



October 11, 2011
Work Session
Mayor and Council
Town of Ocean City

In attendance: Mayor/Interim City Manager Rick Meehan, Council President James S. Hall, Council Secretary Lloyd Martin, Council Members Margaret Pillas, Mary Knight, Doug Cymek, Joe Hall and Brent Ashley, City Solicitor Guy Ayres, Interim City Clerk Wayne Pryor, Executive Office Assistant Diana Chavis, Members of the Press and Interested Parties.

Council President Jim Hall called this Regular Session to order at 9:30a.m. in the Council Chambers of City Hall, 301 Baltimore Avenue, Ocean City, Maryland 21842; then **Council Member Knight moved to convene into closed session to: (1.) discuss the appointment, employment, assignment, removal or resignation of appointees, employees or officials over whom it has jurisdiction, or, any other personnel matter that affects one or more specific individuals; (2.) consider the acquisition of real property for a public purpose and matters directly related thereto; and, (3.) consult with counsel to obtain legal advice; seconded by Council Member Pillas. The vote was unanimous.**

Council Member Pillas left the meeting due to illness.

1. Council President Hall re-opened the meeting at 1:00 p.m. and reported that legal, personnel and real property matters were discussed in the closed session. Persons present were Mayor/Interim City Manager Rick Meehan, Council President James S. Hall, Council Secretary Lloyd Martin, Council Members Margaret Pillas, Mary Knight, Doug Cymek, Joe Hall and Brent Ashley, City Solicitor Guy Ayres, Ocean City Police Chief Bernadette DiPino, Public Works Director Hal Adkins, Chief Deputy Public Works Director James Parsons, Executive Office Assistant Diana Chavis, Risk Management Director Eric Lagstroms. **Council Secretary Martin moved to close the meeting; seconded by Council Member Cymek. The vote was unanimous.** Council President Hall requested that the September 27, 2011 Report on Closed session be amended to reflect that there was a vote to pay Ocean City Fire Chief Chris Larmore a Grade 18, Step 12 salary of \$120, 707.00 effective in-retro to July 1, 2011.

2. Bid Openings

A. **Water and Wastewater Plant Chemicals**

(FY12 Budget Allocation = \$511,365.00)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. General Chemical | 9. Brenntag Northeast, Inc. |
| 2. Intercoastal Trading, Inc. | 10. Kuehne Chemical Company, Inc. |
| 3. Graymont PA, Inc. | 11. Maryland Chemical Co. |
| 4. Marubeni Specialty Chemicals, Inc. | 12. Aaron Operations |
| 5. AIC | 13. Carmeuse Lime |
| 6. Jones Chemicals, Inc. | 14. Univar, USA |
| 7. Coyne Chemical | 15. Chemtreat, Inc. |
| 8. Chimera Water Solutions | |

Council Member Knight moved to acknowledge all 15 bids with remand to Staff for review; seconded by Council Member Cymek. The vote was 6-0 with Council Member Pillas absent.

B. RFP for Actuarial and Pension Consulting Services

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Stanley, Hunt, DuPree & Rhine | 7. Foster & Foster, Inc. |
| 2. Garibright, Inc. | 8. EFI Actuaries |
| 3. Bolton Partners | 9. Cavanaugh MacDonald Consulting, LLC |
| 4. Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Co | 10. Hay Group |
| 5. Boomershine Consulting Group | 11. Buck Consultants |
| 6. Cheiron, Inc. | |

Council Member Knight moved to acknowledge all 11 RFP's with remand to Staff for review; seconded by Council Member Joe Hall. The vote was 6-0 with Council Member Pillas absent. Human Resource Director Wayne Evans advised that top candidates will be presented to the Pension Committee for review.

3. Finance Administrator Martha Lucey introduced License Inspector Michael Sherman to the Mayor and Council.
4. Planning and Community Development Director Jesse Houston requested approval to apply for a Main Street Maryland Designation in the Downtown District. Director Houston advised that the program requires a five-point approach: (1.) building consensus and cooperation; (2.) Marketing the district's assets; (3.) enhancement of the physical appearance of the district; (4.) economic restructuring to strengthen and expand the economic base; and, (5.) maintain a clean safe and green environment by applying Smart Growth and sustainability. Ocean City Development Corporation Director Glenn Irwin, Director Houston advised, will help manage the program. City Solicitor Guy Ayres presented Resolution 2011-9 approving the Main Street Maryland Designation. **Council Member Joe Hall moved to ratify Resolution 2011-9; seconded by Council Secretary Martin. The vote was 6-0 with Council Member Pillas absent.**
5. Parks and Recreation Director Tom Shuster reported on Sunfest 2011, advised that Winterfest preparations are underway, presented the 2013 Special Events Schedule and gave an update on other Recreation Programs. **Council Member Knight moved to approve the 2013 Schedule; seconded by Council Member Ashley. The vote was 4-2 with Council Members Joe Hall and Brent Ashley opposed and Council Member Pillas absent.**
6. Convention Center Director Rick Hamilton gave a presentation on the progress of the Convention Center Expansion Project (see Attachment A). Ron Morgan of the Becker Morgan Group, Inc, demonstrated the building design with a video presentation. City Engineer Terry McGean reviewed three goals for perpetuating the expansion process. Michael Frenz, Executive Director and Gary McGuigan, Project Executive of the Maryland Stadium Authority requested approval for those three goals: (1) continue the Maryland Stadium Authority relationship; (2) keep the funding mechanism in place for future capital projects, and, (3) proceed with Phase II – the auditorium. **Council Member Joe Hall moved to hold a public hearing at the next regular meeting on Monday night; seconded by Council Member Ashley. The vote was 6-0 with Council Member Pillas absent.** The Council advised City Engineer McGean to schedule a walk-through prior to the regular session.
7. Public Works Director Hal Adkins presented the proposed 2012 Street Improvement Program. Council President Hall asked Director Adkins to report on his recommendations regarding a dedicated funding source.

8. Director Adkins requested permission to contract with MYCO Companies, in the amount of \$28,816.00, for the purchase of bus wash system replacement parts. Director Adkins advised that this effort is paid for by a Grant from the MTA. **Council Member Joe Hall moved to approve; seconded by Council Member Knight. The vote was 6-0 with Council Member Pillas absent.**

9. Director Adkins requested permission to purchase two electronic fare boxes from GFI Genfare, in the amount of \$13,740.00 (100% funded by a MTA Grant). **Council Member Joe Hall moved to approve; seconded by Council Member Ashley. The vote was 6-0 with Council Member Pillas absent.**

10. Director Adkins requested permission to purchase a replacement field truck for the airport for the amount of \$16,000.00 allocated from the Vehicle Trust Fund. **Council Member Joe Hall moved to approve; seconded by Council Member Cymek. The vote was 6-0 with Council Member Pillas absent.**

11. Ocean City Police Chief Bernadette DiPino requested approval to purchase Electronic Control Weapons also known as "Tasers" (see Attachment B). Risk Management Director Eric Lagstrom explained that the highest number of injuries to officers occur during a confrontation leading to an arrest. **Council Member Joe Hall moved to proceed with the pilot program and purchase 10-12 devices for use in the Spring 2012; seconded by Council Member Cymek. The vote was 6-0 with Council Member Pillas absent.**

Council Secretary Martin moved to close the meeting; seconded by Council Member Cymek. The vote was 6-0 with Council Member Pillas absent.

Previous Goals

- To create 20,000 square feet of new exhibit space
- Maintain a 20,000 square feet exhibit area on level 2 and add a 1200 fixed seat auditorium
- Capture the bay view from the convention center

Phase I – Current Status

- Ballroom and Exhibit Hall D
 - Completion in fall of 2012
 - 32,000 square feet expansion
 - Total cost \$9.3 million
 - \$5 million Town contribution
 - \$4.3 million Maryland Stadium Authority contribution

Phase I – Progress

- Construction on time and on budget
- Estimated new tax revenue to State \$1.1 to \$1.6 million annually
- Estimated 300 to 400 full-time equivalent jobs



FYI - OC Beautification Committee

"Reflections of Life Tree"



"Fountains on the Bay"



Phase II – Current Status

- On August 4, 2010 the Mayor and Council approved:
 - The construction of phase I
 - Preparation of a conceptual cost analysis for phase II based on review of the Crossroads feasibility study
 - Staff to have discussions with Maryland Stadium Authority to determine if they would share in the cost of that project

Diana Chavis

From: Scott Harner
Sent: Friday, September 30, 2011 8:39 AM
To: Diana Chavis
Subject: Dr. Ho - Acidosis and catecholamine evaluation following simulated law enforcement "use of force" encounters.
Attachments: Ho-Dawes poster 06.09.pdf

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20653572>

[Acad Emerg Med.](#) 2010 Jul;17(7):e60-8.

Acidosis and catecholamine evaluation following simulated law enforcement "use of force" encounters.

[Ho JD](#), [Dawes DM](#), [Nelson RS](#), [Lundin EJ](#), [Ryan FJ](#), [Overton KG](#), [Zeiders AJ](#), [Miner JR](#).

Source

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Abstract

OBJECTIVES:

Law enforcement authorities are often charged with controlling resisting suspects. These encounters sometimes result in the sudden and unexpected death of the suspect. Drug intoxication, excited delirium syndrome, or excessive uses of force are factors that are often blamed, but sometimes the mechanism of these deaths is not fully understood. It is possible that worsening acidosis or excessive catecholamine release play a part. The objective of this study was to determine the effect on markers of acidosis and catecholamines of various tasks intended to simulate common arrest-related situations.

METHODS:

Subjects were assigned to one of five task groups: 1) a 150-meter sprint and wall hurdle (simulated flight from arrest); 2) 45 seconds of striking a heavy bag (simulated physical resistance); 3) a 10-second TASER X26 electronic control device exposure; 4) a fleeing and resistance exercise involving a law enforcement dog (K-9); or 5) an oleoresin capsicum (OC) exposure to the face and neck. Baseline serum pH, lactate, potassium, troponin I, catecholamines, and creatine kinase (CK) were evaluated. Serum catecholamines, pH, lactate, and potassium were sampled immediately after the task and every 2 minutes for 10 minutes posttask. Vital signs were repeated immediately after the task. Serum CK and troponin I were evaluated again at 24 hours posttask.

RESULTS:

Sixty-six subjects were enrolled; four did not complete their assigned task. One subject lost the intravenous (IV) access after completing the task and did not have data collected, and one subject only received a 5-second TASER device exposure and was excluded from the study, leaving 12 subjects in each task group. The greatest changes in acidosis markers occurred in the sprint and heavy bag groups. Catecholamines increased the most in the heavy bag group and the sprint group and increased to a lesser degree in the TASER, OC, and K-9 groups. Only the sprint group showed an increase in CK at 24 hours. There were no elevations in troponin I in any group, nor any clinically important changes in potassium.

CONCLUSIONS:

The simulations of physical resistance and fleeing on foot led to the greatest changes in markers of acidosis and catecholamines. These changes may be contributing or causal mechanisms in sudden custodial arrest-

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related deaths (ARDs). This initial work may have implications in guiding applications of force for law enforcement authorities (LEAs) when apprehending resisting subjects.

2010 by the Society for Academic Emergency Medicine



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Catecholamines In Simulated Arrest Scenarios

Introduction

The mechanisms of death in many arrest-related deaths (ARDs) are unclear. Law enforcement devices or tactics are often scrutinized in these unexplained cases. Unexplained ARDs have occurred after the use of electronic control devices (ECDs). The primary concern has been direct cardiac arrhythmias induced by the delivered electrical charge.

Some authors have opined that the temporal relationship between ECD use and ARDs may be related to an acute stress cardiomyopathy induced by high circulating catecholamines, rather than an immediate electrically-induced arrhythmia. In this study, we compared the stress response during several simulated use of force encounters.



Methods

This was a prospective, observational study of human subjects. The subjects were a convenience sample of law enforcement officers (LEOs) receiving a training exposure, or TASER International, Inc. (TASER) employees. Subjects were randomized to one of five groups:

- 1) A 150 meter sprint, simulating flight from LEOs,
- 2) 45-seconds of hitting and kicking a heavy bag, simulating physical combat with LEOs,
- 3) A 10-second TASER® X26™ ECD exposure,
- 4) A K-9 training exercise of approximately 30-seconds, or
- 5) An Oleoresin Capsicum (O.C.) exposure to the face.



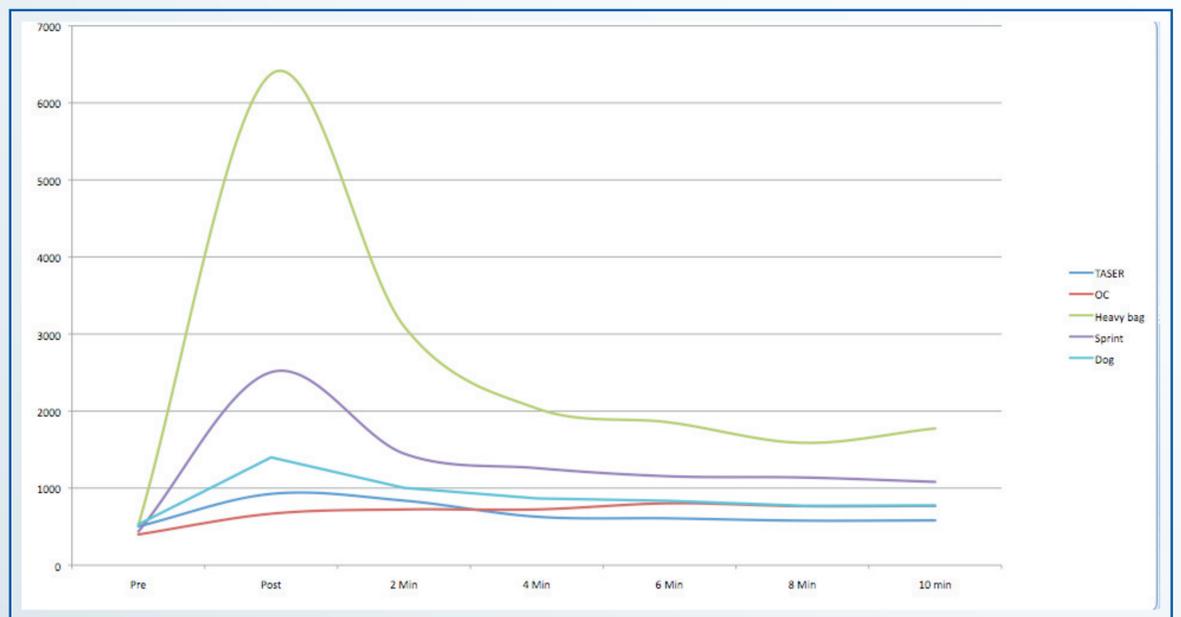
Subjects had an intravenous catheter placed by a physician or paramedic prior to the test. Baseline catecholamines (epinephrine, norepinephrine, dopamine, and total) were drawn at that time. Subjects then participated in their assigned task. Catecholamines were drawn immediately (within 30-seconds) after the task and every two-minutes for 10-minutes. In addition to catecholamines, pH and lactate were drawn at baseline and every two-minutes for 10-minutes.

Results

60 subjects completed the testing. The median age was 35 years old (range of 19 to 67), 85 percent were male, and the median body mass index was 27.8. For total catecholamines, there was no difference between the groups at baseline and the median pre-task was 474 (range 241 to 1348, IQR 269 to 824).

Immediately after the task, the highest median was the heavy bag group at 3621 (range 1359 to 11669, IQR 3177 to 4891). The next highest was the sprint group at 2070 (range 1466 to 3606, IQR 1794 to 2518). The K-9 group was next at 1503 (range 803 to 2001, IQR 1299 to 1642). The ECD and O.C. groups were last at 1038 (range 653 to 1363, IQR 955 to 1089) and 1032 (range 545 to 1233, IQR 736 to 1085). These differences persisted for all time points.

Fractionated results followed the same pattern. The pH was the lowest and lactate the highest for the heavy bag group, followed by the sprint group. The results are displayed graphically in the figures.

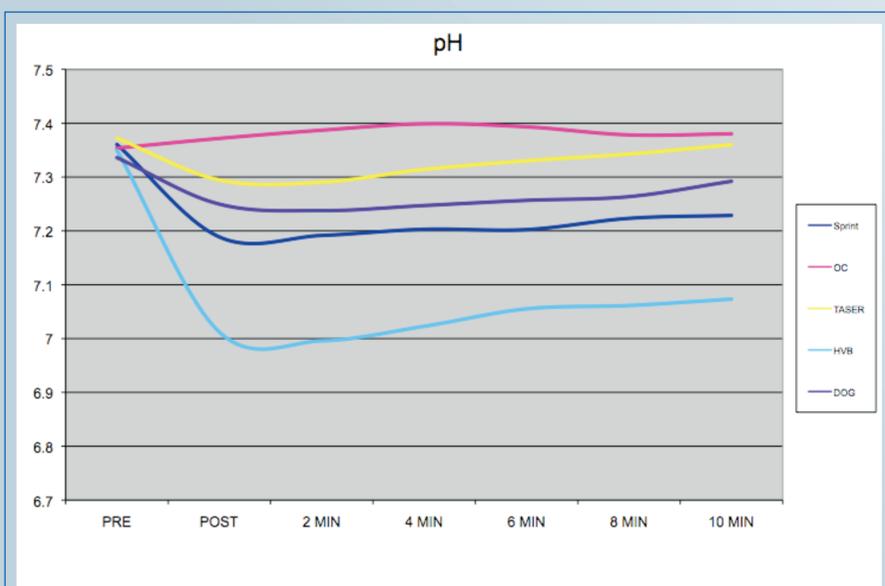


EPI Graph

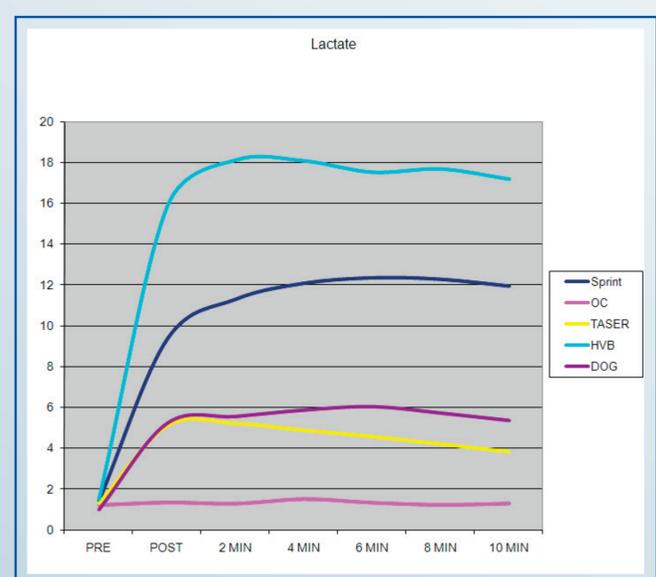
Conclusions

The comparison of use of force encounters demonstrated that the ECD was one of the least activating of catecholamines while the simulated combat was one of the most activating. The simulated combat also lowered the pH the most out of all the tasks.

These results combined suggest that fighting with LEOs may be the most detrimental from a physiologic standpoint. The authors recommend further study in this area to assist LEOs in determining the best tactics and devices to utilize in arrest scenarios that have higher likelihood of being associated with an ARD.



pH Graph



Lactate Graph

Diana Chavis

From: Scott Harner
Sent: Friday, September 30, 2011 8:40 AM
To: Diana Chavis
Subject: Report of the Maryland Attorney General's Task Force on Electronic Weapons
Attachments: Maryland ECW Report.pdf

Also available on the Maryland Attorney General' web page:

<http://www.oag.state.md.us/Reports/ECWReport.pdf>



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