

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

August 31, 2015

The Public Safety Committee of the City of Mesa met in the lower level meeting room of the Council Chambers, 57 East 1st Street, on August 31, 2015 at 3:33 p.m.

COMMITTEE PRESENT

Alex Finter, Chairman
Christopher Glover
Dennis Kavanaugh

COMMITTEE ABSENT

None

STAFF PRESENT

John Pombier
Alfred Smith
Dee Ann Mickelsen

(Agenda items were discussed out of order, but for purposes of clarity, will remain as listed on the agenda.)

1. Items from citizens present.

There were no items from citizens present.

2. Approval of minutes from Executive Sessions held on March 26 and April 6, 2015.

It was moved by Committeemember Glover, seconded by Committeemember Kavanaugh, that the above-listed minutes be approved.

Carried unanimously.

3-a. Hear a presentation and discuss an update on the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) 287 (g) Program.

Assistant Police Chief Mike Dvorak introduced Robert Campbell, the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) 287(g) Program Manager for Arizona, who was prepared to address the Committee.

Mr. Campbell displayed a PowerPoint presentation (**See Attachment 1**) and stated that the purpose of today's presentation was to update the Committee and clarify certain public misperceptions regarding the 287(g) program.

Mr. Campbell reported that the 287(g) program has existed at the City of Mesa since 2009. He explained that the scope of the program was somewhat limited, in that the Mesa Police Department's (MPD) detention facility serves as a short-term (i.e., overnight) location for arrestees. He stated that individuals who are charged with more serious offenses are

transferred to the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office Fourth Avenue Jail in Phoenix. He added that the MPD's 287(g) officers do not take any action against those arrestees since the ICE agents at the Fourth Avenue Jail assume those responsibilities.

Mr. Campbell remarked that four Arizona agencies participate in the 287(g) program, including the MPD, the Yavapai County Sheriff's Office, the Pinal County Sheriff's Office and the Arizona Department of Corrections.

Mr. Campbell briefly discussed the mission of ICE as follows: to promote homeland security and public safety through the criminal and civil enforcement of federal laws governing border control, customs, trade and immigration; that such a mission is executed through the enforcement of more than 400 federal statutes; and that it focuses on smart immigration enforcement, the prevention of terrorism, and combating the illegal movement of people and goods.

Mr. Campbell, in addition, commented that the Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) is charged with identifying, arresting and removing aliens who present a danger to national security, a risk to public safety, and enter the United States illegally or undermine the integrity of this country's immigration laws and border control efforts.

Mr. Campbell further indicated that the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRAIRA) of 1996 added Section 287(g) to the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). He noted that the law authorizes the Director of ICE to enter into agreements with state and local law enforcement agencies; permits designated officers to perform immigration law enforcement functions; and that those individuals receive appropriate training and function under the supervision of ICE officers. He pointed out that such immigration authority was limited.

Mr. Campbell also reviewed the 287(g) Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), which is signed by the ERO Executive Associate Director and a senior political entity or the head of the local agency (i.e., MPD's Police Chief). He explained that the agreement defines the scope and limitations of the delegation of authority. He noted that the agreement, in addition, establishes the supervisory structure of the Designated Immigration Officers (DIO) working under the cross-designation and prescribes the agreed-upon complaint process governing officer conduct. He added that all current 287(g) MOAs are valid until June 30, 2016.

Mr. Campbell highlighted the benefits of the 287(g) program and its various training components. (See Pages 7 and 8 respectively of Attachment 1)

Mr. Campbell provided a short synopsis of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) immigration enforcement authorities' top priorities for the apprehension, detention and removal of undocumented immigrants as follows: 1.) Individuals who pose a threat to national security, border security or public safety; 2.) Misdemeanants and new immigration violators; and 3.) Other immigration violators.

Extensive discussion ensued relative to the manner in which individuals are processed through the 287(g) program (See Page 11 of Attachment 1); that if an MPD officer suspects an individual of being a foreign-born national and not having proper immigration status, the person could only be interviewed if he or she were arrested for at least a misdemeanor crime and booked into MPD's detention facility; that every individual transferred to the Fourth Avenue Jail is interviewed through the ICE Criminal Alien Program; that if it is determined, as a result of the

interview process, that the person is a verified U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident, the 287(g) program is completed and the arrestee would continue through the typical booking process like any other U.S. citizen; that those persons who do not have legal status or criminal convictions that would make them removable under immigration law, despite their current status, are screened more thoroughly by the ICE officers; that if an individual is determined to be a removable, foreign-born national under immigration law, a detainer will be placed on that person; and that if individuals bond out or are otherwise released from the facility, they will be transported to the ICE ERO and the ICE agents will further assess whether they meet the current priorities and determine whether the past convictions are sufficient to charge them as removable.

Mr. Campbell offered a brief overview of the mission statement and vision statement of the 287(g) Steering Committee. (See Page 12 of Attachment 1) He also commented on a recent incident in San Francisco in which a U.S. citizen was murdered by a foreign-born national who was in the country illegally and had committed previous crimes.

Chairman Finter recounted that Mesa has experienced two tragedies similar to what occurred in San Francisco. He stated that he and his fellow Councilmembers were anxious to support and assist in any way possible to ensure that such events do not occur again in the community.

Responding to a series of questions from Committeemember Kavanaugh, Chief Dvorak clarified that when the 287(g) program first began in Mesa, ten MPD detention staff members completed the formal training process. He explained that with current staffing levels, four to five detention officers serve in that role. He also noted that the detainers from the MPD of misdemeanor type crimes average between 17 and 20 per year. He added that from the MPD's perspective, the 287(g) program has been effective, in that it is a standard protocol for individuals booked into Mesa's detention facility.

In response to a question from Chairman Finter, Chief Dvorak indicated that DUI offenses can be booked as either misdemeanors or felonies.

Chairman Finter expressed appreciation to Mr. Campbell and the MPD for conducting their outreach efforts relative to the 287(g) program. He acknowledged that it was "a hot topic" in the community and stressed the importance of the MPD and ICE "getting the dangerous criminal immigrant off the street."

Further discussion ensued relative to the upcoming renewal of Mesa's MOA in June 2016; that ICE does not anticipate major changes to the terms or conditions of the new agreement; and that if significant modifications are made to the document, staff would present those items to the full Council for discussion and consideration.

Chairman Finter thanked Mr. Campbell and Chief Dvorak for the informative presentation.

3-b. Hear a presentation and discuss the collaborative efforts of the Police and Fire and Medical Departments' Peer Support Teams in addressing Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Also discuss the workers' compensation process.

Fire Captain Dale Crogan, Police Officer Vicki Hickson and Human Resources Director Gary Manning addressed the Committee relative to this item.

Captain Crogan displayed a PowerPoint presentation (**See Attachment 2**) and reported that approximately three years ago, the Mesa Fire and Medical Department (MFMD) and the Mesa Police Department (MPD) began to work together collaboratively with their respective Peer Support Teams. He explained that such efforts resulted in the creation of the Public Safety Peer Support Team, whose primary focus is to respond to police officers and first responders suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), cumulative stress and compassion fatigue. He noted that the partnership has resulted in the development of more comprehensive programs to identify, treat and support these issues.

Officer Hickson highlighted a series of assessment tools, such as wellness checks and mental health preparedness, which the MFMD and the MPD are utilizing to alleviate some of the stressors that public safety personnel might encounter on the job. She said that the MFMD was accomplishing these tasks through its annual health assessments, while the MPD has implemented annual mandatory training to provide more up-to-date mental health awareness. She further commented that the Peer Support Team, through its expanded training, has worked to ensure that public safety personnel know how to access the team and are familiar with all available resources. She added that another important area of consideration is changing the culture of the MFMD and the MPD and encouraging its members to reach out and seek help when necessary.

Officer Hickson, in addition, remarked that both the MFMD and the MPD are using available funding in order to provide additional resiliency skills training for new recruits, with the future goal of expanding such training to veteran officers and supervisors. She indicated that the desired result of the training was to provide public safety personnel with the necessary tools, especially with the current stressors, so that they can successfully retire after a 20 to 25 year career with the City.

Captain Grogan further spoke concerning the Peer Support Team's efforts to respond not only to emergencies, but also potential emergencies. He explained that support outside the City of Mesa includes families, church groups and other organizations. He reported that beginning in 2009, on a biennial basis, the MFMD hosts a Family Support Day, during which presentations are made on topics such as behavioral health, finances and nutrition. He added that in February 2016, the MPD will host a similar event for its members and families.

Discussion ensued relative to a chart illustrating the three stages of recovery for a police officer or first responder who has suffered traumatic stressors on the job (See Page 6 of Attachment 2); that the term "organizational reset" refers to the MFMD and the MPD working with the City's Human Resources Department to assess whether the organization has done "the right thing" for these individuals; and that peer support consists of MFMD and MPD volunteers, who have received additional training and provide the police officers and first responders with appropriate resources.

Captain Grogan noted that with regard to future needs, additional education and awareness are key components. He reiterated that it was imperative that the culture of the MFMD and the MPD change so that a police officer or a first responder can ask for help before a crisis situation occurs. He added that the ability for the Peer Support Team to work with City management, labor groups and outside agencies will continue to be an important consideration as well.

Mr. Manning displayed a flowchart titled “Preventative Measures – PTSD” (See Page 8 of Attachment 2) and provided a detailed descriptive narrative of such measures. **(See Attachment 3)**

In response to a question from Assistant City Manager John Pombier, Mr. Manning clarified that with respect to the above-referenced flowchart, the MFMD and the MPD are aware of the importance of the supervisors completing an incident report and submitting it to Safety Services. He noted that such information becomes critical in the event that a police officer or first responder files a claim for workers’ compensation benefits through the Industrial Commission of Arizona or medical retirement through the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System.

Captain Grogan pointed out that although the flowchart demonstrates that a Workers’ Compensation Incident report is filed and submitted to Safety Services for a specific traumatic event, it does not, however, address “a career of cumulative stress.” He explained that an individual might not be certain of an activating trigger that causes ongoing problems, but ultimately reaches a critical juncture at which he or she requires assistance. He stated that in those instances, it was necessary for the Peer Support Team to “backtrack” through the person’s career to determine a traumatic event. He added that Human Resources and Workers’ Compensation staff members have been helpful in improving this process.

Mr. Pombier inquired whether training was available for MFMD and MPD supervisors in an effort to identify a worker’s cumulative stress, which is more subtle. He commented that recognizing that kind of stress was not as simple as compared to, for example, a high-profile shooting.

Captain Grogan responded that the MPD was in the process of creating a training module to address such an issue. He also said that the MFMD has conducted a baseline assessment of all of its members and added that the MPD was in the process of creating a similar assessment tool.

Officer Hixson commented that the MPD, in recognizing the importance of addressing training, education and follow-through, has hired a Peer Coordinator, as well as an additional full-time employee who serves as part of the Peer Support Team. She explained that the majority of that individual’s responsibilities consist of ensuring that the MPD has gathered all of the necessary documents when an individual is exposed to a traumatic event and also contacting and guiding the person through the entire process.

Mr. Manning highlighted a flowchart of the City’s workers’ compensation process (including claims related to PTSD) (See Page 9 for Attachment 2) and offered a detailed overview of the various steps in the claims process. **(See Attachment 4)** He acknowledged that the process is often viewed as bureaucratic and unfriendly and said that staff has worked diligently to make it a more positive experience.

Mr. Manning reported that once an injured employee files a workers' compensation claim with the Industrial Commission of Arizona, the City has 21 days, per state statute, to accept or deny the claim. He explained that with respect to PTSD-related cases, due to the complexity and length of time that is required for an individual to collect all of the necessary medical information, be scheduled for an independent medical examination (IME) and for the IME physician to submit his report to the City, the 21 days often expire and the City is forced to deny the claim initially, pending further evaluation. He noted that in such instances, the claimants often feel as though they have been abandoned. He assured the Committee that staff works hard to reach out to those individuals in any way they can.

Committeemember Glover inquired regarding the possibility of the City issuing a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) in an effort to contract with a physician who could perform the IMEs for the claimants within the 21-day period of time.

Mr. Manning responded that staff would be happy to research the proposal and consider ways in which to streamline the IME process. He also pointed out that the City currently maintains a list of doctors that it contracts with to perform the IMEs.

Committeemember Glover commented that perhaps HR, the MFMD and the MPD could offer some suggestions (i.e., gathering documents, scheduling the IME) in order to simplify the process and make it less cumbersome for the claimants.

Additional discussion ensued relative to the role of Mesa's workers' compensation staff members; that those individuals are the first point of contact for the claimant, explain the process, review the paperwork and maintain regular contact with the person; that in the MFMD, a Wellness Coordinator assists the workers' compensation claimants throughout each step in the process, including communicating with various labor groups; and that greater focus will be placed on the MFMD's PTSD and stress-related claims to streamline those efforts as well.

Committeemember Glover stated that he was pleased to hear about the role of the Wellness Coordinator and suggested that the MPD also take advantage of such a position. He commented that with respect to PTSD and other traumatic claims, he would prefer to see one HR staff member serve as case manager and work with the claimant throughout the entire process. He recognized that staff reaches out to the claimants via letters and phone calls, but noted that if a person with PTSD receives a letter rejecting his or her claim, such a scenario could cause even greater stress to that individual.

Mr. Manning concurred with Committeemember Glover's suggestion. He noted that oftentimes when HR works with a person who has mental health issues, a single point of contact proves to be much more beneficial.

Safety Administrator Nitra Hawkins addressed the Committee and clarified that the City's two workers' compensation staff members are assigned claimants by the spelling of their last names. She reiterated that staff works with those claimants throughout the entire process. She added that the only time the representatives cannot work directly with a claimant is if the person has retained an attorney.

Committeemember Glover thanked Ms. Hawkins for her explanation. He stated that in his opinion, however, PTSD and other traumatic claims of police officers and first responders

deserve special attention and perhaps should be handled by someone other than the two representatives.

Committeemember Kavanaugh complimented staff for the team approach and processes that have been implemented thus far. He recounted his legal career when he served as Chief Counsel at the Industrial Commission of Arizona and also when he represented the City of Mesa defending workers' compensation cases. He noted that during that time, he never had a PTSD case to defend and did not believe any were filed. He explained that the firefighters and police officers were embarrassed to do so and added that the culture within the departments was very different. He also remarked that when he left the Council, he began to represent Mesa again and has represented Mesa police and fire personnel throughout his 27 year career as an attorney.

Committeemember Kavanaugh, in addition, commented that one of the reasons the City of Mesa does a better job of processing claims than other municipalities is because it is done in-house, as opposed to through third party administrators. He stated that the claims representatives manage the claims of their coworkers, which creates a genuine interest in ensuring that they are handled correctly and efficiently. He added that the third party administrators have a definite bias against public safety personnel, and remarked that certain colleagues in the defense industry, some of which are retained by the City, have the same bias and cynicism.

Committeemember Kavanaugh further remarked that during his tenure on the Council, he has stressed the importance of the City periodically rotating the defense attorneys it retains since they often believe that public safety personnel have "an entitlement mentality." He also indicated that staff's current interdisciplinary approach, in the long run, serves a great purpose, with many more outcomes in which a firefighter or police officer returns to the job, whereas in years past, the departments "wanted to throw those people away."

Committeemember Glover thanked the MFMD, the MPD and HR for their hard work and professionalism with respect to this issue. He commented that PTSD affects everyone, regardless of whether an individual wants to admit it, and especially police officers and first responders since they have a mentality that they can handle traumatic events. He stated that PTSD is treatable and can be managed, but emphasized that it must first be recognized.

Committeemember Glover further acknowledged Mesa Police Chief John Meza and the Mesa Police Association for their work with the documentary "Code 9," which "puts a face on PTSD first responders and what they are feeling." He noted that the Council, in their role as policymakers for the City, wants to do the best for Mesa's first responders, who work in the community on a daily basis, and ensure that they have the best healthcare possible. He added that it was important for the City's public safety personnel to know that they are supported by the Council.

Chairman Finter thanked everyone for the presentation.

3-c. Hear a presentation and discuss updates on ambulance service levels and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Healthcare Innovation Grant.

Assistant Fire Chief Mary Cameli introduced Fire Chief Harry Beck and Deputy Chief Steve Ward, who were prepared to address the Committee.

Chief Cameli thanked the Council and City management for their support in allowing the Mesa Fire and Medical Department (MFMD) to apply for a Certificate of Need (CON), which it was awarded on July 23, 2015. She also voiced appreciation to Deputy City Attorney Alfred Smith, City Attorney III Jackie Ganier and MFMD Performance Advisor Jason Taylor for their efforts and hard work in this regard.

Chief Cameli explained that the CON will enable the MFMD to bill for certain ambulance services that it provides in the community. She stated that the MFMD currently tracks all ambulance-related data and reported that at the present time, the ambulances run approximately three to four times per month. She also noted that since June, six transports have been completed. She further remarked that the MFMD was in the process of applying for Medicare and added that pending approval of the application, the Department would be allowed to bill for its ambulance services.

Chief Cameli briefly discussed the Medicare and Medicaid Healthcare Innovation Grant that the MFMD was awarded for its Community Care Response Initiative Project (CCRIP). She commented that with respect to the grant, all of the MFMD's Community Care (CC) units and Community Care Special (Behavioral) (CCS) units are operational. She stated that the CC units average eight calls per day, whereas the CCS units receive approximately three to four calls on a daily basis. She pointed out that the CC units divert approximately 60% of the patients from being transported to the emergency room (ER), while the CCS units are diverting between 70% and 75% of their patients to the ER.

Chief Ward reported that he was pleased to announce that tomorrow is the first-year anniversary of the MFMD's receiving notice that it was awarded the Medicare and Medicaid Healthcare Innovation Grant. He explained that with the exception of one element, all of the other elements outlined in the innovation award grant have been implemented (i.e., six operational units, a nurse triage program in the Communications Center and centralized medical direction).

Chief Ward, in addition, indicated that the soon-to-be completed remaining element will be the development of a high-risk discharge follow-up program, which the MFMD will operate in conjunction with Mountain Vista Medical Center. He stated that the CC units would conduct follow-up visits with congestive heart failure patients within 72 hours of their discharge from the hospital. He noted that the focus of the program would be to ensure that the patients are doing well, in an effort to prevent their readmission to the hospital. He added that it was anticipated that the pilot program would commence on September 15, 2015.

Chief Ward also pointed out that the MFMD's partners associated with the CCRIP have been very supportive and continue to be involved in all aspect of the programs. He said that moving forward, the MFMD intends to address the long-term financial and operational sustainability of such programs.

Chief Beck offered a brief update of the MFMD's Transitional Response Vehicle (TRV) program, which was initially designed to respond to low-acuity, non-emergency calls. He explained that nurse practitioners and behavioral health specialists were eventually added to the TRV crews. He stated that throughout the country, the TRV program is evolving into a program known as Community Para-Medicine, which will eventually become one of the baseline services of fire departments across the nation. He added that such programs will address preventative measures, such as the high-risk follow-up program highlighted by Chief Ward.

Chief Beck also discussed the MFMD's implementation of another program related to citizens who make frequent calls to the Department for various services; that staff works with those individuals in a proactive manner to assess their needs and living conditions; and that the individuals are put in contact with the appropriate agency to provide further assistance.

Chief Beck pointed out that the above-listed programs will generate cost recovery dollars for the MFMD.

Committeemember Glover stated that the MFMD is nationally and internationally recognized for its leadership and innovative programs. He expressed appreciation to Chief Beck, Chief Cameli, Chief Ward and the entire department for their professionalism and dedication.

Chairman Finter thanked staff for the presentation.

3-d. Hear a presentation, discuss and provide a recommendation for the Police-related towing services contract.

Assistant City Manager John Pombier introduced Assistant Police Chief Mike Dvorak and Business Services Director Ed Quedens, who were prepared to address the Committee.

Mr. Pombier explained that since staff's last presentation to the Committee regarding the Police towing services contract, several new members have been elected to the Council. He stated that staff was seeking the Committee's feedback in this matter so that when a new proposal is presented to the full Council, it can move forward and be supported.

Mr. Quedens displayed a PowerPoint presentation (**See Attachment 5**) and discussed the elements of the City's current Police towing services contract. (See Page 2 of Attachment 5) He explained that in 2013, a Request for Proposal (RFP) was issued for three zones, combining two zones on the east side of Mesa; up to six vendors per zone would be used on a rotational basis within each zone; vendors could bid on one zone or all zones; pricing would be set by the City based on a survey of towing prices throughout the Valley, with adjustments based on changes in the market; and a one-year contract with four one-year renewals.

Mr. Quedens further reported that in 2005, the zones were divided east-west by Lindsay and Broadway Roads. (See Page 4 of Attachment 5) He also stated that in 2013, the zones were combined in the eastern half of Mesa. (See Page 5 of Attachment 5)

Mr. Pombier recounted that when this issue was last presented to the Council, two different options were available for consideration, with the idea of moving forward with a rotational component; one vendor for the entire City to bigger pools of vendors; longer contracts; and a number of other concepts, up to and including the City owning its own tow lot.

Committeemember Kavanaugh thanked staff for providing the comparison of options. He stated that he would like to see staff bring back to the Committee a concept similar to what the Council was about ready to implement in 2013, which included rotational towing. He recognized staff's prior efforts as it relates to analyzing the boundaries of where the zones should be based on the calls at that time. He suggested that with the additional years of statistics, he would urge staff to confirm whether those boundaries should remain the same or be adjusted. He also commented that staff provided flexibility for a variety of people to apply for the contract and noted that he appreciated the increased competition for this kind of work. He further remarked that staff should review the pricing at this time and recalled that when the Council concluded their discussions in 2013, the MPD had indicated that it would be capable of administering this type of program should the Council move forward with it.

Chief Dvorak confirmed that the MPD was comfortable with its ability to administer the program. He acknowledged that there were certain challenges with regard to the rotational option that staff could overcome. He indicated that the MPD's task was to consider what would be the most effective system, based on the Council's direction. He commented, in addition, that the MPD has "worked out the bugs" in the current system throughout the years and added that the system's administration is very effective and straightforward.

Responding to a question from Chairman Finter, Chief Dvorak clarified that if the City moved forward with the rotational option, the MPD would probably consider adding another employee to assist with its implementation.

Committeemember Glover suggested that staff consider additional options as follows: 1.) Review the current contract and assess whether it would still function; and 2.) Consider going to a single provider for the City, but with the requirement that it is a fair and equitable process.

Chairman Finter recounted various court challenges regarding this item. He stated that he was hopeful that staff could develop an option to forward on to the full Council and "not repeat past mistakes."

Mr. Pombier assured the Chairman that staff would provide the Committee ample opportunities to discuss various options before a final recommendation moves forward to the full Council.

Chairman Finter stated that towing industry representatives were present in the audience. He urged that staff solicit feedback from those individuals in an effort to prevent ongoing challenges in the future with regard to the City's Police towing services contract.

Committeemember Glover recommended that the industry representatives contact Mr. Pombier or the MPD directly to address their concerns.

Mr. Pombier stated that he would be happy to meet with those individuals to discuss various options.

Chairman Finter thanked staff for the presentation.

4. Convene an Executive Session.

It was moved by Committeemember Glover, seconded by Committeemember Kavanaugh, to adjourn the Public Safety Committee meeting 3:34 p.m. and enter into Executive Session.

Carried unanimously.

- 4-a. Discussion or consultation for legal advice with the City Attorney. (A.R.S. §38-431.03A (3)) Discussion or consultation with designated representatives of the City in order to consider the City's position and instruct the City's representatives regarding negotiations for the purchase, sale, or lease of real property. (A.R.S. §38-431.03A (7)) Discussion or consultation with the City Attorney in order to consider the City's position and instruct the City Attorney regarding the City's position regarding contracts that are the subject of negotiations, in pending or contemplated litigation or in settlement discussions conducted in order to avoid or resolve litigation. (A.R.S. §38-431.03A(4))

1. Mesa Regional Fire and Medical Dispatch Center and Emergency Operations Center.

(The Executive Session adjourned and the Public Safety Committee meeting reconvened at 3:52 p.m.)

5. Adjournment.

Without objection, the Public Safety Committee meeting adjourned at 5:01 p.m.

I hereby certify that the foregoing minutes are a true and correct copy of the minutes of the Public Safety Committee meeting of the City of Mesa, Arizona, held on the 31st day of August, 2015. I further certify that the meeting was duly called and held and that a quorum was present.



DEE ANN MICKELSEN, CITY CLERK



Phoenix Field Office

287 (g)

Steering Committee

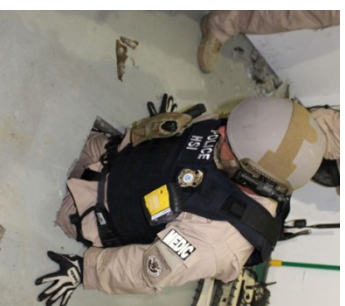
Meeting

FY 2015

ICE Mission

ICE's primary mission is to promote homeland security and public safety through the criminal and civil enforcement of federal laws governing border control, customs, trade and immigration.

This mission is executed through the enforcement of more than 400 federal statutes and focuses on smart immigration enforcement, preventing terrorism and combating the illegal movement of people and goods.



ERO Mission

To **identify**, **arrest** and **remove** aliens who present a danger to national security or are a risk to public safety, as well as those who enter the United States illegally or otherwise undermine the integrity of our immigration laws and our border control efforts.

Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO)
upholds America's immigration laws at, within and beyond
our borders through efficient enforcement and removal
operations.



Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act

- The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRAIRA) added section 287(g) to the Immigration and Nationality Act. (INA).
- Section 287(g) authorizes the Director of ICE to enter into agreements with state and local law enforcement agencies, permitting designated officers to perform immigration law enforcement functions, provided they receive appropriate training and function under the supervision of ICE officers.

287(g) Memorandum of Agreement

- The MOA defines the scope and limitations of the delegation of authority.
- It establishes the supervisory structure for the Designated Immigration Officers (DIO) working under the cross-designation and prescribes the agreed upon complaint process governing officer conduct.

- The agreement must be signed by the ERO Executive Associate Director and a senior political entity or the head of the local agency.
- It provides the Designated Immigration Officer selection and training requirements.

U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

287(g) Memorandum of Agreement

(Continued)

- All current 287(g) MOAs are valid until June 30, 2016.
- Copies of all current 287(g) MOAs are available to the general public on-line at ICE.gov

Benefits of 287(g) Program

- By working together, local and federal officers can better identify and remove criminal aliens – a tremendous benefit to public safety.
- One of the biggest benefits to our 287(g) partners is that they are able to better identify individuals in custody.
- The 287(g) program continues to receive overwhelming positive feedback from its partners.
- Our state and local law enforcement partners have become a force multiplier, allowing ICE to actively engage more officers/agents into ongoing enforcement operations nationwide that require manpower.

287(g) Training Programs

- Prior to being delegated ICE immigration authority, selected state and local officers must attend and successfully complete ICE's 287(g) Designated Immigration Officer basic training course.
- The basic training program is four weeks in duration and includes coursework in immigration law, the use of ICE databases, multi-cultural communications and the avoidance of racial profiling. This training is conducted at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center – Charleston.
- Certified DIOs are also required to attend a one week refresher training course at least every two years.



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

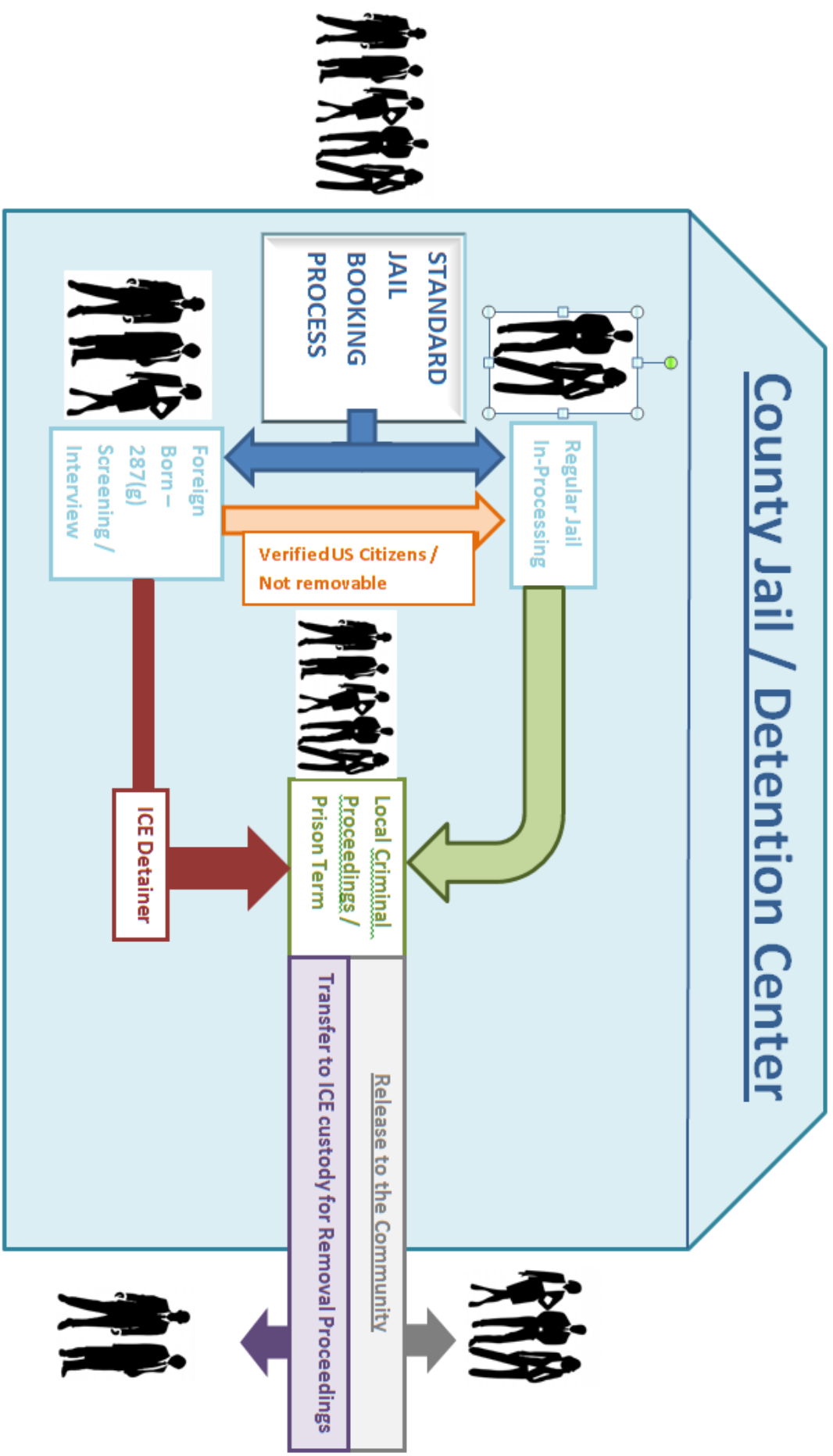
Agency Priorities – Policies for the Apprehension, Detention and Removal of Undocumented Immigrants

- *DHS immigration enforcement authorities continue to prioritize threats to national security, public safety, and border security*
- *DHS personnel exercise prosecutorial discretion on a case-by-case basis in the enforcement of immigration laws.*

Agency Priorities – Policies for the Apprehension, Detention and Removal of Undocumented Immigrants

- **Priority #1:** Individuals who pose a threat to national security, border security, or public safety
- **Priority #2:** Misdemeanants and new immigration violators
- **Priority #3:** Other immigration violators

Processing



Mission and Vision Statement

287(g) Steering Committee

Mission Statement

The mission of the steering committee is to

- (1) improve program oversight and direction,
- (2) identify issues and concerns regarding immigration enforcement activities, (3) increase transparency, and (4) offer community stakeholders opportunities to communicate community-level perspectives.

287(g) Steering Committee

Vision Statement

The vision of the steering committee is to create safer communities and improve national security by enhancing ICE's ability to identify and remove criminal aliens by gaining an independent, community-level perspective on 287(g) operations.

Questions



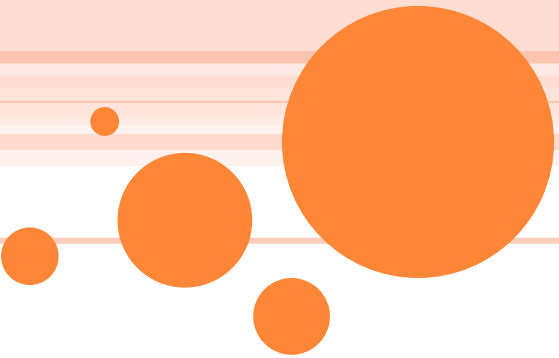
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

MESA PUBLIC SAFETY PEER SUPPORT TEAM



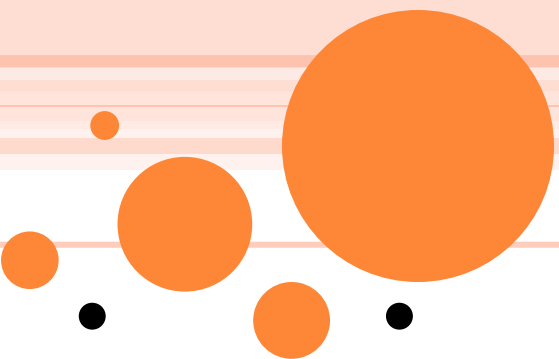
INTRODUCTION

- **PTSD, occupational fatigue, and public safety**
- **Public Safety Peer Support**



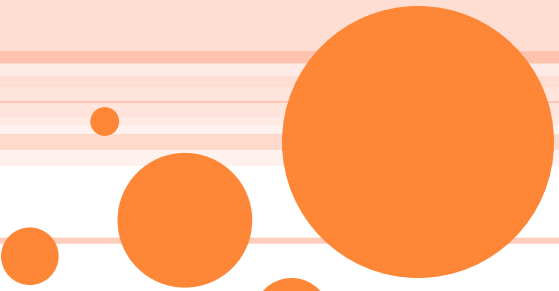
ASSESSMENT

- **Who is coming into the organization**
- **Wellness check**
- **Peer: Avenue to assistance**
- **Environmental support**



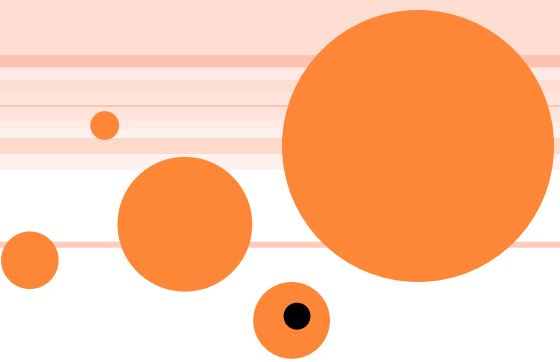
PREPARDNESS

- **How do we prepare?**
- **Who do we prepare?**
- **What do we prepare them with?**

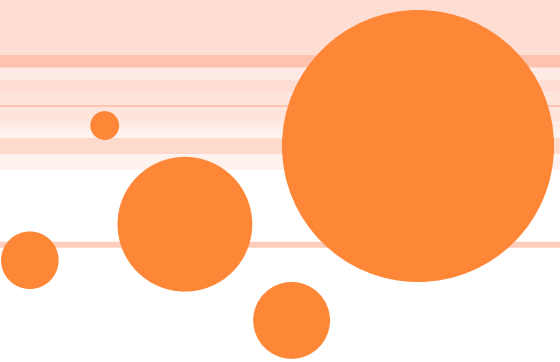
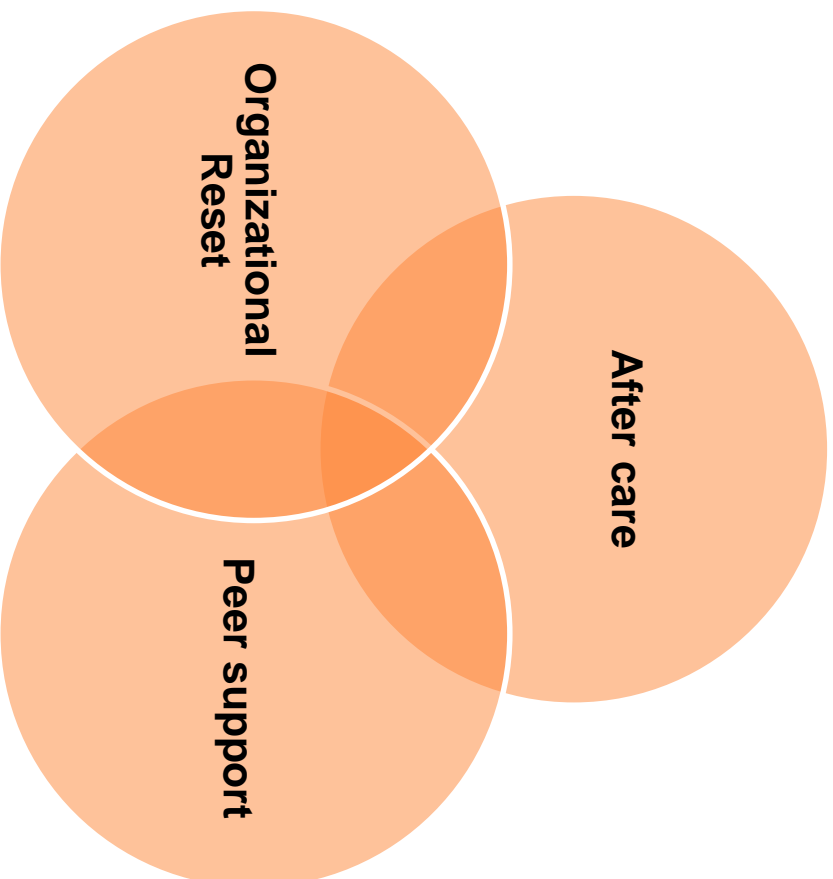


RESPONSE

- **Peer support**
- **Social support**
- **Family support**

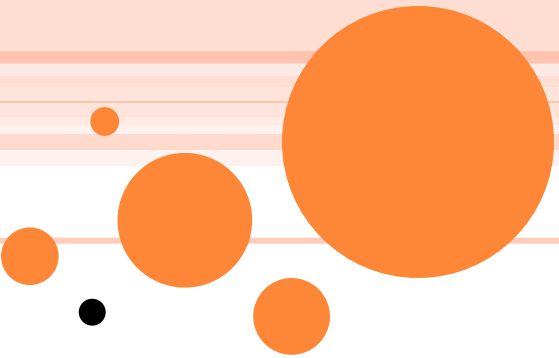


RECOVERY

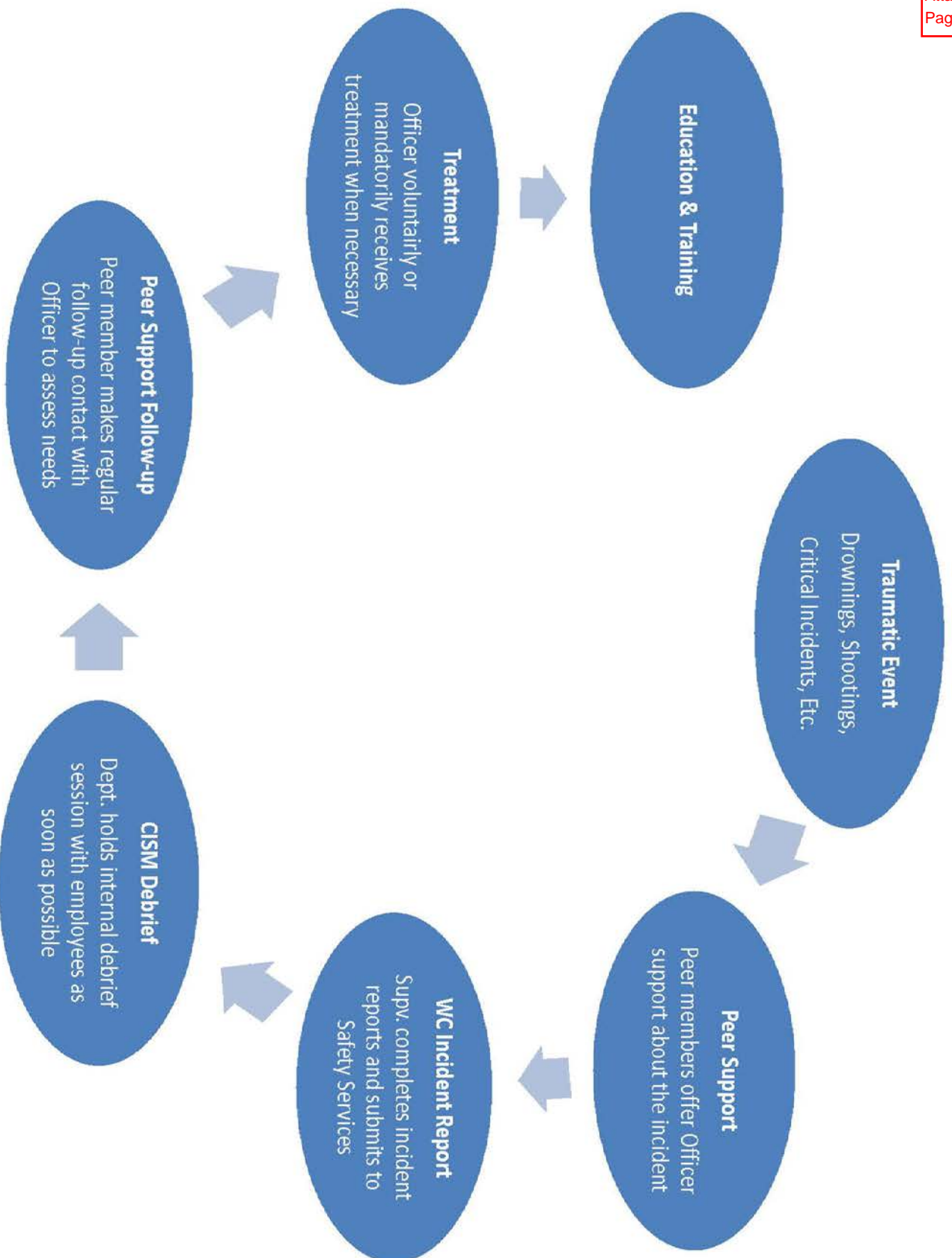


FUTURE NEEDS

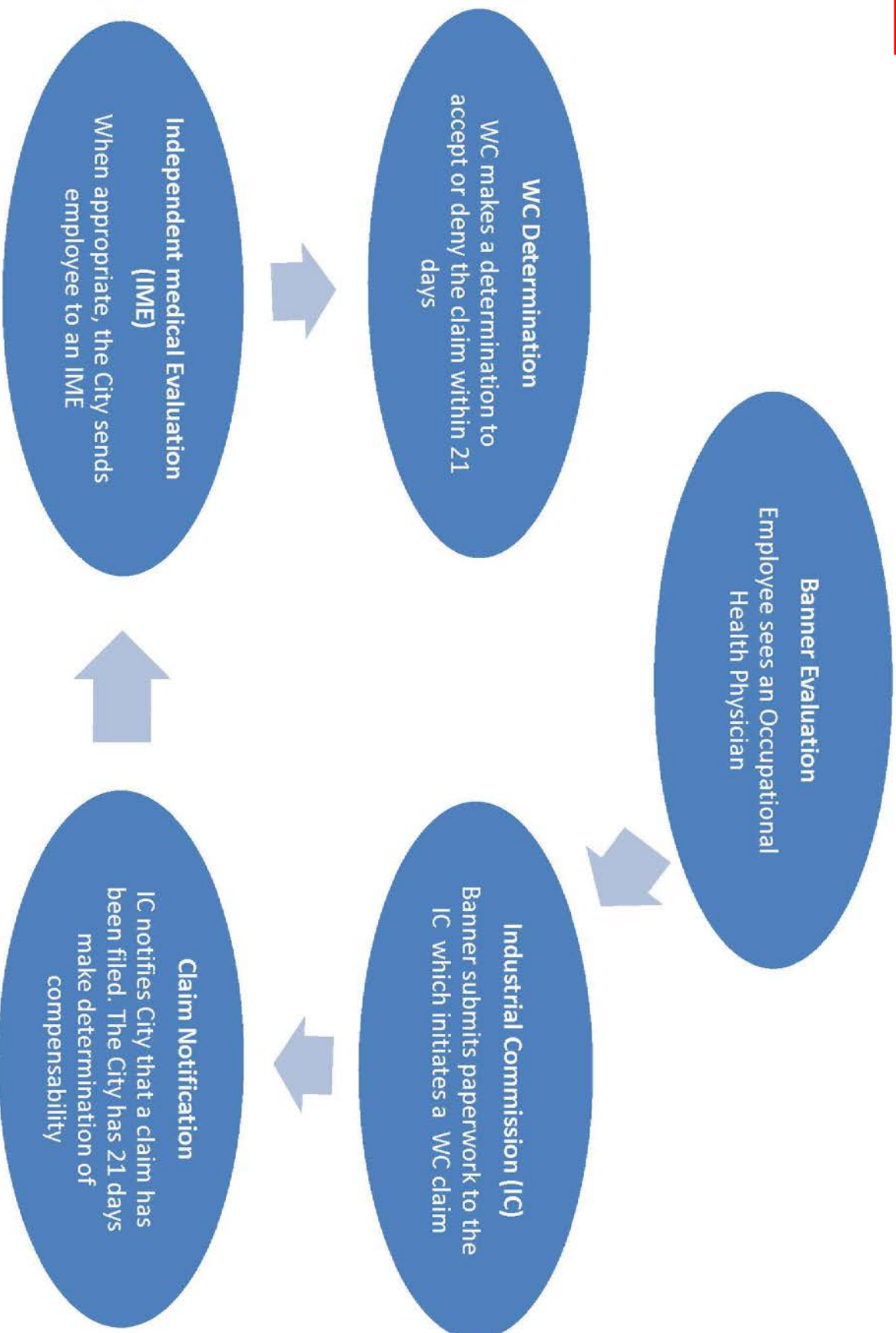
- **Education and awareness**
 - **Who and how?**
- **Resources**
 - **Working with city management, labor groups, outside agencies**
- **Training**

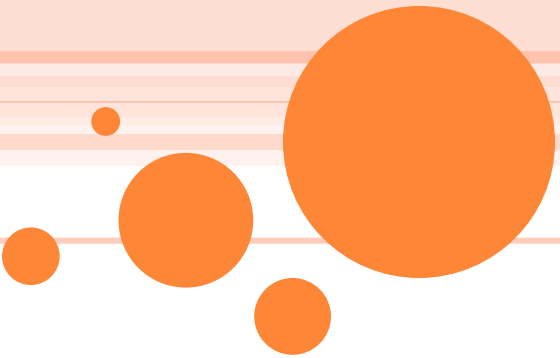


Preventive Measures - PTSD



Workers' Compensation Process





QUESTIONS?

Workers' Compensation Process – PTSD

Employees who are injured on the job are entitled to submit Workers' Compensation (WC) claims for their injury expenses. The following outlines the general WC process that includes claims related to PTSD.

Banner Evaluation

- Employees seeking to file a claim with the City's WC division must be first seen by a Banner Occupational Health Physician
- Following the evaluation, Banner submits the required paperwork to the State Industrial Commission initiating a WC claim

Industrial Commission/City Notification

- Industrial Commission of AZ sends City of Mesa notice that a claim has been filed
- The City has 21 days by statute to either accept or deny the claim

Medical Information/Independent Medical Evaluation (IME)

- Employee is asked to submit all related medical information and is sent for an IME
- The IME is asked to determine if the employee has PTSD and if the PTSD is related to the job per statutory regulations

WC Determination

The City has 21 days to determine whether or not to accept the claim. Due to the complexity and length of time it takes to collect related medical notes, as well as schedule and receive the IME conclusions, the 21 days regularly expires. The City is forced to deny the claim initially, pending further evaluation:

- The employee is notified in writing why the claim is being denied. However, the employee is told another review will be made upon receiving the IME results, and that the City could reverse its denial based on this information
- The employee is informed of his/her rights of appeal within 90 days to the Industrial Commission
- The employee is encouraged to continue seeking treatment with their current medical provider until compensability of the claim is determined.

PTSD Preventive Measures (PD)

Our Police Officers and first responders are often exposed to traumatic events. Sometimes these events trigger emotional responses that if left untreated can result in Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. The following are steps the P.D. engages in proactively to reduce these cases:

Traumatic Event: The process starts with a traumatic event

- Drownings
- Shootings
- Incidents involving children

On-Site Peer Support Action: Peer Support Team members go on scene and provide support to Officer(s)

- Safety Incident Report:
- The Department submits a detailed incident report to HR Safety Services that may later be needed in potential WC claims

Debrief: The PD facilitates a debrief process with all appropriate staff

Peer Support Follow-up:

- Peer members make periodic follow-up visits with Officers to evaluate emotional well being
- Peer members when appropriate will recommend the Officer seek voluntary treatment; or when necessary can recommend mandatory treatment

Treatment:

- Officer receives treatment from a qualified expert in PTSD. This can occur through the City's EAP contract through ComPsych (voluntary referral), or through a PTSD expert on an individual contract (mandatory referral)

Police Towing Services Term Contract

**Public Safety Committee
August 31, 2015**





Police Towing Services

Current Contract:

- Request for Proposal
- 4 Zones
- 1 Vendor per Zone
- Vendors Limited to 2 Zones
- Vendor-Proposed Pricing
- Scored Proposal



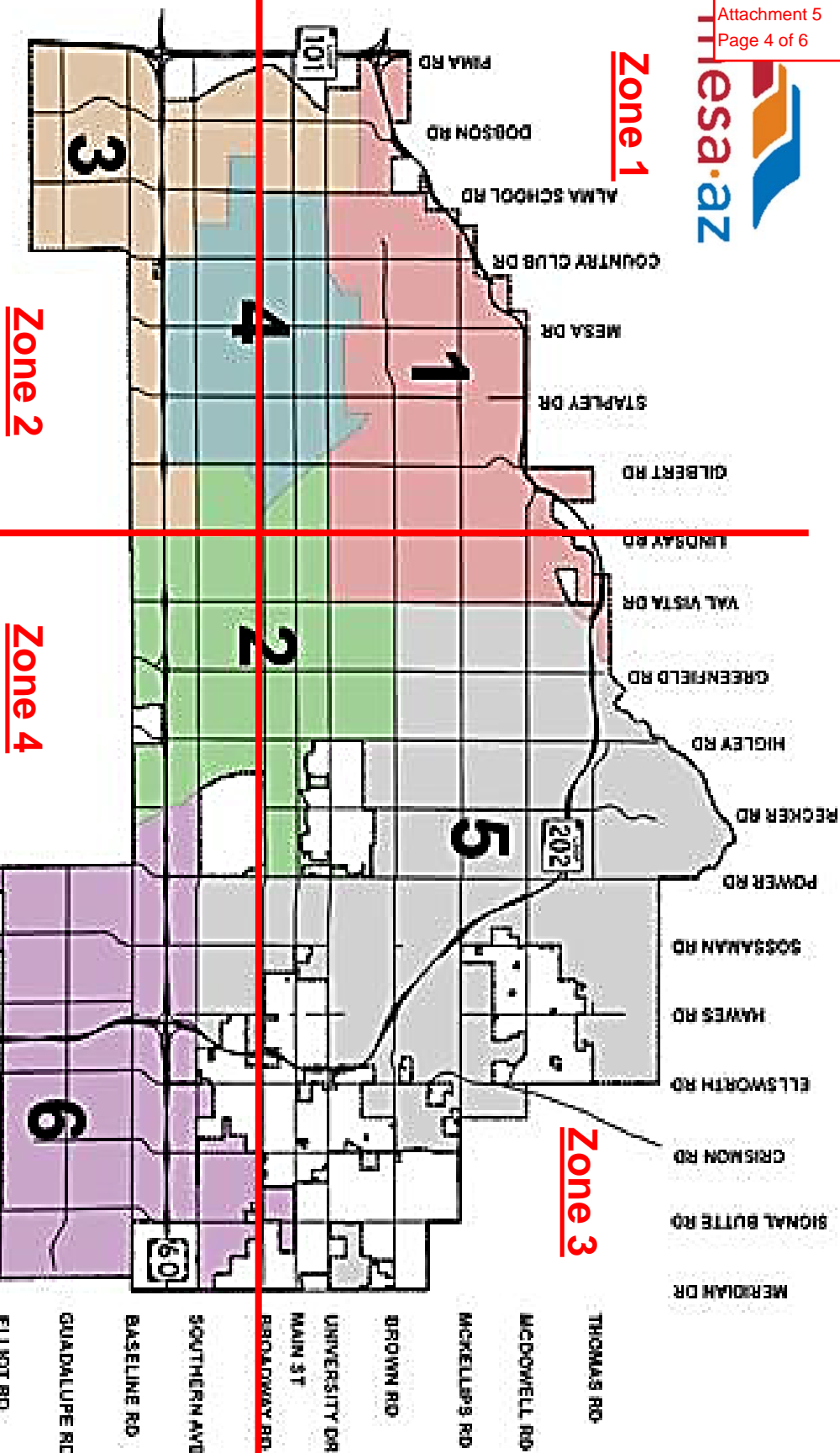
Police Towing Services

2013 Decisions:

- Request for Proposal
- 3 Zones
- Up to 6 Vendors per Zone
- Rotational list of vendors, per zone
- Vendors can bid on 1 or all zones
- City-Set Pricing
 - *Based on valley-wide towing contract fees*
 - *Adjustments based on changes in the market*
- 1-Year with 4 1-Year Renewals



Zone 1



Zone 2

Zone 4

Zone 3

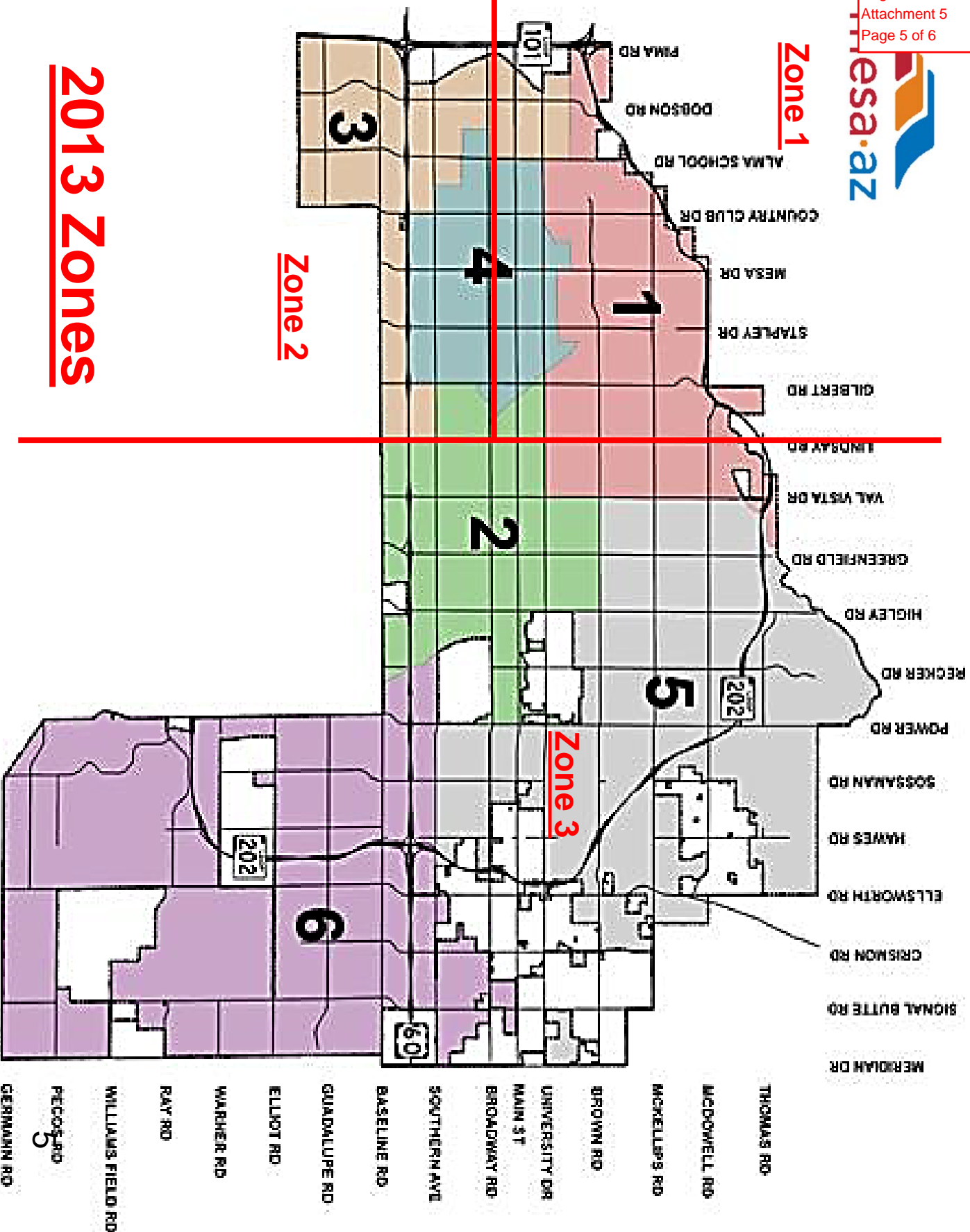
Current Zones



Zone 1

Zone 2

Zone 3



2013 Zones

Questions?

