

# Performance Audit of Fire-Rescue Overtime

## Why OCA Did This Study

The San Diego Fire-Rescue Department's (Fire-Rescue) public safety service is crucial and one of the City of San Diego's (City) top priorities. Fire-Rescue uses overtime to ensure it can respond to emergency fire and medical calls 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

We conducted a performance audit with three objectives:

- (1) Determine what factors contribute most to Fire-Rescue's overtime costs and if there are opportunities to reduce costs;
- (2) Determine if Fire-Rescue's current staffing model is optimized to meet its service-level requirements; and
- (3) Determine if there are opportunities to improve the overtime budgeting process.

## What OCA Found

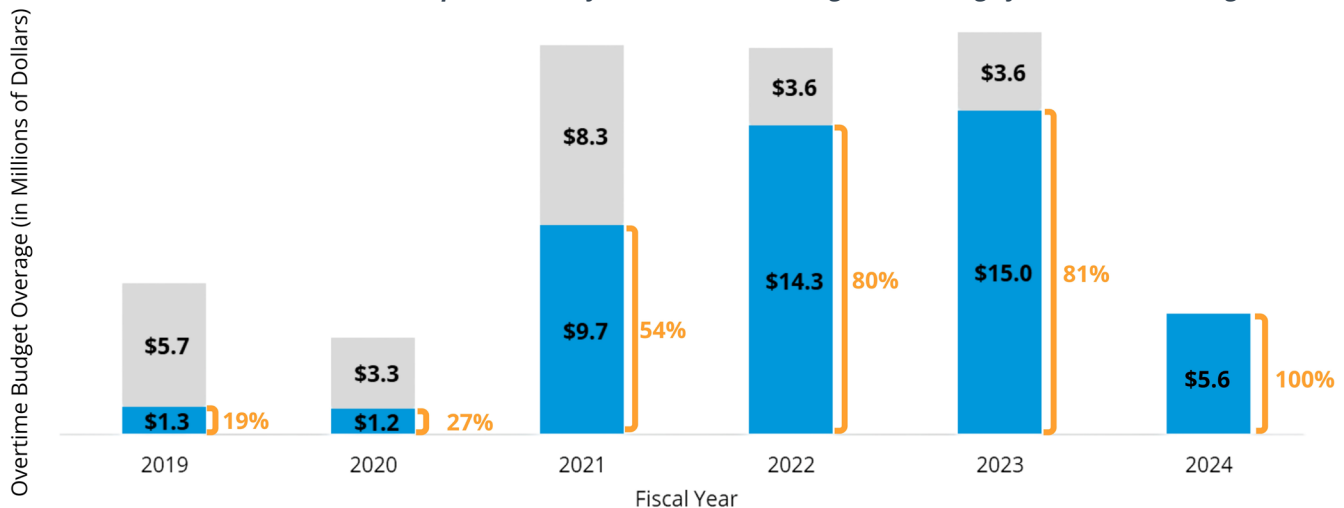
Fire-Rescue manages its staffing model, work limits, and overtime tracking well. However, we found opportunities to improve its overtime budgeting and staffing projections.

**Finding 1: The Fire-Rescue Department should document and refine its overtime budgeting methodology to reduce the risk of consistent budget overages.**

- Fire-Rescue consistently exceeded its overtime budget from FY2019 through FY2024, resulting in about **\$71.6 million** in total overages.

- Fire-Rescue offset \$39.7 million of its overages with salary savings and strike team deployment reimbursement revenues, resulting in about \$31.8 million that had to be offset using other General Fund sources.
- Relying on savings from other General Fund sources reduces funding available for future years.
- Vacancies and leave comprised an average of 83 percent of Fire-Rescue's overtime budget overages from FY2022 through FY2024, indicating that it **consistently underestimated its actual needs**.
- Fire-Rescue has an established methodology for developing its overtime budget; however, it is not formally documented.
- While Fire-Rescue's overtime budget overages from FY2021 through FY2023 were also driven by impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic, we found that its overtime estimates related to vacancies and leave remained the same during that time period.
- The Department of Finance has not consistently included salary increases in Fire-Rescue's overtime budget, which contributed to overages from FY2019 through FY2023.
- More accurately budgeting for overtime would reduce the potential for General Fund impacts, **minimizing financial strain on the City**.

**Exhibit 13: Vacancies and Leave Comprised 83% of Fire-Rescue's Overages on Average from FY2022 Through FY2024**



■ Vacancies & Leave ■ Other — Share of Overage from Vacancies & Leave

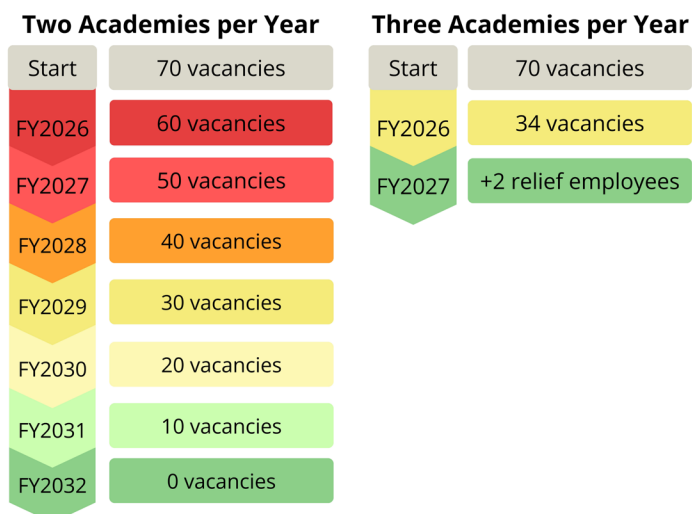
Source: OCA generated based on budget data provided by Fire-Rescue.

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**Finding 2:** The Fire-Rescue Department should include all sworn employees in its staffing projections to more reliably determine how many academies it needs to reach full staffing and reduce overtime.

- Fire-Rescue **underestimated its attrition and vacancies and overestimated its expected academy graduates**, leading it to request too few academies to meet its projected full staffing dates in FY2021, FY2022, FY2024, and FY2025.
- Holding too few academies delays full staffing and creates more overtime for employees until vacant positions are filled, which can have financial and staffing impacts.
- Given that **staffing projections are a core component of Fire-Rescue’s overtime budget estimates**, they should be as accurate as possible.
- Fire-Rescue’s staffing projections only account for employees in the Operations Division (Operations) instead of all sworn positions, likely contributing to Fire-Rescue repeatedly missing its projected full staffing dates.
- In November 2024, Fire-Rescue projected it would take two years to reach full staffing by holding two annual academies, while we found that it could take seven years. If Fire-Rescue held three annual fire academies, it could take as few as two years to hire enough employees to achieve full staffing.

**Exhibit 17: Fire-Rescue Would Reach Full Staffing Five Years Faster by Holding Three Annual Fire Academies**



Source: OCA generated based on vacancy data from SAP, attrition data provided by the Personnel Department, and academy graduate data from Fire-Rescue.

**Finding 3:** The Fire-Rescue Department should update its relief factor calculation to further reduce overtime after it reaches full staffing.

- A relief pool, which is a group of employees who fill absences that would otherwise be filled using overtime, could reduce overtime, provide increased support during emergencies, and benefit firefighters who desire less overtime.
- Fire-Rescue should update its relief factor to project its relief pool size more accurately.
- Fire-Rescue should incorporate all employee absence types using historical data, create a relief factor for each job classification individually, and focus on times when employees take the least time off to avoid over-hiring.

## What OCA Recommends

We made **6 recommendations** to improve Fire-Rescue’s overtime processes. Key recommendations include:

- Fire-Rescue should **refine and formally document its overtime budgeting methodology** in coordination with the Department of Finance.
- The Department of Finance should collaborate with Fire-Rescue to **include negotiated salary adjustments in the overtime budget** to reduce the potential for future overages.
- Fire-Rescue should **revise its staffing projection methodology to include all positions that are filled using academies** to accurately account for staffing needs.
- During the annual budgeting process, Fire-Rescue should **analyze how its requested number of fire academies would impact overtime and staffing**.
- Fire-Rescue should **update its relief factor calculation** to account for the **actual number of daily absences** by job classification in Operations **using historical data**.

Fire-Rescue **agreed to all 6 recommendations**.

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