**Revised Item 14 and 15**

Agenda
Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee

Wednesday, December 11, 2019 9:00 AM  First Floor Assembly Rooms A, B & C

CALL TO ORDER

CALL TO THE PUBLIC

MINUTES OF MEETINGS

1  For Approval or Correction, the Minutes of the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee Meeting on November 13, 2019. Page 9

CONSENT ACTION (ITEMS 2-7)

2  Authorization to Enter into an Agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture for Police Services Page 16

This report requests the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee recommend City Council approval for the Police Department to enter into an agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture - Office of Inspector General (OIG) for police services.

THIS ITEM IS FOR CONSENT ACTION.

Responsible Department
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr. and the Police Department.
3  **Request Authorization to Accept a Donation of Services and Materials to Upgrade the Police Department’s Canine Kennel**

This report requests the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee recommend City Council approval to accept services from Brycon Construction (Arizona office) along with donated materials and labor, collectively valued at approximately $200,000, to upgrade the Police Department's canine kennel located at the Southern Command Station.

**THIS ITEM IS FOR CONSENT ACTION.**

**Responsible Department**

This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr. and the Police Department.

4  **Authorization to Enter into an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System in Support of the Arizona State Opioid Response Grant**

This report requests the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee recommend City Council approval to allow the Police Department to enter into an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) to increase access to medication assisted treatment, coordinated and integrated care, opioid use disorder (OUD) recovery support services and opioid prevention activities to reduce the prevalence of OUDs and opioid-related overdose deaths. The amount of funding available under this agreement is $150,000. Further request authorization for the City Treasurer to accept, and for the City Controller to disburse all funds related to this item.

**THIS ITEM IS FOR CONSENT ACTION.**

**Responsible Department**

This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr. and
the Police Department.

5 Authorization to Amend Current Agreement and Payment Ordinance with the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance for the FY 2016 Sexual Assault Kit Initiative Grant

This report requests the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee recommend City Council approval to amend the current agreement and payment ordinance (S-42464) with the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance for the FY 2016 Sexual Assault Kit Initiative grant. Authorization of the amendment will extend the agreement period by one year.

THIS ITEM IS FOR CONSENT ACTION.

Responsible Department
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr. and the Police Department.

6 Authorization to Purchase a 3D Scanning System for the Laboratory Services Bureau

This report requests the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee recommend approval to City Council to allow the Phoenix Police Department's Laboratory Services Bureau to purchase a 3D scanning system needed to process crime scenes. This purchase will be funded through grant funds received under the FY 2018 Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Program grant. The aggregate value of this purchase will not exceed $250,000.

THIS ITEM IS FOR CONSENT ACTION

Responsible Department
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr. and the Police Department.
7 Authorization to Amend Current Agreement and Payment Ordinance with the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, for the FY 18 Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Program Grant

This report requests the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee recommend City Council approval to amend the current agreement and payment ordinance (S-44542) with the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice for the FY 2018 Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Program grant. Authorization of the amendment will extend the agreement period by one year.

THIS ITEM IS FOR CONSENT ACTION

Responsible Department
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr. and the Police Department.

8 2020 Speak Up, Stand Up, Save a Life

This report provides the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee with information on 2020 Speak Up, Stand Up, Save a Life.

THIS ITEM IS FOR INFORMATION AND DISCUSSION.

Responsible Department
This item is submitted by Deputy City Manager Karen Peters and the Public Defender’s Office.
9 Police Department Diversity Update

At the request of the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee, this report provides current diversity levels of the Police Department’s sworn personnel, as well as the Police recruits hired this year.

THIS ITEM IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

Responsible Department
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr. and the Police Department.

INFORMATION AND DISCUSSION (ITEMS 10-11)

10 Vaping

This report provides the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee with information related to options the City may have to address vaping issues at the local level. Additionally, background information is provided on legislative proposals introduced this past session to address vaping, which were not passed into law. Staff seeks input and direction from the Subcommittee on next steps.

THIS ITEM IS FOR INFORMATION AND DISCUSSION.

Responsible Department
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr., Assistant City Manager Deanna Jonovich, and the Law Department and Office of Government Relations.

11 Police Response to Alarm Calls Discussion
This report furthers the discussion and consideration of information for the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee regarding best practices in police response to burglar alarm activations. At the Nov. 13, 2019 Public Safety & Justice Subcommittee, seven agencies were examined. It has been well established that there is not one standard approach to how each jurisdiction handles burglar alarm calls for service, but each agency has implemented a combination of the nation’s best practices. This report highlights key points of a 2018 examination of the nation’s best practices published by the Security Industry Alarm Coalition (SIAC) (Attachment A). This report also provides an action plan aimed at the further reduction of false alarm occurrences in the City of Phoenix.

**THIS ITEM IS FOR INFORMATION AND DISCUSSION.**

**Responsible Department**
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr. and the Police Department.

**DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION (ITEMS 12-15)**

12  **2020 State and Federal Legislative Agendas**
This report requests input from the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee on the City's priorities for the 2020 State and Federal Legislative Agendas.

**THIS ITEM IS FOR DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION.**

**Responsible Department**
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Deanna Jonovich and the Office of Government Relations.
13  **Impoundment and Disposal of Stray Animals; Placement and Sheltering Displaced Animals**

This report provides the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee with information and seeks further guidance regarding the proposed repeal and replacement of Phoenix City Code Section 8-15, relating to the establishment of pounds; impounding and disposing of dogs and cats; reclaiming impounded dogs and cats and pound fees.

**THIS ITEM IS FOR DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION.**

**Responsible Department**
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr. and the Law Department.

14**  **Enter Into Contract With Axon Enterprise, Inc.**

This report requests the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee recommend City Council approval to enter into a contract with Axon Enterprise, Inc. for the supply of Tasers, Virtual Reality headsets and Axon Performance software. Upon approval, the aggregate contract value will be $12,141,400 through Dec. 31, 2024. Payment authority is also being requested for the City Controller to disburse funds through Dec. 31, 2024.

**THIS ITEM IS FOR DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION.**

15 ** Contract Extension and Request for Proposal (RFP) for Photo Red Light and Photo Speed Enforcement Program**

This report requests the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee recommend City Council approval to authorize additional funds in the amount of $700,000 for Contract 139520, with Redflex Traffic Systems, Inc., originally awarded Oct. 15, 2014 to continue current Photo Red Light
and Photo Speed Enforcement services allowing time to complete an RFP process. The four-month contract extension would be effective Jan. 1, 2020 through Apr. 30, 2020, with the option to extend for six months in one-month increments.

**THIS ITEM IS FOR DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION.**

**Responsible Department**
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr. and the Police Department.

**CALL TO THE PUBLIC**

**FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS**

**ADJOURN**

For further information or reasonable accommodations, please call Corey Williams, Management Assistant II, City Manager's Office at 602-261-8875. 7-1-1 Friendly.

Persons paid to lobby on behalf of persons or organizations other than themselves must register with the City Clerk prior to lobbying or within five business days thereafter, and must register annually to continue lobbying. If you have any questions about registration or whether or not you must register, please contact the City Clerk's Office at 602-534-0490.

**Members:**
Councilman Michael Nowakowski, Chair
Councilmember Carlos Garcia
Vice Mayor Betty Guardado
Councilwoman Thelda Williams
For Approval or Correction, the Minutes of the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee Meeting on November 13, 2019.

Summary
This item transmits the minutes of the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee Meeting on November 13, 2019.

The minutes are attached.
Call to Order
Chairman Nowakowski called the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee to order at 9:07 a.m. with Councilmembers Guardado and Garcia present.

Call to the Public
None.

1. For Approval or Correction, the Minutes of the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee Meeting on Oct. 9, 2019.
Vice Mayor Guardado made a motion to approve the minutes of the Oct. 9, 2019 Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee. Councilmember Garcia seconded the motion which passed unanimously, 3-0.

Item 10 was taken out of order.

10. Reappointment of Phoenix Municipal Court Judges
Vice Mayor Guardado made a motion to approve the reappointment of five Phoenix Municipal Court Judges, including Judge Walter Jackson, Judge James Sampanes, Judge Francisca Cota, Judge Cynthia Gonzales and Judge James Hernandez. Councilmember Garcia seconded the motion which passed unanimously, 3-0.

Items 2-6 were for consent action. No presentations were planned but staff was available to answer questions.

Vice Mayor Guardado made a motion to approve consent items 2-6. Councilmember Garcia seconded the motion which passed unanimously, 3-0.

2. Request Authorization to Accept a Donation from Bethany Bible Church for the Phoenix Police Department Human Exploitation and Trafficking Unit
3. Authorization to Enter into an Agreement with the Arizona Board of Regents on Behalf of the Arizona State University in Support of Research for the Strategies for Policing Innovation Grant

4. Authorization to modify the Agreement with the Arizona Board of Regents on Behalf of the Arizona State University Related to the Provision of Police Services and Jurisdictional Responsibilities.

5. Authorization to Apply for, Accept and Enter into Agreements for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Grant Funds

6. Authorization to Enter into an Agreement with La Frontera Empact Suicide Prevention Center in support of the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program Grant

7. Alarm Verified Response Overview
Councilman Nowakowski requested the Police Department look into developing policies and processes according to best practices in other valley cities by the next Subcommittee.

8. Phoenix Regional Police Academy Update
Assistant Police Chief Sean Connolly introduced Commander Jennifer LaRoque to provide an update regarding recent and upcoming changes to the basic training curriculum taught at the Phoenix Regional Police Academy. Commander LaRoque shared modernizations were made to training to reduce academic attrition, update focus areas, integrate learning research and incorporate past recruit suggestions.

Commander LaRoque explained training has shifted from military-style to leadership-based that builds self-discipline and develops independent thinkers. Each year, there will be six all-Phoenix recruit classes of 50 students which allows the academy to focus on Phoenix policies and procedures and integrate de-escalation training earlier.

Commander LaRoque shared critical thinking training was updated to integrate brain science and pressure-based training to teach the brain to remain calm in stressful environments so that better decisions can be made. The Commander also shared that communication was another focus point in modernizing training. Training now utilizes public speaking exercises to teach the recruits how to better relate to people and the value of engaging in meaningful conversation.

Commander LaRoque then discussed the transition to e-learning as research shows that knowledge attrition is higher through e-learning than the traditional classroom environment. In 2020, the Police Department will launch a pilot program for a two-week Pre-Academy which will include: 30 hours of e-learning, community engagement, physical fitness, certifications, new employee orientation and implicit bias training.
By 2021, the Academy will have a different structure. Phase one will include academic, physical training, administrative, certifications, community engagement and 400 hours of e-learning. Fourth amendment classes will be offered in a hybrid format of e-learning and classroom training. Additionally, an educational specialist will be provided to the recruits. The Police Department has partnered with Rio Salado College to focus on academic success. Phase two includes tactical proficiency training and the final exam. During the proficiency training, there will be a consistent review of phase one material to ensure success on the final exam. Phase three is an eight-week field training program. In phase four, the recruits return to the Academy for advanced training and phase five is the final field training phase. Commander LaRoque shared by reconfiguring the training program, up to 100 more recruits will be trained each year using the same resources.

Chairman Nowakowski asked how many other jurisdictions train at the academy. Commander LaRoque responded the academy has 12 total classes each year with two from the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) and others from cities within Arizona.

Councilmember Garcia asked why recruits are leaving the academy. Commander LaRoque responded the academic component of training. Councilmember Garcia asked how the department tests the retention of material. Commander LaRoque stated there are 585 hours mandated by Arizona Peace Officers Standards and Training Board (AZPOST) and the City adds additional hours which makes for long and intense weeks. The e-learning component allows the recruits to engage with the material and test at their own pace. Furthermore, the use of an academic specialist will provide recruits with additional academic support.

Councilmember Garcia inquired about the cultural awareness component of implicit bias training. Commander LaRoque elaborated that implicit bias training includes working with different community groups to build understanding and empathy. Assistant Chief Connolly added that community engagement will occur by taking the recruits out into various communities.

Councilmember Garcia asked if the officers who were trained in the past will be exposed to the new process. Commander LaRoque responded that in-service training has shifted to focus on communication and cultural awareness. Assistant Chief Connolly added that in-service training is for those who are already out in the field and includes implicit bias training. The department is committed to shifting the mindset of officers that may have developed bias from overexposure to the negative by providing positive cultural experiences.

Vice Mayor Guardado asked if there is a method for identifying recruits who are going through implicit bias training, but not embracing it. Commander LaRoque responded that implicit bias training is very interactive and allows the trainers to engage with the recruits. The training has been well-received among both and officers.
Councilmember Garcia requested a demographic breakdown of recruit classes. Chairman Nowakowski commended Commander LaRoque on her efforts.

9. Maricopa County Department of Public Health Vaping Update
Assistant Fire Chief Mike Duran introduced Executive Director of Maricopa County Department of Public Health Marcy Flanagan and Medical Director for Disease Control Dr. Rebecca Sunenshine to discuss the health effects of vaping, describe the status of vaping-associated lung injury in the U.S. and Maricopa County, and share recent regulatory changes.

Dr. Sunenshine began by providing a background on vaping. E-cigarettes are devices that heat a liquid into an aerosol that the user inhales. “Vape” contains ultrafine particles that can be inhaled deep into the lungs in addition to nicotine. From 2017 to 2018, e-cigarette use increased 78 percent among high school students and vaping rates among Arizona youth are more than 25 percent greater than U.S. rates.

Dr. Sunenshine proceed to share the negative health effects of vaping. E-cigarettes deliver higher doses of nicotine which is highly addictive and increases blood pressure, heart rate and the risk of heart disease. Additionally, nicotine exposure under age 25 can harm the developing brain and result in mood disorders, impairment of attention and learning and permanent lowering of impulse control. Other chemicals in vape include flavorants, volatile compounds, solvents and heavy metals which have been linked to irreversible lung disease, anemia and cancer.

E-cigarette use can cause e-cigarette associated lung injury (EVALI). There have been 2,051 reported cases in the U.S. and 39 deaths. Data from 573 of the reported cases showed 76 percent used THC-containing products and 32 percent exclusively used THC-containing products. Maricopa County has accounted for eight reported cases of EVALI. All eight cases were hospitalized, seven used THC products chronically and there is one death under investigation. Those with EVALI were more likely to obtain THC-containing e-cigarettes or vaping products through informal sources, use vaping products more than five times per day, use a THC product called “Dank Vapes” and use THC products exclusively. Dr. Sunenshine reported that the Center for Disease Control (CDC) believes that vitamin E acetate is a ‘very strong culprit of concern’ in causing EVALI.

Ms. Flanagan presented on policy changes. In August 2016, it became illegal to sell e-cigarettes to minors. Federal requirements as of June 2019 include: register as an establishment, submit tobacco health documents, submit ingredient listings and include a required warning statement on packages and ads. Furthermore, in September 2019, there was an imminent ban of e-cigarette flavors except menthol.

Ms. Flanagan shared that 18 states and over 550 jurisdictions have increased the minimum age to 21 which is also known as a T21 policy. The Arizona cities of
Cottonwood, Douglas, and Flagstaff also implemented T21 policies. However, Pima County failed to pass a T21 policy in September 2019.

Chairman Nowakowski asked for staff to return to Subcommittee with policy options to regulate vaping.

11. Impoundment and Disposal of Stray Animals; Placement and Sheltering Displaced Animals
Assistant City Attorney Ean White and Animal Crimes Unit Detective Jemima Schmidt presented on the proposed repeal and replacement of Phoenix City Code section 8-15, relating to the establishment of pounds; impounding and disposing dogs and cats; reclaiming impounded dogs and cats and pound fees.

Mr. White began by sharing the Phoenix City Code does not address seizing animals for safekeeping in non-cruelty cases. The current procedure triggers formal notification and due process rights for the owner, requires the Arizona Humane Society to hold the animal for ten days and the owner to request a hearing to return the animal.

Repealing and replacing the code would benefit the animal by decreasing the length of stay in the shelter and improving its psychological well-being. Benefits to the City include: eliminating unnecessary court procedures, decreasing officer overtime pay to attend unnecessary court appearances, decreasing the use of Municipal Court resources, increasing the capacity to care for additional animals and moving animals through the system quicker.

Vice Mayor Guardado asked what happens if the owner is unable to pick-up the animal within 72 hours. Mr. White responded that if the owner is unable to pick-up the animal, the Arizona Humane Society would work with the owner to hold it.

The Law Department recommends that the Subcommittee repeal and replace Phoenix City Code section 8-15 to allow peace offices to seize displaced animals for safekeeping where primary intent is to safeguard the animal for its benefit and welfare and set the hold time to a minimum of 72 hours rather than 10 days or longer.

Field Operations Manager of the Arizona Humane Society Tracey Miller spoke in support of the proposed policy change. Vice Mayor Guardado followed-up by asking how the Arizona Humane Society would deal with a situation where there is an overflow of animals. Ms. Miller responded that shortening the hold period to three days allows the Arizona Humane Society to adopt quicker reducing the likelihood of an overflow.

Councilmember Garcia asked if the City will build a facility to house the animals. Mr. White responded that the Arizona Humane Society will continue to house the animals. He clarified the code change would only adjust how long the Arizona Humane Society holds the animals. Councilmember Garcia requested additional statistics about how often animals are impounded for non-cruelty reasons, how many animals are not adopted due to the longer hold periods and the cost of the longer hold period.
Councilmember Garcia made a motion to continue item 11. Councilwoman Guardado seconded the motion which passed unanimously, 3-0.

**Call to the Public**
None.

**Future Agenda Items**
Chairman Nowakowski requested future agenda items include policy options for false alarms and vaping. Councilmember Garcia requested a report on the diversity of police recruits.

Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney Jr. shared the December agenda includes: pedestrian safety, median ordinance review, agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, State and Federal legislative agenda update, StandUp and a donation to accept services and materials to upgrade the Police Department’s K-9 kennels.

**Adjournment**
Chairman Nowakowski adjourned the meeting at 10:11 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Jennifer Hackelman
Management Intern
Authorization to Enter into an Agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture for Police Services

This report requests the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee recommend City Council approval for the Police Department to enter into an agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture - Office of Inspector General (OIG) for police services.

THIS ITEM IS FOR CONSENT ACTION.

Summary
The purpose of this agreement is to receive reimbursement for police services associated with joint law enforcement operations, involving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) fraud. The goal is to identify and locate individuals and businesses involved in SNAP fraud, conduct investigations and effectuate prosecution. In turn, the OIG will reimburse for police overtime incurred in support of the investigations. The OIG will not reimburse for fringe benefits associated with the overtime, therefore, the City will incur that expense as an in-kind component.

Contract Term
Date of execution through Sept. 30, 2020.

Financial Impact
The U.S. Department of Agriculture - Office of Inspector General will reimburse the Police Department up to $7,500 per quarter, not to exceed $30,000 for the entire fiscal year.

Responsible Department
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr. and the Police Department.
Request Authorization to Accept a Donation of Services and Materials to Upgrade the Police Department's Canine Kennel

This report requests the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee recommend City Council approval to accept services from Brycon Construction (Arizona office) along with donated materials and labor, collectively valued at approximately $200,000, to upgrade the Police Department's canine kennel located at the Southern Command Station.

**THIS ITEM IS FOR CONSENT ACTION.**

**Summary**
The Police Department’s Canine Unit operates from the Southern Command Station. The condition of the canine kennel located on the property has deteriorated over the years and is currently inadequate to safely shelter the police canines. Among the top concerns, there is minimal shade over the enclosure, so the canines are exposed to direct sunlight during the hottest part of the day. Of the eight individual pens, half are rusted and deteriorated so badly they have been deemed unsafe for use. The remaining pens are cooled by a leaky, rusted swamp cooler that has little effect during the monsoon season. Additionally, the enclosure has an antiquated environmental monitoring system and it lacks sufficient water and waste drainage.

Brycon’s Arizona office became aware of the condition of the kennel and notified the Police Department they had selected the City of Phoenix police canine kennel upgrade as their 2019 Arizona Community Outreach project. Brycon strives to give back to the local community every year as a way for their employees and like-minded firms they work with throughout the year to help others. This project was selected because the company wanted to recognize the outstanding service of the City of Phoenix police canines and their handlers.

The plans for the new kennel involve renovating an existing enclosed structure located near the site of the current kennel. The new kennel will have a heat pump and exhaust fans to both heat and cool the interior space, motion sensor occupancy lighting, floor drains throughout, a dog wash basin, and storage and shelving for supplies. Additionally, the area outside the kennel structure will be landscaped with new
sidewalks, benches and an adjustable dog run.

Brycon will facilitate this project. All necessary materials and labor needed for this upgrade have been donated from local community members.

**Financial Impact**
There is no cost to the City for the materials and labor associated with this project. The only cost to the City is for construction oversight and permitting fees, which are not expected to exceed $10,000. Funds for these expenses are available in the Police Department’s budget.

**Location**
3443 S. Central Avenue
Council District: 7

**Responsible Department**
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr. and the Police Department.
Authorization to Enter into an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System in Support of the Arizona State Opioid Response Grant

This report requests the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee recommend City Council approval to allow the Police Department to enter into an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) to increase access to medication assisted treatment, coordinated and integrated care, opioid use disorder (OUD) recovery support services and opioid prevention activities to reduce the prevalence of OUDs and opioid-related overdose deaths. The amount of funding available under this agreement is $150,000. Further request authorization for the City Treasurer to accept, and for the City Controller to disburse all funds related to this item.

THIS ITEM IS FOR CONSENT ACTION.

Summary
AHCCCS received a $30.8 million dollar grant from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to address the opioid epidemic in the State of Arizona. The objective of the grant is to develop and support state, regional and local level collaborations and service enhancements to develop and implement best practices to comprehensively address the full continuum of care related to opioid misuse, abuse and dependency.

Funding provided under this grant will be utilized to increase access to medication assisted treatment, coordinated and integrated care, opioid use disorder recovery support services and opioid prevention activities to reduce the prevalence of opioid use disorders and opioid-related overdose deaths. The Police Department will use its share of funding to purchase Naloxone kits that will be distributed and used by trained officers and to purchase equipment and supplies necessary to train law enforcement officers throughout the City in CPR and Airway Management.

Contract Term
Financial Impact
AHCCCS provides up to a maximum of $150,000 in funding under this agreement.

Responsible Department
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr. and the Police Department.
Authorization to Amend Current Agreement and Payment Ordinance with the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance for the FY 2016 Sexual Assault Kit Initiative Grant

This report requests the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee recommend City Council approval to amend the current agreement and payment ordinance (S-42464) with the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance for the FY 2016 Sexual Assault Kit Initiative grant. Authorization of the amendment will extend the agreement period by one year.

**THIS ITEM IS FOR CONSENT ACTION.**

**Summary**
In 2016, the Police Department was awarded the FY 2016 National Sexual Assault Kit Initiative grant in the amount of $1,597,406. The goal of the grant is to address the growing number of un-submitted Sexual Assault Kits (SAK) to help provide resolution for victims when possible. Funding was provided to inventory the existing numbers of un-submitted SAKs, test these kits, assign designated personnel to pursue new investigative leads, and to support victims throughout the investigation and prosecution process. The Police Department needs to extend the agreement for an additional year in order to expend the funds available under the grant.

**Contract Term**
Authorization of this amendment would extend the contract period end date to Sept. 30, 2020.

**Financial Impact**
This is a request to extend the agreement and ordinance for an additional period of one year. No additional funding is being requested.

**Concurrence/Previous Council Action**
Authorization to apply, accept, and disburse funds for this grant was approved at the April 20, 2016 City Council meeting.

**Responsible Department**
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr. and the Police Department.
Authorization to Purchase a 3D Scanning System for the Laboratory Services Bureau

This report requests the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee recommend approval to City Council to allow the Phoenix Police Department's Laboratory Services Bureau to purchase a 3D scanning system needed to process crime scenes. This purchase will be funded through grant funds received under the FY 2018 Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Program grant. The aggregate value of this purchase will not exceed $250,000.

THIS ITEM IS FOR CONSENT ACTION

Summary
In 2019, the Police Department was awarded the FY 2018 Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Program grant in the amount of $250,000. The goal of the grant is to improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner/coroner's office services. The purchase of a 3D scanning system will enable investigative units to document all of the details within a crime scene to assist in the prosecution of criminal cases.

Procurement Information
This procurement will be a competitive process. An Invitation for Bid (IFB) was posted by Central Procurement on Nov. 14, 2019.

Contract Term
This is a one-time purchase.

Financial Impact
The total cost of the 3D Scanning System will not exceed $250,000. Funds are available under the FY 2018 Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Program grant.

Concurrence/Previous Council Action
The Police Department received permission to accept and disburse grant funding up to $250,000 from the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, under the
FY 2018 Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Program grant, at the May 2, 2018, City Council Meeting.

**Responsible Department**
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr. and the Police Department.
Authorization to Amend Current Agreement and Payment Ordinance with the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, for the FY 18 Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Program Grant

This report requests the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee recommend City Council approval to amend the current agreement and payment ordinance (S-44542) with the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice for the FY 2018 Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Program grant. Authorization of the amendment will extend the agreement period by one year.

THIS ITEM IS FOR CONSENT ACTION

Summary
In 2019, the Police Department was awarded the FY 18 Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Program grant in the amount of $250,000. The goal of the grant is to improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner/coroner's office services. Due to delays in procuring the equipment being purchased with this funding, the Police Department needs to extend the agreement for an additional year in order to expend the funds available under the grant.

Contract Term
Authorization of this amendment would extend the contract period end date to Dec. 31, 2020.

Financial Impact
This is a request to extend the agreement and ordinance for an additional period of one year. No additional funding is being requested.

Concurrence/Previous Council Action
Authorization to apply, accept, and disburse funds for this grant was approved at the May 2, 2018 City Council meeting.

Responsible Department
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr. and the Police Department.
2020 Speak Up, Stand Up, Save a Life

This report provides the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee with information on 2020 Speak Up, Stand Up, Save a Life.

THIS ITEM IS FOR INFORMATION AND DISCUSSION.

Summary
On Jan. 21, 2020, more than 3,000 Arizona students from 120 public, charter, private, and tribal schools will hear the important message of intervention and reporting at the Speak Up, Stand Up, Save A Life (SUSUSAL) conference. The conference will offer students a chance to hear from local and national speakers on the difficult issues students face on a daily basis both inside and outside of schools. Breakout sessions will allow them to discuss and brainstorm ideas on how to help their schools increase each student’s ability to speak out when they see behavior that could be harmful to another student, from bullying to substance abuse and even suicide. This annual conference inspires students to SUSUSAL by emphasizing peer intervention and reporting: if one student is in trouble another student needs to intervene. Encouraging student awareness of the warning signs of depression, suicide, grief, abuse and bullying and bringing that to a trusted adult is the first step to saving a life. SUSUSAL is designed to give the kids the tools and resources to do it.

Students will receive training and messaging that they can take back to their schools and share with their fellow students. The program includes activities and information focused on the students, including a student-produced theatrical presentation demonstrating how trauma, bullying, grief, depression and abuse are perceived from a student perspective. The 150 breakout sessions will be led by students to empower them to report concerning posts or comments to school representatives or law-enforcement. A critical component of the breakout sessions is the presence of an adult facilitator. The facilitator helps the students feel comfortable discussing these topics with an adult and it gives the adults an opportunity to share their experiences and insights. More than anything, the breakouts are designed to let young people know that it’s okay to care enough to
speak up, standup, and save a life.

The City of Phoenix Public Defender Office and the City of Phoenix Prosecutors Office will join forces and provide attorneys to serve as facilitators for the event. Having attorneys who deal with crisis situations within the criminal justice system provides a dimension of perspective to the conversation as students learn to communicate with adults who can help make a difference in the life of a struggling young person.

Last year, Phoenix Mayor Thelda Williams proclaimed January 2019 as SUSUSAL month. She encouraged all schools, parents, educators, law enforcement, and community leaders to embrace and share the message of speaking out in order to save a life.

**Responsible Department**
This item is submitted by Deputy City Manager Karen Peters and the Public Defender's Office.
Police Department Diversity Update

At the request of the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee, this report provides current diversity levels of the Police Department's sworn personnel, as well as the Police recruits hired this year.

THIS ITEM IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

Summary

Current Sworn Demographics
At the time of this report, the Police Department has approximately 2,900 sworn personnel of all ranks. Of this total, 14 percent are female, and 86 percent are male. By rank, the percentages are as follows:

• Police Chief: Female - 100 percent.
• Assistant Chief: Female - 33 percent; Male - 67 percent.
• Commander: Female - 13 percent; Male - 87 percent.
• Lieutenant: Female - 10 percent; Male - 90 percent.
• Sergeant: Female - 10 percent; Male - 90 percent.
• Officer: Female - 15 percent; Male - 85 percent.

The current racial/ethnic demographic of the Police Department’s sworn personnel is: 4 percent African American, 3 percent Asian, 19 percent Hispanic, 71 percent White and 3 percent other. By rank, the percentages are as follows:

• Police Chief: 100 percent African American.
• Assistant Chief: 33 percent Hispanic and 67 percent White.
• Commander: 9 percent African American; 22 percent Hispanic; 65 percent White and 4 percent other.
• Lieutenant: 4 percent African American, 1 percent Asian; 12 percent Hispanic; 82 percent White and 1 percent other.
• Sergeant: 3 percent African American; 2 percent Asian; 11 percent Hispanic; 82 percent White and 3 percent other (due to rounding, percentages may not equal 100 percent).
• Officer: 4 percent African American; 3 percent Asian; 20 percent Hispanic; 70 percent
White and 3 percent other.

**Police Recruit Demographics**
The Police Department has worked diligently to meet increased hiring demands, while ensuring efforts continue to be focused on quality, diversity, and equality. To date in 2019, the Police Department has hired 263 recruits. Of this total, 19 percent are female and 81 percent are male.

The racial/ethnic demographic of these new hires is: 10 percent African American, 4 percent Asian, 18 percent Hispanic, 67 percent White and 1 percent other.

**Responsible Department**
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr. and the Police Department.
Vaping

This report provides the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee with information related to options the City may have to address vaping issues at the local level. Additionally, background information is provided on legislative proposals introduced this past session to address vaping, which were not passed into law. Staff seeks input and direction from the Subcommittee on next steps.

THIS ITEM IS FOR INFORMATION AND DISCUSSION.

Background

Vaping has become popular among youth and the public in recent years. That said, there has been a nationwide outbreak of vaping-related respiratory illness associated with e-cigarette product use. In Arizona, there have been 14 cases reported, none have led to death. However, there have been 42 deaths confirmed in the United States.

Currently, five cities in Arizona have taken Council action to mitigate youth vaping. Cottonwood, Douglas, Flagstaff, Goodyear and Tucson, have enacted ordinances that prohibit retailers from selling tobacco products to anyone under the age of 21.

Furthermore, this past legislative session, legislators attempted to address the issue of vaping with two competing approaches, both failed to pass.

HB 2357 (restrictions; electronic smoking devices) - The bill would have added electronic smoking device to the definition of smoking as it relates to the Smoke-Free Arizona Act. It included electronic smoking devices in the definition of tobacco product as it relates to the sale and use of tobacco products by minors. Prescribes requirements for delivery sales of electronic smoking devices. In addition, the bill would have required retailers that engage in delivery sales of electronic smoking devices to implement age verification through an independent, third-party verification service to verify that purchasers are at least 18 years of age.

SB 1147 (tobacco products; vapor products) - The bill would have increased the age to sell or purchase tobacco and tobacco related products from 18 to 21 with exceptions.
Bill would have subjected a person under 21 years of age, to a civil penalty of not less than $100 or not less than 30 hours of community restitution, to buy or have in their possession or knowingly accept or receive from another person an e-liquid or alternative tobacco product in addition to a tobacco product. Additionally, the contained a state preemption clause that made the regulation of the sale and marketing of tobacco products, e-liquids, vapor products and alternative nicotine products a matter of state-wide concern and not subject to further regulation by a city, town or county in this state. The preemption did not apply on property that is owned, leased or operated by the city, town, county, school district, charter school or stadium district in this state or on zoning requirements.

References

**Responsible Department**
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr., Assistant City Manager Deanna Jonovich, and the Law Department and Office of Government Relations.
Police Response to Alarm Calls Discussion

This report furthers the discussion and consideration of information for the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee regarding best practices in police response to burglar alarm activations. At the Nov. 13, 2019 Public Safety & Justice Subcommittee, seven agencies were examined. It has been well established that there is not one standard approach to how each jurisdiction handles burglar alarm calls for service, but each agency has implemented a combination of the nation’s best practices. This report highlights key points of a 2018 examination of the nation’s best practices published by the Security Industry Alarm Coalition (SIAC) (Attachment A). This report also provides an action plan aimed at the further reduction of false alarm occurrences in the City of Phoenix.

THIS ITEM IS FOR INFORMATION AND DISCUSSION.

Summary
The Security Industry Alarm Coalition (SIAC) is a non-profit organization that partners with the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the National Sheriff's Association (NSA). The 2018 report highlights a comprehensive review of the elements that make up best practices.

Best Practice Elements
The first element in the list of best practices is Enhanced Call Confirmation. The Phoenix Police Department implemented three-call verification in May 2010. The alarm monitoring company must call the premises first, and then make a minimum of two additional phone calls to attempt to contact a responsible party prior to requesting police response. The second element is standardized control panels and was removed in 2016 due to evolving technology. The third element is the requirement of an alarm permit and fee for every alarm system owner. The City of Phoenix Alarm ordinance requires each alarm system owner to obtain a valid permit and pay an annual renewal fee. The fourth element is a reasonable fee schedule for false alarms and limiting the number of free false alarm responses. The City’s Alarm Ordinance allows for one free false alarm response in a 365-day period. If a subsequent false alarm occurs in the same 365-day period, it results in a false alarm fee invoice and the alarm subscriber and the alarm company are jointly responsible for an assessment. The fifth element is
ceasing response to chronic abusers. The Phoenix Police Department does not cease response due to the inherent liability of this practice and legal considerations. However, when an alarm system incurs 10 or more false alarms, the system owner is subject to an alarm inspection. If an additional three false alarms are incurred after an inspection, the system owner is subject to a class 1 misdemeanor citation and additional penalties. Additionally, the Alarms Detail provides in-person false alarm prevention training. The sixth and final element is the acceptance of alarm dispatch cancellations. In 2017 the Phoenix Police Department implemented the Automated Secure Alarm Protocol (ASAP to PSAP) to Public Safety Answering Point program. ASAP to PSAP is a computer-aided dispatch system with two-way communication between alarm monitoring stations and the dispatch CAD system. The system aids in the cancellation of alarm calls quickly when a determination is made through customer contact or the validity is verified through visual or electronic means.

Action Plan
The Alarm Unit continues to work with community and alarm industry partners to enhance public safety through cooperative and effective management of alarms to help ensure the effective use of police resources. Other enhancements that are currently underway include updates to the current alarm ordinance to address evolving technology, an audit of the current fee structure and examination of surrounding agencies tiered fee approach. Finally, the current database will be replaced with new technology that will allow alarm subscribers to obtain and maintain valid alarm permits and complete on-line false alarm prevention training. Account management, electronic notifications and an option to upload video verification into the new web-based system will be included in the request for proposal for the system replacement.

Responsible Department
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr. and the Police Department.
Executive Summary

Following a comprehensive review of the twenty-year history and evolution of the IACP - International Association of Chiefs of Police, PSLC/Alarm industry partnership and the NSA - National Sheriffs' Association have determined that the single most effective way to significantly reduce alarm dispatches is a strictly enforced ordinance that contains the "Best Practices." include:

- Registrations and Renewals/fees,
- ECC-Enhanced Call Confirmation (also known as ECV or 2-calls),
- Limiting free responses to 2, 1 or zero
- Ceasing response to chronic abusers suggest 5-6 maximum, w/appeal process
- Allow cancellation of dispatch when Alarm Central Station reports proper cancel request from citizen

The effectiveness improves with each element added. ECC or 2-call verification, is the single most important element required for these reductions.

This partnership has resulted in a national reduction of alarm dispatches of over 75%, with many agencies experiencing 60%-90% reductions! The model offered has been well-vetted by IACP/PSLC and is based on numerous programs and actual successes as seen by hundreds of agencies, at least fourteen SACOP chapters and members of this committee.

The Model Ordinance w/Best Practices

Numerous joint studies have been conducted on Alarm Management to determine the most effective measures to reduce alarm dispatches. When considering the balance between community expectations, overall public safety, limited resources and IACP recommended initiatives such as Community Policing, the IACP-PSLC has determined the following elements/best practices should be included in any Alarm Management Program, by ordinance. The Model Ordinance now utilized by fourteen SACOP Chapters and adopted by hundreds of municipalities use the following best practices. Chiefs may choose to eliminate some of these practices from the model, however, effectiveness/results will be diminished. The agency must strictly enforce the ordinance and it cannot have exceptions for municipal buildings, schools or other high resource use entities.

These best practices jointly supported by the IACP & the Alarm Industry are:

1. **ECC - Enhanced Call Confirmation (previously called ECV - Enhanced Call Verification), commonly referred to as two-call confirmation.** Whether by ordinance or policy, a requirement for alarm monitoring centers to make two calls to two different numbers (one typically a cell phone) prior to calling the PSAP in an effort to determine the cause of the alarm and whether or not a dispatch is required. This practice was endorsed by the IACP general membership via resolution in 2002.

2. **Requiring Alarm Permits w/fees** - Registration of these systems is critical for the effective management of alarm programs. By recording system owner information, you have responsible party documentation for fines/renewals/policy or ordinance change notifications. Nominal fees for registration routinely cover costs associated with administration of these programs. Special Note: We DO NOT recommend a "No permit, No Response" provision in an ordinance. As a public safety issue, all alarms calls should receive law enforcement response, unless previously suspended by ordinance provision. You can always cite a person for not having a permit on file after the response.
3. **Free responses/Fines** - Setting reasonable fines for alarm dispatches can be a significant deterrent to the occasional offender. Allowing a maximum of two free responses before incurring fines is advisable. When combined with restricting response to abusers, a reasonable fine structure will accomplish all reduction goals and allow for higher collection rates. **Greater reductions will occur when setting free responses to one or zero.** Local politics will govern this threshold.

4. **Ceasing Response to Chronic Abusers** - Law enforcement should stop responding to chronic abusers. It has been determined that many will just "write checks" to cover police response (these typically are most of your worst offenders). An agency should establish a response cut-off point at 3, 5 or less, whatever may be politically supported. Proper notice should be sent to the owner/premise with a right to appeal and/or take corrective action for reinstatement. **Note: 85% of users have NO dispatches per year; the next 8% will only have one and less than 0.5% of the permit holders will ever lose response.**

5. **Accepting Cancellations** - It has been determined that there is no practical value in continuing on an alarm dispatch if the party that originally requested the dispatch determines through customer contact or verified electronic means that the response is unnecessary and not needed. If the call is cancelled prior to law enforcement arriving at the location, the event should not be classified as a "false alarm" for the purpose of an alarm response count or fine.

**ADDITIONAL IACP-PSLC & NSA RECOMMENDATIONS:**

**ENFORCEMENT** - When ALL of the best practices above are combined into an alarm ordinance that is **strictly enforced**, and there are no exceptions for schools, government buildings, churches, or banks, you can expect alarm dispatch reductions of 50% to 70%. If the number of free responses are reduced to one or zero, and the jurisdiction strictly enforces the ordinance with good administration (in house or outsourced), an agency can see up to a 90% reduction in alarm dispatches over a several year period.

All of these best practices are combined and available in the "Law Enforcement Model Ordinance" available at no charge at www.siacinc.org. SIAC - Security Industry Alarm Coalition -- is the non-profit organization that represents the four national alarm associations, and is the industry representative to law enforcement including IACP, NSA, Major County Chiefs and Major County Sheriffs'.

**ALARM MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES** - IACP-PSLC recommends formation and active participation by SACOP members in this highly successful initiative promulgated by SIAC (alarm industry) and supported by IACP. In an effort to establish a permanent communication structure at the state level, these committees are being formed across the country. The state chiefs association establishes an Alarm Management Committee with at least three active chiefs and then invites three alarm industry leaders to join the committee. Typically, one of the first tasks the committee undertakes is reviewing the IACP recommended best practices and deciding how best to apply them in developing a "State Model Alarm Ordinance", within the constraints of state laws and/or local politics. Other items of mutual concern can also be addressed such as licensing or state legislation. Currently established Alarm Management Committees contact information is available through IACP/SACOP or the SIAC website at www.siacinc.org Note: SIAC is working to establish similar working committees within the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) structure.

**USE OF ALARM FACTOR FOR MEASUREMENT** - IACP-PSLC & NSA recommends the use of the Alarm Factor or Rate over time for measuring and comparing the relative success of these alarm management practices as concluded by the University of North Carolina in Charlotte (UNCC). The study completed in May 2010 has determined that the most accurate and effective method of measuring the success of alarm management programs is with the use of the "Alarm Factor" over time. The "Alarm Factor" is determined by dividing the total number of actual alarm dispatches by the total number of active alarm permits. This "Alarm Factor" or "Alarm Dispatch Rate" can also be used to reasonably compare one agency to another or against a national base rate. The traditional or most commonly used percentage of false alarms was not recommended for the purpose of accurately reflecting the results of these programs over time. The complete study is available on-line at http://www.airef.org
SACOP Chapters with Alarm Management Committees that have adopted a model with these best practices highlighted in **BOLD**, with some minor variations or adjusted for state law:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tennessee</th>
<th>South Carolina</th>
<th>Connecticut</th>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
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<td>Florida</td>
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<td>Alabama</td>
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<td>Indiana</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
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**LATEST** Statistics from Phoenix, Montgomery County, MD & Fairfax, VA all correlate & confirm that when an ordinance is well-enforced and managed properly roughly **85% of the citizens/permited holders WILL NOT have an alarm dispatch in any given year**. The next 8-10% will have only ONE dispatch. This validates the conclusions:

- That a very small percentage of systems cause the majority of dispatches
- No reason to stop responding to all systems (Verified Response)
- Targeting the chronic abusers with increased fines and suspension of service if issues go uncorrected is an effective and reasonable solution.

**OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:**

**Fining Alarm Companies** - It is appropriate to fine the alarm companies only under these three circumstances:

- If the officer responding to the false alarm determines that an on-site employee of the alarm company directly caused the false alarm. In this situation, this will not be counted against the alarm user.
- If the alarm administrator determines the existence of a consistent pattern that disregards verification or written policy against verification, the alarm company can be issued a civil citation for failure to verify. To verify means an attempt by the alarm company, or its representative, to contact the alarm site by telephonic or other electronic means, whether or not actual contact with a person is made, before requesting law enforcement dispatch, in an attempt to avoid an unnecessary alarm dispatch request.
- If the alarm administrator determines that an alarm company employee made a false statement concerning the inspection of an alarm site or the performance of an alarm system.

**All other fines should be billed to the alarm permit holder of record.** Alarm users are responsible for the use of their systems, not the alarm companies, except as noted above. Recent court rulings and legal opinions have upheld this position. Documentation is available upon request.
The 20-year timeline below is meant to illustrate the methodical flow and review process for all programs and results that have led to the development of the best practices, model ordinance and the various position papers along the way.

1992  **Industry Joins IACP/PSLC** - The PSLC (Private Sector Liaison Committee) mission is to develop strategies to address and reduce the mutual problem for chiefs and the alarm industry of excessive numbers of false alarms. The initial effort began by commissioning the help of Peter E. Ohlhausen to do a study on the causes and effects of false alarms. The alarm industry agreed to help fund the research with IACP and subsequently the report, "False Alarm Perspectives: A Solution-Oriented Resource," was completed in 1993. By definition in its purpose, the report was a "...compendium of information on false alarms." Although it was not intended to deliver solutions, it did provide a clear picture of the challenges ahead.

1993  **PSLC Requests "Model Cities"** - Fully recognizing the seriousness and magnitude of the issue, the PSLC members pushed for action from the alarm industry that could provide long-term solutions, and so the "Model Cities" project was introduced in 1993 and officially launched in 1994. Three private/public sector teams were formed to independently attack and reduce dispatches in the cities of Bellevue, WA, Elgin, IL and Philadelphia, PA. The teams embraced the challenge, worked together, and though each took a slightly different approach, each team succeeded in reducing false dispatches by the end of the program in 1995.

1996  **Model States Project Planned** - After reviewing the "Model Cities" data, the most effective "Best Practices" were extracted and combined. The chiefs within PSLC challenged the industry to see if they could be applied successfully over a wider range of cities and states, and so the "Model States" project was introduced. The best vehicle for implementing and coordinating such a project would be through the IACP/SACOP - State Association of Chiefs of Police. (A joint meeting with the various public and private sector representatives was held in August 1996. The mission, goals, tactics, and preliminary budget were developed and all parties pledged cooperation.) The alarm industry through AIREF (Alarm Industry Research & Educational Foundation) agreed to fund the project at a cost of $1.3 million.

1997  **Model States Project Launched**. Chiefs in about 15 cities for each of the four states selected (Florida, Illinois, California and Washington), would agree to apply the best practices to their respective cities. The industry provided a dedicated full-time coordinator in each state to help manage, coordinate and collect data for the duration of the study. SACOP chapters selected a chief to oversee each state's program and to coordinate with the industry.

1999  **Model States Report Completed** - IACP/PSLC & SACOP representatives took the collective data and proposed results under review, made some slight adjustments and then authorized the report to be published and distributed to law enforcement. The results reported by the Model States Report remain valid today and they are the basis on which all subsequent activity was modeled after.

2000  **CARE** - Coordinated Alarm Reduction Effort - was the post-Model States project entity used by the industry to promote the Model States results. This was initially accomplished through the use of over 20 regional summits hosted by law enforcement agencies, held across the nation and paid for by the industry. Over one thousand agencies attended these presentations.

2001  **ANSI CP-01 Standard** - Industry receives ANSI approval for the new control panel standard that targets false alarm reductions from user error. PSLC agrees to add to it "Best Practices".
2001  **ECV (2-call Verification), now referred to as ECC -Enhanced Call Confirmation. Proposed** - Post 9-11 the PSLC again challenged the industry to develop additional methods (best practices) that would further reduce dispatches. The industry responded by developing a process called Enhanced Call Verification (ECV) or 2-call verification. This was tested in Boulder, Colorado later that year, and yielded a 61% reduction in dispatches using only a police policy. Today most companies use ECV for at least part of their customer base, however requiring this for all alarm users can still yield up to a 35% reduction. In broader test cases applied by national and regional alarm companies, widespread success was measured ranging from 40% - 60% reductions in calls for service. After a review of the results, the PSLC formally recommended this program be added to the list of "Best Practices" and recommended the IACP pass a resolution supporting the practice. It was adopted at the annual meeting in 2002.

2002  **Rutger's Report** - The Rutgers Study examined a decade of information on alarm systems and burglaries in Newark, NJ. This report provided empirical data showing the effectiveness of alarm systems on preventing burglaries and documented that the crimes were not simply migrating to another area of the community. In fact, one conclusion of the report is that the more alarm systems there are in a community, the fewer burglaries will occur.

**SIAC - Security Industry Alarm Coalition Created** - December 2002. As the relationship between the industry and IACP strengthened and matured, the industry sought a more permanent entity to always be available to interface with law enforcement. The four national North American trade associations agree to form SIAC to represent them and be the "One-Voice" for the entire alarm industry. SIAC is staffed by former police chiefs and alarm industry professionals and provides services to both law enforcement and the industry at no charge.

**IACP - Verified Response Position Paper (2002)** - After nine years of research and tracking results of "Best Practices," the PSLC -Alarm Committee decides to issue a position paper on a relatively new approach that a few cities have adopted - "Verified Response." Chiefs from the committee author the paper based on their experience and results from current public-private PSLC programs on alarms. The paper is unanimously approved by the entire PSLC and sent to the IACP board where it is approved. See attachments: 2002-IACP position paper - verified response.doc & Patti Rea - Verified Response Update.doc

2003-10  **PSLC Expands Programs** - Various initiatives over the years, including IACP resolution on CP-01 Control Panel Standards-2005; letter from IACP President Polisar on ECV implementation-2005; Implementation of Alarm Management Committees through SACOP-2004; UNCC Study on measuring False Alarms/Rates - 2010.

2011  **IACP/PSLC Updates Position Paper** - After an additional nine years of results for a total 18 years of study and best practice implementation, the committee recommends writing a new "White Paper" on alarms that includes all "best practices". The chiefs on the committee decided to exclude "VR - Verified Response" (non-response to alarms) as an option based on: The model ordinance success rate and acceptance by nine SACOP chapters; the fact that only 18 jurisdictions of the nearly 18,000 have utilized some form of VR in over ten years, and eliminating response to alarms is not considered a solution supported by Community Policing objectives; additionally, recent data from Phoenix and Montgomery County agencies now prove that over 85% of the alarm permit holders have "no dispatches" in a given year and the next 5-8% have only one dispatch. Most chiefs see alarm response as a community service that citizens expect and find no justification in making it an option to eliminate response as a recommendation by IACP - thus it was not included. See attachments...

2012-14  **IACP/PSLC reviews COPS report** - "False Burglar Alarms 2nd Edition" finds several mis-statements such as measuring alarm reliability using percentage method which was clearly labeled as unsuitable for measuring alarm program effectiveness by UNCC Study previously mentioned. The study also fails to explore successes utilizing the IACP/PSLC/SACOP model ordinance with recommended "best practices". Efforts to have the study removed from circulation have been unsuccessful and so a handful of departments continue to use and quote information from this out dated and unbalanced study. AT&T, Comcast enter the security market and are invited to speak at the PSLC meeting. They pledge to adhere to the recommended practices established by previous studies to minimize alarm dispatches and cooperate with law enforcement-industry efforts.
New video technology and proposals to improve apprehensions were reviewed by the committee. Though the video applications look promising the committee could not make a formal recommendation until guidelines/standards are developed and more data is made available for review. Additionally, law enforcement members felt chiefs can currently change priorities for dispatch based on their own internal polices with most giving "priority" to any request where a "crime in progress" is reported.

### 2016
Resolution passed by IACP & NSA redefining ECV(ECC) and acknowledging law enforcement autonomy in determining response priorities dependent on information received. Model Ordinance updated - term ECV changed to ECC to remove verification from definition and incorporated the ANSI CSV-01 standard as the reference document for screening/submitting calls to 911 centers. Also, ANSI SIA CP-01 requirement removed as explained above - unnecessary to achieve desired results due to incorporation of features into current panel designs.

### 2017-18
Model Ordinance Updated - Enhanced definitions to include video and other technology to help with verification of a crime in progress and apprehensions. CSV-01 ANSI Standard added to require alarm companies to follow a national standard when screening calls prior to requesting a dispatch. Final draft approved by PSLC. NSA Resolution approved in June ‘18; IACP Resolution approved October ’18

### Conclusion
This well-vetted ordinance has been approved with adjustments for local politics in 15 IACP-SACOP chapters. When the model ordinance with these best practices is utilized and enforced, law enforcement agencies may expect the cooperation and support from state & national alarm associations. Upon enactment, an agency should expect an initial drop of 30% or more the first year and up to 90% reductions in alarm calls for service over the course of two to three years. The level of reductions, and the time required to achieve the full reductions is directly related to the level of enforcement of the ordinance and assumes none of the major best practices were excluded.
2020 State and Federal Legislative Agendas

This report requests input from the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee on the City's priorities for the 2020 State and Federal Legislative Agendas.

THIS ITEM IS FOR DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION.

Summary
Each year, the Office of Government Relations requests that City departments submit issues for inclusion in the City's State and Federal Legislative Agendas. Once input is received from the Mayor and Council, the State and Federal Legislative Agendas will define the City's legislative priorities and guide the City's lobbying activities during the Second Regular Session of the 54th Arizona Legislature and the 116th Congress, Second Session.

In order to prioritize and guide staffs lobbying efforts, we recommend that the Mayor and Council endorse familiar, but critical, guiding principles as our highest priorities - maintaining and protecting shared revenues, opposing unfunded mandates, preserving local authority, and involvement in water resource matters.

Shared Revenues - The City’s budget includes revenues from a number of State sources, most importantly “shared revenues” from state income, sales, and vehicle license taxes. Shared revenues make up approximately 32 percent of the City’s general fund, helping to pay for police, fire, streets, parks, and other critical City services. Staff recommends the City oppose any reduction of shared revenues. The state shared revenue system first came into existence in 1942, when Arizona voters approved an initiative requiring that a percentage of state sales taxes be shared with cities and towns. In 1960, statewide voters approved a measure to share the gas tax with municipalities. And, in 1972, statewide voters approved the sharing of a percentage of state income taxes with local governments. Shared revenues have become a critical component of the City’s general fund budget.

Oppose Unfunded Mandates - Staff recommends the City oppose state legislative efforts to shift new responsibilities to the City without accompanying funds.
Local Authority - The City's Charter empowers Phoenix residents to determine the structure and authority of City government in our community. Staff recommends the City work to protect the ability of the Mayor and Council to set policy at the local level and oppose legislation that preempts local authority.

Water Resources - While Phoenix and the Valley have sufficient water resources for now and the foreseeable future, the Arizona Department of Water Resources and stakeholders from statewide organizations are working to coordinate efforts in building adequate infrastructure and protecting water resources. Staff recommends that the City participate in these efforts to ensure that Phoenix's water supply is protected.

In order to prioritize and guide federal lobbying efforts, staff recommends that the Mayor and Council endorse two guiding principles as the City's highest priorities: to promote fiscal sustainability and to protect local authority. To promote fiscal sustainability, the City would, for example, support efforts to achieve parity in federal funding for Phoenix compared to other cities of equivalent population. Staff would also oppose federal actions imposing unfunded mandates on cities or reducing funding available for important programs or infrastructure needs. To protect local authority, staff would support federal action that empowers local communities and oppose efforts to preempt local decisions.

State Agenda
Staff recommends the following priorities for inclusion in the 2020 State Legislative Agenda. These items are described in Attachment A.

Public Safety
1. Increase Funding for Police Officer Training
2. Firefighter Cancer Prevention
3. Support 9-1-1 Public Safety Funding
4. Continued Public Safety Funding
5. Increase Resources for the Mental Health System

Federal Agenda
Staff recommends the following priorities for inclusion in the 2020 Federal Legislative Agenda. These items are described in Attachment B.

Police
1. Office of Justice Programs Grants
2. Office of Community Oriented Policing Services Grant Programs
3. Body-Worn Cameras
4. Police-Mental Health Co-Responder Teams
5. Police Technology Enhancements

Fire
6. Federal Emergency Management Agency Grant Programs

Homeland Security and Emergency Management
7. Homeland Security Grant Programs

Prosecutor
8. Specialty courts

Human Services
9. Domestic Violence Programs and Funding

Responsible Department
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Deanna Jonovich and the Office of Government Relations.
Attachment A
State Legislative Agenda – Specific to Public Safety and Justice

In order to prioritize and guide staff’s lobbying efforts, we recommend that the Mayor and Council endorse familiar, but critical, guiding principles as our highest priorities – maintaining and preserving shared revenues, opposing unfunded mandates, protecting local authority, and continued involvement in water resource matters.

**Preserve Shared Revenues** – The City’s budget includes revenues from several State sources, most importantly “shared revenues” from state income, sales, and vehicle license taxes. Shared revenues make up approximately 33 percent of the City’s general fund, helping to pay for police, fire, streets, parks, and other critical City services. Staff recommends the City oppose any reduction of shared revenues.

The state shared revenue system first came into existence in 1942, when Arizona voters approved an initiative requiring that a percentage of state sales taxes be shared with cities and towns. In 1960, statewide voters approved a measure to share the gas tax with municipalities. And, in 1972, statewide voters approved the sharing of a percentage of state income taxes with local governments. Shared revenues have become a critical component of the City’s general fund budget.

**Oppose Unfunded Mandates** – Staff recommends the City oppose state legislative efforts to shift new responsibilities to the City without accompanying funds.

**Protect Local Authority** – The City’s Charter empowers Phoenix residents to determine the structure and authority of City government in our community. Staff recommends the City work to protect the ability of the Mayor and Council to set policy at the local level and oppose legislation that preempts local authority.

**Maintain Sustainable Water Resources** – While Phoenix and the Valley have sufficient water resources for now and the foreseeable future, the Arizona Department of Water Resources and stakeholders from statewide organizations are working to coordinate efforts in building adequate infrastructure and protecting water resources. Staff recommends that the City participate in these efforts to ensure that Phoenix’s water supply is protected.

**PUBLIC SAFETY**

1. Increase Funding for Police Officer Training
2. Firefighter Cancer Prevention
3. Support 9-1-1 Public Safety Funding
4. Continued Public Safety Funding
5. Increase Resources for the Mental Health System
Increase Funding for Police Officer Training - Revenues in the Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund (CJEF) have been declining for the past several years. A portion of these funds helps pay for training police officers at the Academy. The Phoenix Police Department is faced with training more candidates with fewer resources.

Staff recommends supporting efforts to seek additional funds to help pay for candidates in Phoenix’s Police Training Academy.

Firefighter Cancer Prevention – In 2017, the Arizona State Legislature passed HB 2161 (occupational diseases; workers' compensation; presumptions), which established a presumption of compensability for a firefighter's disability or death caused by certain cancers. Over the interim, the Legislature has been researching best practices for cancer screening and prevention for first responders. In addition, the state is working on developing future legislation to address this issue along with potential funding options.

Staff recommends supporting efforts to pass legislation that protects first responders and efforts for additional funding.

Support 9-1-1 Public Safety Funding - The Arizona Department of Administration has implemented a 9-1-1 Grant funded by the Emergency Telecommunications Fund that is managed by the State. The grant funds allow agencies to manage the 9-1-1 contracts, procurement of 9-1-1 equipment and secure 9-1-1 services on a local level. The grant provides reimbursement directly to the contracting agencies across the entire State. The new process for disseminating the Emergency Telecommunication Fund (9-1-1 Tax) does not change the critical nature of these funds and should be protected from any sweeps to ensure that this mission critical system stays sustainable.

Staff recommends supporting efforts to protect resources for the 9-1-1 public safety network.

Continued Public Safety Funding - While the protection of state shared revenue remains a priority, other public safety-related funds are also important to the City. The following contains a list of some of these funds:

a. Continued funds for the Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center (ACTIC).

b. Authorization of monies for Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) investigations.

c. Adequate Arizona State Hospital funding to ensure the safety of residential areas that are located near the facility.

Staff requests authority to pursue these public safety-related funds.
Increase Resources for the Mental Health System – In order to reduce recidivism and ensure patients and the community are considered.

Staff recommends supporting efforts to allocate additional resources to the State’s mental health system and to monitor any potential legislation that may involve police in matters of care for mental health patients.
Attachment B
Federal Legislative Agenda – Specific to Public Safety and Justice

Guiding Principles
In order to prioritize and guide federal lobbying efforts, staff recommends that the Mayor and Council endorse two guiding principles as the City's highest priorities: to promote fiscal sustainability and to protect local authority. To promote fiscal sustainability, the City would, for example, support efforts to achieve parity in federal funding for Phoenix compared to other cities of equivalent population. Staff would also oppose federal actions imposing unfunded mandates on cities or reducing funding available for important programs or infrastructure needs. To protect local authority, staff would support federal action that empowers local communities and oppose efforts to preempt local decisions.

Federal Agenda

Staff recommends the following federal priorities for inclusion in the 2020 Federal Agenda. These items are described below:

Public Safety

Police:
1. Office of Justice Programs Grants
2. Office of Community Oriented Policing Services Grant Programs
3. Body-Worn Cameras
4. Police-Mental Health Co-Responder Teams
5. Police Technology Enhancements

Fire:
6. Federal Emergency Management Agency Grant Programs

Homeland Security and Emergency Management:
7. Homeland Security Grant Programs

Prosecutor:
8. Specialty courts

Human Services:
9. Domestic Violence Programs and Funding
RECOMMENDATION

Staff requests input from the Public Safety & Justice subcommittee on the City’s priorities for the 2020 State and Federal Agendas.

Police

1. **Office of Justice Programs Grants**

There are a number of invaluable grant programs available to local public safety agencies through various bureaus and program offices of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). This funding has enabled the Department to expand its capacity to prevent crime, improve public safety technology and increase overall levels of public safety services that otherwise would not have been possible. A few examples of funding received by the Police Department through some of the OJP grant programs are highlighted below.

- **National Institute of Justice** - grant funding has been awarded through programs like the **DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction and Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Program**. These funds have expanded the Police Department’s capacity to perform forensic analysis of DNA evidence, supported the delivery of highly specialized training to the Crime Lab’s technical staff and provided for the purchase and implementation of state-of-the-art forensic instrumentation and technologies, as well as equipment and supplies that support forensic analyses.

- **Bureau of Justice Assistance** - grant funding has been awarded through programs and initiatives like the **Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance** program, which has long supported violence prevention and education efforts, technology enhancements, and front-line equipment, supplies and services for officers; the **National Crime Gun Intelligence Center Initiative**, which supports the investigation of gun crimes; the **Intellectual Property Enforcement Program**, which supports efforts to prevent counterfeit products from entering the economy; and the **Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking**, which supports the development and enhancement of a multidisciplinary human trafficking task force that implements collaborative approaches to combat all forms of human trafficking. Collectively, these programs have supported the Police Department’s data-driven, evidence-based strategies to improve community safety.

- **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention** - grant funding has been awarded through the **Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force** program. This effort brings officers together from dozens of Arizona law enforcement agencies to combat cybercrimes involving children. The financial assistance provided by this grant supports the forensic and investigative components, training and
technical assistance, and community education associated with these types of crimes.

**Staff recommends the City continue to advocate for public safety grants and programs that provide direct support and resources to assist in multi-jurisdictional crime fighting and prevention efforts.**

2. **Office of Community Oriented Policing Services Grant Programs**

The Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) offers competitive grant programs designed to advance community policing practices in state, local, territorial and tribal law enforcement agencies throughout the country. One of the signature grants offered is the COPS Hiring Program (CHP). CHP funds allow law enforcement agencies to hire full-time sworn officers to increase their community policing capacity and crime prevention efforts. The CHP grant provides up to 75 percent of approved entry-level salaries and fringe benefits for full-time officers over the 36-month grant period. There is a minimum 25 percent local cash match requirement and a maximum federal share of $125,000 per officer position. There are also non-supplanting and retention requirements associated with CHP funds.

Another grant program offered through COPS is the Community Policing Development (CPD) grant. This program serves to advance the practice of community policing in law enforcement agencies through training and technical assistance and the development of innovative community policing strategies, applied research, guidebooks and best practices that are national in scope.

The Police Department has been awarded in the past to hire 40 new police officer positions, which have supported increased levels of engagement with the community and made it possible to expand some of the department’s community engagement programs. This grant funding has also supported the implementation of innovative community policing strategies designed to prevent and reduce crime.

**Staff recommends the City continue to advocate for public safety grants and programs that provide direct support and resources to assist in multi-jurisdictional crime fighting and prevention efforts.**

3. **Body-Worn Cameras**

Body-worn cameras memorialize what an officer sees and does, the environment into which they enter, statements made by involved parties and things outside of an officer’s perspective that can add value to an investigation. Oftentimes, it takes a year or more for a case to reach trial and evidence recorded at the time of the event captures the feelings of the victim or the severity of the injuries in a manner far more descriptive than a police report alone. Body-worn cameras also provide value to the organization in terms of police/community relationships. The Police Department
values its open and collaborative relationship with the community it serves. Use of this technology provides the community with a degree of assurance that officers will be held to the highest standards of professionalism and, when that standard is not met, there will be a means to ensure accountability and correction.

The City has made a significant investment in the Police Department’s body-worn camera program. Approximately 1,800 cameras have been deployed in 2019 to patrol officers and their sergeants within each police precinct. The City is currently in the process of procuring additional cameras to outfit officers in selected specialty assignments, to include the SWAT team, and those assigned to the Transit and Transportation Bureaus. The Police Department’s goal is to further the expansion of body-worn cameras to officers in additional specialty assignments, as well as supervisor positions for even greater transparency and accountability.

**Staff recommends seeking grant funding to augment the expansion of the Police Department’s body-worn camera capabilities, thereby allowing for enhanced public safety through greater access to real-time evidence captured as it occurs and improved police/community relationships through increased transparency and accountability.**

4. **Police-Mental Health Co-Responder Teams**

Police officers are often the first to encounter persons experiencing a mental health crisis or someone who may have mental health needs. Mental health-related calls for service can be some of the most complex and time-consuming to resolve. Plus, they can also be potentially dangerous for the officers and the persons in crisis.

The City would benefit from federal funding or other assistance to establish co-responder teams, which would pair specially trained police officers with behavioral health clinicians. In this setting, once a mental health-related call is received, the clinician would meet the officer at the scene and they would handle the call together. Co-responder teams would have the combined experience of the police officer and the behavioral health specialist to more effectively de-escalate situations and connect the person in need to the proper services. This approach can prevent unnecessary incarceration and/or hospitalization of individuals with mental health issues while providing them with the resources they need, and free-up first responders to focus on patrol activities.

Collaborations between law enforcement and the behavioral health community have increased throughout the country as the number of calls for service involving people with mental health needs has grown. Co-responder teams can serve as an additional layer to other law enforcement response models, such as crisis intervention teams, to create a more comprehensive method of service.
Staff recommends seeking federal grant funding to establish Police-Mental Health Co-Responder Teams to more effectively respond to mental-health related calls.

5. Police Technology Enhancements

- **Smart Phones for Patrol Officers**: Immediate access to information is critical in today’s law enforcement environment. With the technology currently available on smart phones, the most timely and efficient means to deliver this information to a large number of officers would be met through this technology.

  The smart phones acquired would be compatible for use on the FirstNet network, which is the first nationwide broadband network developed to improve communications interoperability among public safety personnel. The FirstNet capable devices support video, audio and photographs to assist with police operations and allow for the latest public safety technology to be used for mission critical applications. The network also provides public safety personnel with priority access and emergency preemption for high network reliability and availability that is not available with standard commercial carriers not on FirstNet. These smart phones will increase efficiency and service to the public by also allowing voice and text sessions for business-related purposes, allowing these transactions to also be captured on City devices for discovery and public records access.

  The Police Department has 200 FirstNet capable smart phones deployed in Patrol and is seeking to expand this technology to all patrol officers. The Department’s long-term goal is to expand this technology to the remainder of the department’s sworn personnel to further increase efficiencies and enhance services.

  **Staff recommends seeking grant funding to equip patrol officers with this technology.**

- **Precinct Wi-Fi**: As technology continues to advance, the use of department-issued mobile devices like smart phones, tablets and patrol laptops are routine in order to conduct standard police operations. To be most effective, these mobile devices need constant connectivity to networks. The Police Department can better serve its community by having Wi-Fi availability at each precinct. The Wi-Fi would supplement existing data plans and compensate for low-signal areas by providing alternate connectivity. This type of connectivity would provide internet and network resources for department-issued tablets, smart phones and laptops.
Staff recommends seeking grant funding to implement Wi-Fi at each precinct for improved connectivity of internet and network resources on department-issued technology devices.

- **Digital Evidence**: The Police Department investigates more than 12,000 criminal offenses per month. Of those, a significant number have crucial evidence to be recovered from digital storage devices such as cellphones, tablets and computers. Recovery of this evidence significantly enhances the Police Department’s ability to successfully investigate crime and hold offenders accountable to the fullest extent of the law.

  The value of digital evidence has been increasingly recognized in recent years as technology and criminal activity have come together on a more frequent basis. Digital evidence has been described as the next generation of DNA. With that in mind, the Police Department is actively developing its capacity to collect, analyze and store this evidence under strict guidelines and forensic best practices. Having on-site capabilities for this rapidly developing field ensures quick turnaround on critically important evidence used in the investigation of crimes. Further, this capability enables the Department to immediately leverage actionable intelligence to pursue investigations, share information with law enforcement partners and play a prominent role in ensuring the safety of the community.

  **Staff recommends seeking grant funding to augment the expansion of the Police Department’s digital evidence investigative capabilities, thereby allowing for enhanced public safety through increased offender accountability.**

**Fire**

6. **Federal Emergency Management Agency Grant Programs**

  Funding through annual Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grants helps support the City’s ability to delivery emergency service to the residents and businesses within the City of Phoenix. Some grants offered through FEMA, which the City has been a recipient of, are:

  - Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER)
  - Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG)
  - Fire Prevention & Safety (FP&S)
  - Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Programs
  - Urban Area Security Initiative Grant (UASI)

  The Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) grant program and the Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG) program provide funding directly from FEMA to local fire departments. The SAFER grant program provides assistance to
increase the number of frontline firefighters in local communities and the AFG program provides needed firefighting equipment in local communities.

The Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) program provides trained emergency responders from all over the nation for natural and manmade disasters. Maintaining and/or increasing grant funding is critical to providing the current level of fire, emergency and disaster service delivery. Phoenix is a member of the US&R Arizona Task Force One group and has deployed to disasters such as 9/11 and Hurricanes Rita, Katrina and Florence.

The majority of the monies received by the city have been utilized to hire new firefighters, while other portions have funded the purchase of equipment and apparatus and conducting training programs. These enhancements would otherwise not be possible due to operational budget constraints.

The Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program assists high-threat, high-density Urban Areas in efforts to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism. The UASI program provides financial assistance to address the unique multi-discipline planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs of high-threat, high-density Urban Areas like Phoenix. This funding plays an important role for Phoenix and our regional partners by funding specialized programs that would otherwise go unfunded.

These grants provide crucial funding to offset limited operating budgets that have not yet fully recovered from the 2008 recession. The Fire Department’s reliance on this funding is just as important now as it was during the recession. The Fire Department remains financially constrained in trying to provide adequate emergency service to the citizens and businesses within the City of Phoenix. Regardless of some improvements in revenue collections, the City is still facing challenges with escalating personnel costs. The reduction or defunding of these programs would have a negative impact on the Fire Department’s operations and the citizens of Phoenix.

Staff requests advocating for FEMA grants to be fully funded or expanded to maintain the current level of fire and emergency service delivery.

**Homeland Security and Emergency Management**

7. **Homeland Security Grant Programs**

Homeland Security continues to be a highly visible, core responsibility for the nation’s frontline police and fire personnel. The City has worked diligently since the tragedy of 9/11 to integrate communication between 15 public safety departments by forming the Phoenix Homeland Defense Bureau. This partnership prepares the City
to better respond to natural, human-caused or terrorist crises. Federal homeland security grant programs provide the primary funding stream for the sustainment of the City of Phoenix's homeland security response and prevention programs. Loss of this funding would critically impact response and prevention capabilities.

The City of Phoenix receives grant funds each year from the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) and State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) programs. These grants are utilized to fund homeland security programs and projects in the Fire and Police Departments. Since inception of the grant programs, Phoenix and its regional partners have developed a robust terrorism prevention, natural disaster and emergency response system to address the needs of the region. A risk formula is used to allocate homeland security grants for states and regions across the county. Phoenix receives a portion of SHSGP funds from the state each year, but UASI funds are competitive based on risk analysis from DHS.

Constant support of elected officials and legislative members is required to ensure that the City of Phoenix and the region receive continued homeland security funding, which is critical to maintaining response capabilities and for first responders to exercise those capabilities. A loss of funding will severely impact the City's homeland security response and prevention capabilities. Therefore, staff wishes to maintain or increase funding for the UASI and SHSGP grant.

**Staff recommends seeking legislative support to ensure that the region's homeland security funding will continue. This will allow the City to maintain its homeland security mission at current levels and protect its residents, critical infrastructure and key resources.**

**Prosecutor**

8. Specialty Courts

The City of Phoenix Municipal Court currently maintains three specialty courts: Veterans Court, Behavioral Health Court and Domestic Violence Review Court. These courts target special populations of justice-involved individuals, with a focus on restoring the individual to a fully functioning and contributing member of society while maintaining focus on public safety and community needs.

Through collaboration, the City’s Municipal Court, Prosecutor’s Office and Court Appointed Attorney’s office, would use additional funding to continue addressing the needs of domestic violence victims and offenders, veterans and their families and those justice-involved individuals affected by behavioral health issues.

**Staff recommends pursuing federal grants and assistance to further develop and expand the City’s specialty courts.**

**Human Services**
9. **Victims of Crime Programs and Funding**

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) programs, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) and the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding are critical to meeting the rising demand for crime victim services. Together, the VAWA programs, the FVPSA and the VOCA fund, create and support comprehensive responses to the needs of victims of violent crimes, such as domestic and sexual violence. Federal funding for VAWA, VOCA, and FVPSA has enhanced federal, tribal, state and local responses to victims of these crimes and supported lifesaving emergency shelters and services. VAWA, FVPSA, and VOCA funding support domestic violence shelters, law enforcement, crisis response teams, prosecutor’s offices, prevention, community outreach and other state and local programs that provide services for adults, and children, and families. In addition to saving lives, VAWA, FVPSA, and VOCA save money by reducing future violence and other related social costs. Across the country, domestic violence programs and shelters are operating with less funding and fewer resources and staff. When victims take the difficult step to reach out for help, many are in life-threatening situations and must be able to find immediate safety and support. Stable funding is now more essential than ever to ensure that programs across the country can keep the lights on, answer crisis calls and provide essential services for victims fleeing violence. The City of Phoenix Family Advocacy Center (FAC) provides advocacy, crisis intervention, case management, forensic exams, and counseling services to victims of violent interpersonal crimes.

**Staff recommends:**

- Support full funding for VAWA, FVPSA, and related programs
- Setting the VOCA cap at an average of the past three years’ deposits into the VOCA account, and creating a tribal funding stream in VOCA
- Oppose transferring funds from VOCA to fund other programs
Impoundment and Disposal of Stray Animals; Placement and Sheltering Displaced Animals

This report provides the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee with information and seeks further guidance regarding the proposed repeal and replacement of Phoenix City Code Section 8-15, relating to the establishment of pounds; impounding and disposing of dogs and cats; reclaiming impounded dogs and cats and pound fees.

THIS ITEM IS FOR DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION.

Summary
Councilmember Williams requested that an ordinance be drafted to address the situation where an animal has been seized by a peace officer under circumstances not amounting to Animal Cruelty pursuant to Section 8-3. A copy of the proposed ordinance amendment is attached as (Exhibit A).

At present, the City Code does not address the issue of animals seized for safekeeping purposes in non-cruelty cases, for example, where animal owners who have been arrested, hospitalized or have passed away leave behind an animal with no responsible person to care for it. The current scheme has peace officers seizing these animals as if the seizure were a cruelty or neglect seizure under PCC Section 8-3.01 rather than for the animal’s benefit or welfare. The problem is that this procedure triggers formal notification requirements to the owner that the animal has been seized and what the owner’s due process rights are in this situation. The City, through its contracted vendor, the Arizona Humane Society (AHS), is then required to hold the animal for a period of 10 days to give the owner time to request an animal post-seizure hearing under Phoenix City Code 8-3.02.

The Law Department proposes amending Chapter 8 of the City Code by repealing and replacing Section 8-15 in order to allow peace officers to seize displaced animals for safekeeping where the primary intent is to safeguard the animal for its benefit and welfare. Additionally, it is proposed the hold time for such animals be set to a minimum of 72 hours (three days) rather than 10 days or longer. The requested change would give the City and its contracted vendor, AHS, the ability to place animals with an original or adoptive owner much sooner, thereby eliminating the need for an
administrative hearing in cases where police officers do not suspect animal cruelty or neglect. The City of Tempe has a similar code provision (Tempe City Code Section 6-32).

This proposed change has important benefits for the seized animals, including:
• Decreased length of stay in the shelter.
• Less stress, leading to a decrease in potential illnesses.
• Psychological well-being.

It also benefits the City and its contracted vendor, AHS, by allowing for:
• Quicker response times.
• Increased capacity to care for additional animals.
• Authority to move animals through the system quicker.
• Maintain a focus on legitimate cases of animal cruelty.
• Eliminates unnecessary court procedures.
• Allows AHS to be direct point of contact for the owner to retrieve the animal.
• Decrease in officer overtime pay to attend unnecessary court appearances.
• Decreased use of Municipal Court resources.
• Keeps law enforcement out of court and on the streets protecting citizens.

The Law Department also proposes preserving parts of section 8-15 that are still relevant to impoundment situations. When the City first enacted section 8-15, it authorized the City to establish its own pound system for stray dogs and other animals. At present, the City does not operate its own pound. Instead, Maricopa County Animal Care and Control (MCACC) performs much of that particular function under contract with the City through an Intergovernmental Agreement (Contract 133632).

However, MCACC does not entirely perform that function. For example, MCACC will not respond to calls or impound sick or injured stray animals. AHS provides this service under its contract with the City. Therefore, it is recommended the general authority to impound stray animals be retained, but that the language be amended to reflect the current state of affairs. This will provide clear guidance and authority to the City and its vendors in matters involving stray animals impounded for their safekeeping.

**Responsible Department**
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr. and the Law Department.
ORDINANCE G-1

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 8, ARTICLE III, PHOENIX CITY CODE, BY REPEALING AND REPLACING SECTION 8-15, RELATING TO ESTABLISHMENT OF POUNDS; IMPOUNDING AND DISPOSING OF DOGS AND CATS; RECLAIMING IMPOUNDED DOGS AND CATS; POUND FEES

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PHOENIX as follows:

SECTION 8-15, Chapter 8, Article III, Phoenix City Code is amended by repealing and replacing Section 8-15 to read:

Sec. 8-15. IMPOUNDING AND DISPOSING OF STRAY ANIMALS; PLACING AND SHELTERING DISPLACED ANIMALS; RECOVERY OF SHELTERING AND VETERINARY COSTS

A. A PEACE OFFICER MAY SEIZE ANY STRAY ANIMAL. A STRAY ANIMAL IS ANY ANIMAL OF A SPECIES THAT IS SUSCEPTIBLE TO RABIES, EXCEPT MAN, THAT IS AT LARGE AND NOT WEARING A VALID LICENSE TAG. THE CITY WILL NOT TAKE OWNERSHIP OR RESPONSIBILITY FOR A STRAY ANIMAL, BUT MAY IMPOUND THE ANIMAL AS FOLLOWS:

1. THE PEACE OFFICER MAY IMPOUND THE ANIMAL THROUGH THE MARICOPA COUNTY ANIMAL CARE AND CONTROL, AN ANIMAL WELFARE ORGANIZATION, OR AN ANIMAL SHELTER.

2. AN OWNER OR OWNER’S AGENT MAY RECLAIM AN IMPOUNDED STRAY ANIMAL WITHIN THE PRESCRIBED RECLAMATION PERIOD.

3. ANY ORGANIZATION OR AGENCY IMPOUNDING A SICK OR INJURED STRAY ANIMAL MAY DESTROY THE ANIMAL AS PROVIDED BY LAW WHENEVER DESTROYING THE ANIMAL IS NECESSARY TO PREVENT THE ANIMAL FROM SUFFERING OR TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF DISEASE.

B. A PEACE OFFICER MAY SEIZE ANY DISPLACED ANIMAL. A DISPLACED ANIMAL IS ANY ANIMAL OF A SPECIES THAT IS SUSCEPTIBLE TO RABIES, EXCEPT MAN, THAT IS SEIZED UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES NOT AMOUNTING TO ANIMAL CRUELTY PURSUANT TO SECTION 8-3, AND WHERE NO PERSON IS...
IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE, CAPABLE AND WILLING TO PROVIDE SHELTER AND CARE FOR THE ANIMAL. THE CITY WILL NOT TAKE OWNERSHIP OR RESPONSIBILITY FOR A DISPLACED ANIMAL, BUT MAY FACILITATE THE PLACEMENT OF THE ANIMAL AS FOLLOWS:

1. THE PEACE OFFICER MAY PLACE THE ANIMAL IN THE CUSTODY OF THE MARICOPA COUNTY CARE AND CONTROL, AN ANIMAL WELFARE ORGANIZATION, OR AN ANIMAL SHELTER.

2. IF THE OWNER IS KNOWN, THE PEACE OFFICER SHALL PROVIDE NOTICE TO THE OWNER THAT THE ANIMAL HAS BEEN PLACED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION AND HOW TO RECLAIM THE ANIMAL WITHIN THE PRESCRIBED RECLAMATION PERIOD. THAT NOTICE SHALL INCLUDE THE CONTACT INFORMATION FOR THE SHELTERING ENTITY.

C. THE CITY MAY CONTRACT WITH ANY ORGANIZATION OR AGENCY TO CARE FOR A STRAY OR DISPLACED ANIMAL THAT IS SEIZED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION.

D. ANY ORGANIZATION OR AGENCY IMPOUNDING A STRAY ANIMAL OR SHELTERING A DISPLACED ANIMAL PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION SHALL KEEP THE ANIMAL FOR A MINIMUM OF SEVENTY-TWO HOURS PRIOR TO PLACING THE ANIMAL FOR ADOPTION OR OTHERWISE DISPOSING OF THE ANIMAL AS PERMITTED BY LAW.

E. ANY ORGANIZATION OR AGENCY IMPOUNDING A STRAY ANIMAL OR SHELTERING A DISPLACED ANIMAL PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION MAY RECOVER ALL SHELTERING AND VETERINARY COSTS OF THE ANIMAL FROM AN OWNER.

PASSED by the Council of the City of Phoenix this ____ day of __________, 2019.

____________________________________

M A Y O R

ATTEST:

____________________________________ City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Enter Into Contract With Axon Enterprise, Inc.

This report requests the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee recommend City Council approval to enter into a contract with Axon Enterprise, Inc. for the supply of Tasers, Virtual Reality headsets and Axon Performance software. Upon approval, the aggregate contract value will be $12,141,400 through Dec. 31, 2024. Payment authority is also being requested for the City Controller to disburse funds through Dec. 31, 2024.

THIS ITEM IS FOR DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION.

Summary
The Police Department's Property Management Bureau supplies new and replacement X2 Tasers, parts and accessories to new recruits and existing personnel. The X2 Tasers are now past the five-year "useful life" and the warranties have expired. During recertification training, officers have experienced unsafe, critical failures of the X2 Tasers. A failure on the streets could result in devastating consequences for both the officer and the subject.

The Tasers provide a non-lethal alternative to police officers in high-risk situations to subdue actively aggressive, non-compliant, dangerous subjects. The Tasers are required for all on-duty uniformed officers and are a critical part of the Police Department's continuing effort to provide public safety services to the citizens of Phoenix.

The Taser 7, which is the latest technology offered by Axon Enterprise, Inc. allows officers the ability to more effectively de-escalate dangerous situations. This model also has wireless device management with self-reporting capabilities. Additionally, Axon has improved the effectiveness, accuracy and target attachment in the Taser 7 model. Training is conducted both online and in-person and delivers a more comprehensive Taser training program with a shift toward reality-based training to strengthen a police officer's capabilities to de-escalate. The use of Cloud storage and connectivity allows more actionable use-of-force data to be used by department management. A time study was completed comparing the Taser 7 to the X2 Taser and found the Dock and Go work flow of Taser 7 could save up to four officer-hours per
year, per device by automating data downloads and firmware upgrades.

The contract is for a five-year subscription for the Taser 7 model that includes equipment replacement, cartridges, training and a five-year warranty. Also included, is Virtual Reality headsets for training that is provided at no cost to the department and Axon Performance software for on-body cameras that is free for the first two years and will cost $983,800 annually for years three through five.

Procurement Information
In accordance with Administrative Regulation 3.10, normal competition was waived as a result of a Special Circumstance Without Competition determination memo citing that Axon Enterprise Inc. owns the protected Patent for non-lethal Neuromuscular/Central Nervous System impacting devices. A Special Circumstance Without Competition determination memo was completed and approved by the Finance Department recommending the procurement with Axon Enterprise Inc, be accepted.

Contract Term
The contract will be effective on or about Dec. 19, 2019 through Dec. 31, 2024.

Financial Impact
Upon approval, the annual expenditures will be $1,838,000 annually through the five-year contract term. There is an optional annual expenditure of an additional $983,800 beginning in year three if the City chooses to continue utilizing Axon Performance software. The aggregate contract value with the optional amount is $12,141,400. Funds are available in the Police Department's budget.

Responsible Department
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr. and the Police Department.
Contract Extension and Request for Proposal (RFP) for Photo Red Light and Photo Speed Enforcement Program

This report requests the Public Safety and Justice Subcommittee recommend City Council approval to authorize additional funds in the amount of $700,000 for Contract 139520, with Redflex Traffic Systems, Inc., originally awarded Oct. 15, 2014 to continue current Photo Red Light and Photo Speed Enforcement services allowing time to complete an RFP process. The four-month contract extension would be effective Jan. 1, 2020 through Apr. 30, 2020, with the option to extend for six months in one-month increments.

THIS ITEM IS FOR DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION.

Summary
On April 10, 2019, the Public Safety and Veterans Subcommittee requested the solicitation be issued as an RFP and directed staff to evaluate an expansion of the program. This report addresses the need to extend the current contract and the RFP request along with additional information.

The PPD currently utilizes photo enforcement technologies to reduce traffic collisions, encourage voluntary compliance with traffic laws and create a safer street environment. The Camera Locations Streets Department Crash History annual report shows a 19.9 percent reduction in collisions and an 18.5 percent reduction in injuries/fatalities for photo enforced intersections, compared to an average increase at non-photo intersections citywide of 14.7 percent in collisions and 3.6 percent in injuries/fatalities. The data used initially to determine the reduction was a comparison of the number of red light running crashes in all directions of travel at the intersections for a prior three year period (2012-2014) and a post two year period following installation (2016-2017). With the addition of 2018 crash data to the post installation period, there is a 30.7 percent reduction in collisions and a 30.4 percent reduction in injuries/fatalities for the photo enforced intersections in all directions of travel. Further, for the nine intersections with red light cameras installed in 2015, the number of red light running crashes in the direction of travel monitored by the red light cameras was reduced 57 percent, based on crash data for the prior three year period and the three year period following their installation. The current contract (139520) with Redflex
Traffic Systems, Inc. provides photo red light and photo speed enforcement for the PPD. The contract was originally awarded on Oct. 15, 2014 and expires Dec. 31, 2019.

The City has 1,136 signalized intersections. The City's current program includes 12 fixed red light camera sites. Staff's evaluation looked at increasing the number of fixed site red light cameras to 24 over the next five fiscal years. The PPD would work with the Street Transportation Department to identify the most critical intersections. If approved, the new fixed cameras would be placed at the most critical intersections.

The City has 250 deployable sites for the mobile speed vehicles. The program currently has eight mobile speed vehicles to use in 15 mph school zones and other student crossings at or near schools. Staff's evaluation looked at increasing this total to 16 vehicle deployed digital cameras or equivalent portable radar systems. If approved, these systems would be placed at the most critical school zones and crossings.

An increase in fixed cameras and vehicle deployed digital cameras or equivalent portable radar systems would require additional Municipal Court staff. The Municipal Court would require an additional Municipal Court Hearing Officer and Bailiff for courtroom proceedings and two additional Court/Legal Clerk IIs to handle the anticipated increase in volume for citations. The estimated cost of these new positions is approximately $345,000.

**Contract Term**

Contract 139520 with Redflex Traffic Systems, Inc. is set to expire on Dec. 31, 2019. A beyond-term contract extension effective Jan. 1, 2020 through April 30, 2020 with the option to extend for six months in one-month increments is requested to allow Central Procurement to conduct the solicitation process and establish a replacement contract. The anticipated aggregate expenditure for this period is $700,000.

**Procurement Information**

RFP 19-111 for Photo Red Light and Photo Speed Enforcement is currently posted on the City’s website and is due to open on Jan. 3, 2020. The RFP includes the following provisions:

- The City reserves the right, at its sole discretion with adequate prior notice to the Contractor, to increase or decrease the number of intersections and cameras included in the Program at no additional cost to the City.
- The Contractor is to provide all related equipment up to 24 digital camera systems at 24 intersection locations designated by the City.
- The Contractor will provide related equipment needed up to 16 vehicle deployed digital cameras or equivalent portable radar systems to be rotated among
locations designated by the City.

- The option for additional Photo Radar Enforcement Products and Services
  - School Bus Stop Photo Enforcement
  - Bus and/or Transit Lane Photo Enforcement
  - Railroad Crossing Photo Enforcement
  - Parking Lot Speed Enforcement
  - Intersection Traffic Signal Activation Systems
  - Work Zone Speed Enforcement
  - License Plate Recognition Systems
  - Vehicle Counting Systems

Responsive proposals will be evaluated by a panel consisting of staff from the Police and Information Technology Services departments based on the following evaluation criteria (1,000 points possible):

- Conformance with Scope of Work and Method of Approach (350 points)
- Firm Experience and Personnel Qualifications (250 points)
- Cost (200 points)
- Project Schedule, Training and On-Going Support (100 points)
- Security Policy, Warranty, References (100 points)

Financial Impact

In FY 2018-19, the City of Phoenix Photo Red Light and Photo Speed Enforcement Program generated revenue from citations of approximately $1.3 million and were sufficient to recover costs incurred for City staff in the Municipal Court and Police departments, as well as costs paid to the vendor to administer the program. If the program is discontinued the negative impact to the General Fund would be approximately $490,000 annually which represents the cost of city staff for Court and Police. If the program were not extended this fiscal year, the partial year negative impact to the City is estimated at $245,000 unless these costs were immediately eliminated.

In terms of the RFP process, the Council may choose to expands the program from 12 to 24 fixed red light camera sites and from eight to 16 vehicle deployed digital cameras or equivalent portable radar systems to be used at school zones and crossings. This would require additional new staff for Municipal Court at an estimated cost of approximately $345,000. It is anticipated the program expansion could generate additional revenues commensurate with the increased cost. However, if the amount of revenue does not increase proportional to the increase in cameras and sites and/or the costs to the vendor are higher than anticipated there would be a net increase in cost to
operate the program.

**Responsible Department**
This item is submitted by Assistant City Manager Milton Dohoney, Jr. and the Police Department.
Per your request on November 26, 2019, please find the responses below and attached to your questions.

1. **How many Photo Red Light Cameras does the City of Phoenix currently have installed?**

   Currently there are 12 Photo Red Light Cameras.

2. **Provide the locations of the Photo Red Light Cameras for the past 3 years.**

   - 12th Street @ Camelback E/B district 4/6 10/29/09
   - 16th Street @ Jefferson S/B district 8 10/29/09
   - 53rd Ave @ Indian School E/B-Halo district 5 10/29/09
   - 24th Street @ Thomas Rd N/B district 8 07/31/15
   - Central @ McDowell Rd S/B district 4/7 08/31/15
   - 67th Avenue @ McDowell S/B district 7 07/29/15
   - 35th Avenue @ McDowell S/B district 4 07/29/15
   - 50th Street @ Ray Rd E/B district 6 09/29/15
   - 35th Avenue @ Cactus Rd E/B district 1 08/21/15
   - Tatum @ Thunderbird Rd N/B district 2/3 08/31/15
   - 7th Street @ Bell Rd E/B district 3 07/31/15
   - 35th Avenue @ Glendale E/B district 5 08/17/15

3. **Provide data on the before and after vehicle pedestrian accident reductions for the intersections for the past three years.**

   The below information is regarding to collisions only. Information regarding pedestrian accidents would require additional research.

   Based on the information available, of the twelve current red light cameras, three were installed in their current locations in 2009 and the other nine were installed in 2015.
Since the majority of the red light cameras were installed in 2015, City staff has compiled red light running crash data for the prior three-year period (2012 to 2014) and data for the three-year period (2016 to 2018) following their installation. The crash data is filtered for the direction of travel monitored by the red light camera.

For the nine red light cameras installed in 2015, these intersections realized a 57% decrease in red light running crashes in the direction of travel monitored by the red light cameras, based on crash data for the prior three year period and the three year period following their installation.

12th Street and Camelback Road (Council District 4 and 6)
- Installed 2009 – Eastbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.7
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 1.0
- As this red light camera was installed in 2010, the crash data provided does not show before and after crash history.

16th Street and Jefferson Street (Council District 8)
- Installed 2009 - Southbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.3
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.7
- As this red light camera was installed in 2010, the crash data provided does not show before and after crash history.

53rd Avenue and Indian School Road (Council District 5)
- Installed 2009 – Eastbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 3.7
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 2.3
- As this red light camera was installed in 2010, the crash data provided does not show before and after crash history.

67th Avenue and McDowell Road (Council District 7)
- Installed 2015 - Southbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 3.0
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 1.7

24th Street and Thomas Road (Council Districts 4 and 8)
- Installed 2015 - Northbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 1.0
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.7

Central Avenue and McDowell Road (Council Districts 4 and 7)
- Installed 2015 - Eastbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.3
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0

35th Avenue and McDowell Road (Council District 4)
- Installed 2015 - Southbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 1.3
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 1.0

50th Street and Ray Road (Council District 6)
- Installed 2015 - Eastbound
• Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 2.7
• Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 1.3

35th Avenue and Cactus Road (Council District 1)
• Installed 2015 - Eastbound
• Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 3.3
• Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 1.0

Tatum Boulevard and Thunderbird Road (Council Districts 2 and 3)
• Installed 2015 - Northbound
• Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 1.0
• Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.3

7th Street and Bell Road (Council District 3)
• Installed 2015 - Eastbound
• Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 1.7
• Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.3

35th Avenue and Glendale Avenue (Council District 5)
• Installed 2015 - Northbound
• Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 1.3
• Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.3

In addition, since the majority of the red light cameras were installed in 2015, City staff has compiled red light running crash data involving serious injuries or fatalities for the prior three-year period (2012 to 2014) and data for the three-year period (2016 to 2018) following their installation. The serious injuries and fatalities crash data is filtered for the direction of travel monitored by the red light camera.

For the nine red light cameras installed in 2015 and the three red light cameras installed in 2009, there have been no crashes with serious injuries or fatalities in those intersections as a result of red light running crashes in the direction of travel monitored by the red light cameras in the most recent three year period (2016 to 2018).

12th Street and Camelback Road (Council District 4 and 6)
• Installed 2009 – Eastbound
• Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.0
• Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0
• As this red light camera was installed in 2010, the crash data provided does not show before and after crash history.

16th Street and Jefferson Street (Council District 8)
• Installed 2009 - Southbound
• Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.0
• Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0
• As this red light camera was installed in 2010, the crash data provided does not show before and after crash history.

53rd Avenue and Indian School Road (Council District 5)
• Installed 2009 - Eastbound
• Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.0
• Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0
• As this red light camera was installed in 2010, the crash data provided does not show before and after crash history.

67th Avenue and McDowell Road (Council District 7)
• Installed 2015 - Southbound
• Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.0
• Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0

24th Street and Thomas Road (Council Districts 4 and 8)
• Installed 2015 – Northbound
• Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.0
• Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0

Central Avenue and McDowell Road (Council Districts 4 and 7)
• Installed 2015 - Eastbound
• Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.3
• Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0

35th Avenue and McDowell Road (Council District 4)
• Installed 2015 - Southbound
• Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.0
• Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0

50th Street and Ray Road (Council District 6)
• Installed 2015 - Eastbound
• Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.0
• Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0

35th Avenue and Cactus Road (Council District 1)
• Installed 2015 - Eastbound
• Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.7
• Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0

Tatum Boulevard and Thunderbird Road (Council Districts 2 and 3)
• Installed 2015 - Northbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.3
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0

7th Street and Bell Road (Council District 3)
- Installed 2015 - Eastbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.0
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0

35th Avenue and Glendale Avenue (Council District 5)
- Installed 2015 - Northbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.0
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0

See Attachment A for list of number of citations issued by each camera.

4. How long are the yellow lights set on each of the current Red Light cameras installed.

With regards to yellow time, the range of yellow clearance time at the City’s nearly 1,150 traffic signals is 3 to 5 seconds. Yellow clearance time is calculated based on the speed limit on the street of travel at the intersection. The Street Transportation Department does not adjust yellow clearance times for safety, and has determined yellow clearance times based on the speed limit. The yellow clearance times at an intersection would normally only be evaluated and possibly adjusted if the speed limit on the street at the intersection changed. Dedicated left turn signal movements are calculated using a 25 mile per hour approach speed and have a standard 3 second yellow clearance time.

The Street Transportation Department does adjust pedestrian crosswalk clearance times for safety. If yellow clearance times were extended to address red light running concerns, the intersection’s green time would have to be correspondingly shortened, or there would need to be an increase the overall signal cycle length at the intersection.

No matter the yellow clearance time, drivers react differently in how they treat yellow lights. With the yellow light, each driver is faced with what is called a “dilemma zone,” where the driver must decide whether they will stop at the intersection or whether they will go through the intersection. Extending the yellow clearance times longer than necessary, will increase this “dilemma zone,” leading to more uncertainty about expected driver behavior in treating yellow lights at an intersection.

12th Street @ Camelback E/B district 4/6  3.6 seconds
16th Street @ Jefferson S/B district 8  3.6 seconds
5. **Is PD considering expanding the Red Light Cameras or school van cameras.**

PD was asked to look into expanding the red light cameras and school van cameras by subcommittee members at the April 10, 2019 Public Safety and Veterans Subcommittee meeting. During the meeting, Councilwoman Williams requested flexibility in the RFP for potential expansion of the program. Based on this request, the new RFP has allowed flexibility for expansion.

6. **Is PD working with the Streets Departments on identifying locations with high accident rates.**

Yes. PD has worked with streets to determine intersections that have the highest amount of crashes.

7. **How many photo speed enforcement school vans are currently under the current contract and how many are used.**

Currently there are 8 photo speed enforcement school vans under contract. All eight vans are in use.

8. **Are the photo speed enforcement school vans rotated, if so how often.**

Yes, the photo speed enforcement school vans are rotated daily.

9. **Provide a list of the rotations from the past three years for the photo speed enforcement school vans.**

Please visit the following link.

Based on a request received on November 27, 2019 with the following ten questions, City staff offers the following responses.

1. Provide revenue generated per Red Light Camera location for the past 5 years.
The attached chart shows total revenue for Photo Enforcement Program. It cannot be broken down by location or by mobile vans.

2. Provide revenue generated from the Photo Speed Enforcement mobile vans for the past 5 years.

The attached chart shows total revenue for Photo Enforcement Program. It cannot be broken down by location or by mobile vans.

3. Provide total amount paid to Redflex for their services from the past 5 years.

Revenue paid to Redflex is noted in the attached chart.

4. In the last 5 years how many times has the Phoenix Police Department made adjustments to the time sequence on the Red Light Cameras. Please provide locations.

The Police Department does not make changes to the traffic signal timing sequence. If any changes are made or required, the Street Transportation Department makes these changes to the timing of the traffic signals. However, the Street Transportation Department does not work with, operate, or maintain the red light cameras.

For the twelve red light camera locations, the Street Transportation Department has made changes to the traffic signal timing of nine of those locations in the past two years. Of these nine locations, only four timing changes involved changes to the yellow clearance times. Of these four locations (12th Street and Camelback Road, 16th Street and Jefferson Street, 67th Avenue and McDowell Road, and 7th Street and Bell Road), only two (67th Avenue and McDowell Road and 7th Street and Bell Road) involved a decrease in yellow clearance times at the intersection. The other two locations (12th Street and Camelback Road and 16th Street and Jefferson Street) had changes made to increase the yellow clearance times at the intersection.

At the other six locations, Street Transportation staff made changes to the signal timing to incorporate or increase “all-red” times in the intersection signal phasing, which is done to address safety and reduce crashes at signalized intersections. The Street Transportation Department programs in all-red conditions in its traffic signal phasing, where all directions of travel at the intersection will see red light. This provides time for the intersection to clear when the green light switches from one direction of travel to another (e.g. eastbound/westbound to northbound/southbound).

5. How many times has the Red Light Cameras and Photo Speed Enforcement mobile vans been updated or upgraded? Please information on those upgrades/updates and locations.
• **2019** – Added HD streaming and storage to all sites to provide higher quality live-streaming and footage for investigative purposes for the City of Phoenix.

• **2018** – All approaches converted to solid state drives, resulting in a more robust system that withstands vibration, has a larger capacity with a smaller and lighter frame, and results in faster read and write times.

• **2018** – Added polarizers to all fixed sites to reduce sun glare rejects.

• **2015** – Relocated 9 red light systems - At the City’s request we (the Contract company) relocated systems to intersections with higher incidences of crashes and violation detections. The outcome of the relocations aligned with the City’s overall program mission.

• **2015** – Upgraded all remaining sites to Mapping Radar and HD incident video. In addition, all mobile speed enforcement vehicles were replaced with new vehicles.

6. Has the City conducted any surveys in reference to Red Light Cameras or Photo Speed Enforcement mobile vans in the past 5 years?

   The Police Department has not conducted any internal or external surveys on the topic.

7. Has there been any civil sanctions against the contractor in the last 5 years. If so, please provide details.

   Per the city procurement officer there have been no fines against the contract company for contract violations.

8. Does the City do site inspections, if so how often?

   The Police Department inspects every site for any mobile School Van placement, to determine is there is safe location to park the van without impeding traffic and/or destroying landscape. The Police Department does not monitor the installation, nor conduct safety inspections for red light cameras.

9. Are vehicles impounded? If so, please explain what does that process look like?

   Vehicles are NOT impounded based off of red light or school speed van tickets.

10. If the contractor is not able to match the driver and registered owner, what happens to the registered owner? Assuming the contractor tries to get the information from the registered owner, but is unable.
If it is obvious the registered owner is not the driver (i.e. the driver is male and the registered owner is female), a notice of violation is still sent to the register owner. The registered owner is NOT responsible for identifying the driver. If they do not there are NO repercussions and the citation is not issued.
Per your request on November 22, 2019, please find responses below to your questions based on the data and information available for each of the twelve current intersection locations with red light cameras.

List of all current intersections with red light cameras, plus:

a) For each, the amount of time the light is yellow in each direction

12th Street and Camelback Road (Council District 4 and 6)
   - Yellow clearance time is 3.6 seconds in all directions.
16th Street and Jefferson Street (Council District 8)
   - Yellow clearance time is 3.6 seconds in all directions.
53rd Avenue and Indian School Road (Council District 5)
   - Yellow clearance time is 3.2 seconds for 53rd Avenue and 4.0 seconds for Indian School Road.
67th Avenue and McDowell Road (Council District 7)
   - Yellow clearance time is 4.0 seconds for 67th Avenue and 4.3 seconds for McDowell Road.
24th Street and Thomas Road (Council Districts 4 and 8)
   - Yellow clearance time is 3.6 seconds in all directions.
Central Avenue and McDowell Road (Council Districts 4 and 7)
   - Yellow clearance time is 3.6 seconds in all directions.
35th Avenue and McDowell Road (Council District 4)
   - Yellow clearance time is 3.6 seconds for 35th Avenue and 4.0 seconds for McDowell Road.
50th Street and Ray Road (Council District 6)
   - Yellow clearance time is 3.6 seconds for 50th Street and 4.0 seconds for Ray Road.
35th Avenue and Cactus Road (Council District 1)
   - Yellow clearance time is 4.0 seconds in all directions.
Tatum Boulevard and Thunderbird Road (Council Districts 2 and 3)
   - Yellow clearance time is 4.3 seconds for Tatum Boulevard and 4.0 seconds for Thunderbird Road.
7th Street and Bell Road (Council District 3)
   - Yellow clearance time is 4.0 seconds in all directions.
35th Avenue and Glendale Avenue (Council District 5)
   - Yellow clearance time is 4.0 seconds in all directions.

b) For each, a diagram detailing the distance between the point behind the marked crosswalk where vehicles are required to wait on red, and the intersection stop line.
City staff does not have the intersection diagrams requested and therefore we are not available to provide them to you.

c) For each, traffic volume prior to installation of the red light camera, and current traffic volumes

Based on the information available, of the twelve current red light cameras, three were installed in their current locations in 2009 and the other nine were installed in 2015. City staff does not collect annual traffic volume data for each roadway or intersection. We have provided the most recent traffic volume data for each intersection based on average daily traffic for each of the intersecting streets.

12th Street and Camelback Road (Council District 4 and 6)
- Installed 2009 – Eastbound
- 2014 Average Daily Traffic (ADT)
  - 12th Street – 11,723
  - Camelback Road – 37,074

16th Street and Jefferson Street (Council District 8)
- Installed 2009 - Southbound
- 2015 Average Daily Traffic (ADT)
  - 16th Street – 25,127
  - Jefferson Street – 9,216

53rd Avenue and Indian School Road (Council District 5)
- Installed 2009 - Eastbound
- 2012 Average Daily Traffic (ADT)
  - 53rd Avenue – 1,560
  - Indian School Road – 40,565

67th Avenue and McDowell Road (Council District 7)
- Installed 2015 - Southbound
- 2015 Average Daily Traffic (ADT)
  - 67th Avenue – 37,072
  - McDowell Road – 25,096

24th Street and Thomas Road (Council Districts 4 and 8)
- Installed 2015 - Northbound
- 2016 Average Daily Traffic (ADT)
  - 24th Street – 25,464
  - Thomas Road – 39,198

Central Avenue and McDowell Road (Council Districts 4 and 7)
- Installed 2015 - Eastbound
- 2014 Average Daily Traffic (ADT)
  - Central Avenue – 19,240
  - McDowell Road – 27,904
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35th Avenue and McDowell Road (Council District 4)  
- Installed 2015 - Southbound  
- 2015 Average Daily Traffic (ADT)  
  - 35th Avenue – 35,200  
  - McDowell Road – 26,163  

50th Street and Ray Road (Council District 6)  
- Installed 2015 - Eastbound  
- 2015 Average Daily Traffic (ADT)  
  - 50th Street – 4,823  
  - Ray Road – 38,593  

35th Avenue and Cactus Road (Council District 1)  
- Installed 2015 - Eastbound  
- 2012 Average Daily Traffic (ADT)  
  - 35th Avenue – 24,121  
  - Cactus Road – 30,964  

Tatum Boulevard and Thunderbird Road (Council Districts 2 and 3)  
- Installed 2015 - Northbound  
- 2015 Average Daily Traffic (ADT)  
  - Tatum Boulevard – 35,549  
  - Thunderbird Road – 22,300  

7th Street and Bell Road (Council District 3)  
- Installed 2015 - Eastbound  
- 2015 Average Daily Traffic (ADT)  
  - 7th Street – 31,940  
  - Bell Road – 40,363  

35th Avenue and Glendale Avenue (Council District 5)  
- Installed 2015 - Northbound  
- 2013 Average Daily Traffic (ADT)  
  - 35th Avenue – 28,703  
  - Glendale Avenue – 38,670  

d) For each, number of accidents per year, averaged over 10 years, prior to installation of the red light camera  
e) For each, number of accidents per year, average, since the installation of the red light camera  

Based on the information available, of the twelve current red light cameras, three were installed in their current locations in 2009 and the other nine were installed in 2015. Since the majority of the red light cameras were installed in 2015, City staff has compiled red light running crash data for the prior three-year period (2012 to 2014) and data for the three-year period (2016 to 2018) following their installation. The crash data
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is filtered for the direction of travel monitored by the red light camera. City staff does not have detailed crash data going back ten years.

For the nine red light cameras installed in 2015, these intersections realized a 57% decrease in red light running crashes in the direction of travel monitored by the red light cameras, based on crash data for the prior three year period and the three year period following their installation.

12th Street and Camelback Road (Council District 4 and 6)
- Installed 2009 – Eastbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.7
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 1.0
- As this red light camera was installed in 2010, the crash data provided does not show before and after crash history.

16th Street and Jefferson Street (Council District 8)
- Installed 2009 - Southbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.3
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.7
- As this red light camera was installed in 2010, the crash data provided does not show before and after crash history.

53rd Avenue and Indian School Road (Council District 5)
- Installed 2009 - Eastbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 3.7
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 2.3
- As this red light camera was installed in 2010, the crash data provided does not show before and after crash history.

67th Avenue and McDowell Road (Council District 7)
- Installed 2015 - Southbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 3.0
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 1.7

24th Street and Thomas Road (Council Districts 4 and 8)
- Installed 2015 - Northbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 1.0
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.7

Central Avenue and McDowell Road (Council Districts 4 and 7)
- Installed 2015 - Eastbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.3
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0

35th Avenue and McDowell Road (Council District 4)
- Installed 2015 - Southbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 1.3
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- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 1.0
  50th Street and Ray Road (Council District 6)
  - Installed 2015 - Eastbound
  - Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 2.7
  - Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 1.3

- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 3.3
  35th Avenue and Cactus Road (Council District 1)
  - Installed 2015 - Eastbound
  - Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 1.0

- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 1.0
  35th Avenue and Glendale Avenue (Council District 5)
  - Installed 2015 - Northbound
  - Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.3

- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 1.7
  7th Street and Bell Road (Council District 3)
  - Installed 2015 - Eastbound
  - Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.3

- Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2012-2014) – 1.3
  35th Avenue and Glendale Avenue (Council District 5)
  - Installed 2015 - Northbound
  - Average Red Light Running Crashes Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.3

f) For each, number of fatal accidents per year, for the 10 years prior to camera installation

Based on the information available, of the twelve current red light cameras, three were installed in their current locations in 2009 and the other nine were installed in 2015. Since the majority of the red light cameras were installed in 2015, City staff has compiled red light running crash data involving serious injuries or fatalities for the prior three-year period (2012 to 2014) and data for the three-year period (2016 to 2018) following their installation. The serious injuries and fatalities crash data is filtered for the direction of travel monitored by the red light camera. City staff does not have detailed crash data going back ten years.

For the nine red light cameras installed in 2015 and the three red light cameras installed in 2009, there have been no crashes with serious injuries or fatalities in those intersections as a result of red light running crashes in the direction of travel monitored by the red light cameras in the most recent three year period (2016 to 2018).
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12th Street and Camelback Road (Council District 4 and 6)
- Installed 2009 – Eastbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.0
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0
- As this red light camera was installed in 2010, the crash data provided does not show before and after crash history.

16th Street and Jefferson Street (Council District 8)
- Installed 2009 - Southbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.0
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- As this red light camera was installed in 2010, the crash data provided does not show before and after crash history.

53rd Avenue and Indian School Road (Council District 5)
- Installed 2009 - Eastbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.0
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0
- As this red light camera was installed in 2010, the crash data provided does not show before and after crash history.

67th Avenue and McDowell Road (Council District 7)
- Installed 2015 - Southbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.0
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0

24th Street and Thomas Road (Council Districts 4 and 8)
- Installed 2015 – Northbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.0
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0

Central Avenue and McDowell Road (Council Districts 4 and 7)
- Installed 2015 - Eastbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.3
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0

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- Installed 2015 - Southbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.0
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0

50th Street and Ray Road (Council District 6)
- Installed 2015 - Eastbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.0
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0

35th Avenue and Cactus Road (Council District 1)
- Installed 2015 - Eastbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.7
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0

Tatum Boulevard and Thunderbird Road (Council Districts 2 and 3)
- Installed 2015 - Northbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.3
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0

7th Street and Bell Road (Council District 3)
- Installed 2015 - Eastbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.0
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0

35th Avenue and Glendale Avenue (Council District 5)
- Installed 2015 - Northbound
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2012-2014) – 0.0
- Average Red Light Running Crashes (Serious Injuries or Fatalities) Per Year (2016-2018) – 0.0

Per Councilman DiCiccio’s requested information on November 26, 2019 regarding how the City determines yellow light times for its traffic signals and whether yellow time adjustments could be used to address safety, the following responses are provided.

- With regards to yellow time, the range of yellow clearance time at the City’s nearly 1,150 traffic signals is 3 to 5 seconds.
Yellow clearance time is calculated based on the speed limit on the street of travel at the intersection.

The Street Transportation Department does not adjust yellow clearance times for safety, and has determined yellow clearance times based on the speed limit.

The yellow clearance times at an intersection would normally only be evaluated and possibly adjusted if the speed limit on the street at the intersection changed, or if an error was discovered in the signal phase timing.

Dedicated left turn signal movements are calculated using a 25 mile per hour approach speed and have a standard 3 second yellow clearance time.

The Street Transportation Department does adjust pedestrian crosswalk clearance times for safety.

To address safety and reduce crashes at signalized intersections, the Street Transportation Department has programmed in all-red conditions in its traffic signal phasing, where all directions of travel at the intersection will see red light. This provides time for the intersection to clear when the green light switches from one direction of travel to another (e.g. eastbound/westbound to northbound/southbound).

If yellow clearance times were extended to address red light running concerns, the intersection green time would have to be correspondingly shortened, or there would need to be an increase the overall signal cycle length at the intersection, which will impact the operation of adjacent signalized intersections.

No matter the yellow clearance time, drivers react differently in how they treat yellow lights. With the yellow light, each driver is faced with what is called a “dilemma zone,” where the driver must decide whether they will stop at the intersection or whether they will go through the intersection. Extending the yellow clearance times longer than necessary, will increase this “dilemma zone,” leading to more uncertainty about expected driver behavior in treating yellow lights at an intersection. The chart below illustrates this concept.
### Photo Enforcement Revenue and Expense Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo Enforcement Program</th>
<th>14/15</th>
<th>15/16</th>
<th>16/17</th>
<th>17/18</th>
<th>18/19</th>
<th>5 Year Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue 1</td>
<td>$1,663,738</td>
<td>$993,698</td>
<td>$626,388</td>
<td>$1,198,715</td>
<td>$1,295,387</td>
<td>$5,777,926</td>
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<tr>
<td>Program Expenditures 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redflex Contract</td>
<td>480,299</td>
<td>601,957</td>
<td>599,209</td>
<td>756,389</td>
<td>748,313</td>
<td>3,186,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police (2 sworn officers)</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Court (3.5 FTE)</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditures</td>
<td>$970,299</td>
<td>$1,091,957</td>
<td>$1,089,209</td>
<td>$1,246,389</td>
<td>$1,238,313</td>
<td>$5,636,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit / (Loss) 3</td>
<td>$693,439</td>
<td>$(98,259)</td>
<td>$(462,821)</td>
<td>$(47,674)</td>
<td>$57,074</td>
<td>$141,759</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. Between FY 2014-15 and FY 2018-19, the photo enforcement program generated a total of $5.7 million in General Fund (GF) Revenue. FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17 revenue was negatively impacted due to a licensing issue with the vendor.

2. Between FY 2014-15 and FY 2018-19, the photo enforcement program costs totaled $5.6 million. These costs include the annual contract with Redflex, 2 sworn officer positions in Police, and 3.5 FTE in Municipal Court.

3. Unlike many other valley cities, Phoenix's photo enforcement program was not designed to make money or to completely recover its costs. The revenue and expense summary above illustrates that for three of the five years in question the revenue generated was not sufficient to cover the cost of the program. Over the last five years, the program has generated a net profit to the General Fund of approximately $142,000.

**Other Information:**

If the program were to be discontinued, the negative impact to the GF would be approximately $490k annually, which represents the cost of city staff for Court (3.5 FTE) and Police (2 Sworn FTE). If the program were not extended this fiscal year the partial year negative impact to the City is estimated at $245K (6 months of the Police and Court costs). The severity of the negative impact could be addressed by eliminating all or some portion of the staff used to support the existing program.

Source Budget and Research
Attachment A

Phoenix Red Light Intersections
Number of citations over 5 years

12th Street @ Camelback E/B
2015 – 2053
2016 – 1274
2017 - 3365
2018 – 3762
2019 – 3171

16th Street @ Jefferson S/B
2015 – 4870
2016 – 800
2017 - 3478
2018 – 2369
2019 – 1174

53rd Ave @ Indian School E/B
2015 – 1943
2016 – 715
2017 - 3169
2018 – 3003
2019 – 1764

24th Street @ Thomas Rd N/B
2015 – 645
2016 – 1290
2017 - 2277
2018 – 2573
2019 – 1768

Central @ McDowell Rd S/B
2015 – 1033
2016 – 1751
2017 - 2397
2018 – 1493
2019 – 1198

67th Avenue @ McDowell S/B
2015 – 991
2016 – 898
2017 - 1287
2018 – 2965
2019 – 1351

35th Avenue @ McDowell S/B
2015 – 1645
2016 – 2307
2017 - 3322
2018 – 3792
2019 – 2931

50th Street @ Ray Rd E/B
2015 – 802
2016 – 1601
2017 - 2655
2018 – 2825
2019 – 2503

35th Avenue @ Cactus Rd E/B
2015 – 419
2016 – 752
2017 - 1171
2018 – 1302
2019 – 1270

Tatum @ Thunderbird Rd N/B
2015 – 321
2016 – 441
2017 - 773
2018 – 679
2019 – 863

7th Street @ Bell Rd E/B
2015 – 470
2016 – 896
2017 - 2226
2018 – 1891
2019 – 3333

35th Avenue @ Glendale E/B
2015 – 484
2016 – 458
2017 - 1970
2018 – 1968
2019 – 1714

35th Avenue @ Dunlap (Decommissioned)
2015 – 233
2016 –
2017 -
2018 –
2019 –

7th Street @ Union Hills (Decommissioned)
2015 – 14
2016 –
2017 -
2018 –
2019 –

40th Street @ Broadway (Decommissioned)
2015 – 115
2016 –
2017 -
2018 –
2019 –

7th Street @ McDowell (Decommissioned)
2015 – 996
2016 –
2017 -
2018 –
2019 –

Bell Road @ Cave Creek (Decommissioned)
2015 – 591
2016 –
2017 -
2018 –
40th @ Pecos (Decommissioned)
2015 – 433
2016 –
2017 -
2018 –
2019 –