



City of Cincinnati

801 Plum Street
Cincinnati, OH 45202

Agenda - Final-revised

Public Safety & Governance

Councilmember Scotty Johnson, Chair
Vice Mayor Jan-Michele Kearney, Vice Chair
Councilmember Mark Jeffreys
Councilmember Anna Albi

Tuesday, March 19, 2024

9:30 AM

Council Chambers, Room 300

PRESENTATIONS

“Response Time”

Chief Theetge, Cincinnati Police Dept

Plush Settlement

AGENDA

- [202400688](#) **MOTION**, submitted by Councilmembers Harris, Johnson, Walsh, Jeffreys and Cramerding, **WE MOVE** that the administration create and execute a plan for parking “blitzes” where resources are dedicated towards ticketing and informing offenders in high impact areas. This should focus on issues related to quality of life, including blocking the sidewalk or other public right-of-way, fire hydrants, bus stops or lanes, accessible ramps or other accessible infrastructure, bike lanes, fire lanes, and street cleaning dates. This should be accompanied by periodic updates on the effectiveness of the blitzes. (BALANCE ON FILE IN THE CLERK’S OFFICE) (STATEMENT ATTACHED).
Sponsors: Harris, Johnson, Walsh, Jeffreys and Cramerding
Attachments: [Motion](#)
- [202400694](#) **MOTION**, submitted by Vice Mayor Kearney and Councilmember Johnson, Individuals who already are struggling financially can be further harmed by old, low-level misdemeanor crimes that can prevent them from obtaining employment and/or housing, and sometimes result in the loss of custody of their children. According to the Center for Community Change, two-thirds of people detained in jails report an income of less than \$12,000. We request a report within 90 days on the feasibility and next steps for City Council to take the following actions: 1. Unilaterally, automatically and annually purge and dismiss capiases and warrants that are seven years old for low-lying, non-violent misdemeanor crimes. (BALANCE ON FILE IN THE CLERK’S OFFICE) (STATEMENT ATTACHED).
Sponsors: Kearney and Johnson
Attachments: [202400694](#)
- [202400906](#) **PRESENTATION**, submitted by Sheryl M. M. Long, City Manager, dated

3/19/2024, regarding the Change in Response Times.

Sponsors: City Manager

Attachments: [Transmittal](#)
[Presentation](#)

ADJOURNMENT



Reggie Harris
Councilmember

2/22/2024

MOTION

To Utilize Parking Enforcement to Positively Impact Quality of Life and Accessibility

WE MOVE that the administration create and execute a plan for parking “blitzes” where resources are dedicated towards ticketing and informing offenders in high impact areas. This should focus on issues related to quality of life, including blocking the sidewalk or other public right-of-way, fire hydrants, bus stops or lanes, accessible ramps or other accessible infrastructure, bike lanes, fire lanes, and street cleaning dates. This should be accompanied by periodic updates on the effectiveness of the blitzes.

WE FURTHER MOVE that the administration focus on enforcing the street cleaning ticketing and towing in the CUF neighborhood to ensure that vehicles are removed from on-street parking spots so that the street cleaner can reach the curb on clearly signed dates.

Councilmember Reggie Harris

Councilmember Scotty Johnson

JEFF CRAMERDING

STATEMENT

Vehicle parking is a privilege that must be balanced against the other quality of life concerns of our residents. Too often, especially after the COVID-19 pandemic, we have seen patterns of behavior with vehicles that

Cal 3/6

Ps 11

Christoph

1800/1800

1800/1800

1800/1800

have run counter to the positive and safe urban environment our neighborhoods desire. Improper car storage can interrupt city operations, public and bike transportation, the accessible pedestrian network, and more.

The purpose of these traffic “blitzes” is to balance revenue and manpower considerations against targeted areas where intervention is specifically needed. The goal is to help drive behavioral changes and make our communities safer and more accessible. By setting up this operational infrastructure, it allows the city to be nimbler to address future concerns of citizens as well as they may arise.

Specifically, in the CUF neighborhood, the Community Council has for years documented the impact of street cleaners not being able to reach the curb due to parked cars. This has resulted in clogged storm grates and excessive stormwater runoff that carries debris and litter down the hillside and into people’s yards and properties. This also lengthens the amount of time that debris, glass, and dirt remain on the street and pose a public nuisance or danger to residents. The only way to give the cleaner adequate access to the debris built up on the curb is through continued ticketing and towing of vehicles blocking that operation. This practice is done in cities across the country, and Cincinnati should be no exception.



202400694

Jan-Michele Lemon Kearney
Vice Mayor

February 29, 2024

Motion for Report

Individuals who already are struggling financially can be further harmed by old, low-level misdemeanor crimes that can prevent them from obtaining employment and/or housing, and sometimes result in the loss of custody of their children. According to the Center for Community Change, two-thirds of people detained in jails report an income of less than \$12,000. We request a report within 90 days on the feasibility and next steps for City Council to take the following actions:

1. Unilaterally, automatically and annually purge and dismiss capias and warrants that are seven years old for low-lying, non-violent misdemeanor crimes.
2. Repeal city laws that call for mandatory sentencing for crimes for which the state does not require the same punishment.
3. Overturn the city's current policy of delaying employment for all candidates until five years after their conviction, and narrow this requirement to specific crimes.

Jan-Michele Lemon Kearney
Scotty Ahumada

STATEMENT

The following statement was written by Tamaya Dennard, Director, Center for Employment Opportunities.

The legal system targets poor people and Black people. Being either or both isn't a crime. There is an obvious correlation between poverty and incarceration that has to end. Experiencing poverty is one of the most significant predictors of encountering the criminal legal system, which makes the collateral damages created by involvement in the criminal legal system even more debilitating. Our country has a long-standing problem with the unnecessary and extensive confinement and detention of poor people. We can no longer just discuss and pontificate over this problem. We have to move towards solutions.

People who enter the criminal legal system are overwhelmingly poor. According to the Center for Community Change, two-thirds of people detained in jails report an income of less than \$12,000. It only takes one interaction with the legal system to create a lifetime of destabilization of someone's livelihood and housing. Just one interaction creates sanctions that are often compounded. For example, if you lose your housing due to incarceration, it will be harder to get housing after being incarcerated.

In this day and age, it isn't a secret that the criminal legal system was designed to impact Black and brown people and economically disadvantaged communities negatively. But there comes a time when we have to acknowledge that the system doesn't have to maintain the status quo and the onus of change is on all of us.

This is why we are asking legislators from the City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County to do more to dismantle the system that continues to be unfair to specific segments of our community. We are calling the city and the county to adopt this package of legislation that we've called Purge and Repeal. Specifically, we are asking for three things at this moment.

1. Unilaterally, automatically and annually purge and dismiss capiases and warrants that are seven years old for low-lying, non-violent misdemeanor crimes.
2. Repeal city laws that call for mandatory sentencing for crimes that the state doesn't command the same punishment.
3. Overturn the city's current policy of delaying employment for candidates for five years after their conviction.

There are a myriad of challenges people face when trying to reenter society. The government should not exacerbate those challenges with draconian and archaic policies and laws that do nothing to acknowledge the disparities created by the criminal legal system. We have to bring an end to governmental entities exploiting people with fines and fees to pad their budgets. No one, especially the government, should engage in profiteering off of people's misfortunes.

Purging old non-violent cases will save the city and county from paying law enforcement and court staff to show up for court cases that are inconsequential and not prosecutable. Detaining people

for old, low-level misdemeanor crimes could mean loss of employment, housing and even custody of their children. Then we expect them to carry the weight of legal employment discrimination.

The City of Cincinnati has laws on its books that mirror state laws. However, some of the city's laws carry mandatory jail sentences whereas the same Ohio laws don't. Let's find those laws and repeal them.

Tough-on-crime policies have only fueled the correlation between poverty and incarceration. Reversing these laws that are mired in institutional racism and classism takes political courage. But it is the right thing to do. It's time.

No one is abdicating responsibility. However, being arrested and interacting with law enforcement does far more harm than the actual crime that was committed.

CAL → Public Safety Committee

J-MCK

March 19, 2024

To: Members of the Public Safety and Governance Committee

202400906

From: Sheryl M.M. Long, City Manager

Subject: Presentation – Change in Response Times

Attached is the presentation on Change in Response Times for the Public Safety and Governance Committee meeting on Tuesday, March 19, at 9:30am.

Cc: Teresa A. Theetge, Police Chief

Change in Response Times

Redistricting 90 Day Comparison



Presentation Agenda

Response times were not negatively impacted by redistricting.

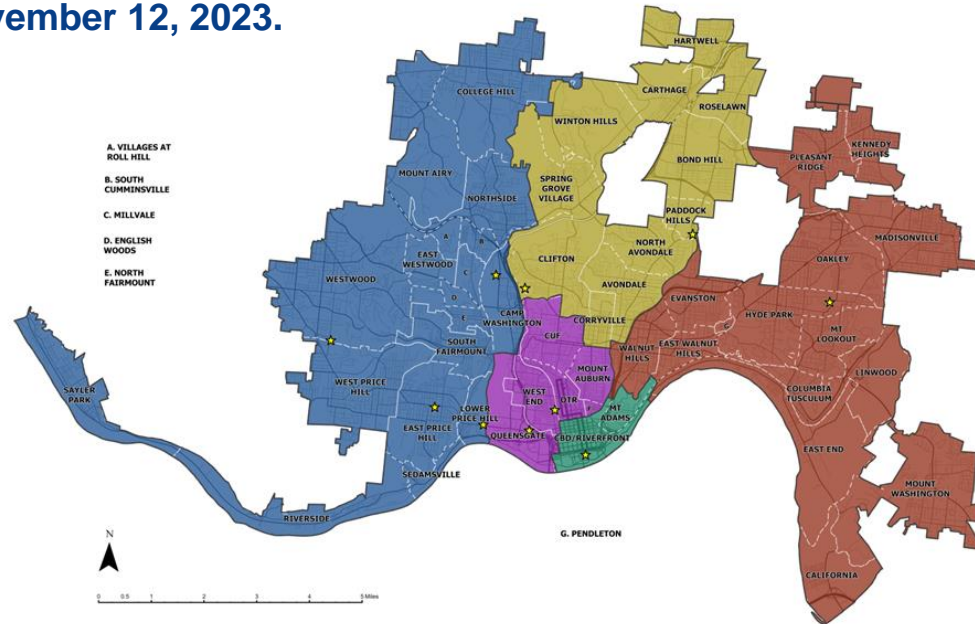
- CPD/ECC Changes
- Response Time Refresh
- Comparison Methods
- Comparison Results
- Continual CPD Monitors
- Questions



Change Day: November 12

More than **just** redistricting occurred on November 12, 2023.

- CPD changed district boundaries
 - Beat boundaries
 - Note: Neighborhood boundaries did not change
- CPD reallocated *formerly* D5 officers

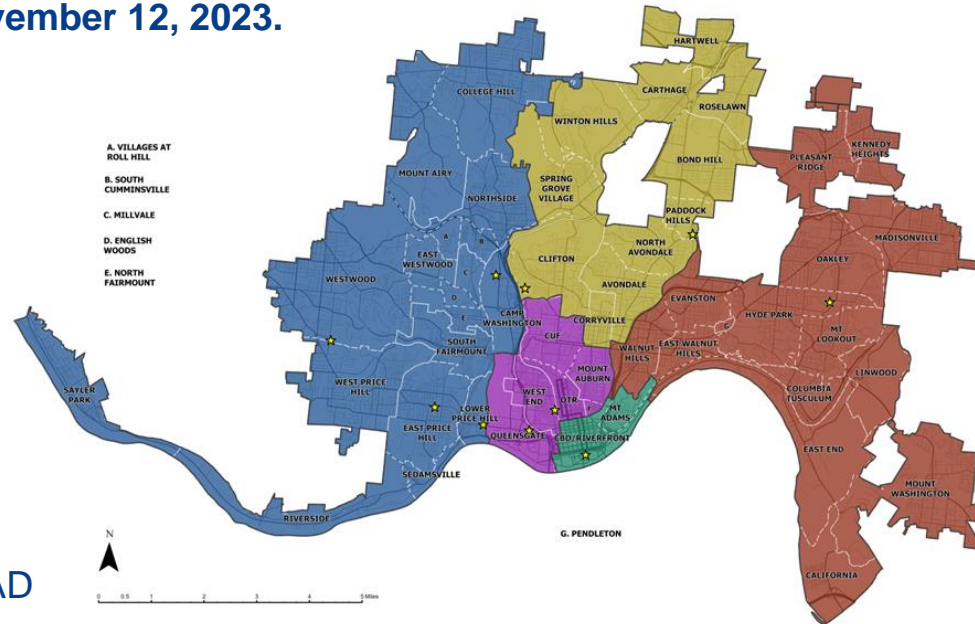


CPD District structure as of November 12, 2023

Change Day: November 12

More than **just** redistricting occurred on November 12, 2023.

- CPD changed district boundaries
 - Beat boundaries
 - Note: Neighborhood boundaries did not change
- CPD reallocated *formerly* D5 officers
- ECC & CPD restructured beat coverage
 - Who backs up who? And when?
- ECC updated radio procedures
 - Tones for priority runs
 - Utilizing MDC for low priority messages
- ECC turned on Computer-Aided portion of CAD



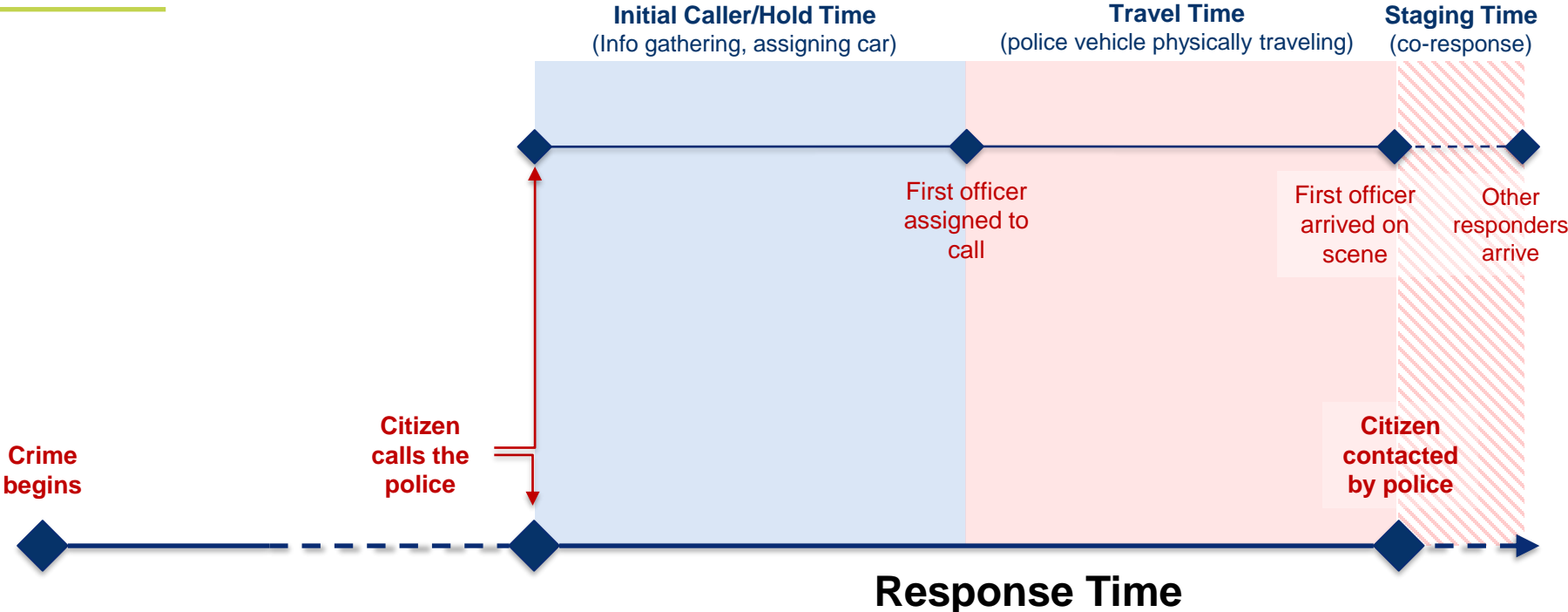
CPD District structure as of November 12, 2023

Response Time Refresh

Response times are **more complicated** than just picking up the phone and driving to a scene.



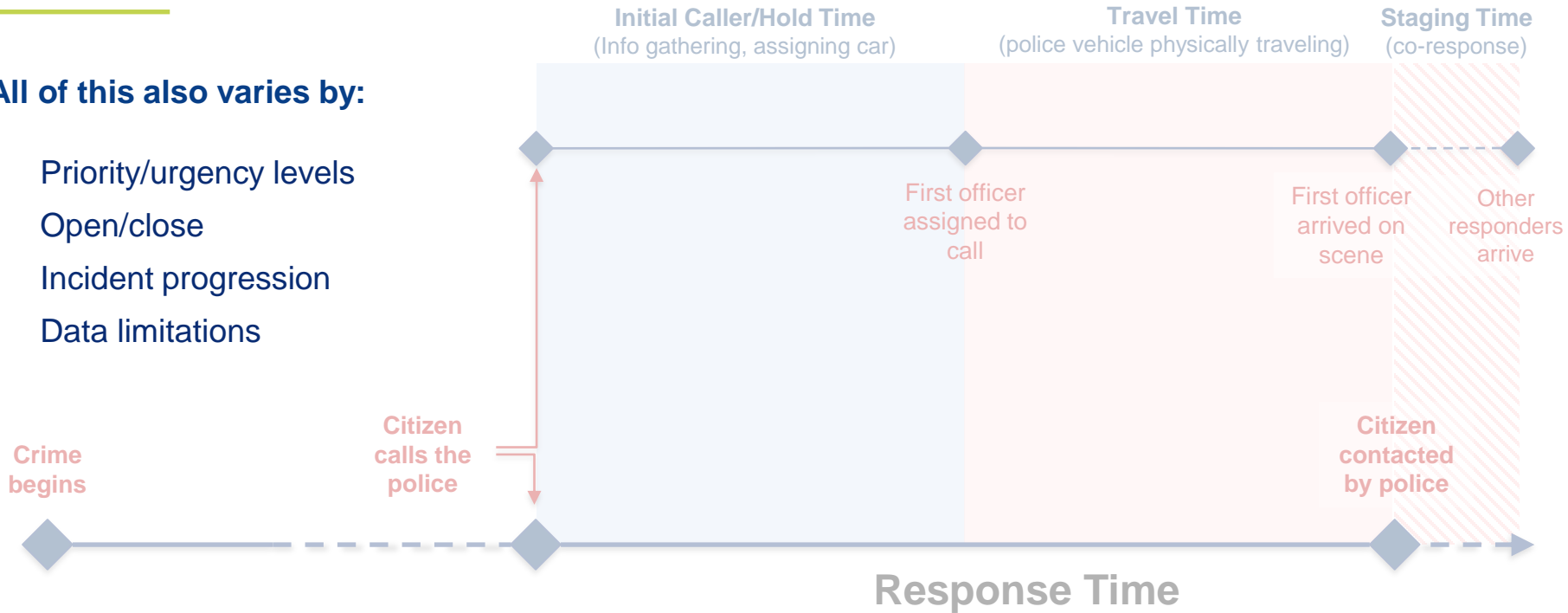
Response Time Refresh



Response Time Refresh

All of this also varies by:

- Priority/urgency levels
- Open/close
- Incident progression
- Data limitations



Response Time Refresh

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change
New Orleans	50.8	83.6	97.2	145.8	+95.0
Nashville	44.2	40.3	57.8	73.8	+29.6
Portland	26.6	37.5	40.4	48.6	+22.0
New York	18.0	17.3	30.2	33.0	+15.0
Seattle	48.9	42.6	55.6	61.8	+12.8
San Francisco	65.9	58.7	66.9	78.5	+12.5
Sacramento	54.0	48.9	60.0	63.7	+9.7
Detroit	31.4	31.5	33.8	40.4	+9.0
Virginia Beach	22.1	21.5	23.8	29.8	+7.7
Gilbert	21.9	20.0	22.5	25.8	+3.9
Montgomery County	23.0	20.1	22.3	25.3	+2.4
Boise	21.5	23.8	24.6	23.0	+1.5
Chandler	20.8	20.5	22.2	22.0	+1.1
Mesa	8.0	7.8	8.9	8.8	+0.9
Cincinnati	22.9	20.8	22.5	22.2	-0.7

Average estimated response times for agencies with available Calls for Service data, 2019 - 2022 (Source: agency open data)

Initial Caller/Hold Time
(Info gathering, assigning car)

Travel Time
(police vehicle physically traveling)

Staging Time
(co-response)

All Avg: 17 mins

Priority Avg: 6 mins

Shots/Spots Avg: 5 mins

All Avg: 9 mins

Priority Avg: 7 mins

Shots/Spots Avg: 6 mins

Response Time

<https://jasher.substack.com/p/police-are-taking-longer-to-respond>

90 Day Comparison: Methods

Types of Calls

- Citizen-generated
 - All calls
 - Priority, Urgent, Routine

Methods

- T-test (pre/post) & significance
- Removed outliers (> 2 SD)

Limitations

- All changes happened at same time (ECC & CPD)
- Sample size & seasonal differences
- Reasonable to assume officers learning beats
- CFS data complexities

CAD Priority Levels

"Priority"
<p>Red = High priority, life threatening, in progress ie. Shooting, robbery personal, animal attack, carjacking</p>
<p>Orange = High priority, potentially life-threatening or weapon-involved, in progress ie. MHC violent, weapon incident, crash injuries</p>
"Urgent"
<p>Yellow = Urgent, non-life threatening, in progress, just occurred or suspect in area ie. Reckless activity, burglary (IP), vehicle theft (JO)</p>
<p>Blue = Urgent, not in progress, but injury or unknown trouble ie. 911 Silent, MHRT, family trouble</p>
"Routine"
<p>Purple = Routine, not in progress, response needed ie. Damage (NIP), theft (NIP), abandoned vehicle</p>
<p>Green = Routine, not in progress, referral to desk or other non-patrol ie. Station run, lock out non-urgent</p>

90 Day Comparison: Results

Aug 14,
2023

Redistricting:
Nov 12, 2023

Feb 10,
2023



Overview

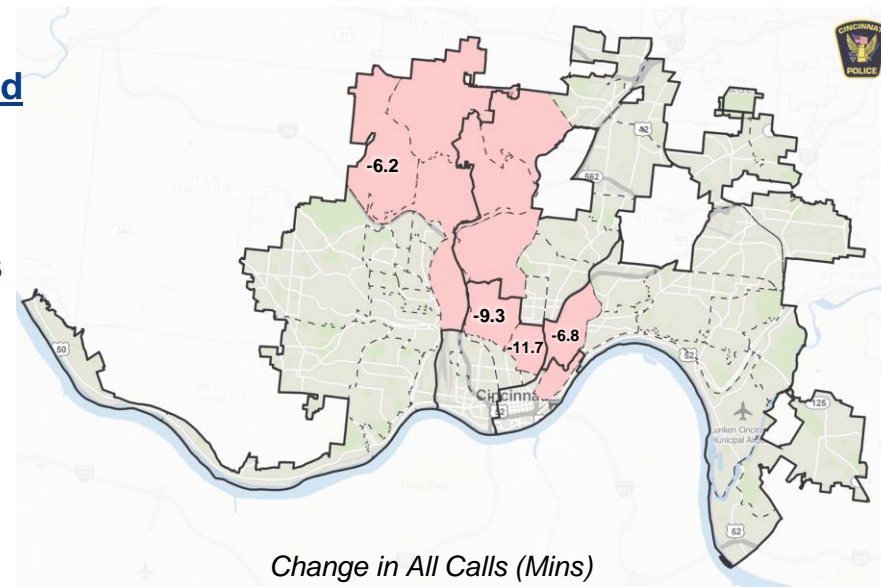
- Redistricting **did not** result in slower response times
- Furthermore, response times were **improved** with the changes made by ECC

City Wide

- Average decrease of 3 minutes, 30 seconds

Redistricted Only

- **Priority:** No sig change
- **Urgent:** -3 minutes
- **Routine:** -6 minutes



90 Day Comparison: Results

Aug 14,
2023

Redistricting:
Nov 12, 2023

Feb 10,
2023



Change in All Calls (Mins)

Table 1. Change in Response Times for Neighborhoods Affected by Redistricting; 90 Days Before/After Redistricting Date

District	Neighborhood	Count		Average Response Time (Mins)		
		Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Change
CBS	Mt Adams	174	138	29.1	25.2	--
D1	CUF	1,281	952	33.5	24.2	-9.3
	Mt Auburn	586	551	34.5	22.9	-11.7
D2	Walnut Hills	1,173	957	31.4	24.6	-6.8
D3	Camp Washington	507	516	24.8	23.9	--
	College Hill	797	803	27.2	25.5	--
	Mt Airy	822	826	28.8	22.6	-6.2
	Northside	613	614	26.0	22.7	--
D4	Clifton	801	721	26.8	28.4	--
	Spring Grove Village	363	334	24.2	23.3	--
	Winton Hills	586	648	23.0	25.1	--
Affected Neighborhoods		7,703	7,060	28.9	24.4	-4.5
Total City		32,045	28,372	27.9	24.4	-3.5

Notes: Changes are only reported if the difference is statistically significant (p <= 0.05)

Change in Priority Calls (Mins)

Table 2. Change in "Priority" Response Times for Neighborhoods Affected by Redistricting; 90 Days Before/After Redistricting Date

District	Neighborhood	Count		Average Response Time (Mins)		
		Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Change
CBS	Mt Adams	7	7	12.1	11.6	--
D1	CUF	73	58	14.1	11.3	--
	Mt Auburn	45	35	16.1	11.0	-5.1
D2	Walnut Hills	73	62	14.2	15.1	--
D3	Camp Washington	41	34	12.5	12.7	--
	College Hill	58	52	11.6	14.0	--
	Mt Airy	69	68	13.7	13.8	--
	Northside	57	44	12.2	13.5	--
D4	Clifton	57	36	14.0	17.9	--
	Spring Grove Village	26	29	14.2	16.0	--
	Winton Hills	73	64	13.8	16.6	--
Affected Neighborhoods		579	489	13.6	14.1	--
Total City		2,348	1,923	13.5	13.3	--

Notes: Changes are only reported if the difference is statistically significant (p <= 0.05)

CPD Continual Monitoring

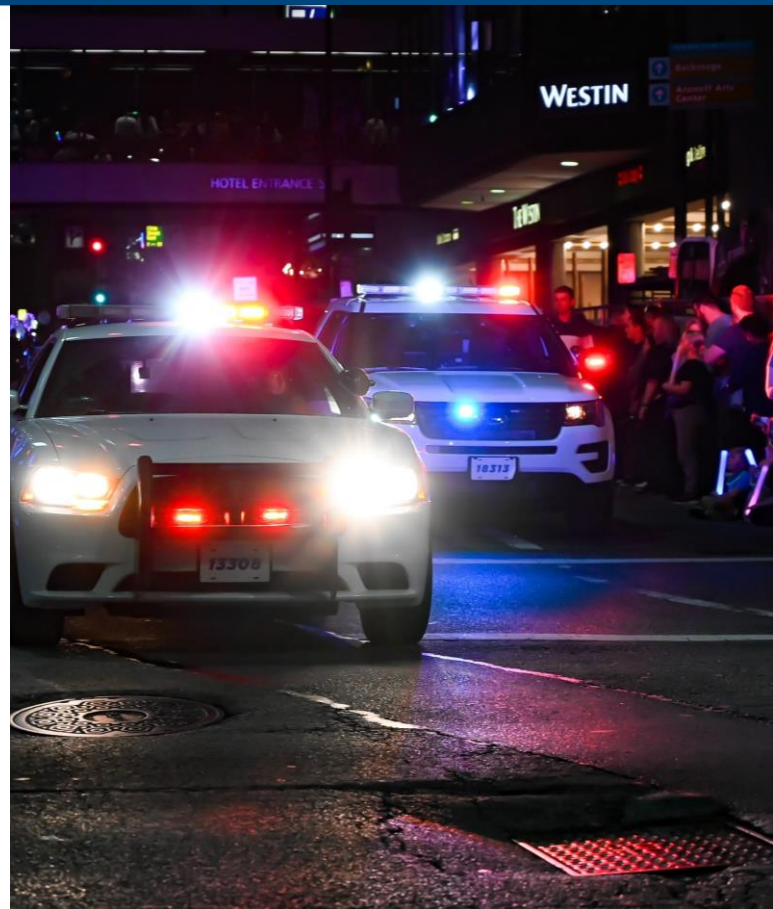
Assistant District Commander

Monitoring Priority Calls

- Weekly reviews
- Summertime peak

Ongoing Problem Solving

CPD/ECC Adjustments as Needed



Questions?

Cincinnati Police Department

Chief Teresa Theetge
Dr. Jillian Desmond

Emergency Communications Center

Director Bill Vedra

