



CITY OF NOVI
Administrative ePacket
March 09, 2023

Public Safety (Police/Fire)

[Public Safety 2023 v 2022 Year-to-Date Statistics - Zinser](#)

[Michigan Department of Health and Human Services Study - Johnson](#)

Infrastructure (Roads/Water/Sewer)

[Power Line Burial - Herczeg](#)

Economic Development (City Revenue/Job Growth)

[Wetland Mitigation Bank Feasibility - Boulard](#)

Citizen-Focused Government (Shared Services/Customer Services)

[Storm Response & Assistance for Older Adults - Herczeg](#)

Natural Areas & Features and Community Character (Community that Preserves)

Fiscally Responsible Government (Maintain)

Parks, Recreation & Cultural Services (Enhance Services)

Capital Improvement Program

City Council Only or Confidential

Novi Public Safety

Police and Fire Departments 2023 v. 2022 Year-to-Date Statistics
January - February

March 2023

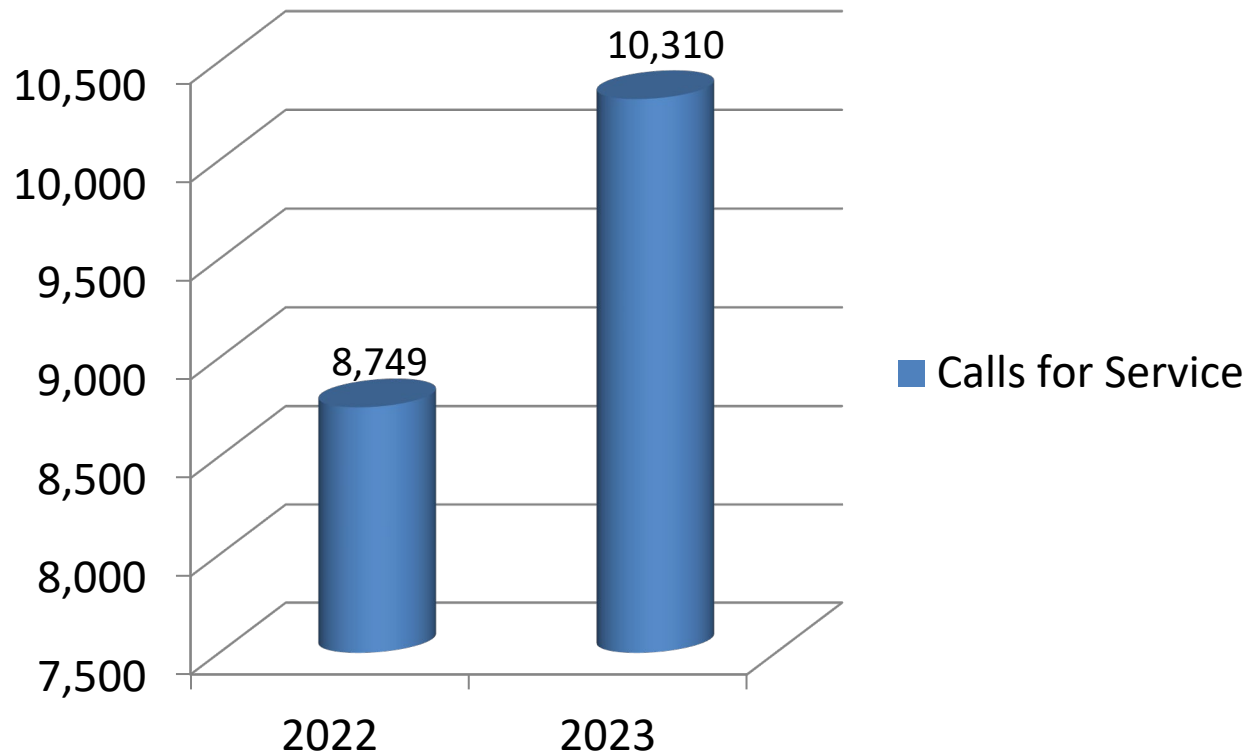


Part A Crime

Description	2023	2022	% Change	Arrests/ EXC	% Cleared	23 YTD	22 YTD	% Change	Arrests/ EXC 23 YTD	% Cleared 23 YTD	Arrests/ EXC 23 YTD	Arrests/ EXC 22 YTD	% Change
Murder	0	0	No Change	0	No Change	0	0	No Change	0	No Change	0	0	No Change
Negligent Homicide	0	0	No Change	0	No Change	0	0	No Change	0	No Change	0	0	No Change
Kidnapping/Abduction (Parental)	0	0	No Change	0	No Change	0	0	No Change	0	No Change	0	0	No Change
Crim. Sexual Conduct	2	2	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	5	-40.00%	0	0.00%	0	3	-100.00%
Robbery	0	3	-100.00%	0	No Change	0	3	-100.00%	0	No Change	0	1	-100.00%
Assault (Aggravated)	3	3	0.00%	3	100.00%	5	7	-28.57%	5	100.00%	5	5	0.00%
Assault (Non-Aggravated)	24	23	4.35%	16	66.67%	45	44	2.27%	34	75.56%	34	40	-15.00%
Threats/Stalking	1	2	-50.00%	1	100.00%	5	2	150.00%	2	40.00%	2	2	0.00%
Arson	0	0	No Change	0	No Change	0	0	No Change	0	No Change	0	0	No Change
Extortion	0	0	No Change	0	No Change	0	0	No Change	0	No Change	0	0	No Change
Burglary	3	0	N/C	1	33.33%	5	1	400.00%	1	20.00%	1	1	0.00%
Larceny	33	7	371.43%	3	9.09%	50	31	61.29%	4	8.00%	4	1	300.00%
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	3	66.67%	0	0.00%	12	5	140.00%	0	0.00%	0	0	No Change
Forgery/Counterfeiting	0	0	No Change	0	No Change	1	0	N/C	0	0.00%	0	0	No Change
Fraud	15	10	50.00%	2	13.33%	24	15	60.00%	2	8.33%	2	0	N/C
Retail Fraud	18	18	0.00%	6	33.33%	42	28	50.00%	22	52.38%	22	16	37.50%
Embezzlement	2	3	-33.33%	0	0.00%	2	4	-50.00%	0	0.00%	0	4	-100.00%
R&C Stolen Property	0	0	No Change	0	No Change	0	0	No Change	0	No Change	0	0	No Change
Vandalism	7	5	40.00%	1	14.29%	13	11	18.18%	2	15.38%	2	3	-33.33%
Narcotics	1	0	N/C	0	0.00%	1	0	N/C	0	0.00%	0	0	No Change
Obscenity	0	0	No Change	0	No Change	0	0	No Change	0	No Change	0	0	No Change
Prostitution & Vice	0	0	No Change	0	No Change	0	1	-100.00%	0	No Change	0	1	-100.00%
Weapons	1	0	N/C	1	100.00%	2	1	100.00%	2	100.00%	2	1	100.00%
Animal Cruelty	0	0	No Change	0	No Change	0	0	No Change	0	No Change	0	0	No Change
Total Part A Incidents	115	79	45.57%	34	29.57%	210	158	32.91%	74	35.24%	74	78	-5.13%



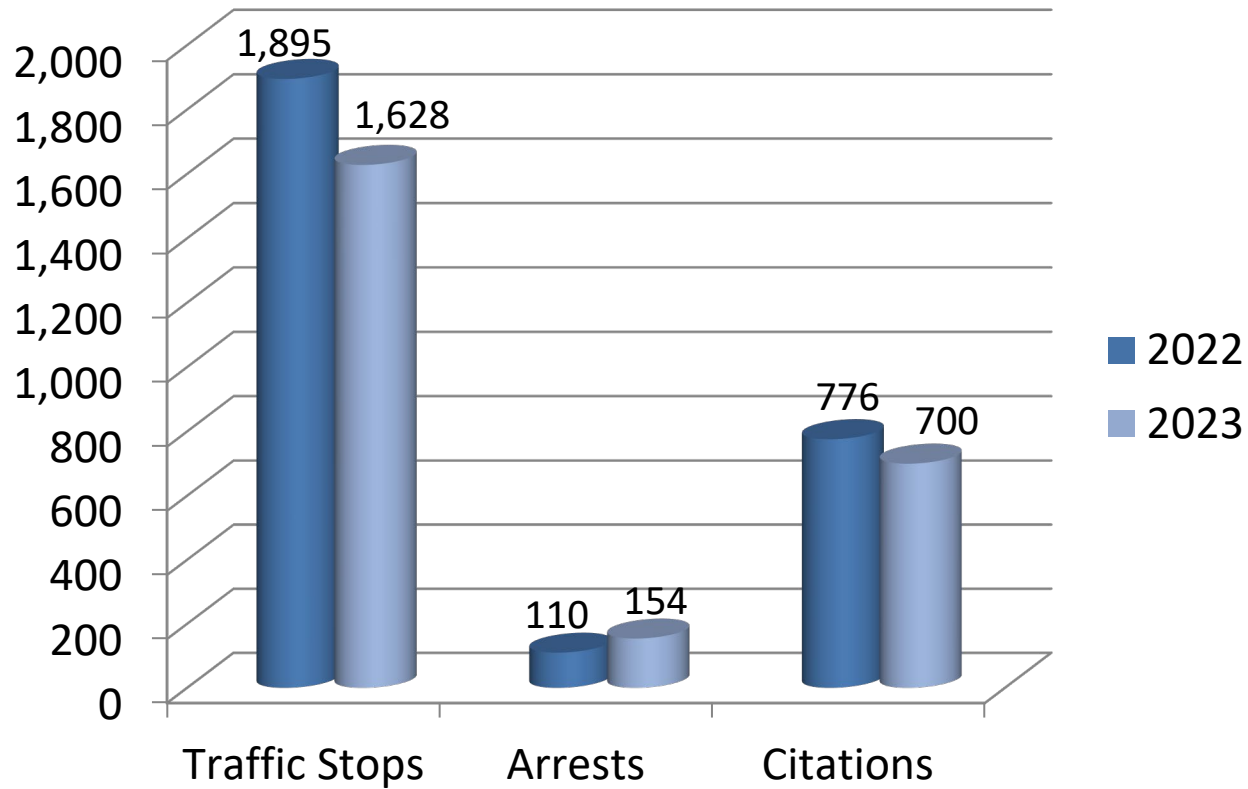
Police Total Calls for Service*



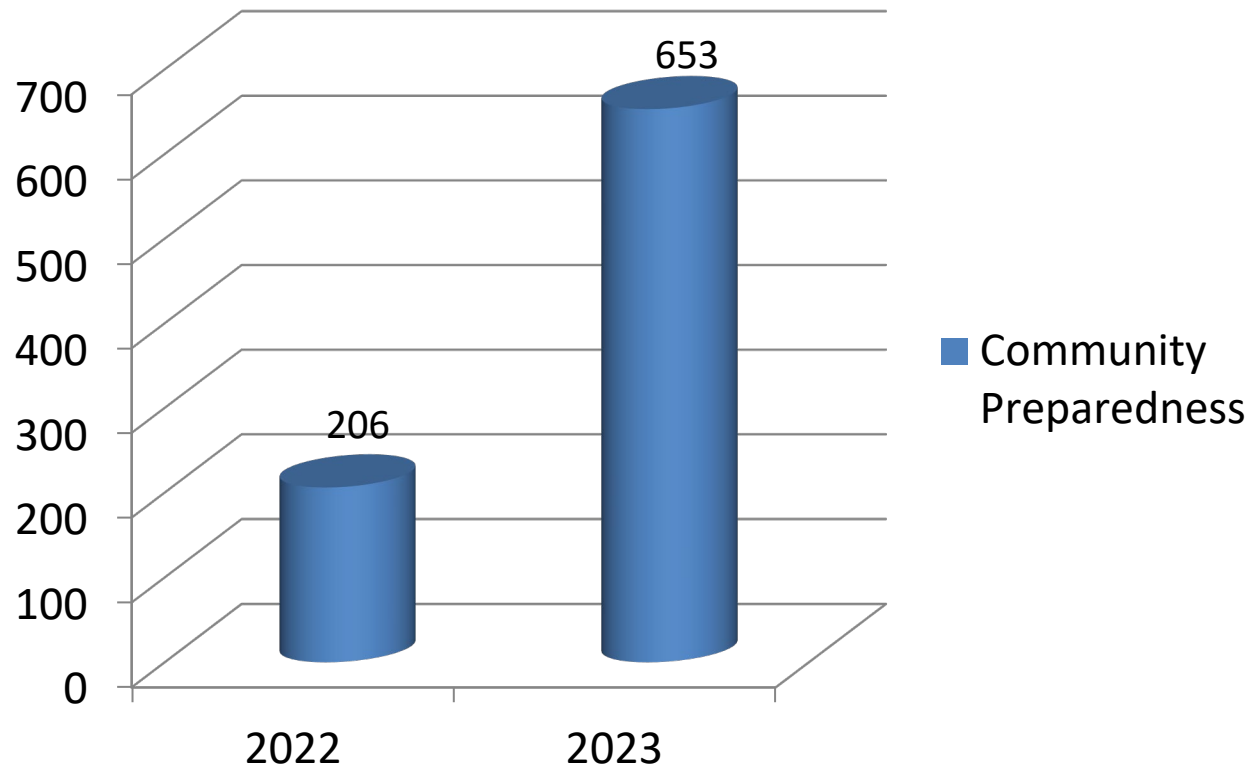
*includes all traffic stops, self initiated activity, routine and priority calls for service, etc.



Officer Productivity



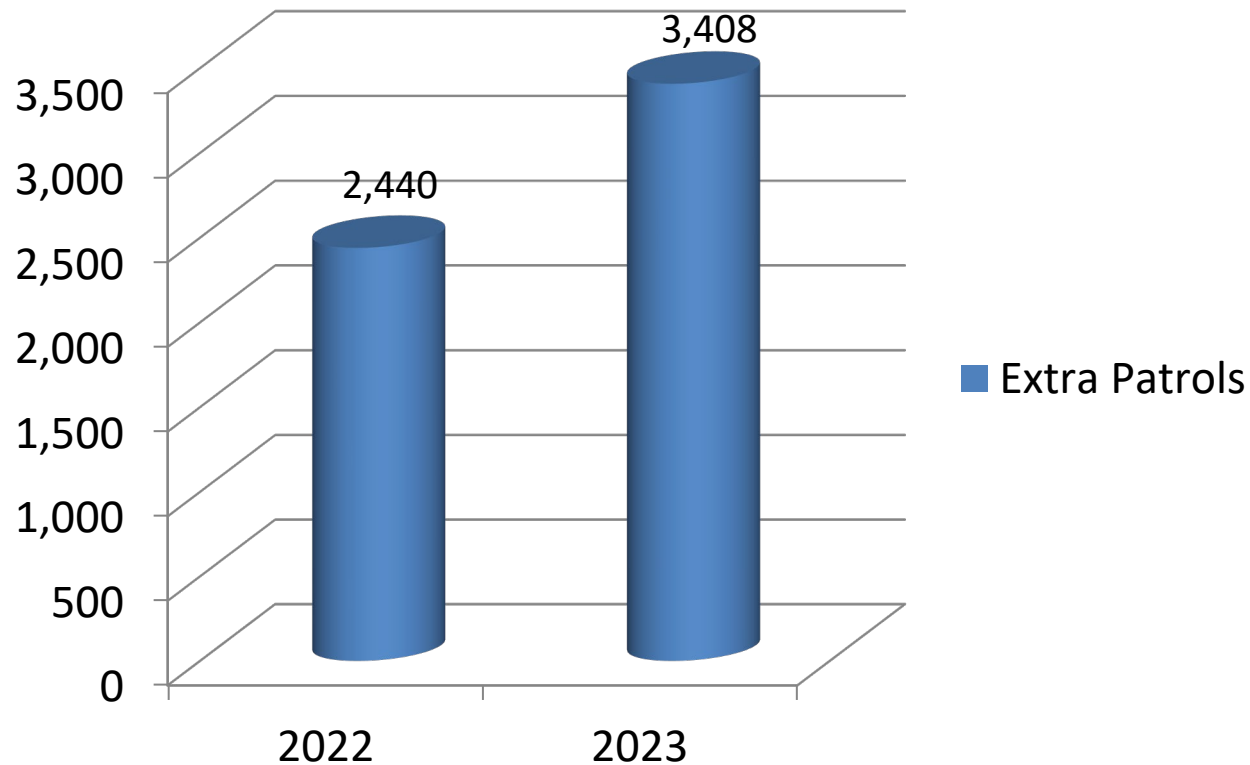
Community Preparedness Numbers* – Self Initiated



*Extra patrols at critical infrastructure (ie. ITC Transmission, US Energy Distribution, Ascension Providence Park Hospital, Water Treatment Facility, etc.) within the city.



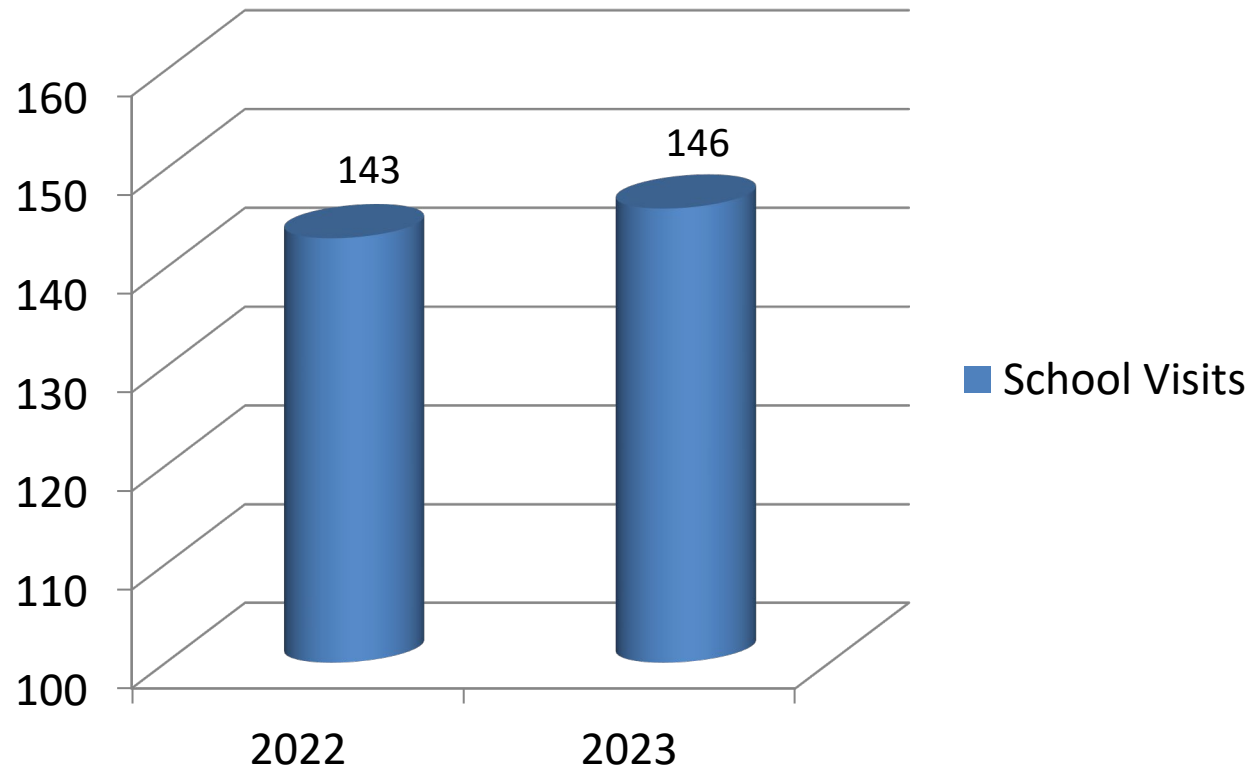
Extra Patrol Numbers* – Self Initiated



*Officers providing additional patrols at various locations above and beyond routine patrol.



School Visit Numbers* – Self Initiated



*Additional patrols at area schools where officers typically walk inside.



Fire Priority Calls for Service January - February 2023 v. 2022

INCIDENT ACTIVITY REPORT				
Summary Comparison January 1 - February 28				
Priority Calls for Service				
Incident Type	2023	2022	Difference	% Change
Fires	15	12	3	25%
EMS	930	736	194	26%
Hazardous Condition	52	12	40	333%
Service Call (Unauthorized Burn)	22	20	2	10%
Good Intent	26	16	10	63%
False Calls	55	46	9	20%
Other	0	2	-2	-100%
TOTAL:	1100	844	256	30%



Fire All Calls for Service

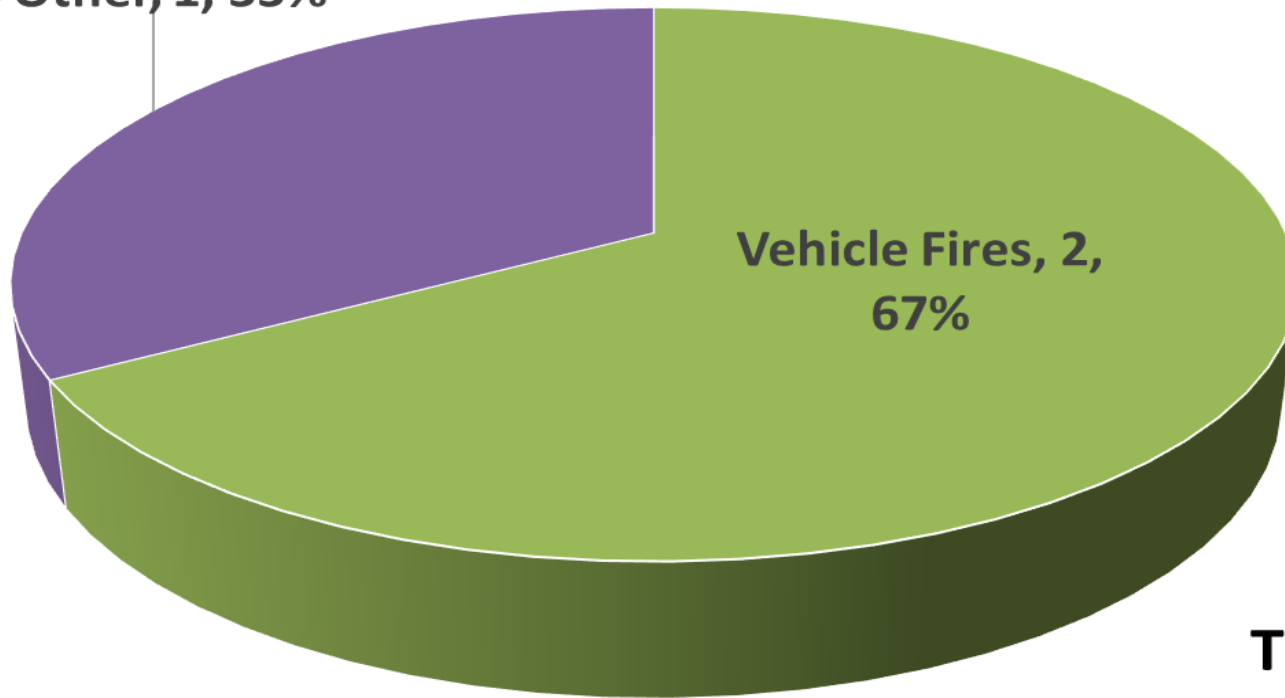
January - February 2023 v. 2022

INCIDENT ACTIVITY REPORT				
Summary Comparison January 1 - February 28				
All Calls for Service				
Incident Type	2023	2022	Difference	% Change
Fires	16	12	4	33%
EMS	956	799	157	20%
Hazardous Condition	74	21	53	252%
Service Call (Unauthorized Burn)	136	121	15	12%
Good Intent	43	33	10	30%
False Calls	110	92	18	20%
Power Outage Investigation	0	3	-3	-100%
Other (Inspections, Pub-Ed, Pub-Relations, Car Seats, etc.)	75	88	-13	-15%
TOTAL:	1410	1169	241	21%



2023 Fires Year-to-Date

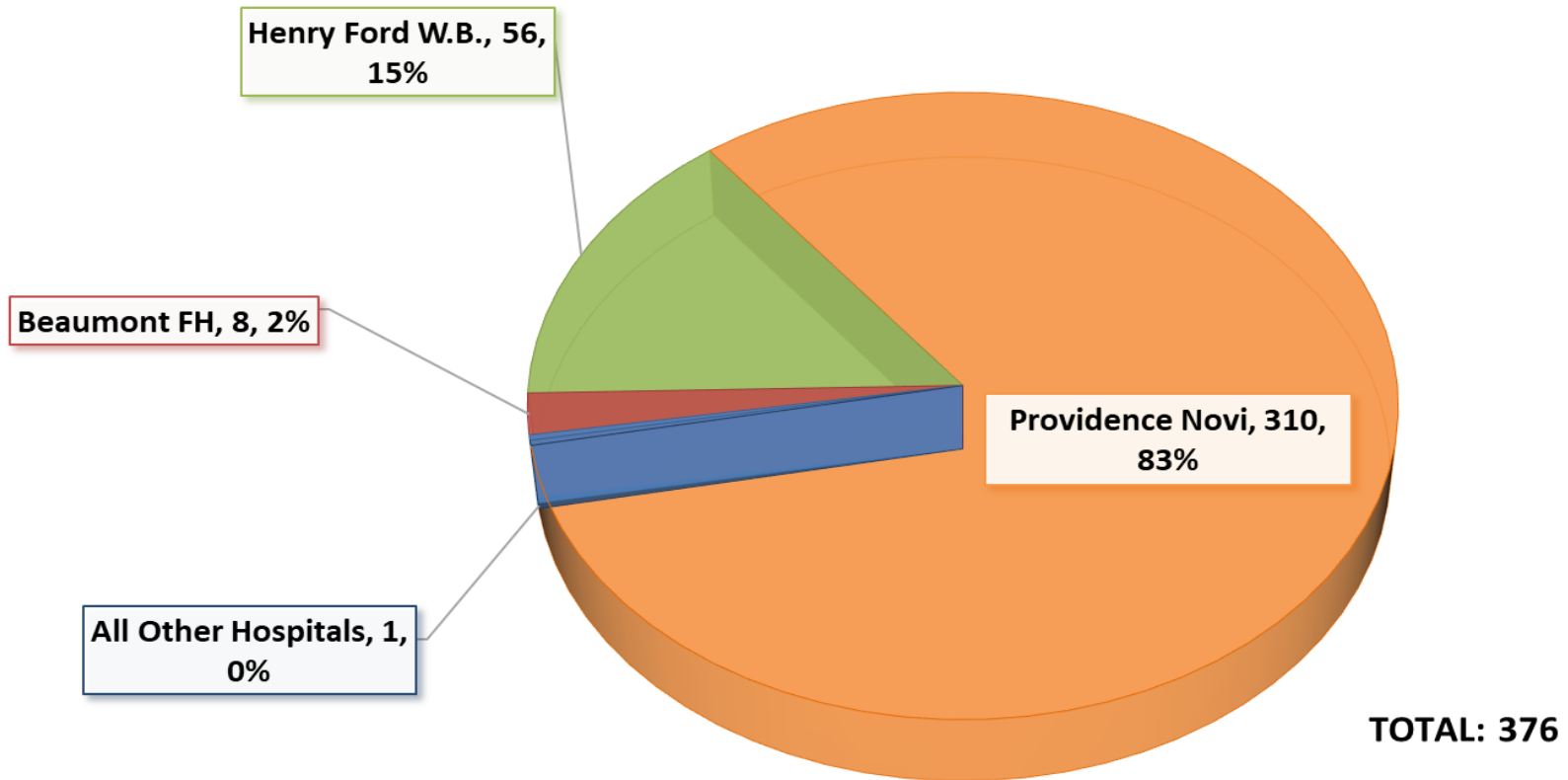
Grass/Other, 1, 33%



Total: 3



HOSPITAL TRANSPORTS 2023 YEAR TO DATE



FIRE OPERATIONS AVERAGE RESPONSE TIMES PRIORITY RESPONSES ONLY

TEAM / STATION	February 2023	Total Calls	YTD 2023	Total Calls	YTD 2022	Total Calls
TEAM 'A':						
STATION 1	5:40	114	5:46	215	5:21	161
STATION 2	6:00	79	6:01	165	6:01	121
STATION 3	6:21	31	5:48	62	5:31	77
STATION 4	5:26	32	5:36	89	5:51	45
TEAM 'A' AVERAGE:	5:49	256	5:49	531	5:38	404
TEAM 'B':						
STATION 1	6:20	103	5:56	201	5:45	180
STATION 2	7:32	92	6:56	181	6:27	125
STATION 3	7:32	52	7:13	85	6:37	62
STATION 4	8:53	36	7:36	76	6:45	61
TEAM 'B' AVERAGE:	7:16	283	6:42	543	6:13	428
TEAM. AVERAGE	6:34	539	6:16	1074	5:56	832



MEMORANDUM



TO: ERICK W. ZINSER, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY
FROM: JEFFERY R. JOHNSON, FIRE CHIEF *JRJ*
SUBJECT: MICHIGAN DEPT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES STUDY
DATE: MARCH 3, 2023

The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) is conducting the per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in Firefighters of Michigan Surveillance PFOMS (pronounced: p-foams) project, which aims to determine blood concentrations of PFAS in Michigan firefighters.

On November 3, 2022, the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services selected the Novi Fire Department as one of the fire departments across Michigan to participate in this important project. We decided to participate in 2023 study. By participating in PFOMS study, our firefighters will learn their personal blood PFAS levels and contribute to the statewide initiative to determine Michigan firefighters' exposures to PFAS.

Firefighters were encouraged to signed-up for appointments during February 16th-18th, 2023, at Fire Station #4 Training Center. A total of 22 Novi Firefighters completed the study by allowing the Phlebotomus to fill 1 tube of blood. Individual results are confidential; however, the overall Study results will be shared out to the public when completed. Each participant received a \$25 complementary gift card for completing the study.

We are grateful for the opportunity to work with MDHHS and the PFOMS Study Team. For more information, please go to the website: <https://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/safety-injury-prev/environmental-health/Topics/DEHBio/pfoms>

Please let me know if you have any questions.

MEMORANDUM



TO: VICTOR CARDENAS, INTERIM CITY MANAGER
FROM: JEFFREY HERCZEG, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS
SUBJECT: POWER LINE BURIAL
DATE: MARCH 10, 2023

Mayor and Council –

Please see information we've ascertained regarding burying power lines owned by DTE.

- Victor

This memorandum is in response to the City Council's general inquiry about the potential of burying overhead power lines and/or including the option to bury on current and future projects. There is no question that outages are less frequent for the lines underground during strong winds and snow/iced storms.

However -

- Project budgets will increase significantly since it's expensive to bury underground lines (see attached articles). Four years ago, DPW inquired about burying the lines on Lee BeGole Drive when designing the proposed connection to Crescent Blvd. The estimate was over \$1M. The City of Wixom requested burial at the intersection of Wixom Road and Pontiac Trail (downtown district) for an estimated \$8M. Farmington had project estimates for ~\$250K for a single city block that was later revised and rejected by DTE due to underground conflicts.
- Lead time for a burial request is anywhere from 18 months – 2 years, and will/can hold up projects (just relocating overhead resulted in several delays on recent Novi projects).
- There are other franchise utilities on the overheads who have agreements with DTE—they also have to be buried or otherwise accommodated at City expense.
- If there is an issue with a buried line, the repair time and impact can be significantly higher than overhead.
- Easement/right-of-way space can be an issue. With communications, gas and water, sewer, storm drain all undergrounded, in many instances, burial isn't an option.
- Burying a portion of a circuit doesn't always resolve issues upline over from the above-ground substation.

Utilities also stress consideration of outage data, coupled with the circuit design to ensure what you are undergrounding will result in a benefit from the investment. Often the cost

benefit analysis is not to bury. Homeowners can pay to have their service line buried through their provider, which can be cost effective in some instances, but only if the problem is their service being knocked out versus issues up the circuit or line.

When ITC acquired the Right-of-Way (ROW) grid after the **Midwest Blackout**, they removed all the plant life in the line zones. From a distribution standpoint power utilities are trying to catch up.

"Tree trimming is statistically proven the best way to prevent power outages in the most wooded areas. The trouble is Michiganders love their trees and plant them everywhere, even right up to and within utility right-of-way zones. They also hate to see them hacked up or altogether cut down for the benefit of a nearby power line" (from Article 2).

Staff will continue to work on accelerating trimming programs with DTE.

Linked are several recent articles with varying perspectives on the benefits as well as challenges.

[Article 1](#)

[Article 2](#)

[Article 3](#)

Specifically, the 10 Mile Road project mentioned is a Road Commission of Oakland County project funded through the Oakland County Federal Aid Committee (FAC). Any unrelated road construction requests are considered non-participation and would be fully the responsibility of the city. The existing ROW is limited and under RCOC jurisdiction. If the city did have final word on the overheads in the 10 Mile corridor, the budget for the project would have likely doubled, and the timeline might have extended beyond the FAC local project parameters.

While opportunities to bury overheads are always considered and will be considered on future projects, the cost/benefit analysis and additional burden on road funding must also be a consideration in the current economic climate.

MEMORANDUM



TO: VICTOR CARDENAS, INTERIM CITY MANAGER
FROM: CHARLES BOULARD, COMMUNITY DEVELOP. DIRECTOR
SUBJECT: WETLAND MITIGATION BANK FEASIBILITY
DATE: MARCH 8, 2023

Mayor and Council –

FYI

- Victor

Background:

Recently, the City Council provided guidance to the administration and staff to investigate potential sites for establishment of a City-owned and operated Wetland Mitigation Bank. The Community Development Team has begun investigating opportunities and the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy (EGLE) parameters and rules for the creation of a mitigation bank. The information below is an update on the information gathered to date and includes research begun by Landscape Architect Rick Meader in the spring of 2022.

Rules for Bank establishment:

Wetland Mitigation is a replacement for wetland function through the creation of wetlands. Where wetland mitigation would not be feasible onsite Wetland Mitigation banking can facilitate compliance with permit requirements by providing a framework for the creation of new wetland areas (banks). A bank would be created in advance of anticipated losses and would provide credits which could be sold to permit applicants and/or used by the sponsor (in this case, the City) to meet permit conditions for municipal projects.

In the State of Michigan, Wetland Mitigation banks are regulated under Administrative Rules R281.951-961. In establishing a mitigation bank the City as the 'bank sponsor' would be responsible for establishment and perpetual maintenance of created wetlands. The maintenance would include, but not be limited to, ongoing management of invasive species in the mitigation bank. These responsibilities would be documented in a mitigation banking agreement with the State of Michigan and would require financial assurances to guarantee that the mitigation bank establishment, monitoring and, if necessary, remedial actions would be carried out in accordance with the banking agreement. Per EGLE staff, approval of a banking agreement usually takes 6-12 months after complete submission. Significant effort would be needed by a qualified consultant to vet and design a mitigation project.

Following the execution of a banking agreement with the State and construction of the new wetlands, (1) year of monitoring would be required before use of any credits. At that time, the City would submit a report monitoring the establishment of the wetland for review and possible field verification by EGLE. If approved, the City would receive authorization approving the type and number of wetland credits available for use. A maximum of 50% of the available credits would be allowed in the first year. An

additional 25% of the credits would become available when the wetland plan community achieves 50% of the design cover, and the final 25% of credits would be authorized when the created wetlands in the bank are fully functional and in compliance with the performance standards in the banking agreement. Once credits in the bank are used to provide mitigation, annual monitoring is required until the performance standards are met.

Size and location:

A minimum of 10 acres of newly created wetlands is required to establish a wetland bank. The 10 acres may be made up of several sites but are generally an expansion of an existing wetland or restoration of previous wetland areas. Per EGLE staff, the department only approves sites that consist of wetland soils and that were formerly wetland such as farm fields that have been tile drained and ditched for drainage.

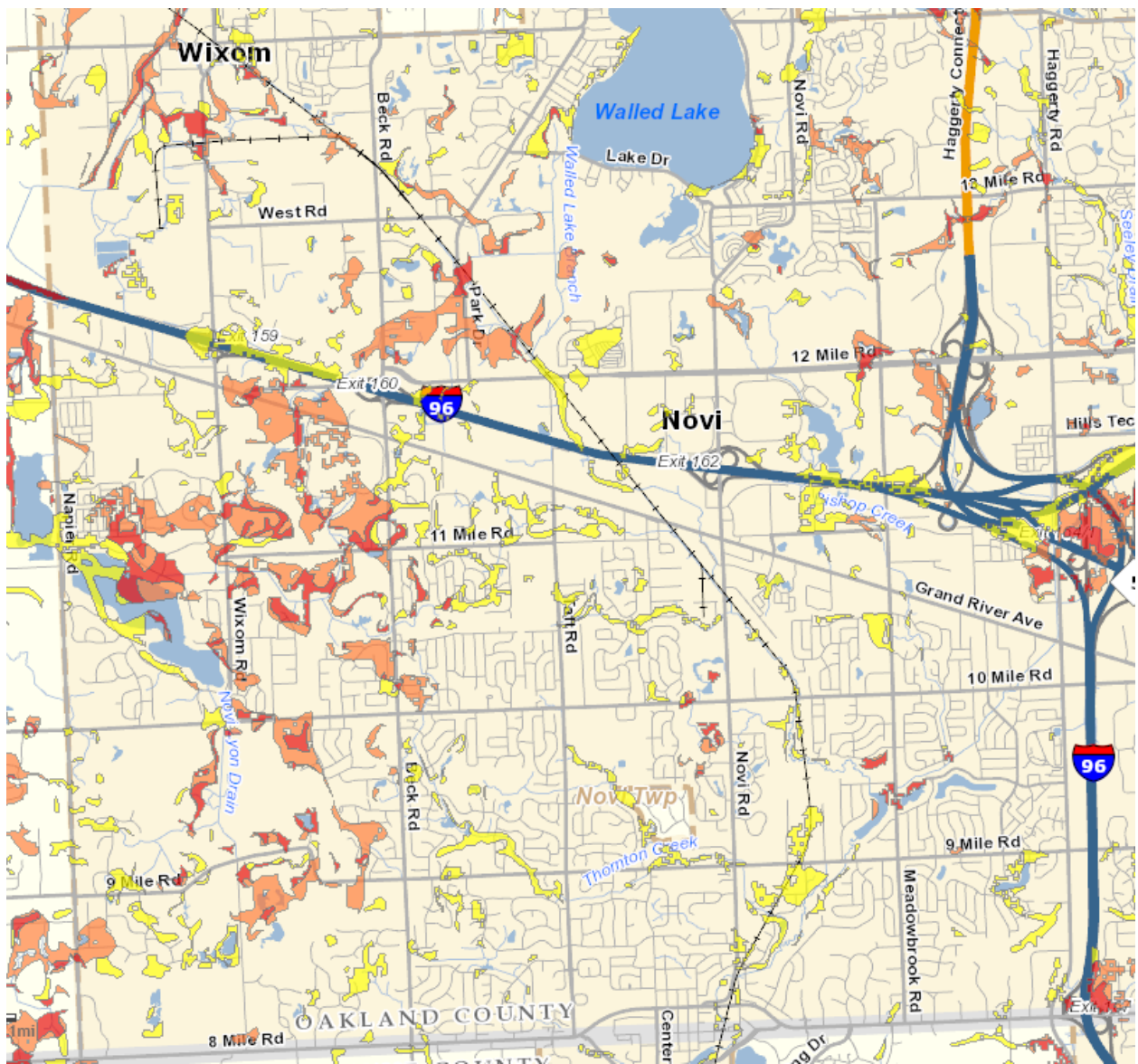
Wetland mitigation credits must generally be located in the same watershed as the impacted area. As Novi straddles both the Huron and Rough River watersheds a single wetland bank may not be able to provide credits to projects throughout the City.

EGLE maintains a high potential wetland layer on their Map Viewer (following page) and at

<https://www.mcgi.state.mi.us/wetlands/mcgiMap.html?bkmk=5f8bd787acbd92d315c9c7535caa3fa5> Red and yellow map areas are most likely to have hydric soils and be suitable for restoration/mitigation bank activities.

The next steps will be to cross reference City owned or available properties with the mapping as well as tree cover to identify areas of opportunity.

Please let me know if I can provide any additional information.



MEMORANDUM



TO: VICTOR CARDENAS, INTERIM CITY MANAGER
FROM: JEFFREY HERCZEG, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS
SUBJECT: STORM RESPONSE AND ASSISTANCE FOR OLDER ADULTS
DATE: MARCH 9, 2023

Mayor and Council –

Following up on Council direction from last Monday's meeting.

- Victor

The City currently lists Tree trimming companies commonly working throughout Novi where we have heard some positive reviews from residents (below); however, staff remains careful not to recommend anyone. The City's Forester, Keith Salowich, also wrote up a [Novi.org post](#) a while back about how to hire a decent tree company. Residents may find it useful.

- Cut My Tree Down (Novi vendor)
- Limb Walkers Tree Service (Novi vendor)
- Westside Forestry
- Treeman Tree Service
- Stewart's Tree Service
- Guardian Tree
- Monster Tree Service
- Davey Tree
- Asplundh

As for the storm response –

The City's two forestry vendors ([highlighted above](#)) charge us based on contract pricing of \$300/HR/per crew (~400/HR OT and Saturdays) for the curbside chipping. [As of today, we have spent around \\$55K \(estimate for total is several hundred thousand\), and the service requests are now over 1,300 and climbing.](#) Staff is arranging routes so pickup is done more systematically. Thus far, our contractors have prioritized and committed crews to Novi and continue to make progress. With more snow predicted Friday and the volume of calls, the cleanup could go on for several weeks. Additional communications to residents are forthcoming.

Staff has requested contractors to extend their contract prices on chipping to Novi residents since that is somewhat predictable (we will await their response). However, "price gouging" for removals on private property is difficult to govern during emergencies. The work is wildly unpredictable and based on tree size, location, risk, equipment needed. The best option for residents is to refer to the contractor list above.

For years, the City has maintained a list of residents who are unable to get their trash carts to the road. Eligibility for the list is an approved doctor's note. Currently the list sits at 44 individuals/households. Staff can cross reference the list with the requests for tree limb assistance and determine if any assistance with tree limb removal is required. Additionally, we can proactively reach out to pre-approved residents and inquire if they need assistance.

To alleviate confusion in communications and address future events, below is the proposed storm response policy recommended by staff and the city attorney.

Forestry Storm Response Plan

Categorizing Storms

There are three categories of storms: Minor storms, major storms, and disasters. Each category has a different level of intensity and therefore requires a different response.

Minor Storms

Cleanup operations should be completed within a ten day period and may be performed with Department of Public Works resources. Typical minor storm damage occurs in wind conditions of 40 to 60 mph or from ice accumulations of ¼ to ½" on tree surfaces. Debris cleanup will follow predetermined routes as assigned by management.

Major Storms

Cleanup operations will range from 11 days to several weeks. The City may have to seek outside assistance from contractors/solid waste haulers to assist with cleanup efforts. Typical major storm damage occurs in wind conditions of 60 to 80mph or from ice accumulations over ½" on tree surfaces, accompanied with strong winds. Debris cleanup will be performed by private and city crews following predetermined routes as assigned by management.

Disasters

A disaster is an emergency exceeding the response capabilities of DPW resources. Storm conditions are in excess of the aforementioned, and damage is typically widespread. Crews can expect extensive road closures, power outages, and structural damage due to downed trees and strong winds. Cleanup will take several weeks or months and will require the coordination of multiple agencies.

Roles and Responsibilities

Manager of Field Operations, City Forester, On-Call Supervisor

1. Provide early warning of impending storm to the leadership team
2. Monitor storm intensity and provide information to crews.
3. Work with Public Safety to coordinate overall storm response, number of personnel, and equipment required.
4. Determine whether to keep crews beyond normal business hours.
5. Classify the event as minor storm, major storm, or a disaster.
6. Determine how to allocate departmental resources.

Damage Assessment

In the event of a major storm, staff shall be used to identify high priority situations that will be addressed first. The number of staff used for this identification will depend on the severity of the storm. Cleanup will begin based on priority and then follow typical major and local road routes.

Tree Damage Cleanup Priorities

Priority 1- Life Threatening Situations

1. Trees down and blocking access to injured people following a 9-1-1 emergency call for assistance
2. High risk trees imminently threatening the inhabitants
3. Trees on public property that are damaged and pose an imminent risk to public safety

Priority 2- Trees Blocking Streets

Trees down and blocking streets will be cleared as directed by DPW and Public Safety. Woody debris will be piled between the sidewalk and curb for final cleanup. After all official requests have been completed the cleanup will continue following typical street routes.

- Major
- Local

Priority 3- General Cleanup

1. Trees cleared from streets in Priority 2 and piled between the sidewalk and curb are removed.
2. All uprooted and damaged trees on public property are addressed.
3. Any brush not chipped on location will be hauled to designated dump sites (TBD) to be chipped at a later date.
4. Pending storm severity, notice will be given to the public regarding City cleanup of private brush.
5. Stumps resulting from tree removals on public property will be placed on a grinding schedule and removed..
6. Sites requiring replanting will be placed on the tree replacement list and planted as time and funding allow.

Trees on Private Property

During a storm DPW will only intervene on private property when:

1. Requested by Public Safety to remediate life threatening situations.
2. To clear private trees that have fallen into the City right-of-way (ROW). Trees will be cut up and cleared back to the ROW line.

Cleanup of Residential Brush

Pending storm severity and after DPW resources have completed all priority work, the following services will be provided to residents of the City (these services do not include private businesses, apartments, etc.).

Brush up to 8 inches in diameter will be picked up at the curb. All brush must be moved to the roadside, butt end toward the road. Do not block roads or sidewalks. Only brush damaged in the recent storm will be accepted; no old, stockpiled brush will be cleaned up. Do not bag or bundle brush with string, rope, or wire. The City will not typically pickup fire wood or limbs over 8 inches in diameter.

Pick up will be done systematically through service requests to DPW by residents. DPW may employ chipping contractors and solid waste haulers (per existing service contracts) for curbside removal. Dates and routes for pick up will be determined for residents based on the storm classification and available resources.