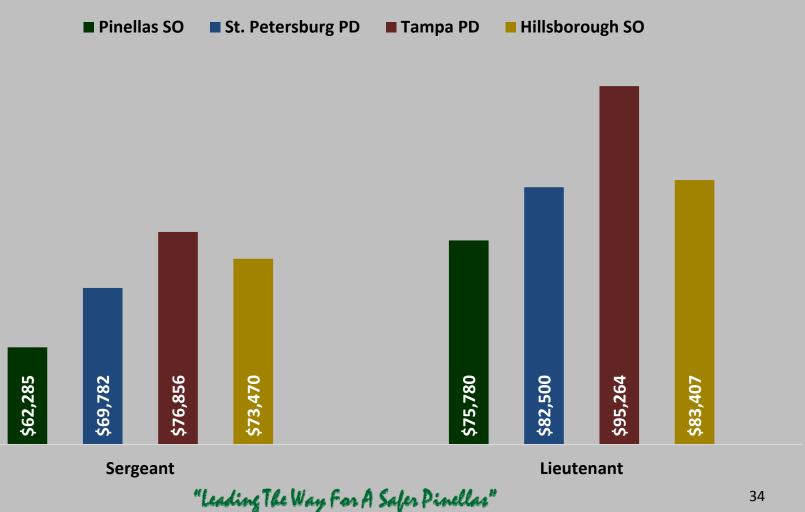


### **Supervisors Were Also Underpaid**

- The minimum pay for a PCSO sergeant was \$62,285 while a SPPD sergeant's minimum pay was \$69,782, a Tampa sergeant was \$76,856, and a HCSO sergeant was \$73,470.
- The minimum pay for a PCSO lieutenant was \$75,780 while a SPPD lieutenant's minimum pay was \$82,500, a Tampa lieutenant \$95,264, and a HCSO lieutenant earned a minimum of \$83,407.



#### **2014 Supervisory Starting Pay Comparison**





#### **Attrition Rates**

- Our FY 13 law enforcement attrition rate was <u>6.9%</u> and our corrections' attrition rate was <u>9.4%</u>.
- Law enforcement and corrections each lose approximately
   deputies <u>per month</u>, plus those who we know are leaving due to mandatory DROP retirements.
  - This fluctuates, in May 2015 alone, we are losing <u>11</u> law enforcement deputies.



#### **Attrition Rates**

- Over the next five years, law enforcement will lose about <u>100</u> deputies who are in DROP and we will have <u>160</u> deputies who are not in DROP but are retirement eligible. These deputies can and do leave at any time.
- Over the next five years, corrections will lose about <u>30</u> deputies who are in DROP and we will have <u>178</u> deputies who are not in DROP but are retirement eligible and can leave at any time.
- These numbers are in addition to those deputies who leave before even being retirement eligible.



# Structured Pay Plans Are The Standard And Necessary To Be Competitive

- The number one issue and area of concern for PCSO deputies was and is their disparate and inadequate compensation.
- Not only was the pay too low, there was no structured pay plan and no framework to know whether and how they will reach the top end of the pay range.
- The deputies and their union want a structured pay plan.



# Structured Pay Plans Are The Standard And Necessary To Be Competitive

- Our competitors, Clearwater, Pinellas Park, St. Petersburg, Tampa and HCSO all have structured step plans and to attract the best candidates we not only needed adequate pay, we needed a structured pay plan.
- Without a structured pay plan some deputies would never reach the maximum pay during a <u>25</u> year plus career.
- The reasonable expectation is that retirement will be based on AFC of the highest <u>5</u> years and that will at least be <u>5</u> years based on top deputy pay.



# Structured Pay Plans Are The Standard And Necessary To Be Competitive

- It is misleading to advertise a position pay range and not have something in place where the top end of that range is attained over a 30 year career.
- Last year, we had <u>119</u> deputies with <u>20</u> years or more experience. <u>88</u> of the <u>119</u>, or <u>74%</u> were not at top pay. <u>61</u> of <u>88</u> who were not at top pay had between <u>25</u> and <u>33</u> years of service.
- Additionally, of the <u>55</u> deputies who had between <u>16</u> and <u>19</u> years of service, none were at top pay.



- To effectively recruit new quality deputies and retain current deputies, a structured pay plan that: competitively compensates deputies; eliminates pay compression; eliminates supervisory overlap; and eliminates disparate pay for deputies with the same years of service was necessary.
- I stated last year that to fix the entire pay problem all at once for just the deputies would cost \$18.4 million.
- We discussed a two year plan to fix the problem with the FY 15 cost of \$6.0 million and the FY 16 cost of \$12.4 million.
- We implemented the first half of the fix in FY 15 and now have to finish implementing the remainder. Some deputies are waiting until FY 16 for wage adjustments.



- Our contract with the union representing the law enforcement deputies (the Suncoast PBA) expired last year. Because of the new pay plan we were able to successfully negotiate a new Collective Bargaining Agreement (Union Contract).
- The contract calls for the remainder of the pay plan to be fixed in FY 16.



- We developed a structured pay grade system that is commensurate with deputies' years of experience.
- This experienced-based system provides smaller pay increases in the early years, moderate increases in the middle years when it is most imperative to retain deputies, and again smaller increases in the later years. This is a bell curved pay plan.
- There is a <u>2%</u> increase between pay grades 2 through 4, a <u>3.5%</u> increase between grades 5 through 10, and <u>2.6%</u> increase between grades 11 through 16.



- The annual cost of this pay plan is less than the annual cost of a general wage increase of <u>3%</u>.
- Under this plan there is no COLA increase separate from the pay grade increase.
- Once fully implemented this pay plan actually saves money from the annual standard <u>3%</u> wage increase.
- The pay range will only move based on a market study or because of some other objective measurement like an increase in CPI, which will be evaluated every few years.
- As an example, a general 3% wage increase for FY 17 would cost \$3.9 million. The increase using this plan would cost \$3.2 million, thereby saving \$700,000.



#### For FY 15:

- We increased starting deputy pay to \$45,500.
- This first year fix eliminated pay compression at the bottom and ensured that all deputies with more than <u>20</u> years of service earned top deputy pay.



#### **For FY 15:**

- All deputies with <u>2</u> to <u>5</u> years experience were placed in a pay grade commensurate with their experience. This eliminated the problem of a <u>4</u> year FTO deputy earning the same as his/her recruit, etc...
- All deputies with between <u>5</u> and <u>19</u> years of service moved to the pay grade closest to what they earned, not the grade commensurate with their experience.
- However, all deputies in this category earned at least grade <u>5</u> deputy pay. Some deputies in this category received minimal or no pay increase in FY 15. This moved the pay compression issue "up" for one year so it can be addressed for deputies in this category in FY 16.
- All deputies with <u>20</u> or more years of service moved to grade <u>16</u>, top deputy pay of <u>\$70,622</u>.



### **For FY 16:**

- In FY 16, all deputies in the <u>5</u> to <u>19</u> years of experience category who were moved in FY 15 to the closest pay grade to what they were then earning will move to the pay grade commensurate with their years of experience.
- The total FY 16 cost will be \$12.4 million to fix the pay problem for the deputies in the 5 to 19 year category, and move those who enter the 20 year category in FY 16 to the maximum deputy pay.
- The sergeants and lieutenants were placed in the proper pay grade in FY 15 and their issues are fully fixed.



- Prior to 2014, we last conducted a pay analysis approximately 10 years ago.
- The pay system had approximately <u>55</u> different pay grades and suffered from the same infirmities as the sworn pay system, i.e. pay compression and overlap.
- Some examples:



### **Some Examples:**

- Classification Specialist A had <u>1</u> year experience and earned \$30,000.
- Classification Specialist B had <u>7</u> years experience and earned <u>\$30,000</u>.
- Criminal Justice Specialist A had <u>1</u> year experience and earned <u>\$25,000</u>.
- Criminal Justice Specialist B had <u>7</u> years experience and earned \$25,000.



# **Some Examples:**

- Forensic Science Supervisor A earned \$56,318.
- Forensic Science Assistant Supervisor B earned **\$47,105**.
- Forensic Science Specialist C earned \$61,496 (earning more than both Asst. Supervisor and Supervisor.)
- Assistant Inmate Records Supervisor A earned \$45,602.
- Inmate Records Shift Supervisor B earned \$39,235.
- Intake Specialist C earned \$49,644 (earning more than both Shift Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor.)



- The non-sworn pay system affects over <u>800</u> employees.
- Moreover, the pay system was not a market based system and the positions were not benchmarked to be competitive in the marketplace in over <u>10</u> years.
- A market-based competitive compensation system is essential to ensure that we attract and retain the best and most talented individuals.
- The new pay system reduced the number of pay grades from <u>58</u> to about <u>23</u> and also reduced the number of job titles from <u>142</u> to <u>114</u>.



- The new system created a market-based range for each pay grade, with an easily identifiable midpoint. It is expected that employees will reach the midpoint of the range at the <u>10</u> year mark.
- Each pay grade has a range spread of 60% and there is an \$1,800 spread between grades.
- This also provides some structure for experienced people coming in to the organization so we know what is fair compensation based on their experience, as opposed to the mess we had with people with more time/experience making less than people with less experience/time.



- The plan required a one-time fix to eliminate compression and gave due credit for experience.
- Employees were given a <u>3%</u> wage increase, unless doing so moved them over the top of the new pay range for their position. Nobody will be paid more than the range for their market validated pay grade and job classification.
- Members' pay was then adjusted a certain percentage based on their experience so that they are at <u>100%</u> of their pay midpoint by their <u>10<sup>th</sup></u> year of experience.
- Members who were at or above the midpoint did not receive a pay adjustment beyond the initial <u>3%</u>.



- Members earning above the maximum pay for their pay grade were "red circled" and will not receive a wage adjustment until the pay ranges move based on cost-of-living or a subsequent market analysis warranting the adjustment.
- Out of the approximately <u>808</u> affected employees, <u>739</u> received an increase beyond the initial <u>3%</u>. The lowest increase was <u>\$171.00</u> and the highest increase was <u>\$18,274</u>.
- <u>69</u> employees received no increase—including the <u>3%</u> because they were at the top of the new range.



- After the initial adjustment was made to eliminate pay compression and overlap, each subsequent year's adjustment will be a percentage of the midpoint.
- This will result in each person in the grade receiving the same amount of money, up to the maximum of the range, but the percentage will vary the less one makes the higher the percentage of increase.
- This is another reason why this plan is cost-effective and less expensive than a straight 3% wage increase.
- This will help retain people and also ensure that tenured employees receive wage increases for a longer period of time without hitting the top of the range and getting frustrated that they no longer receive any wage increases.



- The current cost of a wage increase for these employees is approximately \$1 million, using the midpoint methodology, which is less than an across the board 3% increase.
- As more employees go above the midpoint and hit the maximums in each pay grade the annual pay increase cost will actually decrease, unless the ranges move based on CPI/ Inflation.



- For FY 16, we must replace <u>134</u> vehicles in our fleet, this includes
   89 patrol vehicles.
- The oldest patrol car currently assigned to a deputy on daily patrol is a **2002** (13 years old) Ford Crown Vic with over **100,000** miles on it.
- The patrol car with the highest mileage that we are replacing is a 2005 (10 years old) Ford Crown Vic with 140,000 miles.
- Of the <u>134</u> vehicles we are replacing <u>55%</u> currently have over <u>100,000</u> and the remainder will have well over <u>100,000</u> by the time they are replaced.



- The age of the Fleet and high mileage vehicles has, and continues to cause, significant repair and maintenance costs.
- Patrol cars routinely breakdown, including when responding to calls or on the scene of calls.
- Between FY 12 and FY 15 YTD, we have spent \$4.6 million on vehicle repair and maintenance costs.
  - This is only parts and equipment, and does not include the yearly cost of mechanics' salaries, which is about \$1.8 million.
- The \$4.6 million exceeds budgeted funds by \$2.1 million, which means other needs went unmet.





- The pictured vehicle is a <u>5 year old</u>
   Ford Crown Victoria with almost <u>100,000 miles</u>.
- Wheel fell off during normal driving.



- We currently have **\$7.1 million** in outstanding debt service for previous vehicle purchases.
  - The FY 16 debt service payment is \$2.6 million.
- The FY 16 cost to purchase the **134** vehicles is **\$5.4 million**.
  - If we lease again, the additional FY 16 debt service payment for these vehicles is **\$1.4 million**.
- This would bring our total debt to \$12.5 million and our FY 16 debt payments to \$4 million.
- The entire **\$5.4 million** for vehicles is currently in the proposed FY 16 budget. By leasing these vehicles we save **\$4.0 million** in the FY 16 budget proposal, but increase our debt by the same amount.



- We currently have no budgeted positions to hire and train new deputies before the deputies they are replacing leave the agency.
- For a new law enforcement deputy who is required to attend the academy, it takes a minimum of <u>42 weeks</u> of training before that deputy may function independently.
- It takes a minimum of <u>22 weeks</u> for a Detention Deputy.
- It takes a minimum of <u>28 weeks</u> for a certified Law Enforcement Deputy.



- The salary and benefits cost to PCSO for the <u>42 weeks</u> of training is <u>\$58,014</u> per law enforcement deputy, and the <u>22 weeks</u> for a detention deputy is <u>\$30,388</u>. The salary and benefit costs to train a certified law enforcement deputy for 28 weeks is <u>\$38,668</u>.
  - Averaging <u>25</u> recruits per class, a law enforcement class costs <u>\$1.5 million</u> and a corrections class costs <u>\$760,000</u> in unbudgeted funds.
  - Averaging <u>20</u> certified recruits per class, each class costs about \$775,000 in unbudgeted funds.



- In 2013, we hired <u>173</u> new law enforcement and corrections deputies and it cost us <u>\$6.8 million</u> in unbudgeted positions to pay them while they were in training.
- In 2014, we hired <u>171</u> new law enforcement and corrections deputies and it cost us <u>\$7.0 million</u> in unbudgeted positions to pay them while they were in training.
- So far in 2015, we have hired <u>42</u> new deputies at an unbudgeted cost of <u>\$1.5 million</u>. We anticipate that number reaching <u>\$2.7 million</u> by the end of 2015.



- During 2013, 2014, and so far in 2015 we have hired <u>386</u> deputies at an unbudgeted training cost of <u>\$15.3 million</u>.
- We had to "rob Peter to pay Paul" to cover these expenses which meant forgoing operating purchases, like cars and technology maintenance.



- For FY 16, we anticipate spending approximately **\$4.2 million** in unbudgeted funds to hire another **96** deputies. This is due to attrition.
- This means that over a four year period, we are expending \$20.7 million in operating funds where we had to forgo necessary purchases in order to ensure that we have deputies on the street and in the jail.
- We cannot continue "diverting" operating funds to meet personnel services demands and must have funds to hire and train new deputies. This is why we will have \$12.5 million in debt for vehicle purchases, etc.



# **FY 16 Operating and Capital Needs**

- Our IT Bureau manages approximately \$27.5 million in technology assets.
- These assets require constant repair, maintenance and replacement due to wear and tear, as well as ever evolving technology.



### **FY 16 Operating and Capital Needs**

- Some examples in what we manage and have to maintain and replace:
  - 370 network switches- value: \$1.9 million
  - 1,280 cameras and associated equipment-value: \$1.3 million
  - 2,900 laptop and desktop computers- value: \$2.5 million
  - 1,500 access control doors- value: \$2.5 million
  - **2,000** portable radios- value **\$5 million**
  - Jail Healthcare and Central Division Building Control Systemsvalue \$2.8 million
  - PSC Audio Visual System- value: \$1.8 million



# **FY 16 Operating and Capital Needs**

- In addition to vehicles, there are several operating and capital purchases in the proposed budget that are required because we have postponed these purchases for many years and the items are at their end-of-life or technologically obsolete.
  - Portable police radios due to outdated technology (approximately 2,000 handheld radios are in use and they range in cost from \$300 to \$5,000 each)
  - Network upgrades to replace end-of-life technology
  - AFIS upgrade to replace outdated technology (Total cost \$4.8 million over ten years, FY 16 cost \$524,000)
  - Multiple server replacements due to end-of-life and/or outdated technology
  - Multiple year enterprise license agreements

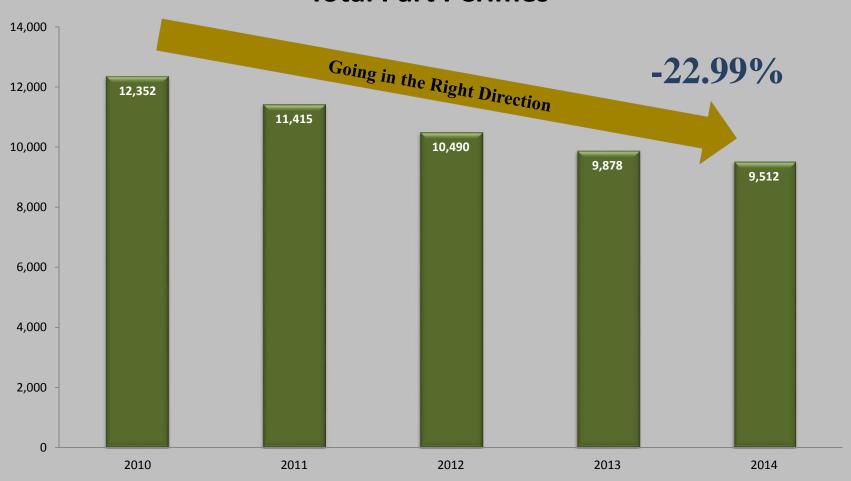


# **Future Significant Unbudgeted Needs**

- JIMS Replacement
- EMR/ EMAR System
- Helicopter
- Patrol Vehicles



#### **Total Part I Crimes**







"Leading The Way For A Safer Pinellas"