

Mayor Barbara Pierce
Vice Mayor Rosanne Foust

Council Members
Alicia Aguirre
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Date: October 9, 2006
To: Members, City Council
From: Mayor Barbara Pierce *Barbara*
Subject: Response to Grand Jury Reports

Members of Council –

On tonight's agenda under "Matters of Council Interest" I have included three letters in response to the 2005-2006 San Mateo County Grand Jury final reports, which were provided in July of this year. I have worked with staff to draft these letters, and I feel they offer direct and complete responses to the Grand Jury's recommendations.

The first letter is in response to a follow-up report by the Grand Jury on "Treatment of Property Owners in Redwood City Redevelopment Project." The second and third letters are responding to two reports that, as I understand it, were sent to all cities within San Mateo County. They deal with Disaster Preparedness for Residents, and FCC-Mandated Changes in Radio Networks.

With your concurrence, I will sign these letters and direct that they be delivered to the Court.

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October 9, 2006

The Honorable Stephen M. Hall
Judge of the Superior Court
Hall of Justice, 400 County Center, 2nd Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063-1655

Subject: Response to Grand Jury Report: "Treatment of Property Owners in Redwood City
Redevelopment Project"

Dear Judge Hall:

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the 2005-2006 Grand Jury report dated July 13, 2006. The City of Redwood City appreciates that the members of the Grand Jury recognize the sincere efforts we have made to improve our process related to the treatment of property owners in the course of property acquisition.

The report recommends that the City Council of Redwood City adopt an ordinance requiring that a copy of the City's "*Guiding Principles for Property Acquisition*" be given to each property owner whose property is subject to eminent domain proceedings by the City or the Redevelopment Agency (*paraphrased*). While we have an understanding of what the Grand Jury hopes to accomplish by recommending that the City take such action, the City disagrees with the recommendation.

We are already committed to providing the *Guiding Principles* to a property owner as soon as it's known that the City may want to enter into negotiations to acquire their specific property. Further, the document is available to the public on the City's website, or upon request. To send the document to every property owner whose property may conceivably be subject to eminent domain would, we believe, serve to unnecessarily agitate a great many property owners, give all of them the impression that the City was indeed interested in their specific property when in fact that will not be the case, and cause undue concern and confusion among property owners.

We feel that by providing the document to a property owner very early in any potential acquisition process will be sufficient for them to fully absorb the City's intent and philosophy. I want to further assure the Grand Jury that the City has and continues to comply with all state redevelopment laws, which are among the most stringent in the country.

Again, and on behalf of the City Council, thank you for the opportunity to discuss and clarify this issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Barbara Pierce".

Barbara Pierce
Mayor

cc: Members, City Council
Ed Everett, City Manager
Peter Ingram, Community Development Services Director

Mayor Barbara Pierce
Vice Mayor Rosanne Foust

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October 9, 2006

The Honorable Stephen M. Hall
Judge of the Superior Court
Hall of Justice, 400 County Center, 2nd Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063-1655

Subject: Response to Grand Jury Report: "Disaster Preparedness Training for the Residents of Cities in San Mateo County"

Dear Judge Hall:

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the 2005-2006 Grand Jury recommendations as contained in its report dated July 19, 2006. Specifically, I am responding to recommendations 1 and 2.2, as those are the ones which apply to Redwood City.

The City Council and the Redwood City Fire Department concur with the findings and recommendations of the Grand Jury regarding the need to take a leadership role in assuring our community is engaged in CERT training. Our program is underway, our first class has recently graduated, and we are in the planning stages for the next class. We are also providing CERT and other disaster preparedness information on the City's website. An initial goal of training 5% of our households is challenging, but we feel achievable.

The City is going even one step further, by initially focusing its brand new "Neighborhood Liaison" initiative on neighborhood emergency preparedness, in order to bring emergency preparedness to a very local, personal level in our community.

We agree that the members of our City Council can further their leadership role by going through the CERT training.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Barbara Pierce".

Barbara Pierce
Mayor

cc: Members, City Council
Ed Everett, City Manager
Gerry Kohlmann, Police Chief

Mayor Barbara Pierce
Vice Mayor Rosanne Foust

Council Members
Alicia Aguirre
Ian Bain
Jim Hartnett
Diane Howard
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October 9, 2006

The Honorable Stephen M. Hall
Judge of the Superior Court
Hall of Justice, 400 County Center, 2nd Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063-1655

Subject: Response to Grand Jury Report: "Preparing for FCC-Mandated Changes in County Law Enforcement Radio Networks"

Dear Judge Hall:

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the 2005-2006 Grand Jury recommendations as contained in its report dated July 19, 2006. Specifically, I am responding to recommendations two and three, as those are the ones which apply to municipalities.

The City Council and the Redwood City Police Department concur with the findings and recommendations of the Grand Jury regarding the need to optimize the performance of law enforcement radio networks.

City police staff continues to work with the San Mateo County Information Services Department to this end, and we're happy to report good progress as the result of our mutual efforts thus far. Additionally, the City will continue to work cooperatively with other agencies within the County to ensure that our radio network is compliant with FCC regulations that will take effect in the year 2013.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Barbara Pierce".

Barbara Pierce
Mayor

cc: Members, City Council
Ed Everett, City Manager
Carlos Bolanos, Police Chief



Summary of Treatment of Property Owners in Redwood City Redevelopment Project

Issue

Has Redwood City gone far enough in revising its practices and procedures to assure fair and equitable treatment of property owners whose holdings are subject to eminent domain?

Summary

The 2004-2005 San Mateo County Civil Grand Jury (prior Grand Jury) conducted an investigation of the Redwood City Redevelopment Agency's (RDA) treatment of property owners evicted by the development of a retail/cinema complex project.

The prior Grand Jury concluded that the RDA forced property owners to settle at the lowest possible price by employing delaying tactics and verbal coercion and that these techniques imposed an emotional as well as a financial hardship on affected property owners.

The Redwood City Council has now developed a new policy statement, *Guiding Principles for Property Acquisition*, designed to ensure fair, considerate treatment of owners whose property is subject to future eminent domain proceedings.

The Grand Jury applauds the City Council of Redwood City for creating and adopting the *Guiding Principles for Property Acquisition*, and recommends they adopt an ordinance requiring that a copy of the *Guiding Principles for Property Acquisition* be given to each property owner whose property is subject to eminent domain proceedings involving either the City of Redwood City or the Redwood City Redevelopment Agency.



Treatment of Property Owners in Redwood City Redevelopment Project

Issue

Has Redwood City gone far enough in revising its practices and procedures to assure fair and equitable treatment of property owners whose holdings are subject to eminent domain?

Background

The 2004-2005 San Mateo County Civil Grand Jury (prior Grand Jury) conducted an investigation of the Redwood City Redevelopment Agency's (RDA) treatment of property owners evicted by the development of a retail/cinema complex project.

The prior Grand Jury concluded that the RDA forced property owners to settle at the lowest possible price by employing delaying tactics and verbal coercion and that these techniques imposed an emotional as well as a financial hardship on affected property owners.

This report examines the actions the Redwood City Council has since taken to ensure fair, considerate treatment of owners whose property is subject to future eminent domain proceedings.

The investigation consisted of reviewing Redwood City's response to the prior Grand Jury; examining the new policy statement developed by the City, *Guiding Principles for Property Acquisition*, issued on November 14, 2005; and interviewing two members of the City Council about the eminent domain process.

Findings

The prior Grand Jury made two recommendations in its report.

The first recommendation directed the RDA both to develop written guidelines for its staff on proper treatment of citizens and to conduct training sessions to acquaint the staff with these guidelines.

In response, the City agreed with the prior Grand Jury and directed the RDA to develop written guidelines and staff training sessions. The City indicated that they had already recognized the problem before the Grand Jury report, and appropriate documents rectifying the issue would be brought to the City Council within three months.

In the second recommendation, the prior Grand Jury asked the City to set up a mechanism for dealing with citizen complaints concerning the RDA by appointing an RDA Ombudsman to assure that citizens are fairly treated; or, alternatively, to designate a member of the City Council as the point person for complaints concerning the RDA.

In response, the City selected the second option and assigned a City Council member to be responsible for remedying citizen complaints.

In its letter responding to the prior Grand Jury, the City Council explained "there were instances when the manner in which we proceeded, although well-intentioned, with only the community's benefit in mind, and scrupulously adhering to the law, was less-than sensitive as perceived by some of the individuals involved."

The City Council acknowledged that, with hindsight, they "... might have proceeded with more care and tact and could have done a better job recognizing and understanding the uniqueness of each property, its history, its owners, and the intangible emotional and personal attachments which some properties embody."

Included in the response was a letter from the Mayor of Redwood City to a property owner apologizing for the City's not showing appropriate respect for the owner's contributions to the community.

The response closed with the statement that the writer is "truly saddened" that neither the City Council or City Manager was interviewed and, consequently, the prior Grand Jury did not appreciate either the depth of concern felt by the City or the efforts being considered to improve the process. The response then suggested that the prior Grand Jury's recommendations might have been much different had they taken the time to include the City in its investigation.¹

¹ This comment was reviewed with the prior Grand Jury, who recalled that a meeting was held with members of the RDA staff and the City Attorney's Office on September 2, 2004. Apparently this meeting was not reported to the City Council or City Manager.

On November 14, 2005, the City Council adopted the *Guiding Principles for Property Acquisition* (See the Appendix for the complete text) that contains three major commitments:

1. Recognize that each property, and each property owner, is a unique part of our community
2. Appreciate that the City's development programs and property acquisition activities must reflect the broader community values
3. Understand that the City's development projects have significant impact on the property owners, the properties' neighbors, adjacent businesses, individuals, and the community

Conclusions

The City has become acutely aware of the impact of eminent domain on owners whose property is being taken. As a result, the City has established guiding principles to be followed in future eminent domain proceedings. At this time it is not possible to evaluate how well the guiding principles will work in practice because the City has not initiated eminent domain proceedings since the Guiding Principles were adopted at the November 14, 2005 City Council meeting.

The Grand Jury applauds the City Council of Redwood City for creating and adopting the *Guiding Principles for Property Acquisition*, and concludes that the City Council should take action to ensure that property owners subject to eminent domain proceedings are made fully aware of these principles.

Recommendations

The City Council of Redwood City, to ensure adherence to and knowledge of the *Guiding Principles for Property Acquisition*, should adopt an ordinance requiring that a copy of the *Guiding Principles for Property Acquisition* be given to each property owner whose property is subject to eminent domain proceedings involving either the City of Redwood City or the Redwood City Redevelopment Agency.

Appendix

Guiding Principles for Property Acquisition

November 14, 2005

In the process of acquiring property from private owners for City redevelopment, City staff and Council members shall:

1. Recognize that each property, and each property owner, is a unique part of our community

- a. We will seek to understand each property owner's personal values in relation to their property;
- b. We will respect and address each property owners' specific, unique circumstances;
- c. We will recognize that each property is a unique and valued part of our community, and will interact with its owners with the appropriate level of respect.

2. Appreciate that the City's development programs and property acquisition activities must reflect the broader community values

- a. We will recognize that our community's character, history, and cherished uniqueness can be embodied in specific properties and their respective histories;
- b. We will strive to achieve, as the City changes and evolves, a respectful balance among each property owner's unique values; the City's legal and financial requirements; and the ways in which a project manifests our broader community's needs and values as a whole;
- c. We will honor and respect our history, our uniqueness, our diversity, and the intrinsic value of our connections between the past and the present, as embodied by the properties and their owners;
- d. We will ensure that as change occurs in our City, such change honors the past, reflects our community's values, uniqueness, and diversity, and achieves our community's common goal of creating the distinctive sense of place that is Redwood City.

3. Understand that the City's development projects have significant impacts on the property owners, the properties' neighbors, adjacent businesses, individuals, and the community

- a. We will be sensitive and act accordingly in regards to the tangible and intangible impacts a project will have on the involved property owners, the property's neighbors, nearby business owners, and the community at large;
- b. We will ensure that all affected parties, whether property owners, neighbors, or others, are given the opportunity to have any and all concerns directly and respectfully addressed; this will be accomplished by

designating the Mayor of Redwood City as the primary point of contact for any concerns or complaints regarding compliance with the "Guiding Principles for Property Acquisition."



Summary of Disaster Preparedness Training for the Residents of Cities in San Mateo County

A disaster in the making

Issue

Are the cities of San Mateo County adequately preparing their residents to deal with major disasters?

Summary

As Americans learned with Katrina, residents must rely on themselves during the first hours and days of a major disaster. Individual actions can determine whether or not one has food, shelter, medicine, or even life itself. Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) are a critical means of training individuals for an immediate response in a disaster. Implementation of CERT training by cities and towns in San Mateo County is mixed, at best.

The San Mateo County Civil Grand Jury (Grand Jury) recommends that every city in San Mateo County establish an active and ongoing CERT training program, with the initial goal of training 5% of its households.



Disaster Preparedness Training for the Residents of Cities in San Mateo County

A disaster in the making

Issue

Are the cities of San Mateo County adequately preparing their residents to deal with major disasters?

Background

As Americans learned from Katrina, people must rely on themselves during the first hours and days of a major disaster. It takes considerable time for a city, state, or national disaster relief organization to respond to cataclysmic events. Individual actions can determine whether or not one has food, shelter, medicine, or even life itself. Often ignored is the advanced training and preparation that is essential to bridge the gap until help arrives.

Investigation

The San Mateo County Civil Grand Jury (Grand Jury) contacted 21 cities and towns and interviewed police and fire personnel to ascertain whether they had disaster preparedness programs designed for training individuals.

Findings

Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) are highly organized and monitored programs developed to provide specific and coherent disaster preparedness training of individual residents.

Various cities use different names and acronyms for their community emergency response programs, but all the programs are based on the original Community Emergency Response Team program that originated in Los Angeles and was adopted as a standard by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Menlo Park has retained the

name CERT for its program, while Woodside calls its program CERPP for Citizens Emergency Response and Preparedness Program. Other cities use such acronyms as NEST for Neighborhood Emergency Services Team (La Honda), NERT for Neighborhood Emergency Response Team (San Francisco), and PANDA for Palo Alto Neighborhood Disaster Activity.

CERT programs are conducted by fire department personnel and benefit from close cooperation with police departments and coordination support from San Mateo County's Office of Emergency Services (OES). This training is free to citizen participants and consists of several modules usually taught in weekly evening classes. The number and topics of the modules vary from one city to another. For example, Menlo Park's six subjects include:

- Emergency Preparedness, Earthquake Preparedness
- Fire Safety, Hazmat
- Basic First Aid, Triage
- Light Search and Rescue
- Incident Command System
- A Hands-On Exercise

A survey of the cities and municipalities in San Mateo County (County) found the following:

City	CERT Program	Number of Individuals Trained
Atherton	Yes	30
Belmont	Yes	38
Brisbane	Yes	65
Broadmoor	No	0
Burlingame	Inactive	0
Colma	No	0
Daly City	Yes	40
East Palo Alto	Yes	50
Foster City	Yes	214
Half Moon Bay	No	0
Hillsborough	Yes	50
Menlo Park	Yes	300
Millbrae	Inactive	0
Pacifica	No	0
Redwood City	Yes (New In2006)	0
San Bruno	Inactive	0
San Carlos	Yes	36
San Mateo	Yes (New In 2006)	0
South San Francisco	Yes (New In2006)	0
Woodside Fire District (Woodside, Portola Valley, and nearby County)	Yes	300+
	Total	1123

The total trained is approximately 0.1% (or 1 in 1,000) of the population of San Mateo County. Expressed another way, only 0.4% of all households in the County have trained residents, ranging from more than 5% in the Woodside Fire District to 0% in many cities.

CERT programs often turn to Neighborhood Watch programs (Watch programs) to recruit residents to train in emergency preparedness. Watch programs are coordinated by police departments and are primarily used for crime prevention. These programs have existed for several years and are widespread throughout the County. They take several forms and vary in physical boundaries, membership, organization, goals, and scope. Some Watch Programs have begun limited disaster preparedness training, covering such topics as:

- Where to meet in an emergency
- Where non-ambulatory residents live
- Communications basics

Conclusions

Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) programs provide excellent training for local residents and instructs them how to prepare for and respond to local disasters. Very little of this training, however, is actually carried out. Only 1,123 individuals in the County have been trained and, of these, 800 reside in only three communities. Indeed, 10 out of the 21 cities and municipalities in the County have not trained a single individual.

The more common Neighborhood Watch programs could provide a greater cadre of people interested in CERT training.

Recommendations

1. The San Mateo County Civil Grand Jury recommends that the city council of every city and town in San Mateo County establish and promote an active and ongoing CERT training program with the initial goal of training 5% of its households.
2. Because leadership matters the San Mateo County Civil Grand Jury recommends that:
 - 2.1. All members of the Board of Supervisors become CERT trained as a demonstration of their commitment to this critical individual effort.
 - 2.2. All members of the city council of every city and town in San Mateo County become CERT trained as a demonstration of their commitment to this critical individual effort.



Summary of Preparing for FCC-Mandated Changes in County Law Enforcement Radio Networks

Issue Statement

How can San Mateo County best prepare for mandated changes to its public safety radio networks?

Summary

As part of an inquiry into emergency preparedness, the San Mateo County Civil Grand Jury (Grand Jury) examined the radio communication capabilities of the County Sheriff and local police departments. The Jury interviewed radio technical specialists and a cross-section of law enforcement personnel to ascertain the County's communications capability. During the investigation, the Grand Jury learned of an FCC-mandated bandwidth change that will take effect on January 1, 2013.

The Grand Jury found that the existing law enforcement radio communication system functions satisfactorily, but that this system must change prior to January 1, 2013. The report recommends actions needed to prepare for these changes.



Preparing for FCC-Mandated Changes in County Law Enforcement Radio Networks

Issue Statement

How can San Mateo County best prepare for mandated changes to its public safety radio networks?

Background

As part of an inquiry into emergency preparedness, the San Mateo County Civil Grand Jury (Grand Jury) examined the radio communication capabilities of the Sheriff and local police departments. The pertinent Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations apply to law enforcement, fire, and ambulance service, but this report deals only with law enforcement communications.

San Mateo County's digital¹ radio communication network was built in 2001-2004 at a cost of approximately \$24 million. The network uses state-of-the-art technology, is resilient in case of hardware failures, and can be expanded to accommodate additional users. A consequence of this technology is the complexity and high cost of the receiving/transmitting stations and the mobile radios. The cost of these stations might be one reason that there are far fewer digital receivers in the populated areas than there are analog receivers. The network is operated by the Information Services Department (ISD) and is used by county departments, the Sheriff, and the Redwood City Police Department. The digital radio network is operated as an enterprise and users pay a service fee. San Mateo County also operates and maintains four analog mutual-aid radio channels, accessible to all law enforcement agencies for large-scale or county-wide operations.

Eighteen local police departments² in the county rely on the many mature local analog systems that they own. In the last two decades most of these departments have installed multiple analog receivers in their jurisdictions to support the increased use of handheld

¹ See Appendix A for a glossary of terms.

² See Appendix B for a list of cities.

radios. This is significant because handheld radios transmit at much lower power than do mobile (car) radios and must be nearer to a receiver to work satisfactorily.

The present radio networks will have to change within the next six years to comply with the FCC decision to change the assignment of public safety radio channels. These channels currently are 25 kHz wide (wideband), but since the number of radio users is increasing, the FCC plans to reduce the width of each channel to 12.5 kHz (narrowband) allowing two conversations to take place where only one previously fit. All law enforcement radio users must switch to narrowband equipment by January 1, 2013.

Investigation

The initial purpose of the investigation was to follow up on media reports that the County's digital radio network had experienced problems due to software changes in 2005. As the investigation progressed, the focus changed to the issue of the impending shift to narrowband radio equipment. In the course of the investigation the Grand Jury interviewed a cross-section of law enforcement personnel and radio technical specialists.

Findings

- All law enforcement personnel interviewed stated that the county-wide digital radio network does not currently perform as well as expected. The initial trial of digital radios by the Redwood City Police Department was marred by coverage gaps and the poor performance of handheld radios inside buildings. The Redwood City Police Department has subsequently switched to the digital radio network and is working with ISD to optimize its performance in Redwood City.
- The proponents of the digital network in ISD believe the following.
 - The digital system offers capabilities not available with analog equipment, e.g., message encryption and data transmission.
 - Analog radio equipment will not perform as well as digital equipment with narrowband channels.
 - Their current efforts to improve system performance will correct both the real and perceived shortcomings.
- Most of the local police departments are reluctant to forsake their existing analog radio systems and migrate to the County's digital system because the digital system does not perform as well as their existing systems.
- It is critically important that handheld radios function properly in all locations, including within buildings. Most local police departments have installed enough analog receivers to guarantee satisfactory performance of their current systems.

- Some local police departments have purchased analog radios that are capable of either wide or narrowband operation, and those agencies have stated that they plan to convert their radios to narrowband channels when necessary, i.e., before 2013.
- Local police departments have conducted some experiments with narrowband channels, and the results show that they can expect to successfully convert their existing analog networks to conform to the FCC mandate.
- There is a significant difference in the cost of the two types of radio: a mobile radio suitable for use on the county digital network costs roughly three times as much (\$3500 vs. \$1200) as an analog radio used by local police departments. A digital receiving/transmitting station costs more than an analog station. The station recently added atop the Hall of Justice cost approximately \$500,000.
- When officers from different local police departments communicate by radio, their conversations must travel over the County digital network. The call originates from a handheld or mobile radio and is transmitted as an analog signal to a base station. There the signal is digitized and transmitted over the County digital network to a base station in the second jurisdiction. The signal is then converted back to analog and transmitted to an officer in the field.
- The typical life of base station radios is 12 to 15 years. Mobile radios typically last seven to ten years and handheld radios five to seven years. Analog radio technology is mature and will be less commonly used in 20 years. Digital radio technology is much newer and is still evolving. It is expected to become less expensive in the future and it may eventually replace analog technology.

Conclusions

- It is essential that the acknowledged performance shortcomings of the County's digital radio network be corrected so that the safety of officers in the field is not compromised.
- Local police departments are correct to insist that any radio technology they employ must provide excellent performance with both mobile and handheld radios.
- The analog radio users that plan to convert their radios to narrowband operation need to know with certainty that narrowband analog equipment will perform satisfactorily and meet future requirements.

- The proponents of the digital radio network and the users of the many analog radio networks disagree on whether analog radios will perform satisfactorily with narrowband channels
- Given the interdependence of the radio users and the climate of changing radio technology, the parties involved need to manage the evolution of the public safety communication system with minimum disruption and maximum efficiency

Recommendations

1. The Grand Jury recommends that the Board of Supervisors ensure the following:
 - 1.1 The Information Services Department vigorously pursues its current efforts to improve the performance of the County's digital radio system.
 - 1.2 The Sheriff and ISD work together with local police departments to ensure that communication systems in the County will comply with the FCC regulations that take effect in 2013 and will match or exceed the performance of existing radio systems.
2. The Grand Jury also recommends that the City Council of every city or town that plans to employ narrowband analog radios in 2013 should ensure that that equipment will perform satisfactorily in all parts of their jurisdiction.
3. The City Council of every city or town should ensure that its city cooperates with other cities and with the Sheriff and ISD to ensure that communication systems in the County will comply with the FCC regulations that take effect in 2013 and will match or exceed the performance of existing radio systems.

Appendix A

Glossary of Terms

Analog An automobile fuel gauge with a needle is an analog device; it displays full, empty, and all points in between. The value displayed is variable and continuous.

An analog radio emits a continuous electromagnetic carrier wave, and information is transmitted by modulating (changing) either the amplitude (hence AM) or frequency (FM) of the carrier wave.

Digital An automobile fuel warning light is a digital device; it has only two states, on or off. If the light is off there is fuel in the tank; if the light is on the tank is almost empty. The warning light cannot indicate that the tank is one-half or one-quarter full.

A digital radio also emits an electromagnetic wave, but instead of the continuous, varying wave used in analog radio, the digital wave is interrupted. Information is transmitted by timing the interruptions or breaks in the carrier wave.

FCC-Mandated Changes The FCC requires that Public Safety Radio Pool licensees operating in the 150-174 MHz and 421-512 MHz bands migrate to narrowband (12.5 kHz) technology by January 1, 2013. Additionally, applications for new licenses or expansion of existing licenses using wideband (25 kHz) technology will not be accepted after January 1, 2011. Manufacture or importation of wide-band equipment will be prohibited on January 1, 2011.

ISD The Information Services Department provides a variety of information technology and computer application services to County departments. The Communication Services Division of ISD plans, designs, and supports the County digital radio network. (The digital radio network is actually owned by the Joint Powers Authority composed of San Mateo County and all the cities in the county.)

Public Safety Radio This term, as used by the FCC, includes law enforcement, fire, ambulance, and other first response services. In San Mateo County, all fire departments use radio frequencies in the 154-155 MHz range, known as high band VHF. The emergency response ambulance service uses the county's digital radio network, as does the Public Works Department. The Sheriff's Department uses the county digital radio network while the local police departments use analog radios, all of which operate in the 470-512 MHz frequency range known as T-band UHF.

Appendix B

Police Department Radio Type

Department	Radio Type	Remarks
Town of Atherton	analog	
City of Belmont	analog	
City of Brisbane	analog	
Township of Broadmoor	analog	
City of Burlingame	analog	
Town of Colma	analog	
City of Daly City	analog	
City of East Palo Alto	analog	
City of Foster City	analog	
City of Half Moon Bay	analog	
Town of Hillsborough	analog	
City of Menlo Park	analog	
City of Millbrae	analog	
City of Pacifica	analog	
Town of Portola Valley	digital	Sheriff provides law enforcement services
City of Redwood City	digital	
City of San Bruno	analog	
City of San Carlos	analog	
City of San Mateo	analog	
City of South San Francisco	analog	
Town of Woodside	digital	Sheriff provides law enforcement services