



Public Safety Committee Meeting

Law Enforcement Agenda

February 25, 2020



1. Disposition of ordered vehicles
2. Personnel
3. Body Cameras
4. Stats

1. Vehicle Disposition

Vehicles are on schedule to arrive by the end of this week.

2. Personnel

No changes in personnel.

	Personnel		
	Present	Vacant	Full Staff
Chief	1	0	1
Captain	1	0	1
Lieutenant	2	0	2
Sergeant	4	0	4
Corporal	3	0	3
Detectives	3	1	4
SRO's	2	0	2
Patrol Officer	14	6	20
Civilian	2	0	2
Total	32	7	39

3. Body Cameras

An official bid noticed was submitted and the bid will close on February 27, 2020.

4. Statistics

Crime Statistics November to December Comparisons					
Category	Jan. 2020	Dec. 2019	Change	Jan. 2019	Change
Citations	60	62	-2		
Revoked Driver	14	15	-1		
DUI	2	4	-2		
Arrests	79	62	17	80	-1
Drug Arrests	3	7	-4	4	-1
Domestic	9	8	1	15	-6
Theft	45	35	10	40	5
Assault	14	3	11	12	2
Vandalism	6	11	-5	13	-7
Burglary	4	6	-2	8	-4
Sex assault/Rape	2	2	0	2	0
Agg Assault	8	3	5	4	4

5. New Unit

Effective February 17, 2020, the police department has formed a 3-person Street Crimes Unit (SCU). SCU will focus their efforts on addressing Gang, Drug, and Weapons violation in the City of Covington and supporting our law enforcement partners when needed. The unit is assigned to the Criminal Investigative Unit (CIU) under the direction of Lt. Jack Howell.

The mission for SCU is to successfully impact and interdict the criminal element that continues to conduct their activities in our city through effective street-level and long-term investigations and vagaries prosecution through both the state and federal court systems.

The vision for SCU is to have a profound impact on crime and improving the safety of our citizens, businesses, and visitors, to our great city.

CALL TOTALS FROM JANUARY 2020 TO DECEMBER 2020[illegible]

Fire Chief
Richard Griggs



Phone: (901) 476-2578

City of Covington

OFFICE OF THE FIRE CHIEF

P.O. Box 768

Covington, Tennessee 38019

Mayor
Justin Hanson



Fax: (901) 476-9800

Covington Fire Department

Report for February 25th ,2020

1. Community Events: Southwest Members Care Grant check presentation, Boy Scout banquet planning luncheon, West Star leadership visit to Tipton County
2. Inspector Jenkins has returned from FMLA. He has been in attendance of Fire Inspector II course. He will achieve certification through partnership with Memphis Fire Department.
3. Run Report for January 23rd – February 20th, see attached
4. Volunteer Hours: 166 hours worked by Volunteers in the month of January
5. County fire fee, see attached
6. CARE Report attached
7. Chief Griggs attended Vision 2020 Community Risk Reduction Conference – see attached Community Risk Assessment from TN State Fire Marshal
8. Scarlet Rope Project (Human Trafficking Seminar), February 27th Civic Center 6:00-8:00pm
9. Storm Spotters (National Weather Service) April 2nd -6:30pm-Until, Covington Civic Center
10. Poplar Grove Utility Fire Hydrant Use Agreement – under legal review
11. Barry Brady Cancer Act – update attached
12. Free Smoke Alarms – contact
13. Volunteer recruitment update. No turnout gear for volunteers

Covington Fire Department

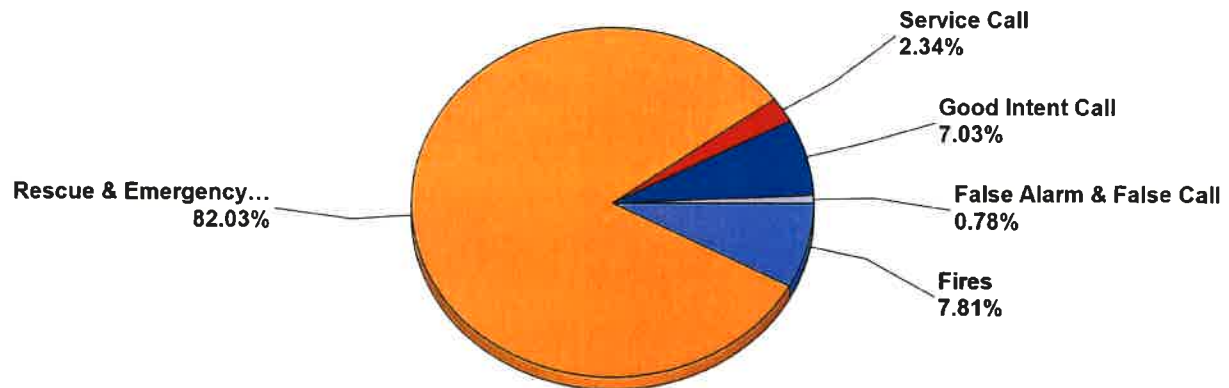
Covington, TN

This report was generated on 2/21/2020 10:09:08 AM



Breakdown by Major Incident Types for Date Range

Zone(s): All Zones | Start Date: 01/23/2020 | End Date: 02/20/2020



MAJOR INCIDENT TYPE	# INCIDENTS	% of TOTAL
Fires	10	7.81%
Rescue & Emergency Medical Service	105	82.03%
Service Call	3	2.34%
Good Intent Call	9	7.03%
False Alarm & False Call	1	0.78%
TOTAL	128	100.00%

Only REVIEWED incidents included. Summary results for a major incident type are not displayed if the count is zero. Does not include Imported data.

Detailed Breakdown by Incident Type		
INCIDENT TYPE	# INCIDENTS	% of TOTAL
111 - Building fire	2	1.56%
113 - Cooking fire, confined to container	3	2.34%
117 - Commercial Compactor fire, confined to rubbish	1	0.78%
118 - Trash or rubbish fire, contained	1	0.78%
131 - Passenger vehicle fire	1	0.78%
142 - Brush or brush-and-grass mixture fire	1	0.78%
143 - Grass fire	1	0.78%
300 - Rescue, EMS incident, other	1	0.78%
311 - Medical assist, assist EMS crew	38	29.69%
321 - EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	61	47.66%
322 - Motor vehicle accident with injuries	3	2.34%
324 - Motor vehicle accident with no injuries.	2	1.56%
510 - Person in distress, other	2	1.56%
551 - Assist police or other governmental agency	1	0.78%
611 - Dispatched & cancelled en route	6	4.69%
622 - No incident found on arrival at dispatch address	1	0.78%
651 - Smoke scare, odor of smoke	1	0.78%
671 - HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat	1	0.78%
700 - False alarm or false call, other	1	0.78%
TOTAL INCIDENTS:	128	100.00%

Only REVIEWED incidents included. Summary results for a major incident type are not displayed if the count is zero.
Does not include Imported data.

Covington Fire Department

Covington, TN

This report was generated on 2/21/2020 10:09:44 AM



Incident Type per Zone for Incident Status for Date Range

Incident Status(s): All Incident Statuses | Start Date: 01/23/2020 | End Date: 02/20/2020

INCIDENT TYPE	Incident Status	# INCIDENTS
Zone: D-1 - District-1		
311 - Medical assist, assist EMS crew	Reviewed	1
321 - EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	Reviewed	8
700 - False alarm or false call, other	Reviewed	1
Zone: D-2 - District-2		
143 - Grass fire	Reviewed	1
311 - Medical assist, assist EMS crew	Reviewed	4
321 - EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	Reviewed	26
322 - Motor vehicle accident with injuries	Reviewed	1
671 - HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat	Reviewed	1
Zone: D-3 - District-3		
311 - Medical assist, assist EMS crew	Reviewed	2
321 - EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	Reviewed	5
322 - Motor vehicle accident with injuries	Reviewed	1
510 - Person in distress, other	Reviewed	1
611 - Dispatched & cancelled en route	Reviewed	1
Zone: D-4 - District-4		
113 - Cooking fire, confined to container	Reviewed	1
311 - Medical assist, assist EMS crew	Reviewed	9
321 - EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	Reviewed	4
510 - Person in distress, other	Reviewed	1
Zone: D-5 - District-5		
118 - Trash or rubbish fire, contained	Reviewed	1
311 - Medical assist, assist EMS crew	Reviewed	4
321 - EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	Reviewed	3
324 - Motor vehicle accident with no injuries.	Reviewed	1
611 - Dispatched & cancelled en route	Reviewed	1
622 - No incident found on arrival at dispatch address	Reviewed	1

This report gives a count of each incident type for the Incident Status or Statuses selected.



**EMERGENCY
REPORTING**

emergencyreporting.com

Doc Id: 384

Page # 1 of 2

INCIDENT TYPE	Incident Status	# INCIDENTS
Zone: D-6 - District-6		
113 - Cooking fire, confined to container	Reviewed	2
117 - Commercial Compactor fire, confined to rubbish	Reviewed	1
300 - Rescue, EMS incident, other	Reviewed	1
311 - Medical assist, assist EMS crew	Reviewed	18
321 - EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	Reviewed	14
322 - Motor vehicle accident with injuries	Reviewed	1
551 - Assist police or other governmental agency	Reviewed	1
611 - Dispatched & cancelled en route	Reviewed	3
651 - Smoke scare, odor of smoke	Reviewed	1
Zone: D-7 - District-7 County		
111 - Building fire	Reviewed	1
321 - EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	Reviewed	1
324 - Motor vehicle accident with no injuries.	Reviewed	1
611 - Dispatched & cancelled en route	Reviewed	1
Zone: D-9 - District-9 County Outside Fire District		
111 - Building fire	Reviewed	1
131 - Passenger vehicle fire	Reviewed	1
142 - Brush or brush-and-grass mixture fire	Reviewed	1

This report gives a count of each incident type for the Incident Status or Statuses selected.



**EMERGENCY
REPORTING**
emergencyreporting.com
Doc Id: 384
Page # 2 of 2

VOLUNTEER TIME

JANUARY 2020

EMP #	NAME	CALL IN HOURS	SHIFT TRAINING HOURS	TOTAL	TOTAL AFTER -24 HOURS
1121	ERNESTO BYRD	0	0	0	0
1106	CLAY MAX	0	0	0	0
1205	LEE AVERY	0	0	0	0
1206	ALAN CARTER	0	26	26	2
1207	GENE COLTRANE	3	72	75	51
1210	SAM SIMMONS	0	0	0	0
1211	TERRANCE SMITH	5	0	5	0
1212	NICHOLAS VARNER	0	60	60	36
			TOTAL	166	89

SAM SIMMONS WORKING AS FIRE INSPECTOR JANUARY 2020

CERTIFIED PAYROLL SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: 2/3/2020

Yearly Totals

Year	Total
2008	\$55,600.00
2009	\$53,950.00
2010	\$52,550.00
2011	\$53,900.00
2012	\$54,300.00
2013	\$55,400.00
2014	\$55,550.00
2015	\$57,400.00
2016	\$84,100.00
2017	\$80,295.00
2018	\$79,625.00
2019	\$80,320.00
2020	<i>As of 2/20/2020</i> \$65,995.00
2021	\$75.00

Total: \$829,060.00

Covington Fire Dept. CARE/911 Alternative Program

Monthly Report – February, 2020

- General Office Duties
- Eleven welfare checks
- Attended Health Council meeting at Baptist Tipton Hospital
- Met with Staff at Broadmeadows Apartments unregards to lock key placement
- Boy Scout Breakfast Planning Meeting at City Hall
- Monthly Inspection of Fire equipment – Medical – my Infection Control Officer Duties, all equipment passed
- Attended One Community Civic events at the Covington Country Club
- Completed, AHA Heart saver AED 1st Aid CPR recertification Classes
- Completed Two BLS Healthcare Providers classes
- Installed and issued Five smoke alarm
- Delivered Three sympathy cards
- Attended Boy Scouts Planning meeting at City Hall
- Attended West Star Leadership at City of Covington Tn
-

Community Risk Assessment

2014 - 2018



Covington Fire Department

Provided by the Tennessee State Fire Marshal's Office, 08/12/2019

Contents

Community Profile	4
Fire Risk in Departmental Response Area:	4
Call Volume	5
All Call Volume	5
Fire Call Volume	5
Rescue and EMS Call Volume	5
Leading Causes of Structure Fires for Covington Fire Department:	6
Demographic Profile	7
Percentage of Population Living in High Risk: 30.1%	7
A Snapshot of High Risk in the Department's Community:	7
Percentage of Housing Stock Built Before 1980:	8
Mitigation Strategies	9
Addressing the Leading Causes of Fire:	9
Contributing Factors	10
Risk Map	11
Structure Fire Map	12
Fire Fatality Report	13
Fire Fatalities by Year:	13
Response Times	14
Charts	15
Fire Department Structure Fire Chart	15
State Structure Fire Chart	16
Fire Characteristics	17
Fire Characteristics (cont'd)	18
Call Volume Heat Maps	19
Application for Registration of Community Risk Reduction Plan	20

Community Profile

Fire Risk in Departmental Response Area:



High Risk Medium Risk Low Risk



High Risk Medium Risk Low Risk

Call Volume

Call Volume includes aid given calls.

Call volume stats can also be accessed at <https://tnmap.tn.gov/fdtn/>. This data is typically updated every summer.

All Call Volume

Incident Type	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Count	Perc	Count	Perc	Count	Perc	Count	Perc	Count	Perc
Explosions	1	0.1%	0		0		4	0.2%	4	0.2%
False Alarm	77	4.0%	79	3.7%	80	3.6%	72	3.5%	97	4.3%
Fires	100	5.2%	116	5.4%	130	5.9%	108	5.2%	108	4.8%
Good Intent	71	3.7%	109	5.1%	124	5.6%	87	4.2%	128	5.7%
Hazards	47	2.4%	35	1.6%	29	1.3%	31	1.5%	29	1.3%
Rescues & EMS	1536	79.3%	1681	78.9%	1757	79.3%	1685	81.2%	1780	79.5%
Service Calls	97	5.0%	108	5.1%	96	4.3%	88	4.2%	91	4.1%
Severe Weather	5	0.3%	1	0.0%	0		0		1	0.0%
Special Incident	3	0.2%	2	0.1%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	

Fire Call Volume

Incident Type	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Count	Perc	Count	Perc	Count	Perc	Count	Perc	Count	Perc
Structure Fires	49	50.0%	59	53.6%	65	54.6%	56	58.3%	52	53.6%
Vegetation Fires	31	31.6%	28	25.5%	33	27.7%	26	27.1%	20	20.6%
Vehicle Fires	18	18.4%	23	20.9%	21	17.6%	14	14.6%	25	25.8%

Rescue and EMS Call Volume

Incident Type	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Count	Perc	Count	Perc	Count	Perc	Count	Perc	Count	Perc
EMS ALS	0		0		0		0		54	8.7%
EMS BLS	0		0		0		0		37	6.0%
Motor Vehicle	96	94.1%	103	99.0%	112	96.6%	133	100%	103	16.6%
Motor Vehicle Extraction	5	4.9%	1	1.0%	2	1.7%	0		5	0.8%
Rescues	1	1.0%	0		2	1.7%	0		421	67.9%

Leading Causes of Structure Fires for Covington Fire Department:

One of the simplest ways of assessing the magnitude of the fire problem in the fire department's response area is to draw comparisons with the State of Tennessee as a whole. Below is a comparison of the fire department to the state in three key areas:

- **Percentage of population at high risk:** The percentage of the population the fire department serves that is considered high risk. High risk factors include income, education, and home values.
- **Structure Fires per one thousand:** This is the average amount of structure fires the occur per year, averaged over the past five years.
- **Structure Fire Death Frequency:** For the fire department, this is the frequency that a fatality has occurred over the past five years. For the state comparison, we used the anticipated frequency of fatalities, assuming the fire department had the same fatality rate that Tennessee has.

	Fire Department	State Avg / Expected Value
Percentage at High Risk	30.1%	13.3%
Structure Fires Per 1K	3	1.26
Death Rate	9 year(s) 12 month(s)	5 year(s) 1 month(s)

Below, the top causes are listed for the department for the past five years. Not all fires are equal and as such, the cause associated with the most frequent fires are not always the most deadly or costly.

Rank(FD)	Cause(FD)	Fires(FD)	Rank(State)	State Cause	Fires(State)
1	Cooking	61	1	Cooking	10391
2	Exposure	29	2	Electrical	3963
3	Appliances	23	3	Malfunction	2932
4	Electrical	13	4	Heating	2151
5	Open Flame	11	5	Open Flame	1553

Demographic Profile

Percentage of Population Living in High Risk: 30.1%



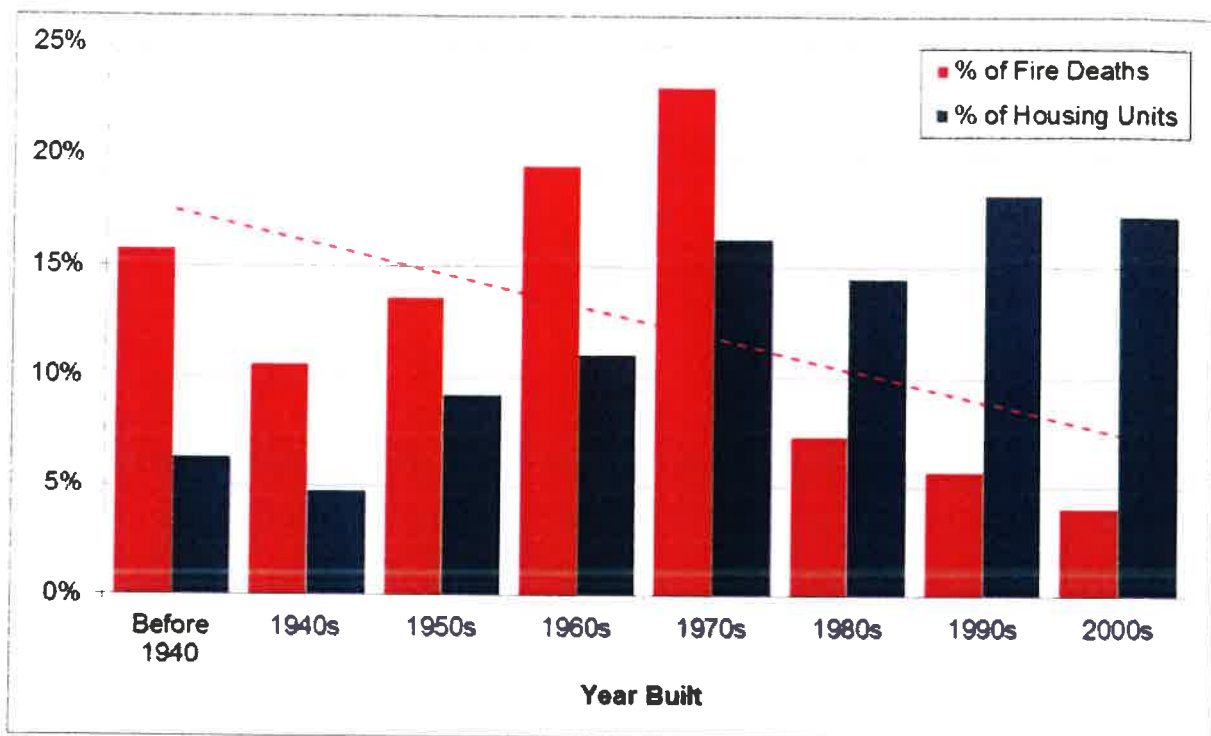
A Snapshot of High Risk in the Department's Community:

These three demographic risk factors; age, household income and education were all found to be highly related to the chance of a fire incident occurring. Below is a table that shows the department's demographics compared to the state as a whole. Those demographic characteristics highlighted in red indicate that the protected population's risk is higher compared to the state.

Demographics	Fire Department	State
Percentage of population > than 65	15.6%	15.0%
Percentage of population over 25 without a Bachelor's degree or higher	86.3%	74.6%
Percentage of households with income < than \$45,000	43.7%	37.3%

Percentage of Housing Stock Built Before 1980:

Though only 50% of Tennessee's housing stock was built before 1980, 83% of fire deaths occur in these homes. As fire service professionals, it is important to realize how many of these high risk structures are in the community.



Demographics	Fire Department	State
Percentage of homes built before 1980	62.1%	55.4%
Percentage of homes values at less than \$125,000	44.9%	30.7%

Mitigation Strategies

Addressing the Leading Causes of Fire:

When looking to eliminate fire-related injuries and fatalities, we should start with the leading causes of fire within each community. Here are the leading causes of fire for Covington Fire Department.

1. Cooking

- Open houses can be a great way to show local residents how to cook safely. Set up a mock kitchen (using an old or fake stove) to demonstrate correct and incorrect cooking-related behaviors. Invite community members to participate in the demonstration.
- Contact your local TV or radio news station to propose a segment on cooking safety and cooking equipment fires. Most media outlets have requirements on public service announcements, in addition to needing content on slow news days. A quick 3-4 minute segment on cooking safety would be a great way to reach your residents.

2. Exposure

- Become a NFPA Firewise community.
- Promote Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) in your community and train fire fighters on fire prevention and suppression strategies.

3. Appliances

- During home fire safety inspections, check for frayed wires and appliances powered by extension cords.
- Encourage residence to purchase appliances that have been listed by a qualified testing laboratory.

4. Electrical Malfunction

- Advocate for the adoption of the newest electrical codes in your jurisdiction.
- Organize in-home safety visits so your fire prevention team can identify any electrical hazards that may exist. These in-home safety visits can be crucial to preventing home fires. Use USFA's Home Safety Checklist as a guide when performing these visits.

5. Open Flame

- Encourage residents to use flame-less candles in decorating their home. Many brands are designed to look like real flame but are much safer than actual flame candles. Most major retailers offer flame-less candles as an alternative to real candles. Putting together a social media campaign encouraging residents to use flame-less candles can be a good start to pushing this message.
- Around the holidays, promote candle safety on social media using the hashtag #CandleWithCare

Contributing Factors

The contributing factors below have been identified as rising trends in the state of Tennessee. The SFMO's Monthly Fire Prevention Education Plan has useful information on how to mitigate and identify these factors in the community. Visit <https://www.tn.gov/commerce/fire/prevention-education-and-outreach.html> and click on the Monthly Fire Prevention & Education Plan on the menu to the left to see the full document.

- Hoarding
- Medical Oxygen
- Escape Planning
- Fire Safety for Older Adults
- Security Bars

Risk Map

Risk Levels

3

4 to 6



10 to 12



16 to 18



22 to 24



28 to 30

7 to 9



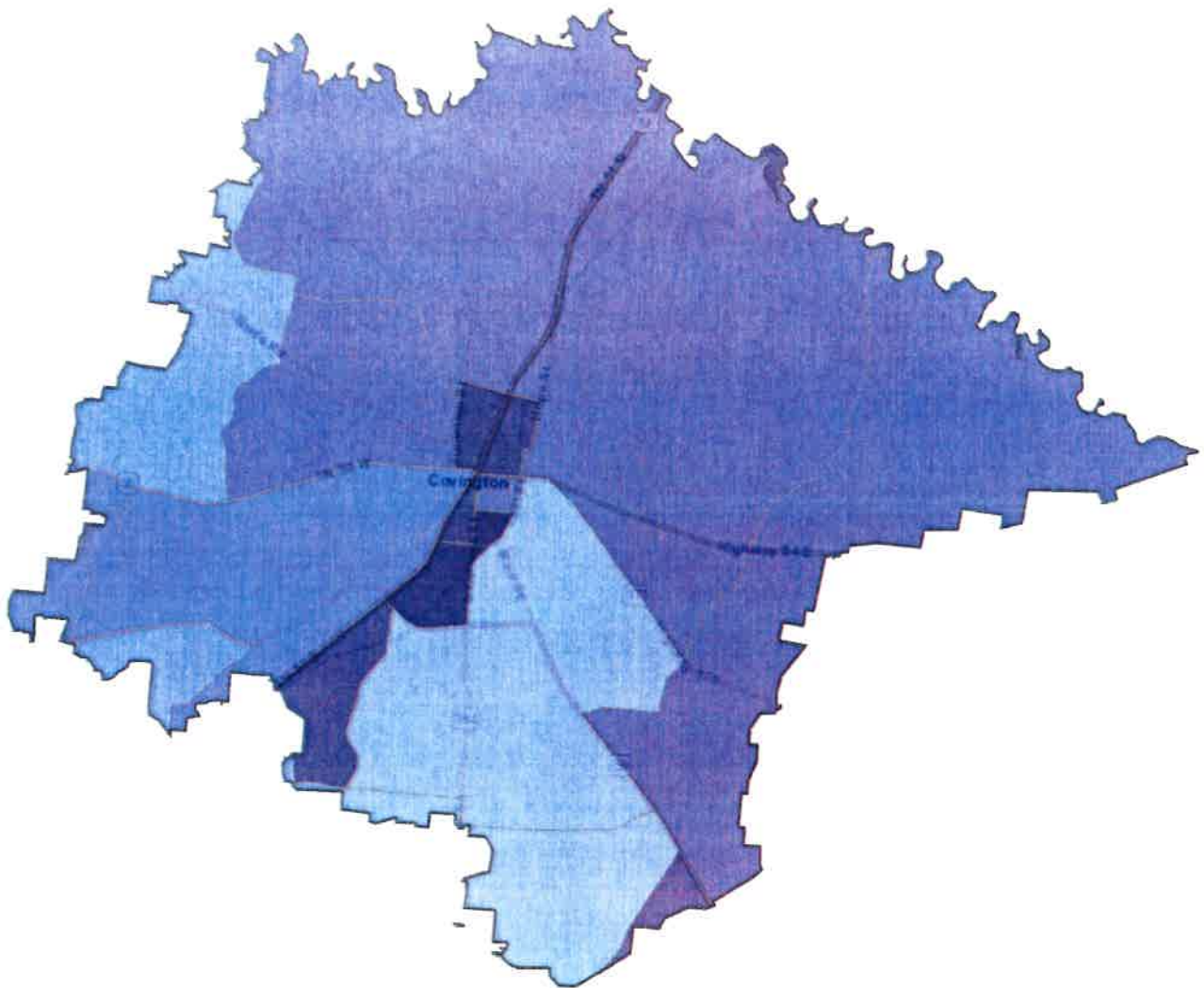
13 to 15



19 to 21



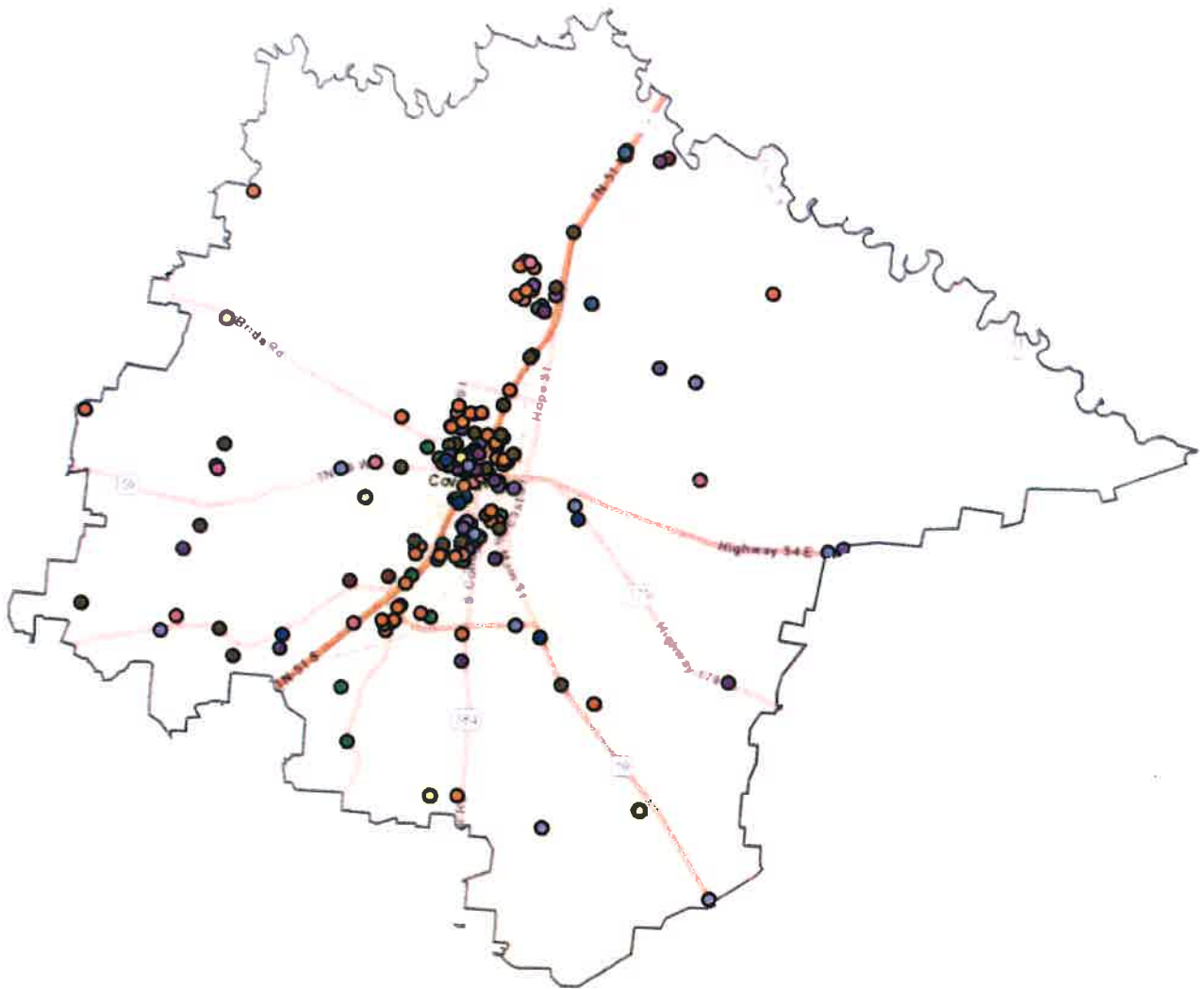
25 to 27



Structure Fire Map

Structure Fire Causes

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 01 -- Intentional | 04 -- Heating | 08 -- Open Flame | 12 -- Exposure |
| 02 -- Playing with Heat Source | 05 -- Cooking | 09 -- Other heat | 13 -- Unknown |
| 03 -- Smoking | 06 -- Electrical Malfunction | 10 -- Other Equipment | 14 -- Equipment Misoperation, Failure |
| | 07 -- Appliances | 11 -- Natural | 15 -- Other Unintentional, Careless |



Fire Fatality Report

While fire fatalities are not an indicator of a department's quality, knowing when and why they are occurring is an effective tool for preventing future travesties from occurring. Below is a brief overview of fire fatalities in Covington Fire Department's jurisdiction since 2009.

Fire Fatalities by Year:

Year	Fatalities
2009	0
2010	0
2011	0
2012	0
2013	0
2014	1
2015	0
2016	0
2017	0
2018	0

Your most recent fatal fire was on 04/29/2014 which resulted in the death of 1 victim(s). The cause for this fire was listed as Cooking .

Response Times

Metric	Percentage
14 Minutes or Less	97.1%
10 Minutes or Less	91.8%
9 Minutes or Less	87.2%
5 Min 20 sec or Less	57.8%

Note:

Average response time: 5.79 minutes

NFPA 1710 states that career fire departments should be responding to fires within 4 minutes or less and that turnout time should take no longer than 1 minute and 20 seconds 90% of the time. The metric of 5 minutes and 20 seconds assumes that all incidents had a 1 minute and 20 second turnout time.

NFPA 1720 states that volunteer fire departments protecting an area comprised of more than 1000 people per square mile should respond to structure fires in 9 minutes or less 90% of the time, volunteer departments protecting 500-1000 people per square mile should respond in 10 minutes or less 80% of the time, and volunteer departments protecting less than 500 people per square mile should respond to structure fires in 14 minutes or less 80% of the time.

Our response time data is strictly based on NFIRS reporting and does not validate NFPA 1710/1720 compliance.

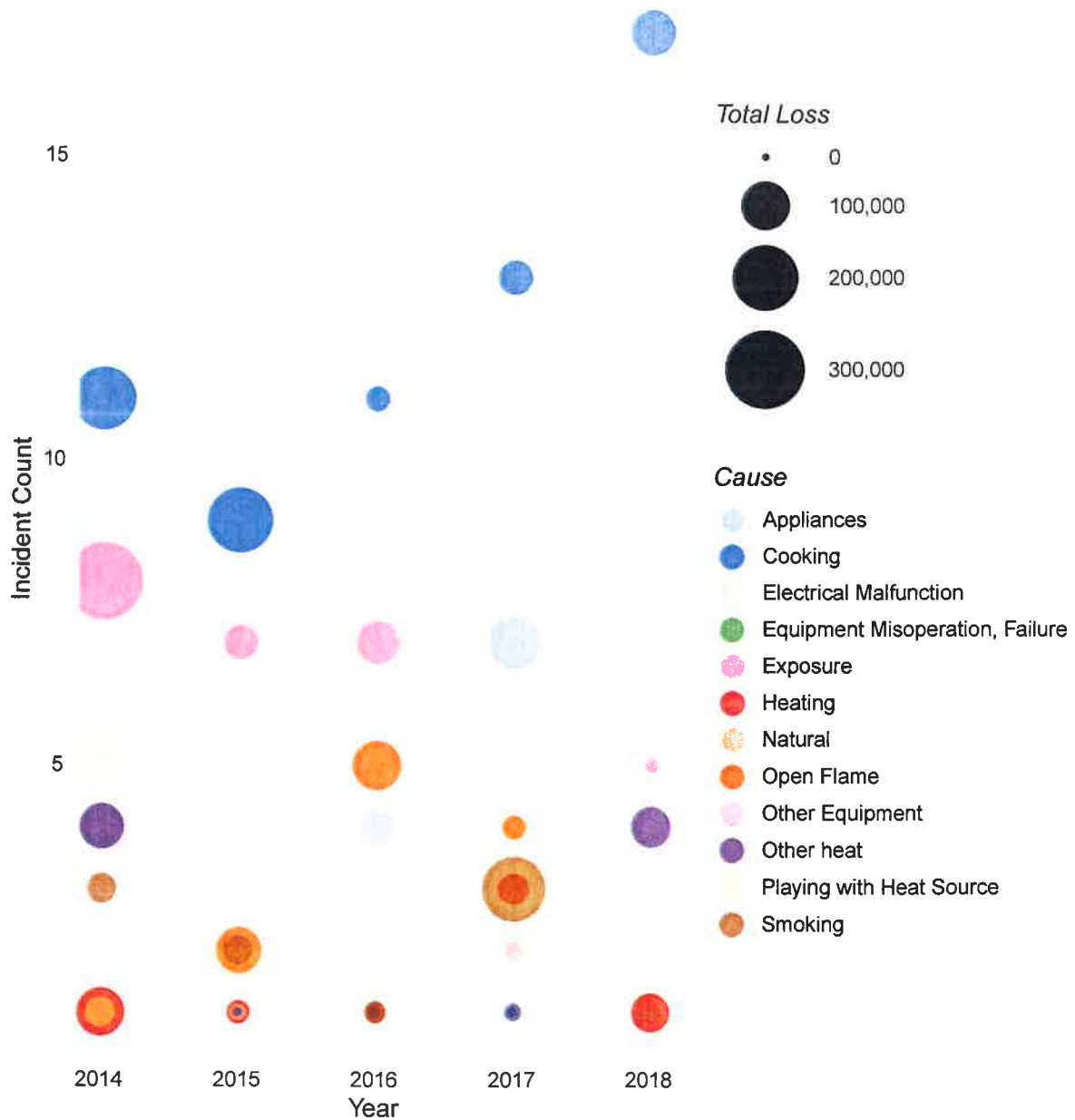
This metric does not contain any incidents other than fires (100 series) where a valid and complete NFIRS record was submitted.

Charts

Fire Department Structure Fire Chart

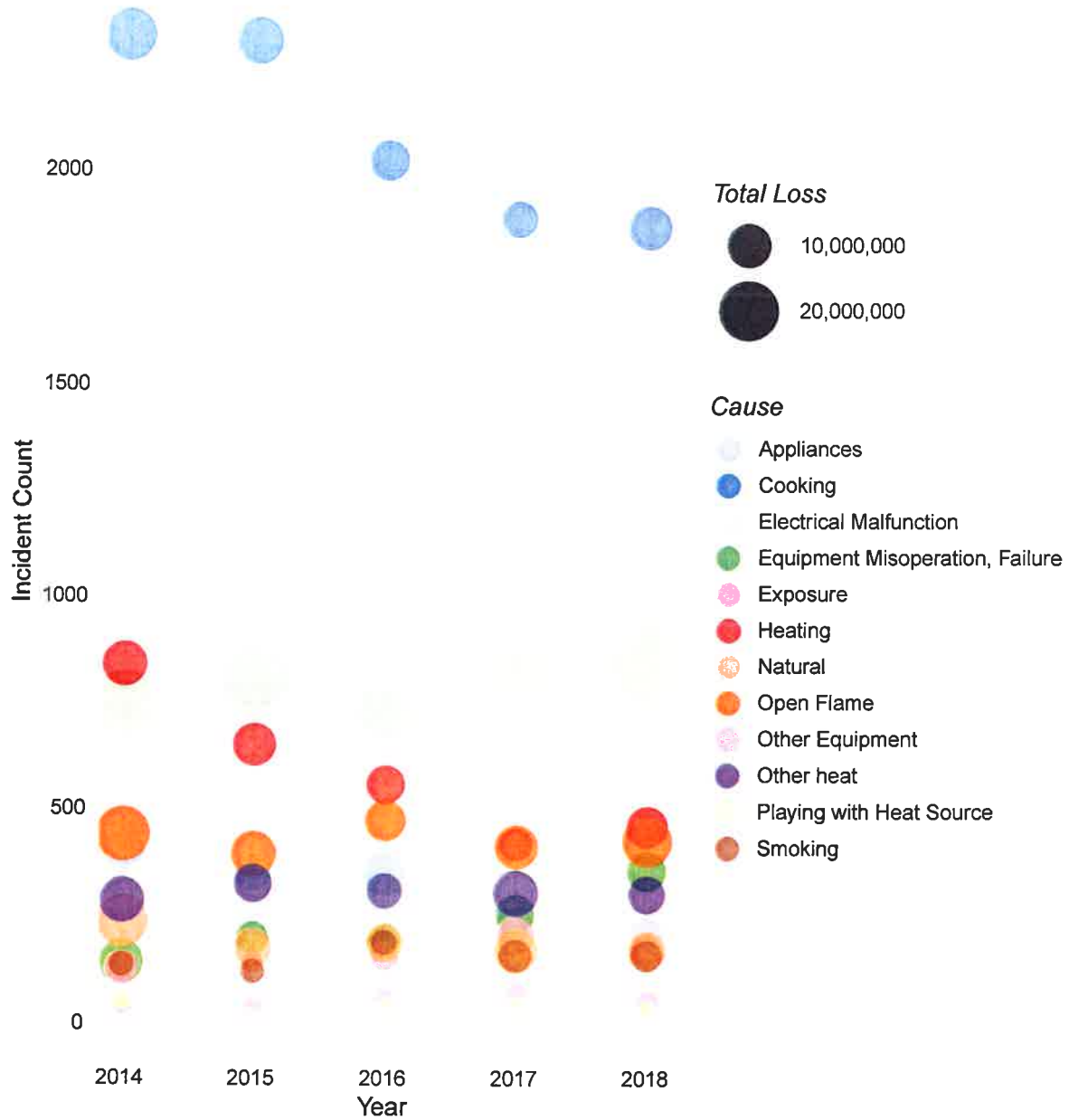
23.4% of the Fire Department's reported structure fires are unknown.

The larger the circle, the more financial loss is associated with that cause within that year. The higher up the circle indicates that there were more fires.

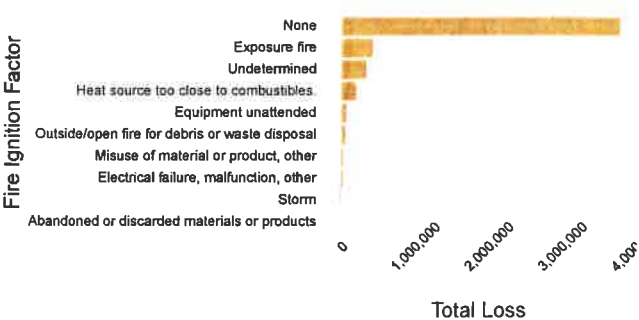
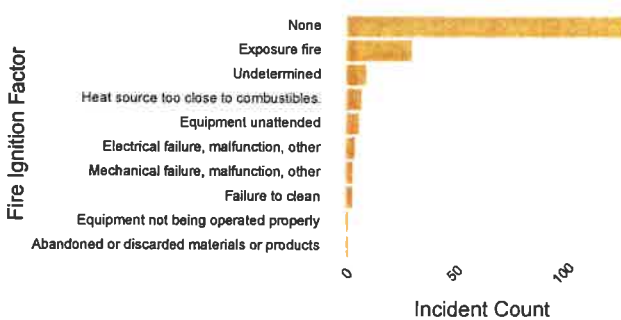
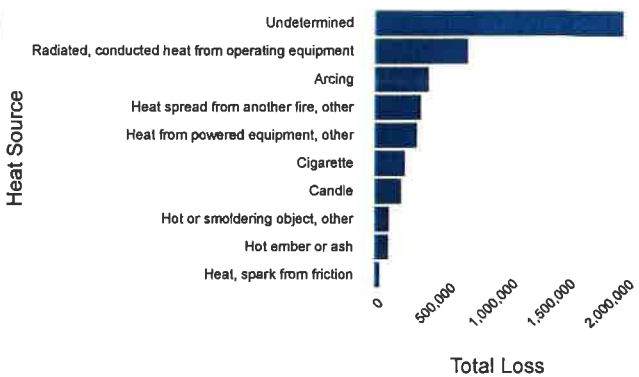
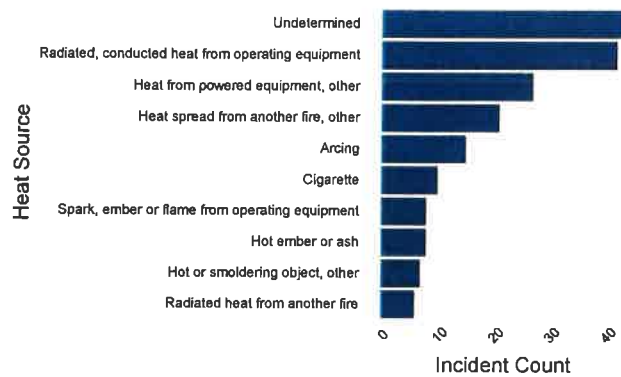


State Structure Fire Chart

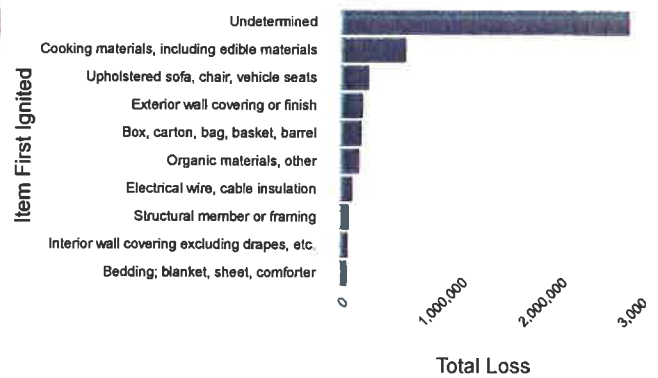
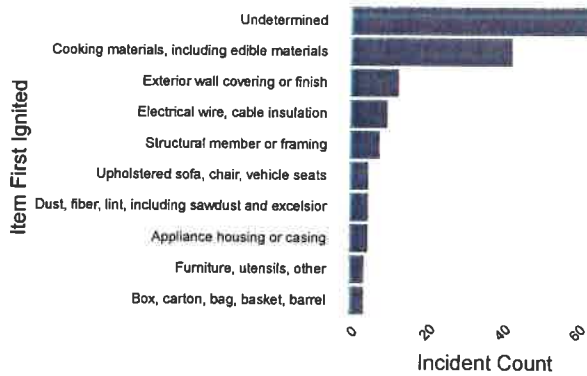
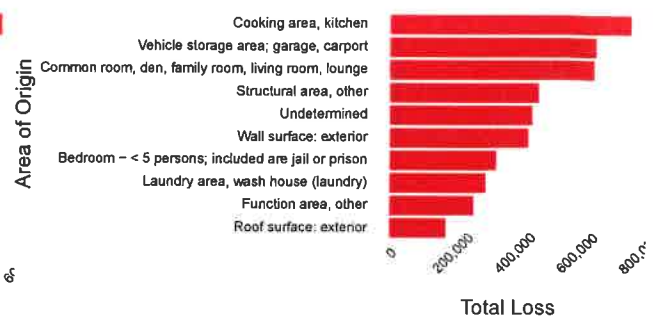
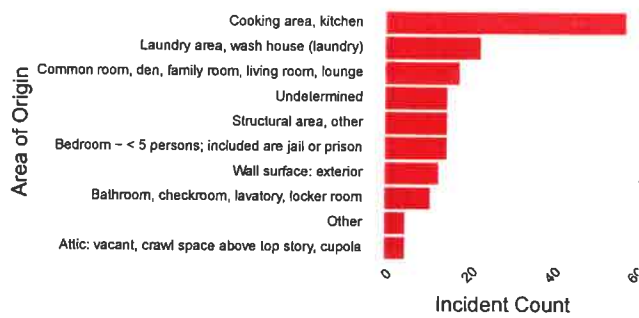
35.2% of the State's reported structure fires are unknown.



Fire Characteristics



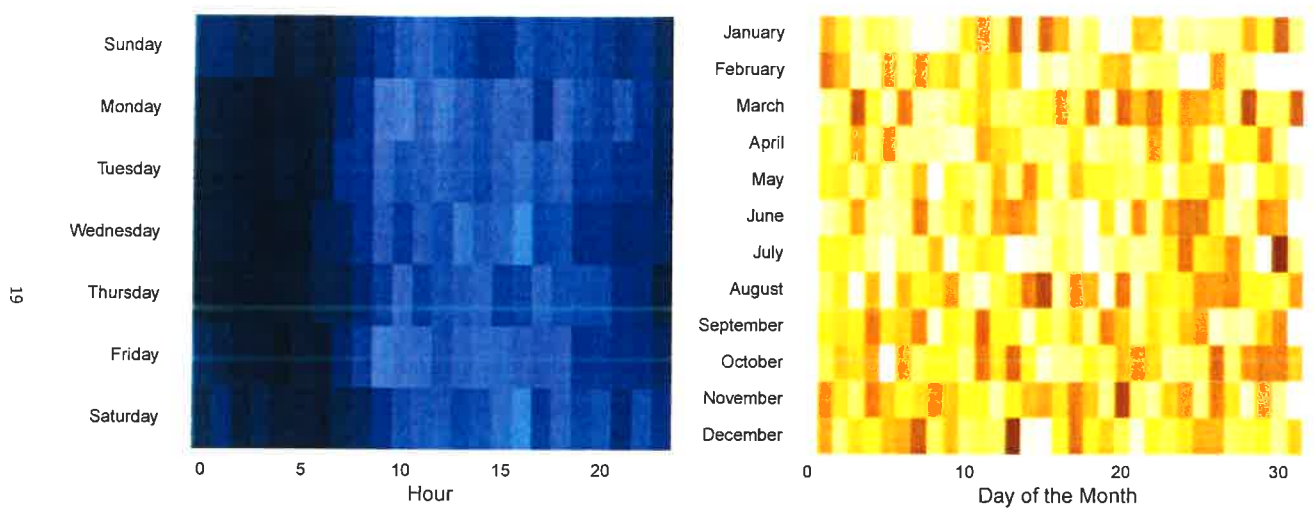
Fire Characteristics (cont'd)



Call Volume Heat Maps

These heat maps provides a quick glance at the department's busiest times broken down at two different levels, month and day as well as weekday and hour.

The lighter the color the more frequently the calls are.



Note that this includes ALL call volume and does not necessarily represent the patterns of this department's structure fires. Most fatalities occur at night or very early morning. November through February are also the most deadly times of the year.



Within 12 months of receiving your CRR Analysis you should complete a CRR plan that incorporates risk assessment, planning and implementation, as well as how you plan to measure the results.

You may use the format provided below, or you can submit your own plan in a format of your choosing.

Part A – Risk Assessment

1. What risks did you identify as hazards or threats to the safety of your community? How did you identify the risks? What data did you use?
2. How were these risks prioritized? What was the methodology behind this prioritization?



Part B – Planning and Implementation

3. Describe the tactics or strategies your department will use to mitigate the identified risk. Why did you select each strategy for the associated risk?
4. What are the goals of your CRR plan? How did you determine that these goals are realistic and appropriate?
5. How will the CRR Plan be implemented? What partners will you work with? How will you build support for the plan? How will you fund the plan?



Part C – Evaluation and Results

6. What steps will you take to measure, monitor, and evaluate the effectiveness of the CRR Plan?
7. What data will show the success of the CRR Plan? What changes can you observe?
8. How will you use the results of your evaluation?

STOP HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human Trafficking Seminar Covington Civic Center

100 W. Washington Ave., Covington, TN

**Thursday, Feb. 27
6:00-8:00 p.m.**

Guest Speakers

Amber Lawrence

Special Agent Tennessee Bureau of Investigation

Julanne Stone

Executive Director Scarlet Rope Project

The Scarlet Rope Project, Jackson TN, exists to provide a safe place for healing and restoration to survivors of sex trafficking



POPLAR GROVE UTILITY DISTRICT

FIRE HYDRANT USE AGREEMENT

This AGREEMENT is entered into by and between Poplar Grove Utility District (the District) and City of Covington, Tennessee (the City) on the date indicated below.

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the District owns and operates a water distribution system within the geographic area in which the City provides fire suppression services; and

WHEREAS, the City, through its various departments has the duty to ensure the public safety through fire prevention and suppression; and

WHEREAS, a reliable water supply and fire hydrant system is critical to the health and welfare of the residents served by both the District and the City; and

WHEREAS, the District has installed fire hydrants in its water distribution system which the District permits fire protection agencies to use for fire suppression services; and

WHEREAS, the District has the duty to operate and maintain such fire hydrants for water distribution purposes; and WHEREAS, the District has adopted a Fire Hydrant Use Policy which governs the use of its fire hydrants, which Policy allows fire protection agencies to use such fire hydrants for fire protection services and at the same time not adversely affect the District's ability to operate and maintain such fire hydrants for water distribution purposes.

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the foregoing, and the terms, covenants and conditions hereinafter contained, the District and the City hereby mutually agree as follows:

1. The City agrees to use the District's fire hydrants in accordance with the District's Fire Hydrant Use Policy and to abide by the terms of said Policy, a copy of which is attached hereto

as "***Attachment A***".

2. The District agrees to allow the City to cut and remove the locks (if installed) on the District's fire hydrants as necessary to provide fire suppression services only. Within twenty-four (24) hours or on the District's next working day after a lock is cut or removed, the City shall notify the District in writing or by email that a lock was removed to fight a fire so that the District can timely replace the hydrant lock. The District shall notify the City of any locking devices installed and provide the City with keys to the locking device. The City shall install a reflective mechanism to indicate that the hydrant has been equipped with a locking device.

3. When the City complies with paragraph 2 of this Agreement, the City will not be required to pay for the cost to replace a fire hydrant lock removed from a hydrant for fire suppression services.

4. The City may, through its Planning Commission, establish regulations and requirements regarding the installation of fire hydrants in new subdivisions. The developer of any subdivision shall comply with all Planning Commission fire hydrant requirements as a condition of approval of the subdivision and Poplar Gove shall accept and maintain all developer-furnished hydrants that conform with Poplar Gove's Standard Specifications in accordance with this agreement. The City's Planning Commission will remain responsible for establishing fire flow requirements for subdivisions within the City's planning area.

5. Fire hydrants shall be operated only with a wrench approved by the District, i.e. "Standard 20", Pentagon Hydrant Spanner Wrench.

6. The District prohibits pumping from Red coded, Class C hydrants (hydrants producing less than 500 gpm at 20 psi) however, the Fire Department may use these hydrants to fill fire tankers while maintaining at least 20 psi.

7. When the Fire Department discovers that a hydrant is damaged or is not working properly, the Fire Department must notify the District in writing or by email as soon as possible after the discovery. The District shall notify the Fire Department in writing or by email once the repairs have been made to the hydrant.

8. This agreement shall remain in effect until such time as either party notifies the other party, via Certified Mail of its intent to withdraw from this agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused their names to be subscribed hereto on the day and year shown under their signatures.

City of Covington

Poplar Grove Utility District

By: _____
Justin Hanson, Mayor

By: _____
David Braden, General Manager

Date: _____

Date: _____

“Attachment A”

POPLAR GROVE UTILITY DISTRICT

Fire Hydrant and Fire Sprinkler Use Policy

General

(1) Fire hydrants on the Poplar Grove Utility District (Poplar Grove) water system will be operated and used only by Poplar Grove personnel and authorized Fire Departments.

(2) Poplar Grove must approve the installation of all fire hydrants on its water system. Poplar Grove may refuse to allow the installation of fire hydrants on any part of its system when it determines, in its sole discretion, that the system cannot adequately support such hydrants.

(3) Fire hydrants on the Poplar Grove water system will be color coded by painting the entire hydrant, painting the nozzle caps or attaching weather resistant color coded tags to the nozzles. All fire hydrants must be color coded for flow in gallons per minutes (gpm) at 20 psi residual pressure:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Class AA: | Hydrants that on individual test usually have a flow capacity of 1,500 gpm or greater shall be painted <i>light blue</i> . |
| Class A: | Hydrants that on individual test usually have a flow capacity of 1,000 to 1,499 gpm shall be painted <i>green</i> . |
| Class B: | Hydrants that on individual test usually have a flow capacity of 500 to 999 gpm shall be painted <i>orange</i> . |
| Class C: | Hydrants that on individual test usually have a flow capacity of less than 500 gpm shall be painted <i>red</i> . |

Hydrants that are no longer in working condition and/or have been shut off shall be painted **black** or wrapped in black plastic. Fire departments shall color code each fire hydrant in their fire service area.

(4) Poplar Grove will attach an identification tag stamped “PGUD” to the bonnet of each of its fire hydrants for field identification purposes. This tag shall not be painted over for any reason.

(5) Except as outlined in Provision 3 of this Section, fire hydrants attached in line with Poplar Grove’s water system shall be maintained and serviced by the Poplar Grove. Any municipality may request in writing to Poplar Grove that additional fire hydrants be placed within the municipality. For each fire hydrant installed at the request of a municipality, the municipality will be charged a shared maintenance fee of \$65.00 per year. This fee will be increased at the same per cent rate and at the same time as Poplar Grove increases its monthly water rates to any class of customers. A fee will be assessed on January 1st of each year for each

applicable hydrant on that date. The fees assessed will be due and payable to Poplar Grove by the municipality no later than January 31st of that same year.

(6) Any person operating a hydrant outside the scope of their emergency response employment with a municipality or fire Department and without the authorization and consent of Poplar Grove shall pay for water usage as estimated by Poplar Grove and shall pay a **"Fire Hydrant Tampering Fee"** of \$250.00 per incident. The person shall also reimburse Poplar Grove for any damage to the hydrant, damage to any other part of Poplar Grove's water system, water lost due to flushing because of discolored water, labor associated with this flushing, etc. caused by the unauthorized use. These charges and remedies are in addition to any other remedies available to Poplar Grove including those in Tenn. Code Ann. § 65-35-104.

(7) The responsible party must reimburse Poplar Grove for hydrant damage caused by vehicle accidents or by any other means.

(8) Poplar Grove reserves the right to install locks on hydrants to prevent theft or unauthorized use.

(9) Poplar Grove does not in any way guarantee any pressure or flow minimums to fire hydrants installed on its water system.

Use of Fire Hydrants by Fire Departments

(A) All fire departments shall operate the District's fire hydrants according to this Policy and according to the District's Fire Hydrant Use Agreement (See "*Exhibit A*")

(1) Fire hydrants shall be operated only with a wrench approved by Poplar Grove.

(2) Poplar Grove **prohibits** the cross-connection of all fire tanker trucks that are put into service after January 1st, 2016 and the potable water supply. These fire tanker trucks need to be filled at the top of the water tank to ensure no back-flow into the water system (this is the Air Gap Method). If filled at a point where water can flow back into the water system, a back-flow device is mandatory and must be tested annually (see Cross-Connection Policy for more information). This provision applies solely to fire tanker trucks and does not impact the connection of fire pumpers, engines or aerial devices.

(3) All fire tanker trucks that were in service before January 1st, 2016 which do not have an air gap or back-flow device shall be allowed to continue to operate normally without modifications that comply with Provision (2) as long as the fire department's operators of these fire tanker trucks are instructed in the dangers of cross connection by their fire department and the operators agree to never allow any type of backflow into Poplar Grove's water system. The fire departments must also agree to be fully responsible for any type of backflow that occurs between firefighting equipment and Poplar Grove's water system. This provision applies solely to fire tanker trucks and does not impact the connection of fire pumpers, engines or aerial devices.

(4) Fire hydrant pumper nozzle cap and hose nozzle caps are to be securely put back on each fire hydrant after each use.

(5) Poplar Grove **prohibits** the connection of Fire Department pumper trucks to red coded hydrants which do not produce the minimum of 500 gpm at 20 psi residual pressure. The connection of pumper trucks to red coded hydrants could result in back-siphonage of contaminated water into the Poplar Grove water mains and could result in major damage to the water system.

(6) Fire departments shall not use water from fire hydrants to fill swimming pools, to wash down parking lots or for any purpose not related to fire protection.

(7) Fire Departments shall not use of hydrants for building construction, road construction, farm use or any other use.

(8) When a Fire Department discovers that a hydrant is damaged or is not working properly, the Fire Department must notify Poplar Grove in writing or by email as soon as possible after the discovery.

(9) A Fire Department which desires to connect to a hydrant for any purpose other than fighting fires, including but not limited to training and flushing, must request permission from Poplar Grove in writing or by email at least two (2) working days in advance in order to make the connection and must comply with any conditions established by Poplar Grove for the use requested. Poplar Grove shall without unnecessary delay, endeavor to accommodate the Fire Department in these exercises.

(10) Because Poplar Grove is obligated to report unaccounted for water, each Fire Department in the Poplar Grove's service area must submit a water use report to Poplar Grove for each calendar month whether water is used or not. The Fire Department must use Poplar Grove's form for reporting. *See "Exhibit B" for form.* Each monthly report is due by the 10th of the month following the monthly reporting period.

Customer Installation and Use of Fire Hydrants and Fire Sprinkler Systems

(1) A customer may request the installation of a fire hydrant on their property. The request must be made in writing. Customer will pay for all labor and material required for the installation of the hydrant and Poplar Grove will install the fire hydrant using its own personnel. After installation, the hydrant becomes property of Poplar Grove and the customer must abide by any conditions placed upon the use of the hydrant by Poplar Grove.

(2) If a customer desires to use water from a hydrant for a swimming pool, washing of parking lots, construction or any other use, the customer must request permission to use water for such purposes. Poplar Grove will provide a fire hydrant meter to measure water used, and the customer must pay any fees established by Poplar Grove for the approved use.

(3) For any structure that uses water from Poplar Grove, the installation of automatic sprinkler systems for fire protection must be approved by Poplar Grove and must comply with Poplar Grove's standard specifications. Any fire sprinkler system will be owned and maintained

by the customer. In no event will Poplar Grove be responsible for the installation, maintenance or use of an automatic sprinkler system for fire protection. This section does not concern sprinkler systems for irrigation and does not alter or amend any Poplar Grove policy dealing with such.

(4) Customers are not permitted to use the water from fire sprinkler systems for any purpose other than fire protection.

(5) No cross-connection is allowed between the fire sprinkler system and potable water lines.

(6) Customer agrees to grant Poplar Grove right of access to customers' premises for the purpose of inspecting fire sprinkler systems.

(7) The customer is responsible for complying with any applicable codes, regulations or standards for the installation and operation of the customer's fire sprinkler system.

(8) Poplar Grove does not in any way guarantee any pressure or flow minimums to a customer's fire sprinkler system.

This policy supersedes all prior agreements with Fire Departments on using fire hydrants. The General Manager is granted the authority to waive any portion of this policy when necessary to provide water for fire fighting in emergency situations or to protect the Poplar Grove water system.

Adoption Date: June 27th, 2017

Effective Date: June 27th, 2017

Fire Department: City of Covington Month Year

[illegible]



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

1

Contributors

- Melissa Ashburn, MTAS Legal Consultant
ashburnm@Tennessee.edu
865.974.0411
- Steven Cross, MTAS Fire Management Consultant
Steven.Cross@Tennessee.edu
931.548.6827
- Elisha Hodge, MTAS Legal Consultant
Elisha.Hodge@Tennessee.edu
615.532.6827
- Richard Stokes, MTAS Human Resource Consultant
Richard.Stokes@Tennessee.edu
615.532.6827
- Dennis Wolf, MTAS Fire Management Consultant
Dennis.Wolf@Tennessee.edu
901.579.9247



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

2

What is the “Barry Brady Act”

The Barry Brady Act amends current State of Tennessee law by adding a subsection which outlines specific types of cancers that are presumed to have been acquired as the result of employment in the fire service and the eligibility requirements for firefighters seeking to be covered by the presumption. This public chapter outlines specific employment, pre-employment, and annual medical monitoring that a firefighter must undergo in order to be covered by the presumption.



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

4

Who is the “Barry Brady Act” Named For

- The Act was named for Captain Barry Brady, a retired fire Captain from the Sparta, Tennessee Fire Department. Captain Brady proved himself to be a dedicated fire service professional.
- Captain Brady was diagnosed with later stage colon cancer. He fought a courageous battle against this cancer. Captain Brady lost his personal battle with cancer but never lost his passion for the fire service or for his brothers and sisters that do the job every day.
- His story became the theme and mantra as this legislation was presented to the general assembly.
- Captain Brady will always be remembered through this legacy legislation.



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

5

Who is the “Barry Brady Act” Named For

Captain Brady’s wife, family members, and fire service members were present, at the Capitol, when Governor Lee signed the law into effect



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

6

“Barry Brady Act”-Introduction

- Collaborative Legislation
 - TN Fire Coalition (*TN Fire Chiefs, TN Fireman’s, TN Fire Safety Inspectors Associations*)
 - HB316/SB1442
 - 111th General Assembly (*House 94-Yes/0-No; Senate 33-Yes/0-No*)
 - Governor Bill Lee Signed legislation on May 2, 2019
 - Public Chapter 490
- Legislation became effective July 1, 2019 codified as T.C.A. § 7-51-201(d).
- Tennessee the 43rd state in the United States to enact such legislation.



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

7

UT-MTAS Recommendations

- UT-MTAS recommends that public entities proactively approach and educate their employees about the requirements of the Act.
- Proactively addressing physical medical examinations and cancer screening demonstrates the value public entities place on the long-term health and safety of their employees.
- It is important to note that compliance with the Act is incumbent on the firefighter requesting appropriate physical medical examinations and cancer screenings, not the entity.



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

8

UT-MTAS Recommendations

- Develop a policy that outlines the process in which the entity will seek to minimize risks associated with contracting cancer due to employee lifestyle choices and workplace exposures.
- Notify eligible employees about the Act and determine if the employee has a desire to participate in physical medical examinations and cancer screenings required by the Act.
- Document, using a waiver form, the desire of each eligible employee to either participate in a physical medical examination and cancer screening program or waive his/her participation in the program.



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

9

Barry Brady Act

The Act is legislation that provides that when the State of Tennessee, any municipal corporation, or other political subdivision of the state maintains a fire department that has established or establishes any form of compensation to be paid to firefighters for any condition of impairment of health that results in the loss of life or personal injury in the line of duty or course of employment, there is a presumption that any condition or impairment of health of firefighters caused by all forms of cancers covered by this statute, that results in hospitalization, medical treatment or disability, has arisen out of employment, unless the contrary is shown by competent medical evidence.



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

10

Barry Brady Act

- Any such condition or impairment of health that results in death is presumed to be a loss of life in the line of duty, to have arisen out of employment, and to have been in the actual discharge of the duties of the firefighter's position, unless the contrary is shown by a physician board certified in oncology.
- Secondary employment and/or lifestyle habits may be considered when determining whether a firefighter is eligible for the presumption.

rebuttable presumption



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

11

Barry Brady Act

Cancers covered are all forms of the following:

- Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma
- Colon cancer
- Skin cancer
- Multiple myeloma cancer



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

12

Cancers Covered

- Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma: A form of cancer that affects the lymphocytes, a type of white blood cell found in the lymphatic system.
- Colon Cancer: A malignancy that begins in the colon or large intestine.
- Skin Cancer: The abnormal growth of skin cells and can occur anywhere on the skin. There are three major types of skin cancer: basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, and melanoma.
- Multiple Myeloma: A type of blood cancer that affects plasma cells, causing malignant plasma cells to accumulate in the bone marrow crowding out the normal plasma cells that help fight infection.



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

13

Definitions

- Firefighter-means any full-time, paid employee of a fire department of the state or a political subdivision of the state
- Fire department-means a department recognized by the state fire marshal's office pursuant to the fire department recognition act, compiled in title 68, chapter 102, part 3, and manned by fulltime, paid employees. *This recognition must be maintained state fire marshal's office through renewal every 3-years.*



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

14

Eligibility Requirements

- Must be employed as a firefighter for the State of Tennessee, a municipality, or other political subdivision of the state that maintains a fire department that has established or establishes any form of compensation to be paid to a firefighter for any condition or impairment of health that results in loss of life or personal injury in the line of duty or course of employment.
- Must have been exposed to heat, smoke, and fumes, or carcinogenic, poisonous, toxic, or chemical substances, while performing the duties of a firefighter in the firefighter's capacity as an employee;
- Must have completed five (5) or more consecutive years in service with an eligible fire department;



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

15

Eligibility Requirements

- Must acquire one of the covered cancers.
- If employed prior to July 1, 2019, must request to obtain a physical medical examination and cancer screenings, before July 1, 2020, that test for, and fails to reveal, any of the cancers covered by the Act.
- If employed on or after July 1, 2019, must request to obtain a pre-employment physical medical examination and cancer screenings that test for, and fails to reveal, any of the cancers covered by the Act.
- Must obtain an annual physical medical examination that includes cancer screening for the cancers covered by this Act.



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

16

Are Firefighters Automatically Covered

- No, the presumption is rebuttable.
- A board-certified physician of oncology may consider lifestyle habits or secondary employment when making a determination of eligibility for the presumption.



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

17

Who Pays for Medical Exams/Screenings

- The Act provides that the employer is responsible for all costs associated with any physical medical examinations and cancer screenings required pursuant to the Act.
- The firefighter must request the physical medical exam and cancer screening tests from the employer.



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

18

How Long Are Firefighters Covered

- Firefighters that meet the eligibility requirements for the presumption are eligible for benefits for up to five (5) years from the date of the firefighter's last exposure to heat, smoke, and fumes, or carcinogenic, poisonous, toxic, or chemical substances, while performing the duties of a firefighter.



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

19

Can Employers Screen For and Cover Additional Types of Cancers

- Yes, your employer may elect to screen for cancer types that are not listed in the law, and this is desirable for early detection of cancer.
- However, if a firefighter is diagnosed with a cancer that is not listed in the law, the cancer will not be considered as having arisen out of employment under this law.
- Employer may elect to establish a presumption that covers additional types of cancers, not covered by this Act, arose out of employment. However,
- The inclusion of additional cancers by the employer does not impact the applicability of this Act.



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

20

Barry Brady Act-Conclusion

- Firefighters provide vital public safety services to the public at large.
- The job brings with it many inherent hazards that can cause serious physical and emotional injuries, including death.
- The Act establishes a presumption that firefighters who acquired any of the four (4) types of cancer covered by this legislation, acquired the cancers as the result of being exposed to the some of the inherent hazards mentioned above, in the line of duty.
- It is important for firefighters to obtain the required physical medical examinations and cancer screenings, and make good lifestyle choices, in order to be and remain eligible for the presumption.



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

21

Questions or Assistance

- Melissa Ashburn, MTAS Legal Consultant
ashburnm@Tennessee.edu
865.974.0411
- Steven Cross, MTAS Fire Management Consultant
Steven.Cross@Tennessee.edu
931.548.6827
- Elisha Hodge, MTAS Legal Consultant
Elisha.Hodge@Tennessee.edu
615.532.6827
- Richard Stokes, MTAS Human Resource Consultant
Richard.Stokes@Tennessee.edu
615.532.6827
- Dennis Wolf, MTAS Fire Management Consultant
Dennis.Wolf@Tennessee.edu
901.579.9247



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

22

Questions/Comments

Thank You!!



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE for PUBLIC SERVICE

23