



## City of Clearwater Council Meeting Notice

Tuesday, October 13, 2015 at 6:30pm

129 E Ross Clearwater, KS 67026

[www.clearwaterks.org](http://www.clearwaterks.org)

Please call the Clerk's office at 620-584-2311 or the Kansas Relay Service 800-8766-3777 at least 48 hours in advance if you require special accommodations to participate in this meeting. We make every effort to meet reasonable requests.

### AGENDA

[Please note that the meeting agenda is subject to change during the meeting.]

**1. Call meeting to order and welcome**

Burt Ussery, Mayor

**2. Invocation and flag salute**

**3. Roll Call**

Courtney Meyer, City Clerk

Burt Ussery, Mayor

Laura Papish, Councilmember President

Austin Wood, Councilmember

Paul Clark, Councilmember

Ron Marsh, Councilmember

Chris Griffin, Councilmember

**4. Action: Approve October 13, 2015 meeting agenda**

**5. Public Forum**

Pursuant to Ordinance No. 917 and Section 2.08.010 adopted by the governing body and approved by the Mayor on November 24, 2009, members of the public are allowed to address the Mayor and City Council for a period of time limited to not more than five minutes.

**6. Action: Approve Consent Agenda** Tab A

a. Minutes 9/22/15 Council Meeting

b. Consent for Annexation - Roubideaux

**7. Action: Variable Speed Drives**

**8. Action: Authorize the City Administrator to Sign an Agreement with EMPAC** Tab B

**9. Action: Approve bids for Roofing Repairs** Tab C

**10. Action: Clarification of Ordinances # 965 and # 979** Tab D

**11. Discussion: Final Fire/ EMS Report** Tab E

**12. Action: Claims and Warrants**

Courtney Meyer, City Clerk

**13. Discussion: Receive and File Financial Report** Tab F

**14. City Administrator Report**

Justin Givens, City Administrator

**15. Council Reports**

**16. Executive Session – Matters of Non-Elected Personnel**

**17. Adjournment**

**NOTICE: SUBJECT TO REVISIONS**

It is possible that sometime between 6:30 and 7:00 pm immediately prior to this meeting, during breaks, and directly after the meeting, a majority of the Governing Body may be present in the council chambers or lobby of City Hall. No one is excluded from these areas during those times.

**Honorable Mayor and City Council**

**From: Justin S. Givens,  
City Administrator**

**Re: Agenda Summary 10 13 2015**

- Item 6:**
- a. Review and Approve Minute of the September 22, 2015 City Council Meeting
  - b. Accept a Petition for Annexation – Roubideaux, 14111 Prairie Grass Circle. This petition is for a new home in the Prairie Meadows Estates. The home will be connected to city water and as such is required to petition for annexation into the city.

-----end of Consent Items

**Item 7:** Agenda item is pending. Bids were solicited for the installation of variable speed drives for the three main water wells. These drives were budgeted expenditures but may come in above purchasing authority. We also have the opportunity to convert all three wells to variable speed drives in 2015 instead of segmenting the work over a period of two fiscal years.

**Item 8:** EMPAC is an employee assistance and training program based out of Wichita. The service is very cost effective and allows the city to provide the benefits to all employees and volunteers just not those that are covered under our insurance plan. The cost of is based on the number of employees and volunteers. The approximately \$1,800 a year cost would be spread among General Government, Police, Fire, EMS, Sewer and Water Departments.

**Item 9:** Staff solicited bids from several local roofing contractors for repairs that are necessary to city facilities after the recent hailstorm. Eaton Roofing was the lowest bid of those contractors in the amount of \$21,197.01

**Item 10:** In 2013 and 2014 the City Council approved modifications to ordinances that involved parking in yards and backing from drives. Interim Chief Gearhardt has requested that the Council provide clarification on the intent of the changes to these ordinances.

**Item 11:** Receive and File the Final Draft of the Wichita State study on Fire and EMS Operations in Clearwater. The study highlights the need for active volunteers from 6:00am to 6:00pm and provides cost alternatives and estimates for several scenarios of fire and EMS service in the community.

**Item 13:** Receive and File financial report through September 30, 2015. All funds are in good financial condition and on target to meet year end goals. The general government administration line item is exceeding its budgeted amount due to unbudgeted special assessment payments for Chisholm Ridge and the Business Park. Minus these expenses the line item would be base to meet budget for 2015.

**Item 15:** We will need an executive session to discuss matters related to non-elected personnel.

**City of Clearwater, Kansas**  
Sedgwick County  
**City Council Meeting - MINUTES**  
September 22, 2015  
Clearwater City Hall – Council Chambers  
129 E. Ross Avenue Clearwater, KS 67026

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**Call to Order**

Mayor Burt Ussery called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m.

**Invocation and Flag Salute**

Mayor Ussery gave the invocation which was followed by the pledge of allegiance and flag salute.

**Roll Call**

The City Clerk called the roll to confirm the presence of a quorum. The following members were present:

Mayor Burt Ussery, Laura Papish, Ron Marsh, Paul Clark, Chris Griffin were all present.

Austin Wood was absent.

The following staff members were present:

Justin Givens, City Administrator; Courtney Meyer, City Clerk; Austin Parker, City Attorney; Jason Gearhardt, Interim Police Chief; Ernie Misak, Public Works Director; Don Schauf, EMS Director.

Others Present:

Kevin Hill, Michelle Walters, Kaylie Hill, Mariah Hill, Grant Ryan, Paul Rhodes Times Sentinel News.

**Approval of the Agenda**

Mayor Ussery called for a motion to approve the September 22<sup>th</sup> agenda.

**Motion:** *Griffin* moved, *Marsh* seconded to accept the September 8, 2015 agenda. Voted and passed unanimously.

**Public Forum**

Mariah Hill approached the podium and read out loud a letter she wrote to Mayor Ussery. The letter stated:

“Dear Mayor, I think people litter too much. I’m writing you this letter because I think we need to stop littering. Teach people about it, and conserve our environment. I live by a lake and people go fishing, but don’t clean up their trash. People need to take care of our community.

I think signs need to be put up so people won’t litter that much. My neighborhood has glass on the side of the road and cigarettes in my yard. I don’t know if they do it on purpose or not, but it’s still bad. Let’s keep our environment clean.

Like I said, people leave trash, but when one person does it other people start to. I think you should put trash cans out there. I’m going to pick up trash 5 days a week. If this behavior continues the environment will be dirty.

Lake and ponds will be filled with trash. People are becoming lazy and doing it all the time. We need to educate people on littering. I think people learn about littering because they should know what they’re doing to the environment.

Thank you for taking your time to read this. Please consider helping the environment. I hope you

do. It would mean a lot to me.

Sincerely,  
Mariah Hill”

Mayor Ussery thanked Mariah for her courage to get up and read this letter to everyone. He stated that no action would be taken tonight but will share this information with staff and discuss putting up trash cans, signs, and other things to help out.

Marsh also said thank you and mentioned if anyone would like to take go further in helping the environment you can contact him about cleaning up on the highway because he works with “adopt a highway”.

### **Consent Agenda**

Mayor Ussery called for a motion to approve the consent agenda.

**Motion: Griffin** moved, **Papish** seconded to approve the consent agenda as presented. Voted and passed unanimously.

### **Approve League of Kansas Voting Delegates**

Administrator Givens stated the Council needs to elect a voting delegate for LKM along with an alternate. The alternate is typically the Administrator. The voting delegate would typically be the member going to the LKM meeting.

Mayor Ussery nominated Laura Papish as the voting delegate and Marsh nominated Givens as the alternate.

**Motion: Marsh** moved, **Clark** seconded to elect Laura Papish and the voting delegate and Justin Givens as the alternate. Voted and passed unanimously.

### **Claims and Warrants**

Meyer presented the claims and warrants in the amount of \$45,288.68 and asked Council if they had any questions.

**Motion: Papish** moved, **Clark** seconded to pay the claims and warrants in the amount of \$45,288.68 Voted and passed unanimously.

### **City Administrators Report**

- Administration
  - We have received two quotes for roofing work and are have two more area contractors scheduled. EMC totaled the two police cruisers, one of which is being used as the SRO vehicle. We are awaiting clarification on when we will need to turn that vehicle over if we want to claim the full amount. PD Staff will begin getting quotes on the scheduled replacement and delivery dates.
  - Staff met with Renn and Co. to review our insurance coverages. We will be doing an inventory to ensure that our coverage is up to date and adequate, especially those items that are cash value replacement.
  - Post Fall Fest Meeting will be Monday, September 28<sup>th</sup> at 7:00pm.
  - Staff will be meeting with EMPAC to discuss an employee assistance program that could be extended to all employees just not those covered under the state plan.
  - There will be a groundbreaking for Phase 1 of Park Glen Estates on Friday, September 25<sup>th</sup> at Noon.

- Staff attended and spoke at the Metropolitan Planning Commission in reference to the elimination of the Zoning Areas of Influence. The commission made a recommendation to keep the process in place; modify the area boundaries based on growth models; change the override vote to a super majority and initiate a 30 day meeting requirement.
- The new Solicitor's Permit is effective and we have already had two applicants.
- The LKM Annual Conference is October 10-12 in Topeka. If you are interested in going let staff know and we can make arrangements. We will also need to select voting delegates at the next meeting.
- Public Works
  - Staff had a pre-construction meeting with EBH, UCI and the sludge removal contactors. Sludge removal will begin in the middle of October with UCI anticipating starting around the 21<sup>st</sup> of that month.
  - Staff will be cleaning up from Fall Festival this week as well as meter reading.
- Parks and Recreation
  - About 100 people attended the ballet performance on the 13<sup>th</sup>.
  - Clearwater will be hosting 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> grade volleyball matches this week.
  - Basketball sign up is underway as well.
- Library
  - Staff is looking into moving the pre-school story time to Wednesday to accommodate more children.
  - The Lego Club seemed to go over very well.
- Community Center
  - The annual Senior Expo will be happening this week.
  - Staff will be attending a free training to become certified in teaching "A Matter of Balance" a results based program to improve senior mobility and reduce fall potential.
  - There has been a lot of interest in community taught programs that would be hosted at the community center some of classes could include wood carving, sewing, quilting and other craft type classes.
- Police
  - Staff enjoyed a busy but relatively uneventful weekend. No issues at the Beer Garden or bar this year for fall festival.
    - 2 found property reports
    - 1 parking complaint
    - 1 lost child
    - 1 disturbance at the carnival

Griffin noticed at the beer garden that the whole basketball court was not blocked off and kids were still able to play on the court. He suggested that if this was to go on next year that the who court be blocked off so no kids can be around the alcohol.

- Staff thru KDOT did Seatbelt Traffic Enforcement around the Middle and Elementary Schools and only issued 5 citations for no seatbelts.
- Staff will be following up on 14 applicants for the vacant officer position
- Staff should have background info on chief candidates back this week.
- Kudos to all city staff especially, the Public Works department and Police Department for their time and effort in helping the Fall Festival be a success. Also, a big thank you to the Fall Festival Committee and all the volunteers for their efforts in making the event a success.

- City Wide Clean Up will be Friday, October 16<sup>th</sup> from 8-4 and Saturday, October 17<sup>th</sup> from 8 to Noon
  - We will be publishing a list of acceptable items as well
- The Boy Scouts will be having their overnight camp at the city park on October 3<sup>rd</sup>

Mayor Ussery stated he was asked to attend the Fall Festival meeting on September 28<sup>th</sup>. He thinks the committee is looking to understand and build on a relationship between the City and Fall Fest Committee.

He said the majority of the feedback was good on the Fall Festival.

Griffin wants to be fair to the Recreation Committee and the community. He suggests that a person from the recreation committee, city employee, and Chamber of Commerce member sit on the Fall Festival committee.

### **Council Reports**

Clark had nothing to report.

Marsh reported a hole in the middle of Tracy that needs to be fixed.

Griffin had nothing to report.

Papish had nothing to report.

Ussery asked if the City had a policy on fire hydrants being painted.

Misak stated there wasn't but the tops are painted a certain color to let the fire department know what size of pipe the hydrant is hooked up to.

Ussery also asked who he needs to call when a street light is flickering or out.

Givens stated to report it to City Hall.

### **Emergency Management Workshop**

Council members and staff had a workshop on emergency management where Givens presented a plan that was started but not completed. Council and staff discussed the proposal with no binding action taken. Council and staff will continue the discussion at the October 27<sup>th</sup> council meeting.

### **Executive Session**

Givens requested an executive session to discuss real estate.

**MOTION:** *Griffin* moved, *Marsh* seconded to recess into executive session to discuss the acquisition of real estate to include the City Attorney and City Administrator. The open meeting will reconvene in the City Council Chambers at 8:27 PM. Voted and passed unanimously

Mayor Ussery called the meeting back to order at 8:27 and stated no binding action was taken in executive session.

**Adjournment**

With no further discussion Ussery called for a motion to adjourn.

**MOTION:** *Clark* moved, *Marsh* seconded to adjourn the meeting. Voted and passed unanimously

The meeting adjourned at 8:31 p.m.

**CERTIFICATE**

State of Kansas        }  
County of Sedgwick   }  
City of Clearwater    }

I, Courtney Meyer, City Clerk of the City of Clearwater, Sedgwick County, Kansas, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the approved minutes of the September 8, 2015 City Council meeting.

Given under my hand and official seal of the City of Clearwater, Kansas, this 22th day of September, 2015.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Courtney Meyer, City Clerk

CONSENT FOR ANNEXATION

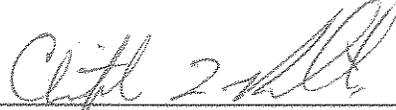
TO: The Governing Body of the City of Clearwater, Kansas

The undersigned owners of record of the following described land hereby petition the Governing Body of the City of Clearwater, Kansas, to annex such land to the City. The land to be annexed is described as follows:

LOT 18, BLOCK 2 OF PRAIRIE MEADOW ESTATES ADDITION  
SEC 11-29-2W and commonly known as:

14111 Prairie Grass Circle, Clearwater, KS 67026

The undersigned further warrant and guarantee that they are the only owners of record of the land.



Christopher L Roubideaux



Sarena K Roubideaux



Betty Jo Embry

**City of Clearwater  
City Council Meeting  
October 13, 2015**

**TO:** Mayor and City Council  
**SUBJECT:** Consider an agreement with EMPAC  
**INITIATED BY:** City Administrator  
**PREPARED BY:** City Administrator  
**AGENDA:** New Business

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**Background:** In discussion with department heads it was identified that a gap in services existed between staff covered under the city's health insurance plan and those volunteers and part time staff that received no benefits. The overall wellness of all employees and especially the volunteers that make up our Fire and EMS service should be a priority, especially as we seek ways to promote volunteerism and service.

**Analysis:** EMPAC is an employee assistance program that provides services designed for personal, family, substance, financial and legal issues that may arise for employees. The program will also provide training and assistance to the city in terms of human relations, supervision and wellness. The group started in 1977 and has grown significantly from the three initial companies it was created to help serve.

**Financial:** The total cost for the agreement based on 65 employees is \$156.00 per month or \$1,872.00 per year. The cost for the program will be split among General Government, Police, Fire, EMS as well as the Sewer and Water departments resulting in a 312.00 charge for each on a yearly basis.

**Legal Considerations:** Review and Comment as Necessary

**Recommendations/Actions:** It is recommended the City Council:

1. Approve and Authorize the City Administrator to sign the Agreement with EMPAC

**Attachments:** EMPAC Information (11-pages)



300 W. Douglas, Ste. 930  
 Wichita, KS 67202  
 (316) 265-9922  
 www.empac-eap.com

# QUOTE

Date: September 21, 2015

To

Justin Givens  
 City of Clearwater, KS  
 jgivens@clearwaterks.org

Description

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 24/7 telephone consultation w/ a counselor               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Critical Incident Debriefing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Telephonic Assessment/Referral to an in-network provider | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse/DOT          |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monthly Newsletters                                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual Supervisor Training   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Up to 6 Counseling Sessions                              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Supervisor Orientation       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional EAP basic trainings                                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 hours of Tier #2 Trainings |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal & Financial Referrals                              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to Webinar Library    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unlimited HR Consultation                                |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Website Resources  |  |

	Total	<b>\$2.40</b>	<b>\$156.00</b>
Number of Employees  <span style="font-size: 24pt;">65</span>		Per employee Per month	Total Monthly

Quote prepared by: Rachel Bournival, Business Support Manager

This is a quotation on the services named above, subject to any conditions noted HERE: Quoted price and initial term is one year from formal contract signing.

To accept this quote, sign here and return: \_\_\_\_\_

***Thank you for your business!***

**City of Clearwater  
City Council Meeting  
October 13, 2015**

**TO:** Mayor and City Council  
**SUBJECT:** Authorize Roof Repairs  
**INITIATED BY:** City Administrator  
**PREPARED BY:** City Administrator  
**AGENDA:** New Business

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**Background:** In August, the city was struck by a hailstorm and city buildings were not immune. Most city facilities suffered some damage. The metal roofed buildings did not suffer any damage more than cosmetic. However, most of the city's other buildings sustained some damage due to the hailstorm. Staff worked with EMC to assess the damage and then solicited bids from local area contractors for repairs.

**Analysis:** Eaton Roofing was the lowest bid among the five companies that bids were received from. The bids were below EMC's estimates for the repairs. Eaton has proposed all roofing repairs to cost \$21,197.01.

This does include a new roof for the concession stand at the Sports Complex (\$5,698.47). There has been some discussion of replacing this building or changing the roof to metal to be more in line with other city buildings. If an upgraded roof is eminent staff would recommend retaining these proceeds and applying them to a new roof system.

**Financial:** The total estimate for the repairs was \$27,157.22. The city has been reimbursed for approximately \$19,542.95. Additional funds will be provided by EMC once the repairs have been completed. There should be no out of pocket costs for the city for the roofing repairs.

**Legal Considerations:** Review and Comment as Necessary

**Recommendations/Actions:** It is recommended the City Council:

1. Approve and Authorize roofing repairs to Eaton Roofing.

**Attachments:** Bid Spread Sheet (1-page)

	<b>Burwell</b>	<b>Heartland</b>	<b>Eaton</b>	<b>A &amp; R</b>	<b>Rhoden</b>	<b>EMC</b>	<b>Deductible/ Depreciation</b>	<b>Total INS Paid</b>
<b>Concession</b>	\$ 6,061.02	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 5,698.47	\$ 5,792.88	\$ 6,412.21	\$ 5,945.69	\$ 2,451.16	\$ 3,494.53
<b>Library Shed</b>	\$ 585.34	\$ 725.00	\$ 615.62	\$ 446.44		\$ 629.32		\$ 629.32
<b>City Building</b>	\$ 10,458.32	\$ 48,840.88	\$ 4,980.05	\$ 8,740.40		\$ 8,455.58	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 5,955.58
<b>Museum</b>	\$ 3,880.07	\$ 4,666.20	\$ 5,170.32	\$ 4,336.22		\$ 7,062.43	\$ 2,444.52	\$ 4,617.91
<b>Museum Shed</b>	\$ 784.32	\$ 910.97	\$ 719.42	\$ 829.77		\$ 875.78	\$ 218.59	\$ 657.19
<b>School House</b>	\$ 2,482.84	\$ 2,350.00	\$ 2,930.57	\$ 2,405.85		\$ 2,819.42		\$ 2,819.42
<b>Tree House</b>		\$ 701.39	\$ 912.61	\$ 526.96		\$ 1,000.00		\$ 1,000.00
<b>Public Works</b>			\$ 169.95	\$ 1,795.00		\$ 369.00		\$ 369.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 21,769.07</b>	<b>\$ 61,394.44</b>	<b>\$ 21,197.01</b>	<b>\$ 24,873.52</b>	<b>\$ 6,412.21</b>	<b>\$ 27,157.22</b>		<b>\$ 19,542.95</b>

**City of Clearwater  
City Council Meeting  
October 13, 2015**

**TO:** Mayor and City Council  
**SUBJECT:** Clarification of Ordinance #965  
**INITIATED BY:** Interim Chief of Police  
**PREPARED BY:** City Administrator  
**AGENDA:** New Business

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**Background:** On January 22, 2013, the Governing Body adopted Ordinance #965 which made it unlawful to park a motor vehicle in a front yard of a residential zone, if that portion of the yard is a conforming parking area (in the grass). Police Staff has had several complaints recently about recreational vehicles being parked in these areas, but based upon the language in the ordinance it only applies to motor vehicles.

**Analysis:** Staff is seeking clarification if the ordinance was intended to apply to any and all vehicles (motor, recreational, non-moving) or this change was specifically made for motor vehicles only. A motor vehicle is defined in the section of code as:

“any self-propelled land vehicle which can be used for towing or transporting people or materials, including but not limited to automobiles, trucks, buses, motor homes, motorized campers, motorcycles, motor scooters, tractors, snowmobiles, dune buggies and other off the road vehicles.” Section 10.20.110 of the Clearwater Municipal Code.

A similar ordinance (#983) was adopted to regulate storing of vehicles in rear yards and applies to “any vehicle” which is defined to cover recreational vehicles as well as motor vehicles.

If the intent or desire of the Governing Body was to regulate all vehicles from parking in front yards staff would recommend that an ordinance modifying section 10.20.110 be crafted to include all vehicles.

**Financial:** There are no financial considerations for this matter.

**Legal Considerations:** Review and Comment as Necessary

**Recommendations/Actions:** It is recommended the City Council:

1. Direct Staff In an Appropriate Manner.

**Attachments:** Section 10.20.110 of the Clearwater Municipal Code (1-page)

### **10.20.110 - Parking in front yards.**

A.

It is unlawful in all residential zones in the city of Clearwater, Kansas, to park a **motor vehicle** upon the portion of premises commonly referred to as the front yard. This section shall not apply to any parking area, driveway, or loading area which is graded and paved with an all-weather dustless material, such as asphalt, concrete, asphaltic concrete or other equivalent material, if such parking area, driveway or loading area complies with applicable zoning regulations. Further this section shall not apply to parking in front yards in commercial or industrial zones.

B.

Whenever any motor vehicle without driver is found illegally standing or stopped in violation of this section, the officer finding such vehicle shall take its registration number and may take any other information displayed on the vehicle which may identify its user and shall conspicuously affix to such vehicle a traffic citation.

C.

If a violator of this section does not appear in response to a traffic citation affixed to such motor vehicle within a period of five days, the clerk of the court shall send to the owner of the motor vehicle to which the traffic citation was affixed, a letter informing the owner of the violation and warning that in the event such letter is disregarded for a period of five days a warrant of arrest will be issued.

D.

Penalty. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section upon conviction, shall be punished as provided in [Section 10.20.160](#) of this code.

(Ord. 826 §1, 2003).

[\(Ord. No. 965, § 1, 1-22-2013\)](#).

**City of Clearwater  
City Council Meeting  
October 13, 2015**

**TO:** Mayor and City Council  
**SUBJECT:** Clarification of Ordinance #979  
**INITIATED BY:** Interim Chief of Police  
**PREPARED BY:** City Administrator  
**AGENDA:** New Business

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**Background:** On February 11, 2014, the Governing Body adopted Ordinance #979 which struck backing across double yellow lines from the code. Turning across double yellow lines outside of turning into or from an intersection, alley, private road, parking lot or driveway remained illegal.

**Analysis:** Staff is seeking clarification if the ordinance was intended to apply to all backing across double yellow lines or if the intent of the ordinance was to allow residents to leave private property in this manner but continue to outlaw the practice in on street parking areas, specifically the downtown area.

Backing across a double yellow line can be dangerous, especially in the downtown area where more cars parked and traveling create higher hazards and opportunities for collisions.

If the intend of the ordinance was to allow the traveling public to leave private access points in either direction but continue to forbid the practice in the downtown area staff would recommend that an ordinance be crafted that would include the language similar to the turning across double yellow lines that excludes backing from or into private roads, parking lots or driveways.

**Financial:** There are no financial considerations for this matter.

**Legal Considerations:** Review and Comment as Necessary

**Recommendations/Actions:** It is recommended the City Council:

1. Direct Staff In an Appropriate Manner.

**Attachments:** Section 10.08.080 and Section 10.08.081 of the Clearwater Municipal Code (1-page)

- **10.08.080 - Reserved.**

**Editor's note**— [Ord. No. 979, § 1](#), adopted February 11, 2014, repealed [§ 10.08.080](#), which pertained to backing across any roadway marked with two adjacent yellow lines—prohibited. See Table of Codified Ordinances for complete derivation.

- **10.08.081 - Turning left across any roadway marked with two adjacent yellow lines—Prohibited.**

It shall be unlawful for the driver of any vehicle to turn left across any roadway marked with two adjacent yellow lines unless such turn is into or from an intersection, alley, private road, parking lot or driveway.

(Ord. 663 § 2, 1990).

**City of Clearwater  
Fire and Emergency Medical Services  
Management and Financial Assessment**

August 2015

*Prepared by*  
Wichita State University Hugo Wall School of Public Affairs  
Public Policy and Management Center

Misty Bruckner  
*Director of the Public Policy and Management Center*



WICHITA STATE  
UNIVERSITY

HUGO WALL SCHOOL  
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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## **Acknowledgements**

This study was conducted by the Hugo Wall School of Public Affairs, Public Policy and Management Center (PPMC) at Wichita State University (WSU) in collaboration with the representatives of the City of Clearwater.

The PPMC is an independent research body not affiliated with the City of Clearwater. This report was prepared by the research team. It represents the findings, views, opinions and conclusions of the research team only and the report does not express the official nor unofficial policy of the Hugo Wall School or Wichita State University. Information for this report was supplied by the City of Clearwater and additional sources. The accuracy of findings for the report is dependent upon these sources.

The PPMC would like to thank the staff of the City of Clearwater and the volunteers of the Fire and EMS departments, especially Fire Chief Marvin Schauf and EMS Director Donald Schauf, for their time and information shared and recognizes their commitment to service to the citizens of Clearwater. In addition, the PPMC would like to thank the many community partners, especially Sedgwick County Fire and EMS, who shared time and information to contribute to the project.

## **Background and Purpose**

In response to the City of Clearwater request for services, the Public Policy and Management Center (PPMC, formerly Center of Urban Studies) at Wichita State University's Hugo Wall School of Public Affairs is assisting the City of Clearwater with an assessment of fire and emergency medical services to evaluate models for service delivery for the future. As economic and social influences impact the ability of primarily volunteer fire and EMS organizations, the assessment was conducted to provide the benefits and disadvantages of alternative models, including financial implications and feasibility. The PPMC, in cooperation with the City of Clearwater, was to provide neutral research, facilitation and evaluation services. The purpose of the consultation was to conduct a thorough assessment of fire and emergency medical service models for the City of Clearwater to determine a preferred structure for the future.

The City of Clearwater has operated Fire and EMS as volunteer organizations since formation. Dedicated individuals have provided an enormous amount of volunteer time to their community to protect and serve others in Clearwater and in the surrounding area. Clearwater Fire and EMS have different coverage areas, but both extend beyond the Clearwater city limits and include unincorporated Sedgwick and Sumner County. *(See Maps in Appendix for service maps.)* The sustainability of the volunteer system is the primary focus of the research.

## **PROCESS**

In order to conduct a successful assessment, the WSU team completed the following activities: 1) Engaged stakeholders; 2) Researched best practices and peer communities; 3) Developed management and financial models; and 4) Created a written report.

## **Stakeholder Engagement**

The PPMC engaged fire and emergency medical service (EMS) stakeholders to identify issues, trends and influencing factors that currently impact fire and EMS, and future implications for operations. Information was collected on management structure, finances, response times, volunteer pool, equipment, supplies and other relevant information. Stakeholders in the City of Clearwater public safety, management and elected leadership were contacted, as well as Sedgwick County public safety officials. *(See Attachment A for list of stakeholder meetings.)* The stakeholder conversations allowed for identification of priorities for a model; advantages and disadvantages for the current and potential models; and review of relevant administrative data such as budget, response times, service deployment and standards.

### **Priorities for the Model**

Through stakeholder conversation, four main priorities were identified for the EMS and Fire departments, which are:

1. Safety of the citizens: The primary focus for all stakeholders was to ensure the safety and health of the citizens. All were committed to providing the best service possible to protect citizens.
2. Safety of the volunteers: In addition, the safety and well-being of the people responding to the calls was another priority for participants, including proper training, equipment and procedures.
3. Sustainability of the services: The main impetus for the assessment was concern over the sustainability of services with the largest concern directed at the decline in the number of volunteers and participation level. Investment in equipment, training and supplies was also identified as a sustainability concern.

4. Financial accountability: While assuring public safety is the purpose of the services, the assistance also must be provided in a financially feasible model for the community.

## **Data Analysis**

### **1. Service Response for Fire**

#### **Number of Calls**

From 2008-2013, the Fire Department responded to approximately 492 calls, or an average of 82 calls a year. The fire volunteers respond to a call about every 4½ days, but peak time is early spring through early fall.

#### **Types of Calls**

The Fire Department responds to many different types of calls and that information is recorded manually by the fire volunteers. Of the 492 calls, more than one-third are non-structure fire responses, typically grass fires occurring outside of the city limits.

*Table 1. Fire Call Types*

Type of Call	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average
Nonstructure	30%	33%	36%	50%	37%	31%	36%
Structure	16%	7%	13%	14%	9%	12%	12%
Accident	22%	33%	26%	12%	20%	16%	21%
EMS	6%	7%	2%	4%	5%	6%	5%
Other	10%	9%	11%	13%	13%	18%	12%
HAZMAT	5%	3%	4%	2%	7%	13%	6%
Odor	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%
Alarm	9%	7%	8%	4%	7%	3%	6%

#### **Time of Calls**

During this timeframe, 59 percent of the calls occurred during the daytime, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Volunteers are less available during this timeframe due to work schedules and people leaving the Clearwater community for jobs. (See *Attachment B: Clearwater Daytime Population Change*) With volunteers leaving during the day for other commitments, there is a concern on the availability of personnel to serve the area.

*Table 2. Time of Fire Calls*

Time Frame	Average Number of Calls From 2008-2013	Percent of Calls
12:01am-6am	6	7%
6:01am-noon	17	21%
12:01pm-6pm	31	38%
6:01pm-Midnight	28	34%

### Vehicles Used

For the fire department, information is also recorded on the type of vehicles used. From the data collected, Squad 71 is the primary (83 percent of all calls) vehicle used in response to calls. Privately owned vehicles (POV) are the next highest used vehicles (40 percent).

*Table 3. Vehicles Used in Fire Calls*

Use of Vehicles	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average
Total calls	83	69	84	92	87	78	82
# times vehicle responded to a call	1.99	2.58	2.48	1.90	2.00	1.97	2
Engine 71	14%	17%	8%	11%	9%	6%	11%
Engine 711	13%	17%	21%	17%	22%	8%	17%
Engine 712	4%	0%	5%	1%	3%	3%	3%
Tender 71	6%	12%	23%	21%	19%	29%	18%
Tender 711	10%	10%	8%	2%	0%	10%	7%
Squad 71	77%	91%	76%	88%	84%	83%	83%
Squad 72	25%	26%	27%	16%	21%	19%	23%
Boat 1	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Van 1	4%	29%	20%	8%	12%	15%	15%
Other (Usually POV)	46%	54%	58%	26%	30%	23%	40%

### Response Time

Response times are difficult to accurately confirm since there are two systems used for emergency calls. Citizens may call Sedgwick County 9-1-1 dispatch, which then alerts Clearwater volunteers; or, a citizen may contact the Clearwater emergency services directly. While information going through Sedgwick County

dispatch is electronically generated (time of call, etc.), information from Clearwater is recorded manually. Coordinating these systems to ensure the best tracking of information may be a goal for the future. The average response time recorded manually by the fire department to be on the scene is 7 minutes, 31 seconds.

Sedgwick County Fire Responses.

Sedgwick County and Clearwater have a mutual aid agreement where Sedgwick County has a concurrent response to structural fires and “code blue” alarms. Information from Sedgwick County indicates that in 2013, Sedgwick County Fire responded to 20 calls in Clearwater and the township area. In 2014, Sedgwick County Fire responded to 16 calls, but no response time is available.

**2. Service Response for EMS**

Number of Calls

From 2009-2014, EMS responded to 1582 calls or about 316 per year. In 2014, the EMS responded to 312 calls, or slightly less than one call per day.

Types of Calls

In 2014, the volunteers respond to a wide variety of calls and the majority of the calls, 82 percent, occurred within the city limits of Clearwater. Of the 312 calls, 222, or 71 percent, resulted in transport for medical services.

Time of Calls

In 2014, much like fire services, 58 percent of the calls occurred during the daytime, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. As stated, volunteers are less available during this timeframe due to work schedules and people leaving the Clearwater community for jobs.

*Table 4. EMS Time of Calls*

<b>Time of calls</b>	<b>Number of Calls</b>	<b>Percent of Calls</b>
12:01am-6am	35	11.2%
6:01am-noon	76	24.4%
12:01pm-6pm	102	32.7%
6:01pm-Midnight	91	29.2%
Total	312	100%

### Vehicles Used

For the EMS department, information is also recorded on the type of vehicles used. From the data collected, the newer/primary ambulance is used for responses to 95 percent of the calls.

### Response Time

The Clearwater EMS also records response times manually. From the data collected in 2014, the following information is the average response times for the primary vehicle:

*Table 5. Average Times for EMS Services*

<b>Category</b>	<b>Average Time</b>
In-Route Time	5:55
Transport Time	21:02
Open-Close Time	1:17:29

### Sedgwick County EMS Participation

Sedgwick County EMS responds to a minimal number of calls each year in the Clearwater response area. In the previous five years, the number of calls have ranged from 4 to 18. Response times to the scene have been under 16 minutes 90 percent of the time. Since Clearwater has its own EMS service, Sedgwick County reimburses the community each year for EMS taxes collected by the County. On average, that amount Clearwater receives in reimbursement is \$9,100. (Source Sedgwick County Budget Office)

*Table 6. Sedgwick County EMS Responses*

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Disregard	0	1	2	1	1
Refusal of transport	0	2	3	2	2
Transport	4	11	9	5	13
Cancelled	0	1	1	0	2
TOTAL	4	15	15	8	18

### 3. Volunteer Participation

The current volunteer model for both Fire and EMS poses a sustainability concern for three main reasons. First, there is a decline of volunteers for both departments. The fire department has experienced a decline in volunteers from approximately 22 in 2008, to only 13 current volunteers. Of those volunteers, fire leadership and volunteers expressed concern that there is an over-reliance on only a handful of those volunteers. Daytime availability is a specific concern.

The EMS services also is highly dependent on just a few volunteers. There are two volunteers that represent 55 percent of total participation of the volunteers from 2010-2014. In reviewing only 2014, these same two volunteers represented 67 percent of the participation, or a 12 percent increase in participation.

From the 2010-2014 timeframe, one of these volunteers was involved in 86 percent of all runs and the other was involved in 76 percent of all runs. In review of only 2014, there were only six volunteers participating in more than 5 percent of the calls, with the same reliance on the two main volunteers. A third volunteer responded to 10 percent of those calls during that timeframe, but that volunteer did not respond to any calls in 2014.

### 4. Stakeholder Issues

During the stakeholder interviews, several issues were identified as challenges for the departments. The following provides a brief summary of issues of consideration in developing the management models:

#### A. Sustainability of Volunteers

As previously described, the decline in the number and participation level of volunteers is the impetus for much of the concern of viability of current and future services. Heavy reliance on a few volunteers creates a vulnerability for sustaining the service and risk to the safety of the community.

Clearwater is not unique in the decline in volunteers, especially for fire services. In a 2014 report by The New York Times, it states, *“There are still more than twice as many volunteers as career firefighters. But the number of volunteers has dropped by*

around 11 percent since the mid-1980s, while the number of career firefighters has grown more than 50 percent, according to the National Fire Protection Association.” (See Attachment C for the full article, *The Disappearing Fire Volunteer Firefighter*, By Andrew Brown and Ian Urbinaaug, AUG. 16, 2014, New York Times)

#### B. *Volunteer Fatigue and Recruitment*

In conjunction, the heavy reliance on a few volunteers is strenuous to even the most dedicated servants. The commitment expected from those volunteers with the continuous need for response can create unrealistic demands and expectations.

Recruiting new volunteers and supporting current volunteers is critical for success of the current model. According to A.L. Rufer, “Keys to Recruitment and Retention,” *Fire Engineering*, August 2010, he defines three critical components to successful retention of volunteers based on his research: department leadership; volunteer training; and a formal recruitment and retention program.

In the 2004, the “*Blue Ribbon Report: Preserving and Improving the Future of the Volunteer Fire Service*,” several recommendations were made to support volunteer fire and EMS departments. (See Attachment D: *Blue Ribbon Report* for full excerpt.) Having a recruitment plan, training program, community partnerships, on-going evaluations, and incentive options are some of the recommendations.

#### C. *Equipment Replacement*

The EMS has a separate monthly billing to generate about \$25,000 for vehicle replacement. However, Fire does not have a similar equipment replacement fund. Creating a capital improvement budget for equipment replacement is a best practice in many communities to save for significant purchases. In addition, grants and state financial assistance may also be available for assistance for equipment replacement.

#### D. *Support from City*

Cooperation among fire and EMS volunteers and city administration and city staff is another area for continued development. Identifying expectations of all entities involved and regular communication with the volunteers is important, especially for any future operation changes. In addition, exploring a long-term capital plan and funding for training are other important topics of support.

## E. Training Requirements of Volunteers

Ensuring adequate training for the volunteers is critical for the success of the services. While EMS has more mandated training and education requirements, continuing education for fire is less formal. Ensuring fire volunteers have adequate time for training, exposure to latest techniques and advancements, and training on equipment is especially important. The National Volunteer Fire Council and the National Fire Protection Association have numerous recommendations, standards and resources for volunteer programs. Several articles and checklists are available on their websites. Together the two agencies have developed a significant resource booklet, *Understanding and Implementing Standards*.

This is not a governing document. The resource instead provides up to date standards in fire safety and maintaining standards of fire safety within fire houses. The standards address: maintaining equipment and gear, risk management, safety and health, training and professional development, fire department apparatus, protective clothing and equipment, incident management, and medical.

The primary focus for the standards is to have specific plans in place for a variety of situations. The plans for each type of situation should be laid out and well communicated to all team members. The plans should be rehearsed so that response time and ability to implement the plans is as quick and hassle free as possible. If during the rehearsals of risk management plans there are notable challenges, they should be documented and plans should be altered accordingly. Part of the planning is making sure that all equipment and protective clothing is intact and suitable for wear and use in a real emergency situations. Techniques should also be monitored and updated as needed to make sure that all protocols move as quickly and effectively as possible.

The National Fire Protection Association does not give a specific number of continuing education hours per employee. Instead NFPA specify that there are certain areas that people should be equipped. The amount of training for each area depends on the previous training of the individual, the level of the fire fighter, training others, and the need for new and improved information or techniques to be taught. The basic guidelines are that all members of the fire house are aware and tested on all firehouse protocols and established training programs for new staff. All drivers should meet professional qualifications for fire apparatus drivers and operators and all equipment and gear should be tested and updated regularly. Continuing education training on fire trucks should also include protocols on not only how to use the equipment on the truck but also knowledge of the geography of the community and traffic patterns.

The goal is for all volunteers to be fully trained in all areas. Training programs should include but not be limited to the following:

1. Community risk reduction (fire prevention, public education, investigation, etc.)
2. Health and safety
3. Fire suppression
4. Emergency medical
5. Human resources (leadership, supervision, interpersonal dynamics)
6. Incident management system
7. Hazardous materials
8. Technical rescue
9. Information systems and computer technology
10. Position-specific development
11. Equipment and gear
12. Vehicles

*F. City of Clearwater Fire Training*

In review of the City of Clearwater Fire Department training sessions, there were 23 training sessions held from June 2014 through May 2015. Training topics included:

- 800 Radio
- Bunker Gear
- Air packs
- Search and rescue
- CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation)
- Storm Spotters
- Search and Rescue
- Fire attack
- Jim Whitney –Update
- Ladders
- Jaws of life
- Hoselay
- Driver Training
- Hose Test
- Water Rescue
- Search And Rescue
- Vehicle Extension
- Jaws Class
- Drafting
- CCR (cardio-cerebral resuscitation)
- Organization Meeting



- Check Equipment
- Community Service
- Pump Operation

Of the 36 attendees, the following provides a breakdown of percentage of attendance:

- 6 people (16.6 percent) attended more than 80 percent of trainings.
- 3 people (8.3 percent) attended more than 50 percent of the trainings.
- 27 people (75 percent) attended less than 50 percent of the trainings.

#### G. *Regulatory Requirements and Expenses*

State and federal regulatory requirements and cost of supplies especially related to medical equipment, pharmaceutical supplies, protective gear and other expenses are a continuous concern for the departments. Ensuring adequate resources are available to meet these requirements and expenses is important.

#### H. *Payment for Ambulance Transport*

The issue on payment for ambulance transport was discussed by many stakeholders, including the volunteers. While there are some that believe a volunteer service should be a free service to the community, there are others that believe Clearwater is missing an available funding opportunity. In the PPMC research with surrounding communities, Clearwater is unique in not charging for ambulance transport.

On the national level, the average cost for an ambulance transport is \$415, but ranges from \$99 to \$1,218. (US Government Accountability Office. Ambulance Providers: Costs and Expected Medicare Margins Vary Greatly. Washington, DC: US Government Accountability Office; 2007.)

For Sedgwick County EMS, ambulance transport costs are tiered from \$400 to \$750, with an additional \$13 per mile charge. In 2014, the average charge for transport was \$666.28. The average collection per transport was \$310.15 for a gross collection rate of 46.55 percent.

One concern expressed regarding charging for ambulance services, was that individuals would not have medical coverage and have to pay out of pocket for the service. However, a national study indicates that is not accurate. In an article published, *“Reimbursement in Emergency Medical Services: How to adapt in a*

*changing environment,” (Prehospital Emergency Care Journal, 2002), revenues to an EMS system include subsidies from local governments, income from special event support, and reimbursement for transportation of patients. Of the transports, fifty-five percent of revenues for an average EMS system come from Medicare; 15% from Medicaid; 5% from private payment; and 25% from the commercially insured.*

Based on 2014 data, if Clearwater decided to charge for ambulance transports it would have applied to 222 calls. If Clearwater went with the lowest rate charged by Sedgwick County of \$400 that would have been a billing amount of \$88,800. Using the same collection rate of Sedgwick County of 47 percent that would have generated an additional \$41,736 for Clearwater.

*Table 7: Potential Ambulance Transport Revenue*

Number of Calls in 2014	Amount Charged	Billing Amount Generated	Collection Rate	Potential Revenue
222	\$400	\$88,800	47 percent	\$41,736

While there is a significant opportunity for revenue, there is also a billing cost usually done by an outside firm that charges a percentage amount of the billing. There is also indirect cost of collecting the information and recording the information.

## Peer Community Research

The PPMC researched alternative implementation structures for Fire and EMS from peer communities in the area. Specifically, the PPMC interviewed the following municipalities:

- Mulvane
- Harper
- Augusta
- Anthony
- Sedgwick County EMS on Andover, Valley Center and Derby models
- State EMS and State Fire organization representatives

The following is brief summary of the alternative models from each organization:

### **City of Mulvane, KS**

#### **City Administrator and Public Safety Director**

- Mulvane has a Public Safety Director over police, fire and EMS.
- Fire and EMS were at one-time full volunteer departments (early 1990s).
- Mulvane went to a paid fire captain, but all paid EMS crew.
- The decision was made to address the training and certification demands for EMS and to retain trained employees.
- Mulvane still has paid leadership in the fire department, but uses volunteer firefighters.
- One advantage to the combination of a paid staff and volunteer firefighters is that it allows the paid leadership position to focus on the administrative tasks and recruitment and retention of volunteers.
- The decision was made to hire a Public Safety Director over all three areas to reduce turf issues among departments, provide adequate resources for professional management in a visible role, and ensure best use of coordinated resources.

**City of Harper, KS  
Fire Department**

- All volunteer force. Volunteers are paid per call. All volunteers receive the same rate of pay per call regardless of position. Burnout of volunteers is a serious problem impacting the number of volunteer responders. Their answer is to provide more incentives and financial support.
- There are seven EMT's on the Fire Department, this creates some overlap of medical services. One rescue truck is equipped like an ambulance, however the seven EMT's are not the primary medical responders; that task remains under the Harper County EMS response units. Butler County EMS trains the fire EMT's.
- There are no contracted services except for mutual-aid with nearby townships, cities, and some interaction across county borders (Kingman and Barber). Some equipment is given/shared by county EMS. A fire department member will drive the county ambulance to the hospital while EMT's/Paramedics work on the victim.
- The County charges for transport services.

**City of Anthony  
Fire Department**

- All volunteer force. Volunteers are paid \$12 per call. The fire department is all volunteers and has 25 volunteers and finding volunteers has not been an issue.
- Mutual-aid is contracted with three other townships and the service area covered by the fire department is the southern half of Harper County. The fire department does not handle EMS responses. EMS is covered by the county.
- Most calls occur during the summer (in response to grass fires and scheduled burns).

**City of Augusta  
Public Service Department**

- Department of Public Safety includes police, fire and rescue but not EMS. EMS is provided by Butler County as a separate department. Staff is paid to work 12 hour shifts with three officers assigned to patrol (police) and two to fire as well as

one dispatcher. There are 30 volunteer firefighters. Volunteers receive no compensation, but responding officers (off-duty) receive overtime pay.

- The decision for Augusta was that EMS requires a stand-alone department. The challenge is that nationally the number of fires have been decreasing and fire departments are taking over medical responses.
- The challenge of a joint EMS/Fire department is when there is a simultaneous demand for fire and EMS response.

### **Valley Center and Derby (EMS)**

- Valley Center and Derby have a daytime EMS contract with Sedgwick County to provide for a 12-hour crew, 7 days a week.
- The contract is to address community service demand, while still maintaining independence.

### **Andover (Fire)**

- Andover Fire Department career personnel staff the station with one Captain and three firefighters working a 24-hour duty cycle and 48 hours off.
- The volunteers respond when available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week as well as required station time each week.

## **Management and Financial Models**

The PPMC examined four primary alternative models that include: 1) Continuation of a volunteer structure; 2) Joint department with paid leadership and volunteer program; 3) Joint department with all paid staff; and 4) Contracting for fire and EMS services with Sedgwick County.

The following provides an overview of each model, including advantages and disadvantages, alternative implementation ideas and financial implications. There are numerous variations of these models that can be explored. These four provide distinct alternatives for consideration. The financial implications will also vary depending upon the options considered for each model.

### **Option 1: Continuation of a Volunteer Structure**

The first option for consideration is to continue with the current volunteer model.

Advantages for this model include:

- Community support
- Limited personnel costs
- Commitment to fellow citizens and community pride
- Past success

Disadvantages for this model include:

- Declining volunteers
- Lack of volunteers during peak hours
- Over-reliance on a few volunteers (volunteer fatigue)
- Increase training and regulatory requirements difficult for volunteers
- Replacement costs of vehicles and equipment not addressed
- Increase cost of supplies for EMS not addressed

## Alternative Implementation Ideas

While Clearwater could continue with volunteer system, there are some alternate implementation ideas.

- Paid Participation (pay per assignment)

Some communities provide financial incentives to encourage volunteer participation. However, according to a 2007 report by the United States Fire Administration, evidence indicates that volunteers are more easily retained if the motivation for volunteering is community service. If Clearwater is going to consider this alternative, providing enough financial incentives to actually make a difference will be important.

- Use of City Staff as Volunteers During the Day

Another alternative would be to use city staff (police or public works) to respond to calls during the daytime hours volunteers are less available. Human resource and legal issues would need to be considered for this model, but other communities have used. Training, resource allocation and fulfillment of primary role would be issues to consider for this alternative.

## Financial Implications

The following provides an overview of the cost of the current system, plus an estimated amount for paying volunteers per response:

### Fire:

- Current budget information: \$72,000 annual operations expense average from 2011-2015 for general fund.
- Contractual, commodities and personnel have been consistent.
- Capital replacement: No capital replacement plan for fire vehicles with a reliance on bond payments for vehicles. Average expense of \$17,927 per year, but does not include current or future needs.

### EMS:

- Current budget information: \$48,000 annual operations expense average from 2011-2015 for general fund.

- \$12,500 annual expense average for capital improvements from 2011-2015 for capital improvements.
- Financial trends are consistent with no significant variations. Medical supplies have been the only fluctuation, but a minimal percentage impact to budget.
- The Emergency Medical Services \$2.00 monthly household fee generates about \$25,000 a year and is used for capital funds and expended each year.

**Paid Response:**

- For 2014, there were 320 EMS calls, involving two people, or 640 “responses”
- For 2014, there were 80 Fire calls, with an estimated average of four people, or 320 “responses”
- Total responses would be 960 at \$50 a response for a budget impact of \$48,000

**Option Two: Joint Department with Paid Leadership and Volunteer Program**

The second option for consideration is to create a joint EMS/Fire Department with a paid leadership position, while still utilizing volunteers.

**Advantages for this model include:**

- Provides position committed to addressing administrative issues, coordination, training program and availability during the daytime for peak hours.
- Opportunity to develop a volunteer recruitment program with a committed leadership position.
- Continue with tradition and pride of community volunteer system.
- Provides an opportunity to evaluate a new approach.

**Disadvantages for this model include:**

- Potential for response conflict if EMS and Fire are simultaneous.

- Does not address over-reliance on few volunteers unless recruitment plan successful.
- Marginally addresses lack of available volunteers during peak hours.
- Does not address increased training and regulatory requirements difficult for volunteers.
- Does not address replacement costs of vehicles and equipment.
- Does not address increase cost of supplies for EMS.

### Alternative Implementation Ideas

While this approach is fairly straight forward, there are some alternate implementation ideas:

- Combine Police, Fire and EMS to be under a public safety director to supervise all areas, but likely an increase in personnel costs.
- Combine volunteer pools to be trained both for fire and EMS and provide financial support for training, which currently many volunteers serve both EMS and Fire (11 of the 13 fire)
- Provide payment for participation (*Funding per response as discussed previously.*)

### Financial Implications

Director salary of \$50,000-\$60,000, plus benefits, for an estimated budget impact of \$75,000

### **Option Three: Joint Department with All Paid Staff**

The third option for consideration is a joint EMS/Fire Department with a paid director and eight full-time staff members for 24/7 coverage.

The advantages for this option include:

- Ensures 24/7 coverage for community with a minimum of two staff depending on time of day of coverage.
- Ensures a sustainable management and deployment model.

- Provides more time for training of employees.
- Continues local control of operations.

The disadvantages for this option include:

- Financial impact to community.
- Loss of community volunteer support.
- Reliance on some type of volunteer assistance for leave time with a skeleton crew.
- Does not address the capital expenses or compliance/regulatory expenses.

#### Alternative Implementation Ideas

Alternative implantation plans may include:

- Maintain volunteer program during evening and weekends; only provide coverage during the day with paid employees which will reduce the financial impact.
- Hire a public safety director for oversight of Police, Fire and EMS, with combined paid staff and cross-training.

#### Financial Implications

Number of staff needed for full-time 24/7 coverage, \$45,000 salary and \$15,000 benefits, multiplied by eight staff member for a total of \$480,000 and a director at \$75,000 for a total costs of \$555,000.

#### **Option Four: Contracting for Fire and EMS services with Sedgwick County**

The fourth option is to contract for Fire and EMS services with Sedgwick County. The fire services would come under the Sedgwick County Fire District for 24/7 coverage with location of a limited fire crew in Clearwater (1.5-2 people 24/7), with related mill levy increases. The EMS services would be a contractual amount for twelve hour coverage of a two-person crew during peak times for 7 days a week, with volunteers in the

evening hours. However, Sedgwick County Fire would also be a potential medical responder if also providing services.

The advantages for this option include:

- Provide 24/7 coverage for community.
- Sustainable model of coverage.
- Ensures continuous training support for staff.
- Addresses changes in regulations, administrative reporting and other protocol impacts.
- Change in supply costs absorbed through a larger system or economy of scales, so less direct impact to Clearwater having to absorb.
- Provides funding for capital and replacement costs as part of a larger system (EMS capital would still be the responsibility of Clearwater and not included).

The disadvantages to this option include:

- Financial impact to the community.
- Loss of local control.
- Sedgwick County responders will leave City of Clearwater to respond to other calls, if the unit is the closest available responder, which could leave the City of Clearwater without nearby coverage at times.
- Change for community for ambulance transport charges.
- Still need some type of volunteer support.

### Alternative Implementation Ideas

Clearwater could choose either Fire or EMS services from Sedgwick County; this is not a combined service requirement.

### Financial Implications

- For fire services, Clearwater and the service area would become part of the Sedgwick County Fire District. The mill levy increase would be 5.488

for residents outside of the Clearwater city limits, or approximately on a house valued at \$150,000 about a \$95 per year increase. The mill levy increase would be 18.367 for Clearwater residents, or approximately on a house valued at \$150,000 about a \$317 per year increase.

- Clearwater currently receives reimbursement from Sedgwick County since Clearwater has an EMS Service. The reimbursement is approximately \$9,103 for 2015 and would be eliminated
- If Clearwater contracted with Sedgwick County for EMS, there would be an additional expense for services. In 2015, Sedgwick County added a full EMS crew at a total cost of approximately \$286,000 annually. That is for a 2-person crew for 12 hours all week with four paramedic. The cost could be reduce slightly by only having one paramedic per crew as an option for Clearwater. Sedgwick County EMS does charge for ambulance transfer services and cost range from \$400 to \$740 depending upon the level of care required. In addition, there is a \$13 a mile charge for transport.

### **Overall Financial Comparison**

Chart 8 provides a financial comparison of the four main alternative models, including impact to the general fund assessed property valuation, and impact to a homeowner with an average home value of \$150,000. The estimates do not take into account delinquency rates and calculations are in general amounts. For budget purposes, more analysis would be required, but this provides information for comparison.

Table 8: Financial Comparison of Models

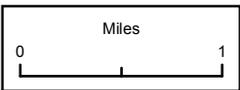
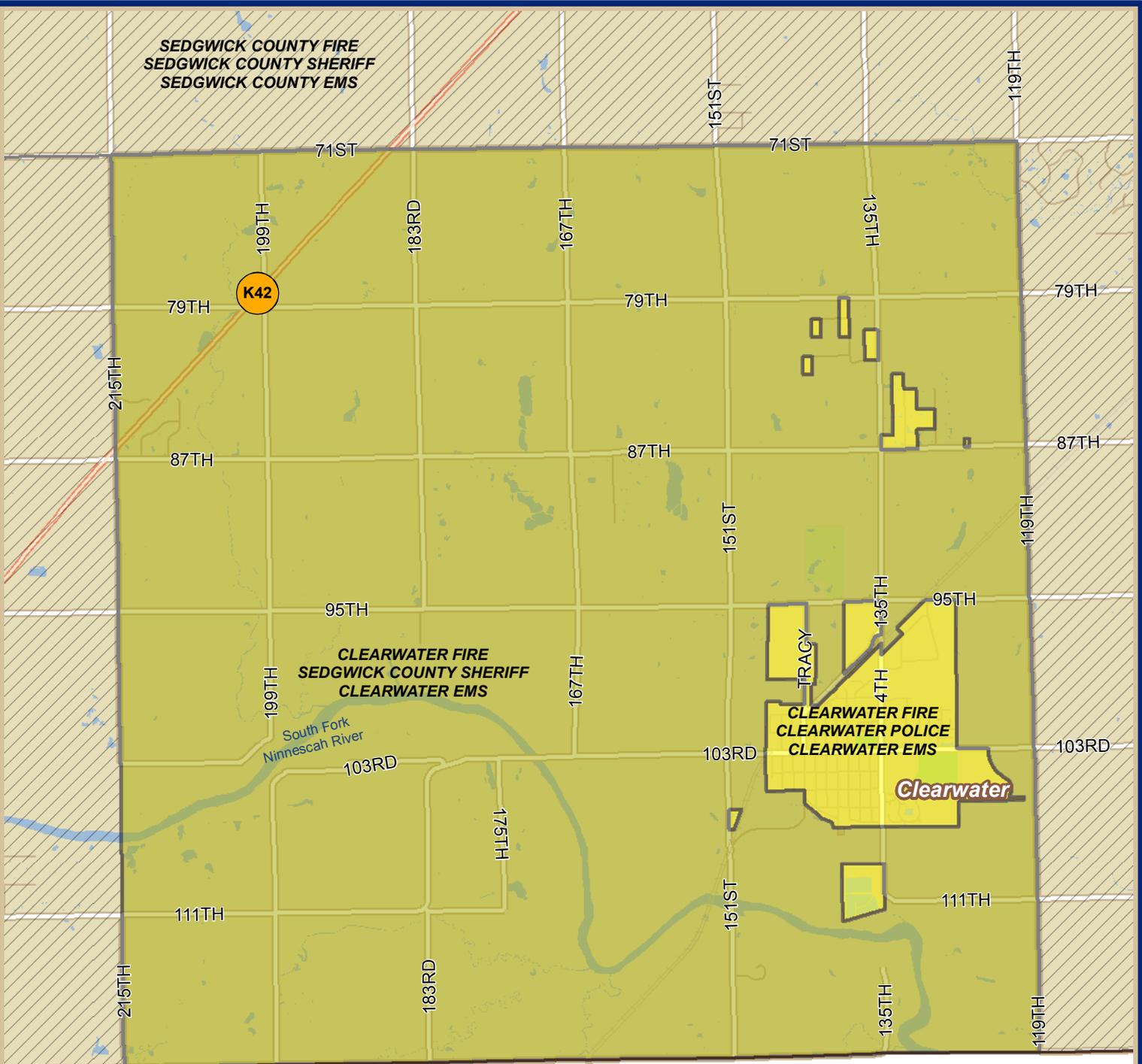
City of Clearwater: Estimated Financial Impact of EMS and Fire Service Options

	Current Situation	Option 1: Remain as Volunteer Program with Incentives (\$50 per unit run) x 960 a year	Option 2: Paid Director Position with Benefits	Option 3: Paid Full-time Staff of 8 (\$60,000 w/benefits) + Director	Option 4: Contracting with Sedgwick County Fire	Option 5: Contracting with Sedgwick County EMS
2015 One Mill Value	\$14,371					
Estimated Cost of Option		\$48,000	\$75,000	\$555,000	\$420,000	286,000
Current Property Tax Collection for General Fund in 2015 Certified Budget	\$776,077	\$776,077	\$776,077	\$776,077	\$776,077	\$776,077
Property Tax Collection Needed to Cover Option		\$824,077	\$851,077	\$1,331,077	\$1,196,077	\$1,062,077
Mill Levy Rate	54	57	59	93		74
Mill Levy Rate for Calculation	0.054	0.057	0.059	0.093	18.367 mills for City of Clearwater; 5.488 mills outside of Clearwater	0.074
Taxable Value: Impact to \$150,000 home (.115) 11.5% residential rate; which equals \$17,250 taxable amount	\$932	\$989	\$1,022	\$1,598	Sedgwick County Fire District Rate: \$95 a year outside of Clearwater; \$317 for Clearwater Residents	\$1,275
Annual Increase to Homeowner	\$0	\$58	\$90	\$666	\$317	\$343

**Conclusion**

The City of Clearwater has a challenge of addressing the long-term sustainability of Fire services and EMS for their community. Community safety, volunteer safety, regulatory issues and capital equipment needs, must be balanced with the cost to the community and citizens willingness to pay. However, the first and most important step has already happened by collecting data and starting the community conversation on the issue. Future discussions and thoughtful debate will be important to find the best alternative and approach for the City of Clearwater.

**SEDGWICK COUNTY FIRE  
SEDGWICK COUNTY SHERIFF  
SEDGWICK COUNTY EMS**



**Geographic Information Services**  
Division of Information & Operations  
[www.sedgwickcounty.org/gis](http://www.sedgwickcounty.org/gis)

Date: 5/18/2015

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FILE: C:\GIS\GISdata\_requests\WSU\ClearwaterESBs\_Aplot.mxd

NAME: joseph

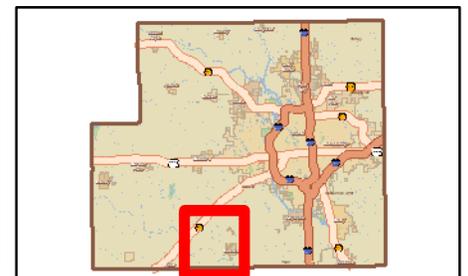


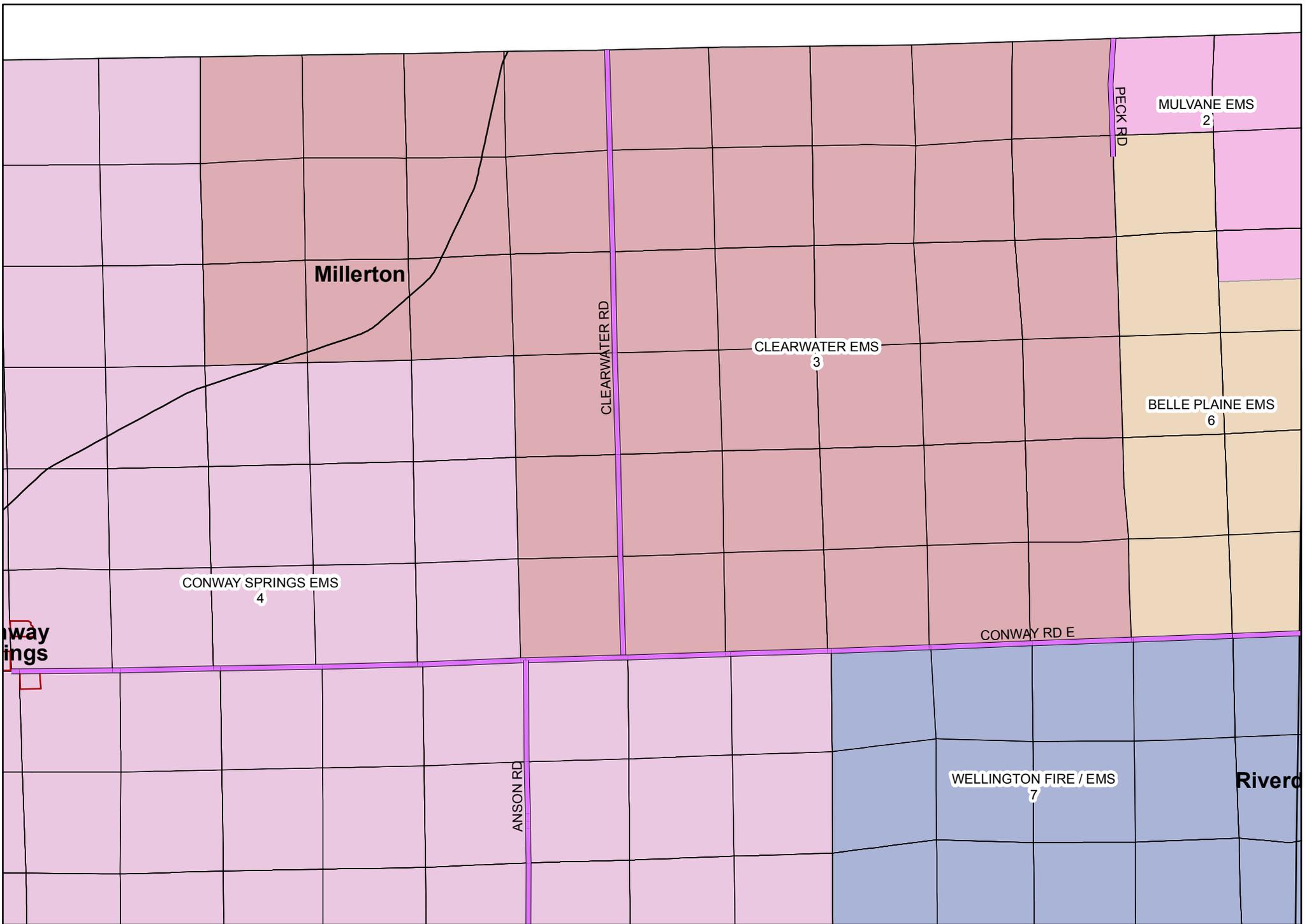
It is understood that the Sedgwick County GIS, Division of Information and Operations, has no indication or reason to believe that there are inaccuracies in information incorporated in the base map.

The GIS personnel make no warranty or representation, either expressed or implied, with respect to the information or the data displayed.

## **CLEARWATER FIRE, LAW & EMS BOUNDARIES**

**Sedgwick County, Kansas**





Highways

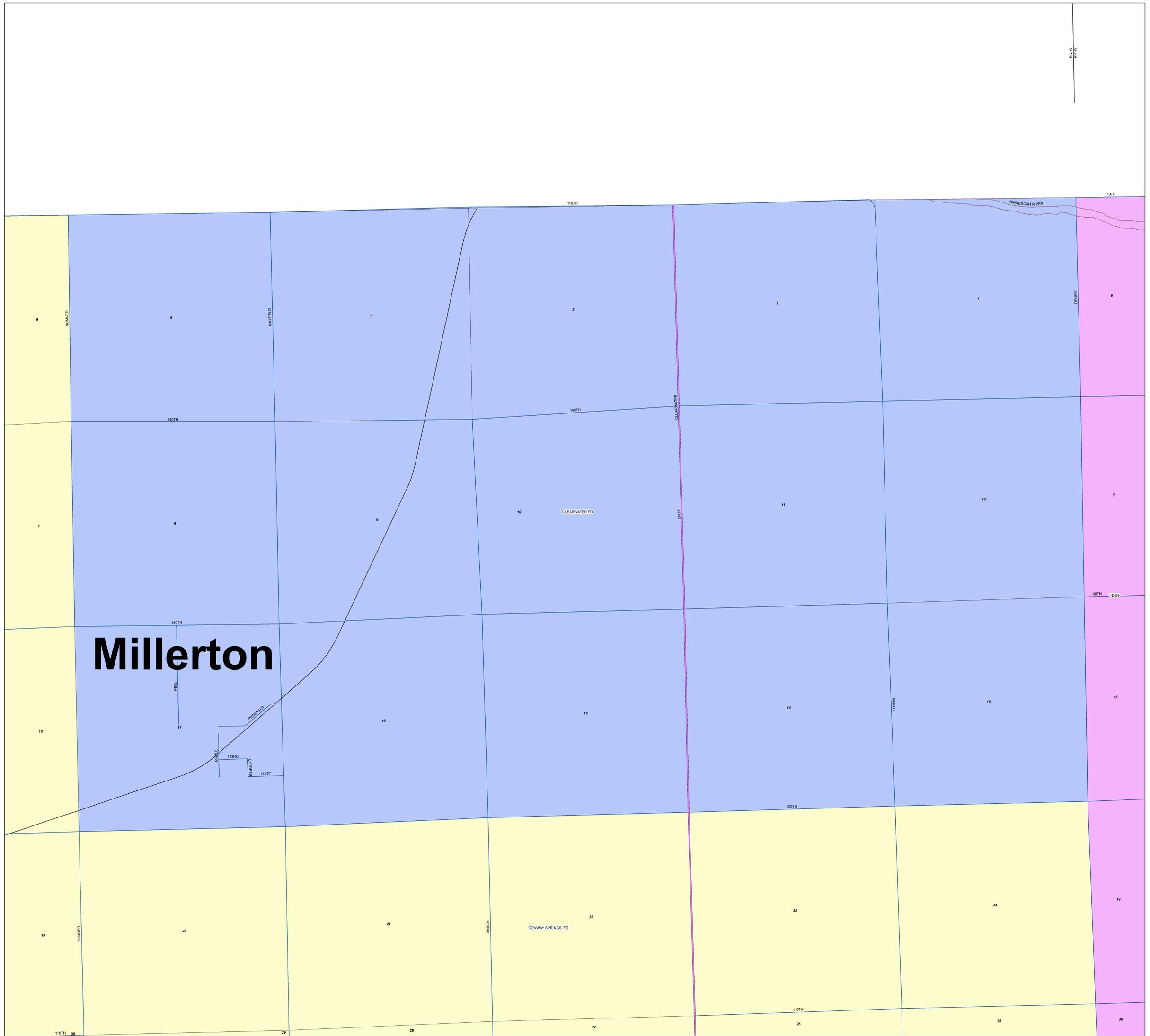
- Legend**
- Roads Hwy\_Type: STATE (light blue), CITY (purple)
  - Scale: 400
  - EMs DISTRICT:
    - ARGONIA EMS (light blue)
    - BELLE PLAINE EMS (light orange)
    - CALDWELL EMS (light blue)
    - CLEARWATER EMS (light red)
    - CONWAY SPRINGS EMS (light purple)
    - MULVANE EMS (light pink)
    - NORWICH EMS (light pink)
    - WELLINGTON FIRE / EMS (light blue)
  - Caplines (red line)
  - US (orange line)
  - Railroad\_Line (black line with cross-ticks)

# SUMNER COUNTY EMS MAP



1 inch = 6,348.1 feet

# SUMNER COUNTY FIRE DISTRICTS



**Millerton**

— Corplines	<b>Hwy_Type</b>	— FIRE DISTRICT #6	<b>Fire_District</b>	— CONWAY SPRINGS FD	— FIRE DISTRICT #10	— OXFORD FD
— Railroad_Line	— CNTY	— ARGONIA FD	— ARGONIA FD	— CORBIN-CALDWELL FD	— MAYFIELD FD	— SOUTH HAVEN FD
— Rivers	— STATE	— CALDWELL FD	— CALDWELL FD	— CLEARWATER FD	— MULVANE FD	— UDALL FD
<b>Roads</b>	— US	— FIRE DISTRICTS	— CLEARWATER FD	— FIRE DISTRICT # 11	— NORWICH FD	— VALVERDE FD
	— STREETS					— WELLINGTON FD

**DATE OF MAP:  
FEBURARY 2009**

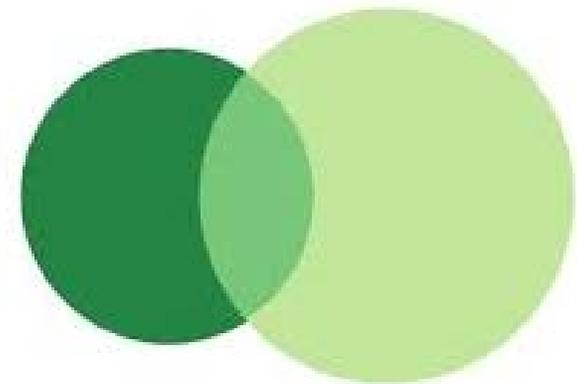
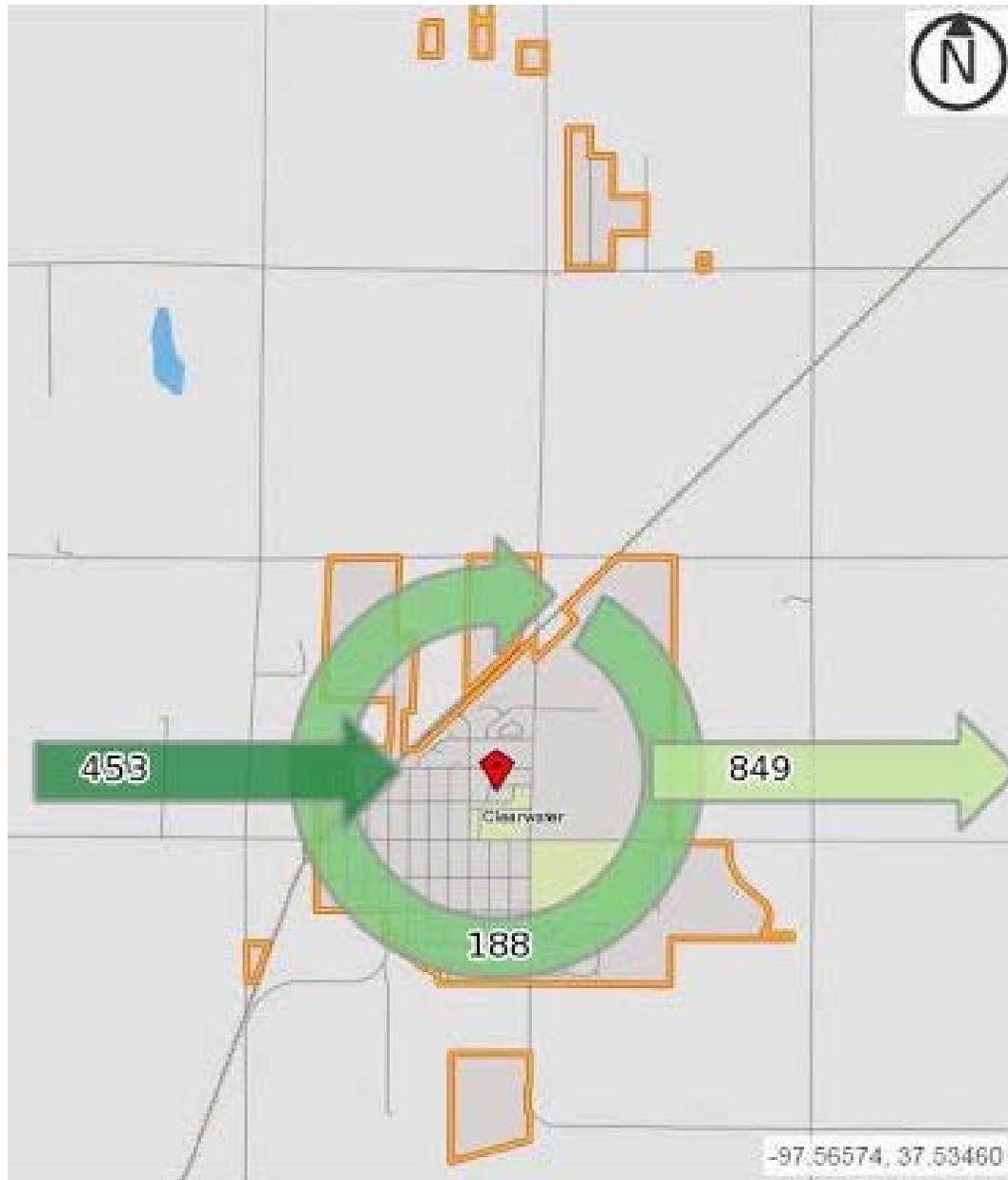


**1 inch = 862 feet**

## **Attachment A: Stakeholder Meetings**

- Jim Heinicke, Interim City Administrator
- Interviewed Clearwater Fire Chief Marvin Schauf
- Interviewed Clearwater EMS Director Donald Schauf
- Collected information from Courtney Meyer, Clearwater City Clerk
- Interviewed three current City of Clearwater elected leaders
- Interviewed one former City of Clearwater council member
- Interviewed Sedgwick County EMS Director, Scott Hadley, on two occasions
- Interviewed Sedgwick County Fire Marshall, Dan Wegner, on two occasions
- Interviewed Clearwater former Chief of Police
- Interviewed Clearwater Public Works Director
- Conducted a focus group with Clearwater Fire/EMS volunteers
- Provided findings and review with Clearwater Fire Chief and EMS Director
- Conducted a findings review with Clearwater Fire/EMS volunteers

## Attachment B: Clearwater Daytime Population Change



■ 453 - Employed in Selection Area, Live Outside  
■ 849 - Live in Selection Area, Employed Outside  
■ 188 - Employed and Live in Selection Area

### Inflow/Outflow Job Counts (Primary Jobs) 2011

	Count	Share
<a href="#">Employed in the Selection Area</a>	641	100.0%
<a href="#">Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside</a>	453	70.7%
<a href="#">Employed and Living in the Selection Area</a>	188	29.3%
<a href="#">Living in the Selection Area</a>	1,037	100.0%
<a href="#">Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside</a>	849	81.9%
<a href="#">Living and Employed in the Selection Area</a>	188	18.1%

[Reset Highlighting](#)

# The New York Times

## The Disappearing Volunteer Firefighter

By ANDREW BROWN and IAN URBINA AUG. 16, 2014

In most places in America, when a fire breaks out, a volunteer shows up to put it out.

But the ranks of volunteers are dwindling. What was once an iconic part of American life is losing its allure, in part because the work — some would say the calling — is a lot less fun than it used to be.

There are still more than twice as many volunteers as career firefighters. But the number of volunteers has dropped by around 11 percent since the mid-1980s, while the number of career firefighters has grown more than 50 percent, according to the National Fire Protection Association. The allure has diminished because fund-raising now takes up roughly half the time most volunteers spend on duty. It's also harder to fit in volunteer work. The rise in two-income households often means that there is no stay-at-home parent to run things so the other can dash off for an emergency. Urbanization and the aging of the rural population are taking their toll as fewer young people are available to replace firefighters who retire.

Federal, state and local officials would like to attract new volunteer recruits. The stakes are particularly high because volunteers save not only lives but money — more than \$139.8 billion annually for local governments, according to the fire protection association. The time and training needed to become a certified firefighter have also increased. Federal standards enacted to save firefighters' lives have unintentionally created a barrier for volunteer service: It now takes hundreds of hours to be certified, and new firefighters often must cover the cost of training.

Other costs are also contributing to the dwindling of the ranks. Since the 1980s, the price of a single self-contained breathing apparatus has jumped to over \$5,000, from \$900. A fire engine costs \$400,000 more than it did 30 years ago. In surveys, firefighters consistently cite the endless burden of fund-raising, which takes up to 60 percent of their work time, as one of the biggest deterrents to staying on the job.

For decades, departments relied on benefit auctions, raffles and community bingo events to cover overhead. In recent years, however, departments have had to resort to adding fire taxes onto local property-tax bills, or charging homeowners and insurance companies for individual response calls. Others have merged with neighboring departments to cut costs.

Vincent P. McNally, a volunteer firefighter and an emeritus associate professor of political science at St. Joseph's University in Philadelphia, who has studied the decline of volunteer firefighters, said that too much is being asked.

"I fund-raise, I train and I go to fires," he recounted being told by one fire chief. "I can do two out of the three. You tell me which two out of the three you want me to do."

Firefighters' duties have also shifted. In many departments, a vast majority of calls are for medical emergencies, not fires. Much like emergency room doctors, volunteer firefighters are increasingly

## Attachment C

serving as primary care providers. They are also routinely dispatched for water rescues, vehicle entrapments, hazardous material spills and drug overdoses.

Since 1986, the number of fire-related calls for all firefighters, volunteer and paid, has dropped by more than 3.6 million. In 2012, only 5 percent of calls were for actual fires. But the total number of fire department responses has jumped by 167 percent in 26 years, largely because medical responses have gone up by 15.2 million.

Still, the work is dangerous. Last year, 97 firefighters died, according to the National Fire Protection Association, including nine who died when a fertilizer plant exploded in West, Tex. Thousands more are injured every year.

Meanwhile, state and municipal governments are trying different tactics to entice new recruits.

Municipalities in Florida, New Mexico, Minnesota and many other states offer stipends to volunteers to cover time spent training, the cost of travel and overnight or on-call service. Others have provided some pay for volunteers based on the number of calls they respond to, their level of training or the years they've served — or simply by the hour.

New York State grants volunteer firefighters property tax abatements, income tax credits and \$50,000 in death benefits if they die in the line of duty. Most states allow volunteer departments to provide workers' compensation, often through state-run programs.

"Benefits are important — yes, to compensate volunteers for their time, but also to show that the community values their service," said David Finger, the government relations director for the National Volunteer Fire Council.

Underlying many such recruitment efforts is an elemental question: Should volunteer firefighters be defined as public employees and afforded all the according benefits and protections?

Some states like California, Missouri and New Jersey have said yes, granting them things like taxpayer-subsidized pensions, college tuition assistance and life insurance benefits. And in a decision that could markedly increase the number of unionized firefighters in the state, Pennsylvania labor officials have granted many volunteer firefighters the right to organize.

After some volunteers argued that they should not be categorized as public employees because requirements of the new health care act could bankrupt small firehouses, the Internal Revenue Service ruled this year that volunteer departments are exempt from the mandate.

In the meantime, the burdens on firefighters continue to grow. Edward A. Mann, a volunteer chief in Pennsylvania, said that training requirements keep increasing partly because volunteers are now being called to do much more than just "putting water on fire." Terrorist attacks and improvised explosive devices, malfunctioning solar panels and wind turbines, ethanol and natural gas fires, and electric- and hydrogen-powered vehicle accidents — these are just some of the emergencies for which training is needed, said Mr. Mann, who is also the Pennsylvania State Fire Commissioner.

"Every time something goes wrong with that stuff, someone dials 911," he said, "and guess who gets sent

EXCERPT FROM THE 2004...

## **A Call for Action: The Blue Ribbon Report Preserving and Improving the Future of the Volunteer Fire Service**

*Chief John M. Buckman III, CFO*  
IAFC President 2001–2002  
German Township Volunteer Fire Department  
Evansville, Ind.

Recruiting and retaining quality personnel continues to be the most important element in the overall success of a volunteer or combination fire department. Therefore, it is important to look at developing the following:

- Programs designed to certify and credential volunteer and career firefighters as well as officer positions at the state minimum level (NFPA Firefighter I/Fire Officer I or equivalent) to improve individual educational levels, emergency scene proficiency and safety.
- A diversification plan that maximizes individual talent and skill in order to enhance the overall efficiency, safety and effectiveness of the department. It should also guide the educational growth of the individual while maximizing his or her potential and enthusiasm in a specific discipline(s) within the organization.
- Ongoing educational opportunities that reinforce minimum training standards, enhance awareness and reinforce safety precautions dealing with local target hazards.
- Training that is measurable and emphasizes safety, command, multi-company drills, multi-agency drills and multijurisdictional responses.
- Benefit programs that encourage long-term participation from individual volunteers. Programs could include, but are not limited to, workers compensation; health, accident and life insurance; and coverage that will protect the livelihood of the individual volunteer against lost wages.
- A housing analysis to document housing availability and, if necessary, contingent housing alternatives for retaining reliable and well-trained volunteers within a community. Those options may include, but are not limited to, subsidized housing, dormitories, low or no-interest loans or relief on property taxes.
- Adequate liability coverage to protect an employer from costs associated with injuries that occur while performing duties. This consideration may extend to policies that provide the employer with overtime coverage to fill the position of the injured volunteer.
- A recruitment program that ensures adequate staffing and delivery of emergency services.
- Appropriate recognition and award programs to identify individuals or team members because of their performance or commitment to the department and community.
- A promotional process that ensures fairness for all members within the existing rank structure. Promotional systems should replace the traditional method of electing officer positions. It should be based upon merit with appropriate performance, education, training, skills and experience.
- Partnerships with other community emergency entities working to maximize resources.
- Partnerships with civic organizations and local businesses to integrate the fire department within the local community.

## Attachment D

- Training programs that provide all new recruits with basic firefighting skills and First Responder level training before they are allowed to respond to and perform on fire, medical or rescue emergencies.
- A physical assessment program designed to evaluate each member's physical ability to perform the activities and tasks required for every job description within the organization. This assessment should be performed at least annually.
- A written policy prohibiting drug and alcohol use with specific enforcement, discipline and follow-up procedures.
- An "Emergency Vehicle Operational Policy" to qualify each member as a driver/operator of fire and rescue apparatus.
- A process to check the status of each member's driver's license annually.
- Criminal background checks on all prospective members. Community Support Services are necessary elements to the overall image and success of the department and the well-being of the community. Departments should develop the following:
  - Fire prevention and education programs to educate at risk groups as identified by the USFA. Programs should direct educational, awareness, prevention and support groups to assist in reducing concerns.
  - Safety and accident prevention programs beyond the normal scope of fire prevention to augment identified needs of the community. Those programs could include, but are not limited to, drowning prevention; bike, rollerblade and car safety; and sponsorship of SAFE KIDS projects.
  - Practices that would prevent fire loss, injury or death based upon occupancy, construction, apparatus, water supply, available personnel, communication abilities and response capabilities.
  - An annual evaluation of water systems that affect local operations, including county, industrial and/or private delivery. Evaluations should include the capability of the water supply to deliver the required fire flows based upon existing occupancy as well as planned growth. Ensure that appropriate steps and procedures are in place to properly maintain supply.
  - Customer service programs that provide community feedback and satisfaction ratings.
  - The capability to complete investigations in an efficient and reliable manner involving police agencies where applicable.
  - Appropriate preplan documents, including target hazards, to provide timely and accurate information to incident commanders.
  - A partnership with the Local Emergency Planning Committee to work for a fire safe community.

The volunteer fire service is at a critical juncture in the United States. On one hand we have a positive can-do spirit, on the other hand we have forces that are creating ever-increasing challenges that attack that spirit. The needs and realities of the volunteer fire service appear to be moving in divergent directions, so when the spirit dies, all that remains is historic fact. It is imperative that local, state and federal government understand the challenges listed in this document, develop a problem solving attitude and be proactive in creating a new pathway that will allow the volunteer fire service to survive and flourish. The IAFC stands ready to work with all partners to lead this charge. This great country cannot afford to lose the rich legacy of the volunteer fire service.

# Clearwater

## Financials YTD September 2015

We are 75% of the way through our budget year

	CY Amended Annual Budget	CY YTD Actual	CY ATD % Budget	Notes
<b>Fund: 100 - GENERAL</b>				
Revenues				
Dept: 000.000	1,324,194.00	1,245,177.21	94.03	2 More Dispersments, Building permits are up
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>1,324,194.00</b>	<b>1,245,177.21</b>	<b>94.03</b>	
Expenditures				
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	280,895.00	286,486.35	101.99	Chisolm Ridge & Business park specials, Jim Heinicke, website maintenance, building inspections
SENIOR & COMMUNITY CENTER	19,265.00	16,988.19	88.18	Salary and contract labor
POLICE	440,075.00	294,907.61	67.01	
COURT	70,750.00	44,402.49	62.76	
SHOP	13,700.00	9,370.38	68.40	
SANITATION	142,898.00	105,454.04	73.80	
AMBULANCE	72,080.00	30,955.90	42.95	
FIRE	78,877.00	43,863.92	55.61	
PARK	131,729.00	147,826.04	112.22	Park improvements
POOL	79,105.00	57,520.58	72.71	
HISTORICAL SOCIETY	10,025.00	3,478.35	34.70	
STREET LIGHTS	22,776.00	15,038.09	66.03	
PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT	207,055.00	5,072.33	2.45	
LIBRARY	8,700.00	4,763.16	54.75	
<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>1,577,930.00</b>	<b>1,066,127.43</b>	<b>67.56</b>	
<b>Fund: 205 - SPECIAL LIABILITY</b>				
Revenues				
Dept: 000.000	11,100.00	10,330.19	107.02	2 More Dispersements
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>11,100.00</b>	<b>10,330.19</b>	<b>107.02</b>	
Expenditures				
Dept: 000.000	11,100.00	6,811.00	61.36	DONE
<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>11,100.00</b>	<b>6,811.00</b>	<b>61.36</b>	
<b>Fund: 206 - SPECIAL HIGHWAY</b>				
Revenues				
Dept: 000.000	113,272.00	69,798.07	78.34	
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>113,272.00</b>	<b>69,798.07</b>	<b>78.34</b>	
Expenditures				
Dept: 000.000	112,283.00	66,122.25	58.89	
<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>112,283.00</b>	<b>66,122.25</b>	<b>58.89</b>	

Fund: 207 - SENIOR CITIZENS				
Revenues				
Dept: 000.000	26,069.00	12,066.68	71.56	\$4500 still coming form DOA
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>26,069.00</b>	<b>12,066.68</b>	<b>71.56</b>	
Expenditures				
Dept: 000.000	18,300.00	15,672.79	85.64	Salary
<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>18,300.00</b>	<b>15,672.79</b>	<b>85.64</b>	
Fund: 212 - CITY CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT				
Revenues				
Dept: 000.000	176,192.00	69,511.16	113.06	2 More Dispersments
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>176,192.00</b>	<b>69,511.16</b>	<b>113.06</b>	
Expenditures				
Dept: 000.000	176,192.00	0.00	0.00	Street project to come.
<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>176,192.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Fund: 401 - BOND & INTEREST				
Revenues				
Dept: 000.000	404,823.00	381,716.22	104.18	2 More Dispersments
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>404,823.00</b>	<b>381,716.22</b>	<b>104.18</b>	
Expenditures				
Dept: 000.000	404,823.00	407,702.01	100.71	DONE
<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>404,823.00</b>	<b>407,702.01</b>	<b>100.71</b>	
Fund: 501 - WATER OPERATING				
Revenues				
Dept: 000.000	561,599.00	262,949.09	84.02	
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>561,599.00</b>	<b>262,949.09</b>	<b>84.02</b>	
Expenditures				
WATER - GEN. & ADM.	561,599.00	214,607.61	38.21	Variable speed drives, water meters, water main valves need purchased
<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>561,599.00</b>	<b>214,607.61</b>	<b>38.21</b>	
Fund: 550 - SEWER OPERATING				
Revenues				
Dept: 000.000	527,594.00	264,286.26	62.00	
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>527,594.00</b>	<b>264,286.26</b>	<b>62.00</b>	
Expenditures				
SEWER - COMMERCIAL & ADM.	421,258.00	134,665.55	31.97	
SEWER LAGOON EXPANSION	106,336.00	106,336.00	100.00	Done
<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>527,594.00</b>	<b>241,001.55</b>	<b>45.68</b>	
Grand Total Net	-196,201.00	1,763,282.38	32.18	

\* Using Averaged MTD, QTD and YTD Ammended & Original Budgets