CITY OF CORAL GABLES BUDGET/AUDIT ADVISORY BOARD

Meeting Minutes: Wednesday, November 9, 2016

Conference Room First Floor , City Half, 405 Biltmore Way, Coral Gables, Florida

MEMBERS	D	J	F	M	Α	M	J	J	Α	S	0	N	APPOINTED BY:
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Jose E. Smith	P	Ρ	Р	Ε	•	P	-	Р	-	Р	E	ĮΡ	Mayor Jim Cason
Erin Knight	P	Р	Р	P	-	P	-	E	-	Р	Р	Р	Commissioner Jeanette Slesnick
Alex Menendez	E	P	E	P	-	Α	-	P	-	Р	Р	Ε	Commissioner Vince Lago
John Holian	Ε	Р	P	Р	-	Р	-	Р	-	P	Р	Α	Commissioner Frank C. Quesada
Cheryl Goldstein	Р	Р	Р	Р	-	E	-	E	-	Р	Р	Р	Commissioner Pat Keon

(Dash indicates no meeting: blank spaceindicate member not yet serving.)

- ^- New Member
- #- Special meeting
- **- Resigned Member

Staff;

Diana Gomez, Finance Director Keith Kleiman, Budget Director

Minutes preparation and Recctary: Estela Valle, Bailey & Sanchez, Court Reporting, Inc.

	1	CITY OF CORAL GABLES												
U	2	BUDGET/AUDIT ADVISORY BOARD AGENDA												
	3	MEETING: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 2016, 8:11 a.m.												
	4	FIRST FLOOR, CITY HALL												
	5	405 BILTMORE WAY, CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA												
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	7	ORIGINAL ORIGINAL												
	8	MEMBERS PRESENT:												
	9	CHERYL GOLDSTEIN ERIN KNIGHT												
	10	JOSE E. SMITH												
	11	CITY STAFF PRESENT: DIANA GOMEZ, FINANCE DIRECTOR												
	12	KEITH KLEIMAN, MANAGEMENT and BUDGET DIRECTOR												
	13	ALSO PARTICIPATING:												
	14	JOHN C. WEBER FRANK FERNANDEZ												
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1	THEREUPON:
2	(The following proceedings were held.)
3	MS. GOLDSTEIN: I'd like to call the meeting to
4	order at 8:11. We'll do a roll call.
5	Alex is not here. I'm here. Erin is here. Jose
6	is here.
7	MS. GOMEZ: John said that he would be here, so
8	maybe he's just running late.
9	MS. GOLDSTEIN: Can I get a motion to approve the
10	Minutes from September 22nd?
11	MR. SMITH: Motion to approve.
12	MS. KNIGHT: Do we have a quorum?
13	MS. GOMEZ: Yes, three.
14	MS. GOLDSTEIN: Can I second? I'll second.
15	MS. KNIGHT: Second.
16	MS. GOLDSTEIN: All in favor?
17	MR. SMITH: Aye.
18	MS. KNIGHT: Aye.
19	MS. GOLDSTEIN: Today we have John Weber. He's a
20	partner with the firm that we selected for the internal
21	audit group, and he's going to say, I guess, a couple of
22	words, give a background, and say where we are and when
23	we're getting started.
24	MS. GOMEZ: Right. So at the previous meeting,
25	this Board had mentioned that they would like to have

someone from Crowe Horwath come and kind of talk to us; 1 One, to meet him; Two, to get some ideas of how we're going to be doing this moving forward, and what the plan 3 is; when they're going to get started, so on and so 4

> Just so that we know, the contract has not been signed yet, but it's -- we're all in agreement now. just that they're late walking the signatures through, so we should be getting that today or tomorrow from Crowe, and then we'll walk it through our process. So within the next two weeks or so, we should be signed and sealed.

MR. KLEIMAN: Do you want to talk about internal management, also?

MS. GOMEZ: Okay, yeah. So we'll start with that a little bit. So internally, the City Manager has decided to have the internal audit function report directly under the Budget Management and Budget Division of Finance, but with dotted line reporting to the City Manager, so it's not -- that function is not -- does not report to the Finance Director, just to make sure that there's no perceived conflict of interest or anything, because Finance is one of the main auditees of -- you know, of most internal audits or a lot of internal audits, so we just kind of wanted to separate that.

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for purposes of administration and functionality, it seemed to make sense.

Budget does already have a very wide range of-they're involved in everything citywide. They know
everybody. They know how to get things done. Everybody
knows Budget, so what--

MR. KLEIMAN: We're an oversight.

MS. GOMEZ: Right.

MR. KLEIMAN: Basically it's a major oversight division.

MS. GOMEZ: So basically what we're doing is, we're going to be recruiting an internal recruitment for a full-time position, that will be a shared position, that would be part-time internal audit, part-time grants administration, but it's-- we use an outside provider for grants, so it's kind of a liaison for both functions, and then, as time permits, some Budget help, as well.

So we believe that there's a few internal candidates that would do a good job at this, because they know the City, they know how the reports are run, they have been involved, you know, with City functions, so we believe that we should be successful in that recruitment. So we're waiting on that paperwork. I don't know if it's been signed off yet.

MR. KLEIMAN: I called Kenny at HR. I haven't gotten an answer from him. I'll call back again.

MS. GOMEZ: Right. So we're just waiting for, you know, the call. That's the way Cathy wants to move forward with it, so we're just kind of going through the process, and hopefully get that position filled in the next several weeks. But, in the meantime, once we can-you know, we can start through Budget to help out to start the coordination if something starts before that position is hired. So that's kind of how we're going to handle it internally. We believe that that structure will work.

MR. KLEIMAN: And if it doesn't, it's always changeable.

MS. GOMEZ: Exactly. The City Manager will reevaluate. So the City Manager does, you know, value and ask for your input throughout all of this, and appreciates it. So, you know, we also want to make sure that you guys have all of the information that you need and that you are-- you know, anything you see that you want differently or whatever, please give us your input.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: It sounds like she listened to my input on the liaison.

MS. GOMEZ: Good. I'm glad. So with that, I will turn it over to John, who can tell us a little bit about

Crowe, how you're going to do things, and the plan for the City of Coral Gables.

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MR. WEBER: Great. Thank you very much. It's certainly a pleasure to get this going, and get this started. So I'm free today. I haven't signed a contract yet, but I'm going to do that this afternoon and get that back to the City.

So with -- you know, with our plan -- you know, our plan is very much incumbent also upon the needs of the City, and your needs and how we're going to exactly go about everything, but generally what we do is start with a risk assessment. And, you know, risk assessment involves really looking at a lot of documents to begin with, a lot of internal documents on policies, procedures, work chart, kind of understanding really how things are done here at the City, and then looking at prior audit reports, management letters, single audit reports, prior internal audit reports to help us really get a good understanding of maybe where some risks have come up in the past or where they may be, and then, from that standpoint, or after that, we go through an interview process, and here's where we, you know, kind of need some of your assistance, as well, on who would be appropriate for us to be interviewing.

Now, generally, when we do this, it's interviewing

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department heads, it's interviewing an Audit Committee or Advisory Board, potentially City Commissioners. We have done that in the past with some of our clients, because they wanted to be involved, at least from the standpoint of giving their input. The interview process is really to kind of help understand where people's thoughts are in how their department is working, their policies, their procedures, you know, efficiencies or non-efficiencies in their process.

You know, I'm always quite amazed about, you know, the honesty we do get from people during this process, because sometimes one would think, well, you know, this is the department head you're talking to, they're not going to tell you anything's wrong or whatever it may be, but, you know, we usually get a lot of insight from that process. So what we do with that is kind of put all of the interviews together, and we put all of our review of documents together, things like that, and then we'll generally come up with a risk assessment based on various areas.

So, you know, in the RFP, there was an outline of the various types of audits in year one, year two and year three, and, you know, really what we want to do is just go through our process, and then work with the City to make sure that, yeah, that makes sense to do these in year one, year two and year three.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: How long do you think this process will take, the risk assessment?

MR. WEBER: Probably about -- well, what we would like to do is -- Lori is not going to put together our request -- we use an electronic repository that we call CIRT, our Client Information Request Tracker. secured internet-based portal. What we do is, we put all of our requests in there, and our clients just upload things right in there for us. So we're already starting to put that together, and then, you know, if we can get information within a couple of weeks, what we'd like to do is get these interviews done in December -early December, so that the goal would be that by the end of the year to have our risk assessment complete, so then we can go over the risk assessment with Management, yourselves, whatever -- everybody who would like, here, at the City to discuss it, and then really kind of get a sign-off from the City on the audit plan. Then, at least for the first year -- you know, these plans change. You know, we can lay things out for three years, but we all know things change; technology changes, policies change, things of that nature. So sometimes it does drive a change in the audit plan. So we're very flexible with that. And then, you know, we're certainly

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going to work with everybody at the City on the timing of things. You know, if the external auditors are here, you know, you may not want internal auditors hanging all over Finance at the same time the external auditors are all over Finance.

So, you know, as another example, we've audited City Clerk's Offices, and, you know, they've told us, "Well, this is really a bad time, there's an election coming up" or whatever it may be, so, you know, our goal is really to work with you and the rest of the City to come up with a plan that we all, you know, are going to like and think is an appropriate plan.

You know, things do come up during the year, so there are what I will call miscellaneous hours, in our budget, at least, that we proposed for special types of things that may come up, you know, during the years, as well. And then what we'll have to decide on is, as audits are completed-- you know, our process with that is really working with whoever we're auditing, whatever department it may be, to verify all of our facts, and what we're reporting, you know, first, before we really go anywhere with that. But once an audit is complete, we ask for Management responses to include in the audit report, and so then from there it's going to be a matter of who are we going to present those to or how often you

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would like us, you know, to present those. I believe, when Michelle was at the City Commission meeting, they had asked for like twice a year that we-- you know, we meet directly with the City Commission to talk about the various audits, but we're certainly flexible with meeting with you all, as well, if it's what you would like.

MR. KLEIMAN: Would it help if at one of our City
Manager's staff meetings you get to meet all of the
department heads? Is that something that we might want
to consider as a kick-off before you start the risk
assessment?

MR. WEBER: That would certainly be a great thing, so at least everybody kind of sees us. We can talk again about our process and our plans and what we're going to do.

MR. KLEIMAN: How soon would you want to have that happen?

MS. GOMEZ: November 28th would be the next staff meeting, so maybe pencil it in, and we'll coordinate it, to make sure the Manager is okay with that. That would be a good idea.

MR. WEBER: Yep. We can do that.

MS. GOMEZ: But it's first thing in the morning, 8:30 in the morning. I don't know if she'd have you go

first or maybe have you come in at 10:00, at the end of 1 2 the Staff meeting. MR. WEBER: That's fine. 3 MR. KLEIMAN: We can do a time certain, as soon as 4 he comes in, we can take a break from whatever we're 5 doing. 6 MS. GOMEZ: Yeah. Let me know if that date works 7 for you, because it's the Monday after Thanksgiving. 8 MR. WEBER: Yes, it works. 9 MS. GOMEZ: Then we'll touch base with the 10 Manager, and that's a good idea. 11 WEBER: Yeah, that'd be great. 12 MS. GOLDSTEIN: I think there was discussion at 13 the Commission meeting that -- exactly as you stated --14 but there was also discussion in the group reviewing the 15 internal audit candidates with the gentleman who runs 16 internal audit at the City of Miami Beach, and they post 17 online all of their internal audit reports, and I think 18 that's something that we should consider, for 19 transparency, which I think everyone is in favor with 20 here. I don't know--21 MR. KLEIMAN: We can do it. We have the capital 22 budget. We can do a section in there with internal 23 audits. 24 MS. GOMEZ: We have a division under the City 25

Manager's -- I think she was fine with it. I think we 1 talked about it with Cathy, and I think she was okay 2 3 with that, just Internal Audit Division, and then, you know, put it there. Not necessarily tied to Finance, but rather --5 MR. KLEIMAN: That's actually a good point. 6 MS. GOMEZ: That would be fine. 7 MS. GOLDSTEIN: And so I would say, also, a 8 comment would be for us to review the reports in the 9 right timeline as related to the Commission, so that 10 we're supposed to be like before the fact and after the 11 fact. 12 MR. WEBER: Right. How often does this Committee 13 meet? 14 MS. GOLDSTEIN: Monthly. 15 MS. GOMEZ: Monthly, except for July and December 16 or if there's nothing on the agenda, then we may cancel 17 18 a meeting. MR. WEBER: Okay. 19 MS. GOLDSTEIN: We usually had an internal audit 20 21 presentation quarterly? MS. GOMEZ: Yes, I think so. 22 23 MS. GOLDSTEIN: If there was a report, then we would review that. 24 25 MS. GOMEZ: And it tends to be the last Thursday

of the month, I think is the standing schedule for meetings, but it sometimes changes. Obviously today is a Wednesday, in the beginning of the month.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: At 8:00 a.m.

MS. GOMEZ: I would think that-- and rather, maybe you can let us know how you would work your audit with the department, come up with your preliminary findings, talk with the department, make sure that all of the facts are correct, at that point-- at what point would then you bring maybe-- would you bring a draft here?

No, or you would maybe bring the final product back here?

MR. WEBER: That's up to you. You know, we're certainly fine bringing a draft report to discuss with you before, you know, going final on a report. Some clients, we do the draft. Some clients, you know, once we're done with the department, they just go final. So it's really a matter of what you would like and what you like.

MR. KLEIMAN: Well, it's interesting, because I can draft us-- wouldn't make sense, because we would be getting a final-- I think a draft to the Board specifically.

MR. GOMEZ: Right, or a very close to final or-- I don't know.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: I would say that if there was something of significance, to add us in so that we are aware of what's happening, but if there's nothing material, to add another step and another--

MS. GOMEZ: That makes sense.

MR. WEBER: Sure, right. And we can-- I mean, obviously we can provide you, you know, drafts three weeks before a meeting, when they're done, so you can see them. Every report and every recommendation in it, we do rank each recommendation, either what we'll call high, moderate or low risk, you know. Now, obviously, that's a matter of judgment.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: I also think it's fair to let the department respond--

MR. WEBER: Yeah. Oh, no, we do prefer--

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Before we get the --

MR. WEBER: Correct. That's what we prefer. You know, we want to make sure the facts are correct. And I can tell you, from the ones that I've been doing for the past three years in Florida, at least, I haven't had disagreement. You know, I mean, maybe one would think, well, it may be more moderate versus high or something to that effect, but, you know, we're kind of basing things on a risk matrix on, you know, risk as in a dollar risk-- you know, is it high or low a risk as in a

political risk, a risk as in just an operational or efficiency risk, so it's kind of factoring all of those things into the reports we put together.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Can you talk a little bit about your staffing?

MR. WEBER: Sure. Well, we have at least two main people-- two of our senior managers, Michelle Flatstock (phonetic), who is local, and we propose Michelle would really be the coordinator and day-to-day person involved with our project team and you guys, and then Michael Ciminero (phonetic) is a senior manager, and his focus is all on internal audit outsourcing. Michelle does internal audit outsourcing, as well as she does external audits here, in Florida. The rest of the team is really going to matter and depend on the audit we are doing. You know, we have-- I'm not going to put somebody on a Human Resources audit that really doesn't understand Human Resources and what the function should be in Human Resources, and how they operate.

When it comes to any sort of IT auditing, that's a completely separate team that we have in our firm, individuals that specialize in IT systems and auditing, as well as, you know, penetration testing, things of that nature. So it's going to depend on the particular audit for the rest of the team.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Do you guys have any questions? 1 2 MS. KNIGHT: No. MS. GOLDSTEIN: 3 Thank you. MR. WEBER: Sure. 4 5 MS. GOLDSTEIN: Sign the contract. MR. KLEIMAN: I'm looking forward to this. I 6 really am. I mean, the things that we have in the 7 budget and have discovered throughout the years has been 8 frustrating, and so having an external/internal auditor, 9 I think, is going to be a tremendous addition. 10 MR. WEBER: It just brings so much depth. 11 so hard to accomplish when you only have a one person 12 13 internal audit shop or two person internal audit shop, because you can't afford to have on staff an IT auditor, 14 a financial auditor, compliance type auditor for the 15 grants and things like that, so--16 MS. GOLDSTEIN: I also think, like you said, in 17 18 your interview process with the departments, that hopefully it will come across that you're there to help 19 them and help them get maybe resources they haven't been 20 21 able to get or identify inefficiencies or more efficiencies and be a consultant, as well. 22 MR. KLEIMAN: We don't want adversarial at all, 23 which is what we've had. So clearly we want a partner 24 with this, and it's the only way we're going to get 25

their trust when it comes to this.

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MR. WEBER: Yes, exactly, and that's our goal.

We're not "got you" type of people. That's not what

we're here to do. We're not here to find fault, you

know. We're here to help the City, and hopefully make

sure, yes, there's compliance with policies, procedures,

laws and regulations, but, you know, also-- you know,

from our vast experience with all different governments,

is hopefully find some efficiencies and stuff.

Now, sometimes a lot of these efficiencies, though, to implement a lot of them, do kind of result in the need for some more dollars in certain places. That does come out quite a bit. So then it's just a matter of what the City wants to do, and--

MS. GOLDSTEIN: He's really good at finding dollars.

MS. KNIGHT: Are we a little behind on a few audits?

MR. KLEIMAN: Well, we never really had an audit plan, right?

MS. GOMEZ: I wasn't that involved in the actual audit plan, so I don't know, because it was the internal auditor. So, you know, she's been gone for several months, and then was gone for medical reasons for maybe a year. So, yeah, no internal audits have really--

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internal audits have not been done. So we just haven't had an internal audit presence here for at least a year, if not longer, maybe a year-and-a-half, right?

MR. KLEIMAN: Right, but I think the other-- when she was here previously, under the previous City

Manager, it was more of whatever that person wanted her to go look at, as opposed to what's recommended from the internal auditors, saying this is what we should be doing. There was no risk assessment. Let's put it that way.

MS. GOMEZ: I have a question. So in terms of your-- in your audit report and your findings, can you just tell us a little bit about how you lay out your recommendations? Because one of the things that I kind of felt with the previous auditor, they would just tell me, "This is wrong and it should be fixed," but there wasn't a lot of helpful information as to how it should be fixed or what should we do or making some suggestions, you know, and I would hope that they're valuable suggestions, because everything can be solved with maybe having five more staff people, but that sometimes is just not realistic, and so that doesn't help me at all. I mean, so how--

MR. WEBER: Well, the reports, in general, they kind of start with an introduction, what we're looking

at, kind of a higher level layout of whether it's testing controls, looking at procedures, that type of thing. And then, depending on the area, we try to also put in some data that might help you, "Wow, we're a lot different from this City or that City."

So, for example, we completed a grant audit of the City, and what we did is, you know, we went out and got comparative data from about eight different cities. So we try to get comparable size, budget, things of that nature, and then kind of go through their-- or what we can get, at least, you know, from public information or online, just to kind of show you where you are. Well, here's the City of Coral Gables, you get two million in Federal grants. These other six cities are getting eight million in Federal grants. That's just an example of what we try to do, at least in every audit, find some sort of at least comparative data. So then we'll put that in the report.

I mean, any recommendations there are-- you know, we put down what we found, and, you know, we do what we can to give you a recommendation that will work best for the City, and we don't just say, "Here, you did this wrong. Fix it."

You know, it depends, though, on the actual -- what we come up with, you know. Some things could be as

simple as, "Joe needs to do what Joe is supposed to do."

MS. GOMEZ: Right. They're not entering things that are supposed to be posted by the 30th of the month.

MR. WEBER: Right.

MS. GOMEZ: All right. Some things are straight forward, and I get that.

MR. WEBER: Yes, but our goal is to try and give recommendations that will, you know, help you guys with putting some thought into it, and does it make sense, and how can we do that better, and based on what you're saying, that's a good suggestion, or you may feel that it's a bad suggestion, you know, as well. But, you know, that's why, you know, the whole partnership thing, and that's what we're here to do, is really work with you guys to come up with the best recommendations. And then the report will actually end with each one of our procedures performed and the result of that procedure.

So, you know, you're going to see everything we did related to a payroll audit. You're not just going to see what we found with it. So you'll be able to see that, you know, Beth is doing her job, and Joe is doing his job, and, you know, these reports are being filed, they're being filed on time, whatever the thing is we're testing-- procedure in that particular area. So that should give you some comfort, as well, or help you see

that well, these four functions are working or seem to 1 be working and working well, you know, and when we do 2 things, we certainly -- if it's testing related, and 3 we're choosing populations and samples, things like that, we lay it all out for you. So we're going to let 5 you know that we looked at 20 of these and we found two 6 errors or we found no errors. 7 Just telling you, "Well, there's two errors in 8 here," is meaningless information, if there's 10,000 9 transactions. But if there's only five transactions, 10 and there's two errors, it's a big difference. 11 MS. GOLDSTEIN: Okay. Well, we look forward to 12 the January meeting where we see the audit plan for the 13 14 year. MR. WEBER: Okay. So that's our goal. 15 MS. GOMEZ: Yes, and that's our goal. 16 MR. WEBER: The last Thursday of January, 17 correct--18 MS. GOMEZ: Yes. 19 -- To submit the audit plan? MR. WEBER: 20 MS. GOMEZ: Yes, it should be. 21 MR. WEBER: Okay. All right. 22 MS. GOMEZ: If we get the contract signed and 23 everything, and if we get started, you know, 24 relatively -- in the next couple of weeks. 25

1 MR. KLEIMAN: So the 28th? MS. GOMEZ: The 28th, hopefully, yes. You'll 2 pencil it in, and I'll confirm with you if that works 3 4 for the City Manager. MR. WEBER: Okay. 5 MS. GOMEZ: I just saw Frank -- Director Fernandez 6 7 outside. You can stay or go. We're going to talk about police vacancies. 8 9 MR. WEBER: Well, I'd love to hear about it, but I'm not sure police vacancies is on my agenda for today. 10 MS. GOMEZ: Thank you, John. 11 MR. WEBER: Thank you. 1.2 MS. GOLDSTEIN: Where are you based, again? 13 MR. WEBER: Well, technically I have an office in 14 Tampa, but I'm never there. I'm in South Florida half 15 of my week, and then I live in the Tampa area half of my 16 week, as well. 17 MS. GOLDSTEIN: Okay. Nice to see you. 18 Take care. 19 MR. WEBER: Okay, great. Thank you very much. 20 MR. KLEIMAN: Thank you. 21 22 (Thereupon, Mr. Weber left the meeting.) MS. GOLDSTEIN: Welcome. 23 MR. FERNANDEZ: Hi, good morning. 24 MS. GOLDSTEIN: So enlighten us. 25

MR. FERNANDEZ: Hold on. I'm trying to reach for my pen here.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: So we invited you here today to our meeting, because it seems that police vacancies, overtime and hiring, are a recurrent topic in our meetings, as we look at the financial numbers, and so we said, why don't you come in and help us see where we are, where we should be, which is not always apparent in the numbers, and what our challenges are, if there are any.

MR. FERNANDEZ: Sure. Absolutely.

Well, first of all, thank you for offering me the opportunity to come here. I haven't been to the Advisory Board meeting before, so I'm glad to be here.

So, in brief, I'll tell you, because I only have a short period of time, recruitment is a nationwide problem. Just this past month, I was in San Diego at the International Associate Chiefs of Police International Conference, and one of the main topics was about recruitment, and almost every agency has difficulties in recruiting people.

Why? Well, look around you. You saw what happened in Houston, what happened in San Diego, and I can go on and on about officers being killed just for sitting in a police car or for protecting protestors, so

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that's hurt recruitment across the country. So that's the primary reason why recruitment around the world or around the country, I should say, has become quite a challenge. It's no different here in South Florida, no different here in Dade or Broward County, in particular, here in Coral Gables.

As I studied the history of Coral Gables, they've had recruitment problems for many, many years. As far back as I go with HR-- they're briefing me on it-- we go back five, six, seven, eight years, they've always had difficulties in attaining that optimal number of officers.

The good news is that, as you look at the ratio of officers per thousand residents, which is kind of the makeup you look at for the right number of officers per thousand residents we're at in the Country, for a city our size and a municipal government like we have, it's about 2.5 per thousand. We currently have budgeted 3.5 per thousand, so we're a lot higher than the average City, if you will, around the Country.

Now, that's not to say that if you have a vertical population like Miami or like New York City, they use what is called a troop factor, which means you increase that ratio a lot higher, so that-- because you have to have more people on beats, on walking beats or bicycle

patrol, so you may vary that number. But since we're at 3.5 versus 2.5, we do have a sufficient number of officers to conduct the duties.

Today, our staffing in patrol is fully staffed.

We recently changed the policy to make sure that we don't compromise 72 officers in patrol at all times.

That means, if we can roll someone from CID or from a another lesser crew investigation division, will be transferred down to patrol, to never compromise our core service of a patrol officer. That means when you call 911 or there's somebody patrolling your zone, that's never compromised.

So how many vacancies do we have today? We fluctuate. That's a moving target. It's fluid. It happens in every department. When do you achieve optimal number-- the maximum number? Probably never or maybe for a day, maybe for two or three, if you're lucky. Why? Because there's always an attrition rate, people leaving and coming.

so what we've done about it is that we have-- and we started with Fire-- we're going to hire the attrition rate. So working with Budget, what we do is, we allocate funding to make sure that when we get to the maximum, like we did with Fire, we look six months out, and anyone in the DROP, who we know is going to leave or

has to leave, we're going to hire those individuals ahead of time, those vacancies, so there's a good succession plan in place. And that's worked very well in the Fire Department. So in Fire, we were actually up by two in personnel, because there's people leaving in the DROP, so we have a transition plan.

In Police, today, we have 16 vacancies. In the DROP, we have one more, in December, that's leaving now next month, and next year we have five that are due to leave. So that's the projection in terms of the attrition rate. Now, that's not taking into consideration some officers that may come and say, "You know, I have different aspirations. I want to go to ATF; I want to go to FBI or I don't want to do police work anymore." This happens across every department.

This is my third department. I did 25 years in Miami, three years as Chief in Hollywood, so I have a little bit of an understanding of how things work out in terms of the typical attrition rate.

In the FTO Program -- you asked that question -- we currently have four that are coming out of the academy. They're going to post orientation. That's right before they go out in the field. We have seven that are in the academy today, so that puts us in a very good tone.

It's quite, quite difficult to find that right officer.

You may have heard about background checks, that they're too strict, they're too soft, too hard. I stand by them. I stand by the benchmarking that we set in place from the beginning of how do we find that right officer. I'll explain why.

Number One, it's a very delicate, delicate

position. In our country, the thing that we hold most

dear to us is the Constitution, and these officers have

the right to literally take away your constitutional

rights. That means you can be incarcerated or they have

a right to take someone's life, if needed, to protect

themselves or others. So we have to protect that.

so, in doing so, we also have to study what has not played out well in Police around the Country. So, today, we know that police around the Country is being looked at in a very finite way under a microscope. Why? Because people believe that there's distrust, and it's probably in the hands of some officers that have abused their powers. So we have to make sure that that person we select, we give that power-- that constitutional power to the right person.

So, in doing so, we have benchmarked around the Country, one of the best practices for a background check, and that's the reason why we have our background process today. It wasn't pulled out of the shelf. We

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went out, and we want to make sure what is everybody else doing and what are the best practices. This was validated by the team inside of the Police Department, and I stand by that. It's been probably brought before the Commission, but, nonetheless, it's still quite difficult to attract, because of what's happened around the nation.

Two, difficult to find someone that can pass the background check. We're moving forward, and we're progressively getting out there to attract as many as we can, but I talked to the Chiefs around the Country, and other personnel around the Country, same exact problem. We do exactly what they do. I am, constantly assessing, how are we trying to attract the right people to Coral Gables.

We recruit at universities. We do open houses here at the Police Department. We're doing now, on 72nd, an open house, to bring in for all vacancies throughout the City, not just for Police, but for all of them. We're doing a major open house through HR.

The other thing that's quite innovative that a

Sergeant came up with in the Police Department is, we're

going to look to see if we can get the University of

Miami's Bank United Center, open it up for all agencies.

So we're going to do a recruitment drive for all of the

agencies in Dade County. So it's quite unique. I haven't seen it before, but I thought he was quite creative with it.

And the reason for that is so that, whether someone wants to go to Miami-Dade or Miami Beach or Aventura, they may want to come here. So by allowing all of the agencies to do joint recruitment, we're hoping we may get the leftovers or they may-- you know, it's like an exchange. So we're going to invite all of the agencies to participate with us in this County-wide recruitment drive. So we're hoping that because every one will be there, we're going to drive higher numbers, and we may just get that person, "You know what, I'm going to Coral Gables." We have a very attractive display. We put out all kinds of brochures. It's quite attractive. When we go to these recruitment drives and Universities, we definitely stand out.

We also have an Outreach Program through the City
Manager's Office where, you know, we're hiring a

consulting company to come in and help us in spreading
that message out, an advertising company. How do we get

it out? We're looking at radio, possibly t.v., to put
that message out. There's a message board. It's called

variable-message sign, VMS sign. You've seen them

before on the street that says, "Detour." They'll say

traffic ahead or buckle up. So we have one over on US-I, by Fire Station 2. So that sign, once a week, I have them change it. It's all about recruitment. Come join the force; every one come apply to Coral Gables. About 150,000 vehicles travel southbound on that highway every afternoon, so it's free advertising. Other than that, it's costing about \$6,000 to get a billboard up. So we try to be as good stewards of our tax dollars as possible.

So that's where we are right now with recruitment. I can tell you that the recruitment team is exercising every ability for outreach services or outreach for recruitment. We actually have the two payrolls now that go out once a week, in addition to what the recruitment officer is doing and the recruitment personnel is doing in HR, they're going out once a week at a University or some form of a drive or setting up a booth outside of a Publix or at the University, but something is happening multiple times a week for recruitment, and that's our strategy going forward. The outlook is good. It's just a matter of making sure we stay the course; we trust the strategy; allow it to mature and it will pay off.

I went through this before in another agency and, you know, we were down 40 some odd officers, and through that 40 some officers-- we had an attrition rate, so we

had 106 officers to catch up. So this is a constant problem in almost every agency you can think of. I don't know of any agency that's a full staff. I just don't know.

The other question you asked was, what is the optimal level of staffing? If I understand, that's one of the questions you had asked before. So staffing, I mentioned the 2.5 ratio per thousand. You want to make sure you never compromise it. We haven't compromised it. That's Number One.

Number Two, you can never compromise your core service of patrol. Why? Because that's the omni presence we must have that the people expect. Are we down detectives? Yes. We have some detective positions that are not filled. What does that represent? That means that a case load is higher for a burglary detective or for a fraud and forgery detective. Does that really mean a whole lot in the world of management and administering the police department? It doesn't mean a whole lot, because of the caseload that we carry here.

so I'll give an example of what that means. It means that for every month-- let's say you're a detective, I'm going to give you, you know, 10 cases.

Instead of getting 10 cases, because that position is

vacant, maybe you get 12 or 13, divided up between the team, so it's a little bit more of a workload. So what does that workload represent in terms of everybody else in the County -- their counterparts? So for burglary, for example, in Miami, they probably carry roughly -- I'm just thinking off the top of my head-- I don't have these numbers concrete, but Miami probably carries about 150 per unit; 150 burglaries a month per unit on the detectives. I know that in Hollywood, they carry about 100. You know, here, they're carrying 12. You know, that's pretty effective. I mean, that's not a whole lot of cases to carry. So when I say that we have a vacancy, and you, the detective, are carrying a higher workload, does that mean that that case is not being properly investigated? No, it does not. It just means that the officer has to work a little more on the case he normally wouldn't have worked on.

Motors, for example, is another one that we're short. So are we having less enforcement? Well, we're seeing an increase in enforcement in traffic. So we're seeing the tickets go up. And I've got to tell you, I think they're doing a phenomenal job in Coral Gables because of enforcement, better than any agency I've seen, because not only do they issue tickets-- actually summons, but we actually issue written warnings that get

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registered in the computer in our system, which means if you get stopped today, you're issued a warning, the next time you're stopped, the database tells that officer that that person was stopped for speeding last time. The officer's going to tell you, "Ma'am, you were stopped the last time for speeding. Sorry, but this time around, you're going to get a ticket. You were issued a warning."

so we calculate warnings and actual summons issued, and we're seeing a significant increase, but those positions are vacant, which means if we have more officers, we probably would be issuing more tickets. But does more tickets, you know, signify high-level safety? I say, "No." I say that we have to make sure we do it at the right time, at the right place.

so how do we supplement that? Through technology. With the help of Finance and the City Manager, we bought these new systems where, not only do we have message boards that are up, but we have speed trailers that are—to me, all of these are like an officer, because when you put them out, they're part of our omni presence in the community, which means that when you are driving by, oh, the Coral Gables Police Department is out here, that person who is driving is going to change their driving habits. And so what we're doing now, also, is

we have six positions for part-time traffic enforcement officers. When we do see them down to three, because of the salary, but it will be three positions that will be augmented by this equipment. It will be placed out every morning in the inbound traffic and the outbound traffic. In the afternoon, going this way. In the morning, going that way. The officers are deployed in the outskirts of the City to strictly enforce traffic violators, along with the equipment that we're putting out. Very interesting piece of equipment that I love. It's a very small little box. You'll see them out in the community. We have two now. We're buying an additional four we'll be deploying out. You have a sign that says Speed Limit. On the bottom, it's going to say, your speed is being recorded. So the reason why I like that sign, your speed is being recorded, we're the only ones that will have that sign. We hope to kind of coin that -- that kind of phrase, is because of unintended consequences we have from a speed trailer. So the speed trailer has a license plate reader on the rear. So on the front, it registers your speed. On the back side, as you go by it, it grabs your tag, registers back to our Communication Center, and it tells you if that car is stolen or used in a burglary. That's what it does. So I had them put on the sign that says your

tag is being read. The intent of that sign is the intended consequence to tell the criminal, don't come in. Please go elsewhere, because I'm reading your tag. So that's the deterred value of that particular piece of equipment. But it turns out that we're getting messages back from the community saying, "I'm not speeding by that trailer, because you're reading my tag, and I'm going to"-- they think we're going to send them a ticket

but we're not telling them that. So it's actually

over the mail. The State doesn't allow us to do that,

allowing us to control speed.

so now this other board that reads your speed is real small and attaches to any pole. It'll say, your speed is being read. We hope to get the same result, that people think, that because we're reading your speed, that we're going to send you a ticket. In reality, we're not lying. We are reading your speed, because this particular sign has great capability.

Number One, the officers in traffic have a cell phone capability. They can program it for that. So if five cars speed by-- any number of cars-- they can actually program it to alert them. If more than five cars have sped through that sign in the last 30 minutes or an hour, however they want to read it, it gives us all of the digital--

MS. GOLDSTEIN: You have to use it. You have to 1 program it. 2 MR. FERNANDEZ: Oh, you program it whichever way 3 you want, but the great thing is that it tells us how many cars are speeding, you know, and it alerts the 5 officer, whenever he or she wants to get that alert. б we may be short, but we're utilizing technology and 7 equipment to utilize our resources in the best position 8 possible to maximize our strengths. 9 10 MS. GOLDSTEIN: Can I ask you a budgetary question? 11 MR. KLEIMAN: Uh-huh. 12 MS. GOLDSTEIN: So we budget at the 3.5 1.3 per-- versus the--14 15 MS. GOMEZ: Per thousand. MR. KLEIMAN: We budget at the full allotment of 16 positions that are authorized. We have vacancies, 16, I 17 18 believe at this point. MS. GOLDSTEIN: Even though we don't expect ever 19 to be at that number? 20 MR. KLEIMAN: Well, we're budgeted for it, just in 21 case, and if they're fortunate enough to fill--22 MS. GOMEZ: I think they want to be fully filled. 23 MR. FERNANDEZ: Well, that's the same process for 24 every department. They budget for that number. 25

your budget of strength. But do you ever achieve that? 1 2 No, you don't. MR. KLEIMAN: We budget conservatively. 3 cities, knowing they have vacancies, they'll budget two-thirds of the positions or half of the positions. 5 We don't. We budget 100 percent, because we don't want 6 to start searching for the money if we're fortunate to 7 get the full staffing. 8 MR. FERNANDEZ: Right. And in terms of overtime, 9 we utilize those salary savings to be able to supplement 10 wherever we have those positions that need some extra 11 help. 12 MS. GOLDSTEIN: Or some overtimer? 13 MR. KLEIMAN: Well, we were using a lot for the 14 15 overtime and hiring. MS. KNIGHT: So how are the vacancies; how are 16 they spread out? 17 MR. FERNANDEZ: They're spread out throughout the 18 department; detectives, traffic -- in the traffic unit, 19 that's where it's mostly spread out. That's about it. 20 Mostly detectives and traffic and in patrol, obviously, 21 but we don't --22 MS. KNIGHT: I thought patrol was fully staffed? 23 MR. FERNANDEZ: No. Patrol, the minimal staffing 24 is 72. Optimal staffing is much higher than that, but 25

we don't compromise--

MS. GOLDSTEIN: I think what you said is that you would pull a detective to go fill in.

MS. GOMEZ: Right.

MR. FERNANDEZ: But that's the 72. That 72, what it allows us to do is that we have 12 zones in the City. So you go from 8th Street to 152nd, and there's 12 zones in the whole city. Each zone has to have an officer, every single day, on every shift. To have every zone manned, we need 72 officers. We don't compromise those. There's a zone officer every single day, but we'd like to have more. We'd like to have an overlap, so if an officer calls in sick, or they go to training, we don't have to tap into overtime to be able to supplement that officer. But 72 is the minimal staffing that we have for patrol to never compromise those zones. But you're always going to staff and budget for full strength.

so, for example, Miami, when I was there, the budget was 1,224. Did we do the 1,224? Never. Never. In all of the 25 years that I was there, never did the budget get to the 1,224, not even for a day, because it's-- obviously, it's a higher number, but the attrition rate is kind of like a filter. Kind of like a filter, so, you know, you have a buffer in your staffing numbers to account for vacancies, attrition, and people

that leave abruptly that you don't even expect, and that happens often. You know, an officer says, "You know, I have different vertical, horizontal aspirations, so I'm going to go to a bigger agency; Miami-Dade, Miami Beach, where I can go into different units."

MS. GOLDSTEIN: So we sit here and we look at the numbers, what would be a flag to us to be concerned?

MR. FERNANDEZ: In terms of what?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Staffing.

MR. FERNANDEZ: Whenever they compromise that 72.

That's definitely a significant concern. Now, there's a hard fast standing policy that that cannot be compromised. So if someone did, then they'd be violating that policy. They didn't have that policy before. We put it in place to make sure that our core service is never compromised.

MS. KNIGHT: Is the pay competitive or is that a hindrance in recruitment?

MR. FERNANDEZ: No. We're going through negotiations now with the FOP, so we have studied all of the agencies in Dade County, so we do-- our focus in the negotiations is that we're above the middle and below the top. That's our focal point for negotiations. So where we're at with the starting salary is, we're above the middle, but below the top. That's where we're at.

Where do we want to be in negotiations? Number One. My goal, as we go through negotiations, is to be Number One in salaries.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: From the officers' side?

MR. FERNANDEZ: From the officers' side. That's it. You know, starting at the highest level, so that we have a good attraction to us as best as we can. That should not impact the pension, the unfunded liability. It's just a matter of attraction toward that first year, to attract as many as we can.

Are these young officers-- young catalysts looking at salaries? Are they looking at equipment? This new generation is totally different from my generation, and I'll give you an example that I was shocked. When I was in Hollywood, there was an officer that came over-lateraled over from Miami Gardens. Hollywood, at the time, was the lowest paid agency in Dade and Broward County, the lowest, and by far. I'm talking about, if you looked at the spreadsheet and you graphed it out, it was everybody here, and Hollywood was down here, and he transferred over-- lateraled over to Hollywood. I met him, and I said, "But why are you coming to Hollywood when Miami-Dade was the highest paid-- number one paid in the County? So you're going from here all the way to here. Why? I was curious as to why would you do that.

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He said, "You have-- I'm landlocked in Miami

Gardens. You have a Beach." I kid you not. "You have

a Beach."

I said, "A Beach?"

He said, "Yeah, I want to be on Beach Patrol." So what attracted this young man was he wanted to be on an ATV on the beach. He didn't care about the money or the pension. You know, he actually made a good judgment call, because today Hollywood is paid higher than Miami Gardens. So what does that tell you? That happens a lot, because, why? You know, it's a moving target, so these contracts go up and down.

You know, tomorrow we're going to negotiate a contract. What we just did with Fire, okay. So with Fire, we negotiated a contract. I believe that that's a fair equitable contract, and their salaries are very competitive. Tomorrow, Miami-Dade may come up with a new contract, and then the Beach comes out three months from now, and all of a sudden we're way outside, because it's a moving target. But, nonetheless, the attraction for that candidate was the Beach.

Other ones -- we do recruitment drives -- will walk
up to the booth and say, "What kind of computer do you
have in your car?" And if you tell them, "I have a
Panasonic Toughbook." "Wow, that's really cool. I like

that." But if you tell them you have the typical

Toshiba-- typical laptop, "Oh, I don't like that." You

wonder, in my world, thinking, what do you care, as long

as it works. Others are more focused on pensions.

I have seen an increase in that focus. They're actually studying the pensions and multiplier, and the merit pay. So we're structuring now a different pay plan for the negotiation. It's actually a very structured pay plan. I think it's simplistic. I think it removes the opportunity for mistakes in the payroll process. And I believe that it's going to get us to a place where it will be a little bit more attractive to people to come here.

Just arriving, I was told by some of the officers that the new recruits know more about pensions than they do, okay. They have books like this. So, it happened yesterday, I came across one, and he says, "Oh, yeah, I studied everything about pensions and cities. I want to be a police officer." He was an intern here, and he was leaving. He was going to do another job, but he's applied for the department. "So what did you decide? Who has the highest benefits that you've seen?"

"Oh, Gables by far." You know, in his world, the Gables had the highest benefits, but the officer in patrol here said we have the lowest benefits. So where

are we at? We're above the middle and below the top. 1 MS. GOLDSTEIN: Any other questions for Frank? 2 Thank you so much. 3 MR. FERNANDEZ: Anything I can follow-up with? 5 Any concerns? Anything I can do better? 6 MR. KLEIMAN: I got a few. Just kidding. 7 MS. KNIGHT: Is one mile per hour considered 8 9 speeding? MR. FERNANDEZ: Actually, I'll tell you--10 MS. KNIGHT: Is it five? 11 MS. FERNANDEZ: It depends. The Judges are 12 typically not going to impose a fine, if you go to 13 court, if you go one, two, three, four, five miles over 14 the speed limit. In most cases, probably 10. 15 What did you do? 16 MR. SMITH: 10. 17 MR. FERNANDEZ: How did you know that? Are you a 18 speeder? 19 I don't drive much actually. MR. SMITH: No. 20 MR. FERNANDEZ: But he's right. It's about 10. 21 There's no hard fast rule on that, but, in practice, you 22 know, you see when you go to court, and having gone to 23 court many times, you know that if you issue a speeding 24 ticket under-- you know, if it's not more than 10 miles 25

over the speed limit, then typically the Judge is going to say, "Wait a minute." It makes logical sense. If you're in your car, do you really notice the difference between 30 and 40 or 25 and 35? It's hard. I know you're always driving looking at the speedometer and you don't, so the Judges take that into consideration.

Now, they also take into consideration your driving record. If you are a habitual traffic violator, and you come forward with a three-mile an hour over the speed limit, the Judge may impose it, because of your driving history. It all depends.

MR. KLEIMAN: So what about the Miami-Dade police officer that goes on the express lanes going south and slows the traffic down to 55 miles an hour on the express lanes? The most frustrating thing in the world. Not to mention, it's been dangerous.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: You have to move to the Gables.

MR. KLEIMAN: What?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: You just have to move to the Gables.

MR. KLEIMAN: Well, I can't afford my house in the Gables.

MR. FERNANDEZ: It's quite interesting. In Miami, we had a lot of speeding complaints from citizens, and so our Internal Affairs unit, right after the shift's

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over, they would set up with a radar on the express lanes out in the County, and they clocked these officers that come by, and then the Internal Affairs officer pulls them over and says: "Officer, you were speeding. Tomorrow report to the office -- to Internal Slow down. Affairs," and they issued them a reprimand for speeding. So the officers, after a while, getting ahold of this, they get on the expressway and they go 55 miles an hour. The complaint that I was getting, "Why is the officer holding traffic back?" You know, so the law went into the consequences. Kicks in, because we're a society that moves very, very fast. And think about it, the speed limit before on the Turnpike -- you've been to Disney, right? You remember when it was 55 miles an hour?

Anybody remember that? No. It was 55 miles an hour 15, 20 years ago. So imagine going 55 miles an hour on the Turnpike, and today the speed limit is 70, and people know they're going 79. So that's--

MS. GOMEZ: Cruise control on 78.

MR. FERNANDEZ: Nonetheless, you know, it's a lot safer going that speed limit, and studies were done, because you're going straight forward, and they have enhanced the expressway now, where they have the barriers in the middle, because of the major accidents

on the Turnpike.

Now, remember, there were cars going off into the center. You get a blow out of your tire, it goes out, and you have a head-on collision on the other side, because the car flips over once it hits the grass.

By the way, just for safety purposes, if you're ever on the expressway, and you get a flat tire, stay straight. Do not turn that car to the side. You just stay straight. You bring that car down to 10 miles an hour or slower, and then you pull off the road. Because what people want to do is, they think, I'm going to get it from the back, and you get a blow out, you feel the pow, you feel that noise in the back, the tire is moving, it's flat, and then you want-- you think you're going to get hit, so you want to get off the road, and that's what causes major accidents, because once you get off the road, the rim embeds itself into the grass, and the car flips. And that's how you get rollovers.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Good to know.

MR. FERNANDEZ: Always. You hear the flat, straight forward.

MS. KNIGHT: I would have definitely--

MS. GOMEZ: Swerved, yeah.

MR. FERNANDEZ: You want to go straight forward, slow it down to 15, 10 miles, and then you slowly,

gradually, get off the road, because if you go off, I 1 can guarantee you, even at 40, 35 that car may flip. 2 MS. GOLDSTEIN: Okay, great. MR. FERNANDEZ: Thank you. Did I answer all of 4 your questions? 5 MS. GOLDSTEIN: Thank you. б MR. KLEIMAN: Thank you. 7 MS. GOMEZ: Are you going to be here for a second? 8 I guess I am now. MR. FERNANDEZ: 9 (Thereupon, Mr. Fernandez left the meeting.) 10 MR. GOLDSTEIN: So our next meeting is scheduled 11 for January 26. That's a Thursday at 8:00 a.m. 12 MS. GOMEZ: Yes. Do you have anything -- I mean, 13 we'll most likely--14 MS. KNIGHT: We said the 28th to the--15 MS. GOMEZ: No. That's for our Director Staff 16 Meeting. So at that one, we hope to have the audit 17 plan, and maybe the risk assessment findings or 18 whatever, and the audit plan or draft audit plan. 19 Is there anything else? 20 MR. KLEIMAN: I haven't discussed this with the 21 Board. We have been doing now the overtime report for 22 quite some time. You know, we definitely have it all 23 under control. Other than Police and Fire, it's 24 absolute minimal overtime. I mean, I think it's sort of 25

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almost like a waste of time to keep reporting on all of that. So I was going to propose that we sort of morph into just the one-page that shows Fire and Police, because they're the ones that was the abuse years ago. There's no longer the abuse now, but it still merits tracking, and I think this Board should still be involved in that. And then, on top of that, bringing in the variance report -- not the variance, but the vacancy report. So I know we do have the quarterly numbers on there, but we can show you -- we can bring you an absolute up-to-date report, forgetting about the quarterly reporting, on a vacancy report that shows you where we are citywide with vacancies at every one of our meetings. Maybe morph into that. So just Fire and Police on the overtime, and then the whole City vacancy report, we can give you, and then we can discuss that if that's the case.

So what do you think? And, again, if you want to keep it the way it is, that's fine with me, too.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: My opinion is that I agree with you on the overtime report, to slim it down to what's worth looking at. I'm not sure that a full vacancy report is going to warrant discussion every month, but it's not bad to put it in the packet--

MS. GOMEZ: You mean, the quarterly?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: I think the quarterly is fine. 1 MR. KLEIMAN: Okay. That's fine. Again, it's a 2 two-page document, the vacancy report. 3 MS. GOLDSTEIN: Are you guys in agreement? 4 MR. SMITH: Yeah. 5 MS. GOMEZ: And we're flexible, so if it doesn't б work, you say, "Oh, yeah, I don't like this." You let 7 us know, and we'll go back to whatever you want. 8 MS. GOLDSTEIN: I think John's the one that's used 9 to having that history. I think we're all fine with--10 MR. SMITH: I have a quick question as it pertains 11 to payroll. Is the City aware of the new payroll for 12 non-exempt and exempt that's coming December, 1st and 13 the minimum salary, as it comes to a non-exempt and 14 exempt, which non-exempt is hourly; exempt, salary? 15 could affect overtime a lot. 16 Who's our payroll company here? 17 MS. GOMEZ: No. We do payroll internally, and so 18 in terms of -- I mean, so we-- I guess I'm not sure--19 MR. SMITH: Because it affects -- I bring it up, 20 because it affects a lot of my clients in my business, 21 so I'm bringing it up to them, in terms of, let's say 22 you have an exempt employee at a \$40,000 salary, if you 23 don't have like a time keeping track software kind of 24 thing, and they say they're starting to work overtime, 25

you're not subject to pay them overtime even though you 1 2 have them on salary. Now they brought it up to 47,400 and change. So --3 MS. GOMEZ: Yes. 4 MR. SMITH: I'm just bringing it up. 5 MS. GOMEZ: No. No. I understand. So you're 6 saying, if you're a salaried employee, but you're 7 working more hours --8 MR. SMITH: Uh-huh. 9 MS. GOMEZ: Yes. So, right, so we have a very 10 clear--11 MR. SMITH: They can't come back years later and 12 13 say, hey, I worked this much overtime. MS. GOMEZ: Yeah, but we've dealt with that. 14 MR. SMITH: It's effective December 1st. 15 MS. GOMEZ: Even back in my day in Miami, we dealt 16 with that, because people got paid overtime, because 17 18 they were salaried employees, but they clocked in and clocked out half an hour early, half an hour later, and 19 then we had to go back two years and pay them, so that's 20 21 been around, the idea. And so we're working toward getting a clocking in system. 22 MR. SMITH: What a lot of my clients have done is, 23 if they're in the \$42,000, they just bump them up to 47, 24 but it affects the budget, because --25

MS. GOMEZ: Right. I see what you're saying. 1 now it's down to 40? 2 MR. SMITH: Right. 3 MS. GOMEZ: Right, okay. 4 (Thereupon, there was simultaneous speaking.) 5 MR. KLEIMAN: 17 is the lowest. I think so. I 6 can check. 7 MS. GOMEZ: The admin's are hourly, and they're 8 9 17. MR. KLEIMAN: Well, they're exempt, right? 10 MS. GOMEZ: No. They get overtime. 11 MR. KLEIMAN: They get overtime. But you're 12 saying if they're making more than 47,000--13 MS. GOMEZ: Then they probably don't. 14 MR. SMITH: But if they fall within the specific 15 duties -- it's very complicated. That's why I'm bringing 16 it up. I had 80 people come into my office to run me 17 through a lot of the things. I can scan and send you 18 the packet that they left with me. 19 MS. GOMEZ: That would be great. 20 (Thereupon, there was simultaneous speaking.) 21 MR. KLEIMAN: Thank you. That's great. 22 MS. GOMEZ: And then, in January, we'd probably 23 have the January quarterly report and things like that. 24 Anything else? 25

\bigcirc	1	MS. GOLDSTEIN: I'm going to adjourn the meeting
U	2	at 9:12.
	. 3	MS. GOMEZ: An hour and a minute.
	4	(Thereupon, the proceedings were concluded.)
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product of	1	CERTIFICATE
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	3	STATE OF FLORIDA)
	4	COUNTY OF MIAMI-DADE)
	5	(COUNTY OF CALIBRA DIESE)
	6	
	7	I, ESTELA L. VALLE, Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public
	8	for the State of Florida, do hereby certify that I was
	9	authorized to and did stenographically report the foregoing
	10	proceedings, and that the transcript is a true and complete
	11	record of my stenographic notes.
	12	DATED this 14th of November, 2016.
)	13	Estal & Valle
-	14	Estela L. Valle
	15	Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public
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