

CITY COUNCIL REPORT

DATE: March 6, 2018

TO: Mayor and Councilmembers

FROM: Police Chief Kevin Treadway

CC: Barbara Goodrich, Shane Dille, Leadership Team

SUBJECT: The impacts of SB1070 in Flagstaff and ICE involvement

This CCR is in response to Council request regarding the impacts of SB1070 in Flagstaff and ICE operations inside of the City.

The law, known as SB1070, was passed on April 23, 2010. Shortly thereafter, legal challenges were filed and for most of the following two years, various aspects of the law were under review and enforcement of this law was suspended pending outcomes of the legal challenges. On September 25, 2012, after the stay was lifted, the Flagstaff Police Department adopted our policy on immigration enforcement, incorporating the responsibilities for law enforcement as set forth in SB1070. That policy can be found in the FPD policy manual under policy 429 and is attached to this CCR. Our policy manual can be accessed by the public through our website. The policy was carefully vetted by attorneys working for the AZ Peace Officers and Standards Board as well as our local City Attorney's Office.

Following adoption of this policy, all officers working at the Flagstaff Police Department received extensive training on this law and the policy itself. As the Chief of Police, I personally meet with each newly hired officer upon their completion of the police academy, and spend about an hour going over the policy in detail with them.

The policy in general outlines the responsibilities of sworn law enforcement officers in the state of Arizona in regards to their role in immigration enforcement. The primary responsibility is articulated in the following statement; "If during the course of a legal stop or detention of a person ("detainee") an officer subsequently develops reasonable suspicion to believe a detainee is an alien and is unlawfully present in the U.S., the officer must make reasonable attempts to determine the immigration status of the detainee with ICE/CBP".

There are two exceptions to this requirement:

- a.) When it is not practicable
- b.) When the determination may hinder or obstruct an investigation

The policy also educates officers on "presumptive identification", (those forms of identification recognized by law as identification allowing an officer to "presume" the individual is present lawfully in the U.S.). The policy also discusses consensual contacts, indicia recognized by the courts which under the totality of the circumstances form reasonable suspicion, Miranda requirements, etc.

On our Department, if an officer develops reasonable suspicion to believe a detainee is unlawfully present, they will contact ICE. This is done through a phone call placed by our dispatch center. Officers are directed not to detain the individual any longer than what is necessary to complete the original reason for the stop (ie: complete the traffic citation or warning, field interview card, etc.). If ICE has not re-contacted us in that time frame, the detainee is released by the officer and the Officer will complete an "ICE Referral Form" on the contact.

ICE keeps a record of aliens who have been convicted of a felony crime in the United States and have since been deported to their country of citizenship. This record is known as the deported Felon File which is located in the NCIC Immigration Violator file. A "hit" either in this file or through direct contact with ICE will be acted upon by our Officers only if the hit is criminal in nature (Flagstaff Police Officers will not transport individuals on "civil detainers".) If the hit is civil, the Officer will complete the "ICE Referral Form".

Our records support my previous statements that no Flagstaff Police Officer has transported an individual to the Coconino County Jail solely for an ICE "hit" or hold with no other criminal charges since the enactment of SB1070.

Officers who have arrested an individual for a criminal charge (not immigration related), are required upon booking to determine the arrestees nationality in order to comply with federal regulations on Consular notification. During the booking process and with assistance from the CCSO Jail staff, if an individual is determined to be a citizen of another country, the appropriate Consular notification will occur and if it is determined the individual is unlawfully present, with assistance from CCSO, ICE will be contacted. The Coconino County Jail handles all remaining coordination with ICE pertaining to the transfer of these individuals. The Coconino County Jail has indicated on average, approximately 70-75 individuals per year booked into their facility receive ICE detainers. These arrestees include individuals arrested by all law enforcement agencies (FPD, DPS, CCSO, Williams, NAU PD, and others) that utilize the CCSO jail. Because the CCSO Jail is unable to identify arresting agency in their software on their detainer search, I am unable to specify precisely how many of those 70-75 individuals per year are the result of FPD arrests.

Significant challenges currently exist in determining precisely how many times Flagstaff Police Officers have contacted ICE, how many ICE referral forms have been submitted, etc. While we are confident these numbers are relatively low, this information is buried in documentation pertaining to the original reason for the contact. In other words, if an Officer develops reasonable suspicion under SB1070 while investigating a domestic violence incident, their actions regarding a call to ICE or the facts surrounding this reasonable suspicion is contained in the Domestic Violence report itself, and there is not currently a way for us to determine this without reviewing EVERY police report we generate. We have contacted ICE, and they do not retain records of the number of times an agency has placed a call, nor do they keep record of the number of ICE Referrals an agency has sent.

Once again, we can say with great confidence we have never transported an individual to jail solely for an ICE hold with no other criminal charges. That is because the title of those reports would reflect the immigration violation, and we have no reports titled in this manner. We are in the process of upgrading our Records Management System, and have already contacted the vendor with a request for an upgrade that might allow us to better search this data in the future.

There is no local ICE Deportation and Removal Office in Flagstaff. There is a local Office of Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) consisting of a Supervisor and five Agents. We have a

very close working relationship with HSI in Flagstaff and partner with them often. The HSI Office in Flagstaff works human trafficking cases, child exploitation cases and other serious felony crime in and around Flagstaff. They are an office that falls under ICE and as such, they keep in contact with ICE in Phoenix. Through these contacts, I am usually notified when ICE from Phoenix comes to Flagstaff for any deportation activities. There have been no "roundups" by ICE in Flagstaff during my administration (since 2011). ICE in Phoenix has travelled to Flagstaff on average once per year with a limited but specific number of criminal warrants on local undocumented aliens in our community. These warrants are generally served in the course of one day and typically consist of 6-12 individual warrants. To my knowledge, ICE has not come to Flagstaff in well over a year. The Flagstaff Police Department does not participate in these activities and we do not have records of these operations.

Policy 429 also contains information on the U Visa process. In short, a U Visa can be requested by undocumented aliens if they are victims of certain serious crime and their assistance is needed in the effective investigation or prosecution of these crimes. On our Department, the Criminal Investigations Lieutenant is in charge of processing these applications. Our agency's responsibility is to review the U Visa application to certify that the individual applicant is listed as a victim of the applicable crime in our data base and they have been cooperative. Decisions to grant a U Visa or not is not made by our Department. We have noticed a steady increase in U Visa applications over the past year, and we estimate that we now process 5-10 applications a month. This has resulted in approximately 30 minutes of staff time for each application.

Officers of the Flagstaff Police Department have never been sworn, certified or deputized to enforce all aspects of the federal immigration law, (a program also known as 287g).

Our policy and the requirements of our officers under SB1070 have been the topic of numerous public presentations and community discussions by FPD staff the past several years. Significant unaccounted staff time has been spent preparing and delivering this information to the public. This CCR is for information purposes only.

Immigration Enforcement

429.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the management of investigations into issues related to immigration enforcement.

429.2 POLICY

This agency shall conduct all immigration enforcement activities in a manner consistent with federal and state laws regulating immigration and protecting the civil rights, privileges and immunities of all persons. This policy will not limit or restrict the enforcement of federal immigration laws to less than the full extent permitted by federal law, nor does it restrict the full enforcement of state laws.

The need for community trust and cooperation is an essential component of effective policing and public safety. In furtherance of this principle, victims and witnesses of crime and individuals who contact this agency to express concerns about our performance or file a complaint should not be the focus of immigration inquiries and should be encouraged to cooperate in the reporting and investigation of crime and complaints.

Whenever a foreign national is arrested or detained in the United States, there are legal requirements an officer must follow to ensure the arrested / detained subject has access to consular assistance from his or her own government. These requirements apply to the arrest or detention of anyone who is not a United States citizen, including permanent resident aliens and illegal immigrants. Officers should refer to the diplomatic and consular contacts policy (#432) for proper protocol.

429.3 DEFINITIONS

ICE/CBP – Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or Customs and Border Protection.

Reasonable suspicion - when an officer is aware of specific, articulable facts which, when considered with objective and reasonable inferences, form a basis for particularized suspicion. The requirement of particularized suspicion encompasses two elements. First, the assessment must be based upon the totality of the circumstances. Second, that assessment must create a reasonable suspicion that the particular person is unlawfully present in the United States.

ICE Referral Form- Form (attached) that is utilized by officer to document aliens that have civil only detainers, administrative warrants, or any detainee questioned and suspected of unlawful immigrant status but released. Form will be documented with an FPD DR, and turned into Records via the normal report submission process. Records will forward this form to ICE.

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429.4 CONSENSUAL CONTACTS

- (a) State laws related to immigration enforcement neither expand nor limit an officer's ability to approach a person and engage that person in a voluntary conversation.

During that conversation, the officer may inquire about any subject matter. The person contacted does not have to answer questions or produce any identification, but may choose to do so voluntarily. Officers do not have the authority to demand that a person "show their papers." If during the contact, the officer develops reasonable suspicion that the person has committed, is committing or is about to commit a crime, then the officer should proceed as provided in Section V below.

- (b) Officers should exercise discretion in making immigration status inquiries during consensual contacts with juveniles, victims and witnesses of crime. Officers are strongly advised to refrain from making such inquiries of victims, witnesses, or those making citizen's complaints as discouraging cooperation is likely to hinder or obstruct the investigation and can negatively impact overall community trust and confidence. Immigration status inquiries should only be made when necessary to further an investigation. In order to avoid perceptions of bias based policing (including racial profiling) during consensual contacts, officers should be consistent in asking persons for their identification.
- (c) In no event shall race, color or national origin play any role in an officer's decision to inquire about immigration status in consensual encounters.

429.5 PERSONS LAWFULLY STOPPED OR DETAINED

If, during the course of a lawful stop or detention of a person ("detainee"), an officer subsequently develops reasonable suspicion to believe a detainee is an alien and is unlawfully present in the U.S., the officer must make a reasonable attempt to determine the immigration status of the detainee with ICE/CBP. There are two exceptions to this requirement:

- (a) When it is not practicable
 1. In determining whether it is practicable, officers should consider things such as work load, criticality of incident and of other present duties, available personnel on scene, location, available back-up, ability to contact ICE/CBP and availability of ICE/CBP.
- (b) When the determination may hinder or obstruct an investigation
 1. The officer should consider when or whether to investigate immigration status in light of the need for suspect, victim and witness cooperation in an investigation (this consideration is not necessarily limited to the investigation for which you have detained the person). For example, complex investigations of money laundering, human trafficking and drug smuggling may require significant cooperation of those involved.

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In establishing whether there is reasonable suspicion to believe a person is an alien and unlawfully present in the U.S., an officer shall not consider the detainee's race, color or national origin, except to the extent that an officer may ask about a person's citizenship. If the detainee presents one of the following types of identification, it is presumed that the detainee is lawfully present in the U.S.

No further investigation into the person's status is necessary, unless there are additional facts that cast doubt on the person's lawful presence:

- (a) A valid Arizona driver license,
- (b) A valid Arizona non-operating identification license,
- (c) A valid tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal identification, or
- (d) If the entity requires proof of legal presence in the U.S. before issuance, any valid U.S. federal, state or local government issued identification.

If reasonable suspicion exists to believe the person is unlawfully present, and if the detainee does not present presumptive identification or meet one of the exceptions that are listed in section V. (A.) above, the officer shall make a reasonable attempt to determine the person's immigration status. In determining whether reasonable suspicion of unlawful presence exists, officers should consider all relevant factors, including, among others:

- (a) lack of or false identification (if otherwise required by law)
- (b) possession of foreign identification
- (c) flight and/or preparation for flight; engaging in evasive maneuvers, in vehicle, on foot, etc.
- (d) voluntary statements by the person regarding their citizenship or lawful presence
 - (a) Note that if the person is in custody for purposes of Miranda, s/he may not be questioned about immigration status until after the reading and waiver of Miranda rights.
- (e) foreign vehicle registration
- (f) counter-surveillance or lookout activity (g) in company of other unlawfully present aliens
- (h) location, including for example:
 - (a) place where unlawfully present aliens are known to congregate looking for work
 - (b) a location known for human smuggling or known smuggling routes
- (i) traveling in tandem

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- (j) vehicle is overcrowded or rides heavily
- (k) passengers in vehicle attempt to hide or avoid detection
- (l) prior information about the person
- (m) inability to provide their residential address
- (n) claim of not knowing others in same vehicle or at same location
- (o) providing inconsistent or illogical information
- (p) dress
- (q) demeanor " for example, unusual or unexplained nervousness, erratic behavior, refusal to make eye contact
- (r) significant difficulty speaking English

When reasonable suspicion exists to believe a detainee is an alien and present in the U.S. unlawfully but there are no state or local criminal violations, the officer shall contact ICE/CBP, unless presumptive identification is presented or one of the exceptions in V. (A.) of this order applies.

- (a) The officer through dispatch shall contact the ICE Law Enforcement Support Center at 1-802-872-6020 to advise the Center that the officer has a person detained and needs to have the person's name, date of birth and alien number (if available) checked in the ICE database.
- (b) If ICE/CBP advises the officer that there are federal criminal charges against the detainee, then the officer shall determine whether ICE/CBP will respond to take the person into custody or whether the officer should arrest the detainee and transport them to the Coconino County Jail.
- (c) If ICE/CBP advises the officer that the detainee only has federal civil charges, then the officer shall ask whether ICE/CBP will respond. The officer may not extend the initial lawful stop based upon the federal civil charges. Once the investigation related to the initial lawful stop has been completed, the detainee must be released unless the officer has developed reasonable suspicion or probable cause relating to other criminal activity. Without the person's consent, officers shall not transport the person based solely upon a federal civil violation.
- (d) If ICE/CBP is unable to indicate whether the federal charge against the detainee is civil or criminal, then the officer shall treat the charge as civil pursuant to paragraph (3) above.
- (e) If ICE/CBP does not answer or if they are unable to immediately verify that the detainee is unlawfully present, ICE/CBP should be asked to re-contact the officer if and when any information is available. The officer may then proceed to process the

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detainee as the officer would otherwise under our existing procedures. The officer shall not extend the detention solely to wait for ICE/CBP to respond. If the officer obtained relevant information during the lawful stop, the officer shall fill out an ICE referral form. The referral form will be submitted to records with the accompanying documents (Citation, Warning, etc) The referral report shall be submitted to ICE by records.

- (f) If ICE/CBP verifies the subject has no records or is not wanted for civil or criminal charges, the officer does not need to complete the Ice Referral Form as long as the reasonable suspicion to conduct the inquiry will be covered in the call notes or a connecting report.
- (g) The U.S. Department of State does not consider it necessary to make consular notification in instances where the detention of a foreign national is for a short period of time. A routine traffic stop or accident investigation generally will not detain the national for more than a brief time, so notification is not necessary.
- (h) Juveniles who are detained based upon reasonable suspicion to believe they are involved in criminal activity shall not be asked about immigration status without the presence of a parent, guardian or attorney. Officers may ask for presumptive identification if appropriate, and may consider statements offered by the juvenile in determining whether reasonable suspicion exists to believe the juvenile detainee is unlawfully present in the U.S.

429.5.1 DOCUMENTATION OF REASONABLE SUSPICION

- (a) If an officer does an Ice inquiry on a stop or FI, and the suspect comes back clear Officers must list their reasonable suspicion in the call notes of the stop or FI (on the MDC).
- (b) If an officer does not get a timely return from ICE, the officer will complete the Ice Referral Form, where they will list their reasonable suspicion.
- (c) If an officer receives a civil hit, the officer will list their reasonable suspicion in the Ice Referral form.
- (d) If an officer receives a criminal hit they will list their reasonable suspicion in the report.
- (e) Detectives will cover how they established reasonable suspicion in their detective supplemental report.

429.6 ARRESTS

- (a) Officers are required to verify the immigration status of all arrestees unless it can be verified through one of the forms of presumptive identification as outlined above.

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- (b) When an officer arrests a person for a misdemeanor and is considering whether to cite and release the person, and has reasonable suspicion to believe the individual is undocumented, the officer through dispatch shall contact the ICE Law Enforcement Support Center at 1-802-872-6020 to advise the Center that an officer has a person under arrest and needs to have the person's name, date of birth and alien number (if available) checked in the ICE database.
1. If ICE/CBP does not answer or if ICE/CBP is unable to verify that the arrestee is unlawfully present, then the officer will proceed to handle the arrestee according to agency policy, which may result in the issuance of a citation/referral and the release of the arrestee.
 2. If ICE/CBP verifies that the person has federal civil or criminal charges, then the officer may ask the federal agency to transport the person, the officer may transport the person to the agency, or the officer may transport the person to jail for booking on the state charges. FPD officers will not transport persons to jail on federal civil charges alone.
 3. If verification is made by the agency, the fact that verification was made and by whom will be documented in the DR.
- (c) When an officer arrests a person and is going to book the person into a jail facility, it is still necessary for the officer to contact ICE/CBP through dispatch to verify that the arrestee is lawfully present (unless they have presumptive identification). The fact that verification was made and by whom will be documented in the DR. Again if ICE/CBP does not answer or if ICE/CBP is unable to verify that the arrestee is unlawfully present, then the officer will proceed to complete the ICE Referral Form. As required by Arizona law, all persons who are to be booked into jail shall be asked about their country of citizenship, with the answer/s documented in the departmental report:
1. What is your country of citizenship?
 2. Where were you born?
 - (a) If the answer is other than the United States, officers will ask the arrested person if they have dual United States citizenship. Additionally, the following questions should be asked, but only after Miranda warnings have been given (if a juvenile, use appropriate Miranda warnings) and a waiver obtained.
 1. Are you in the United States legally?
 2. Do you have any registration documents or other proof of lawful presence?

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- (d) In situations where a Foreign National is arrested but cited and released a short time later, it is unnecessary to notify their consulate. If, however, the Foreign National is being detained for a significant length of time (whether or not they are under arrest), it becomes necessary to advise the Foreign National of their right to have their consulate notified of their arrest or detention. Booking a Foreign National into jail or detaining them for several hours while questioning would require the officer to make the admonishment and any requested notification. This applies for the arrest of any Foreign National, whether they are in this country legally or not.

429.7 DETENTION AND REMOVAL ORDER (DRO) HOLDS (USUALLY A NCIC HIT)

- (a) The Detention and Removal Office is a unit of ICE that has the responsibility of detaining and transporting undocumented persons apprehended by ICE, CBP and local law enforcement.
- (b) Once a person has been identified as being in the United States unlawfully, ICE will issue a DRO hold, which can be for criminal or civil violations.
 - 1. This hold will be similar to a warrant notification when a person's information is run through NCIC.
- (c) If an officer or dispatch receives a DRO notification from ICE, the following will be done:
 - 1. Call the phone number on the DRO notification to determine whether the DRO hold is criminal or civil.
 - 2. Detain and transport for criminal orders, if requested to do so by ICE.
 - 3. Complete a departmental report containing all relevant information.
- (d) Without the person's consent, officers will not transport for civil violations or continue to detain if the only violation is a civil DRO hold.
- (e) Consular notification procedures shall be followed if an arrest and transport is made.

429.8 NCIC ICE IMMIGRATION VIOLATOR FILE

- (a) ICE keeps a record of aliens who have been convicted of a felony crime in the United States and have since been deported to their country of citizenship. This record is known as the Deported Felon File which is located in the NCIC Immigration Violator File.
- (b) The Immigration Violator File contains the following additional categories:
 - 1. The ICE Absconder category, which contains the records for individuals with an outstanding administrative warrant of removal from the United States who have unlawfully remained in the United States.

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2. The ICE National Security Entry/Exit Registration System (NSEERS) category, which contains the records for individuals whom the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and ICE have determined have violated registration requirements for entry into the United States.
 3. ICE enters this information into the NCIC Immigration Violator File.
 4. Police officers will not take enforcement action on Administrative Warrants or NSEERS hits, as these are civil or other non-criminal federal matters.
 5. The NCIC query results will advise whether the information displayed is an Administrative Warrant hit or a Deported Felon File hit.
- (c) If an officer runs a person who is the subject of a Deported Felon File notification, and there are no local charges, the following steps will be taken:
1. Verify through physical description (scars, marks, tattoos, etc.), admission, or other available information, that the person on the notification is the same person.
 2. Contact the ICE Law Enforcement Service Center in Vermont through the communications dispatcher or call directly at 802-872-6020.
 3. Once the hit has been confirmed, officers will positively identify the subject through LiveScan, or fingerprint the individual and fax the fingerprints to ICE at FAX 602-379-4502.
 4. After the subject has been positively identified, CCSO Detention personnel will arrange for pick-up and disposition of the subject.
- (d) Officers will complete a departmental report titled "NCIC Immigration Hit" with the following information:
1. Subject's name and personal information.
 2. Time, place and reason for contacting the subject.
 3. Name and badge number of ICE agent that took custody of subject (if applicable).
- (e) If there are local charges along with a Deported Felon notification, there is no need to contact ICE. Follow normal booking procedures.

429.9 DOCUMENTATION

Officers are reminded of their responsibility to thoroughly document all facts and circumstances in a DC1, DC2, F.I., or ICE Referral Form (whichever is applicable) supporting their decisions in the application of this statute. They will include hardcopy responses from dispatch with all reports.

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429.10 DISPATCH RESPONSIBILITIES

- (a) The Dispatch Center shall conduct all ICE verification for all arrests made by members of the Flagstaff Police Department even when the suspect is booked. Dispatch will be contacted by arresting officers with a request that verification be made through The ICE Law Enforcement Center at 1-802-872-6020 or by NLETS.
- (b) When Dispatch completes the NLETS inquiry to verify whether a person is an alien and unlawfully present in the U.S., the inquiry will include the following information:
 - 1. Is there any record that the person has ever completed an alien registration document?
 - 2. Whether the person has any other authorization from the federal government to remain in the U.S.
 - 3. Is the violation criminal or civil?
- (c) All NLETS requests and returns shall be placed in a box specifically labeled for this purpose and made available for access by patrol officers. These documents shall be included with the officer's reports.

429.11 RECORDS RESPONSIBILITIES

Records will receive the ICE referral form via the normal report submission process and will be treated like a DC2 report. The Records Clerk will be responsible to scan a copy of the Ice Referral Form and attach it to the incident. A copy of the form will be forwarded to ICE.

429.12 ICE REFERRAL FORM

[See attachment: ICE Form.JPG](#)

429.13 U-VISA REQUESTS

The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act (VTVPA) of 2000 encourages victims to report crimes and contribute to criminal investigations and prosecutions regardless of immigration status as well as supports law enforcement efforts to investigate and prosecute crimes committed against immigrant victims. The U-Visa provides eligible victims with nonimmigrant status to temporarily remain in the United States while assisting law enforcement. (U-Visa Law Enforcement Certification Resource Guide)

U-Visas are available through United States Citizenship and Immigration Services for undocumented foreign nationals who are current or former victims, witnesses, or affected family who are assisting or have assisted officials in the criminal justice system investigate or prosecute criminal activity.

Note: An agency's decision to provide a certification is entirely discretionary; the agency is under no legal obligation to complete a Form I-918 Supplement B for any undocumented foreign national.

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1. VICTIMS INQUIRING ABOUT APPLYING FOR U-VISA OR REQUESTING assistance with completing an application should be directed to Coconino County Victim Witness Services or to obtain an attorney to assist them in the process. Officers are encouraged to also refer interested victims to www.usis.gov for more information.
2. ALL REQUESTS FOR U NONIMMIGRANT STATUS CERTIFICATION (USCIS) FORM I-918 SUPPLEMENT B (I-918B) SHALL be forwarded to the Lieutenant of the Detective Division for review and coordination in processing the request.
3. THE LIEUTENANT , OR A DESGINEE WILL:
 - a. Log the request and coordinate with the investigating officers and the affected prosecuting agency in making the determination to recommend and forward the form I-918B to the Chief or the Chief's designee for final review.
 - b. Refer to instructions for the form provided by Department of Homeland Security when making this determination
 - c. Consider forwarding completed request to the Chief or the Chief's designee for review if the applicant:
 - 1) Is a victim of a qualifying crime,
 - 2) Possess specific knowledge and details of the crime, and
 - 3) Has been, is being, or is likely to be helpful to law enforcement in the detection, investigation or prosecution of the qualifying crime.
 - d. Determine if any additional information will be provided along with the certification, such as copies of police reports, any harm sustained by the victim that is known to the police department, or information regarding contacts with the applicant. Indicate on the form additional information is being provided, provide the form and the additional documentation to the applicant, retain a copy of the form and documents and send a copy separately to USCIS Vermont Service Center.
 - e. Log the disposition of each request
 - f. Send written notification to USCIS-Vermont Service Center if a victim unreasonably refuse to assist in the investigation or prosecution of their case after the form I-918B has been certified to Include the victim's name, date of birth, and A-number (if available) on all correspondence.

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Attachments

Attachments - 11

Attachment

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ICE Form.JPG

ICE Form.JPG - 12



Flagstaff Police Department ICE Referral Form

911 E. Sawmill Road
Flagstaff, Arizona 86001

FAX: (928) 779-2703
Police Records: (928) 214-2530

Reason for Contact (Call for Service, Traffic Stop, Subject Stop, etc.):

DR #:

Relevant Factors to consider when determining reasonable suspicion that the person(s) is/are unlawfully present:

- Lack of a valid ID Possession of foreign ID Flight and/or preparation for flight Voluntary statements Foreign vehicle registration
 Counter-surveillance or lookout activity In company of other unlawfully present persons Location Traveling in tandem
 Passenger in vehicle attempts to hide or avoid detection Prior information about the person Inability to provide residential address
 Claim of no time using their means vehicle or at same location Providing inaccurate and/or false personal information Suspicious demeanor
 Significant difficulty speaking English Other Relevant Factor: (explain)

Subject's Name: LAST FIRST MIDDLE

Race Sex Date of Birth Country of Birth

Height Weight Hair Eyes Complexion Scars/Tattoos

ID Present? ID Type ID Number, Exp, etc.
 Yes No

Home Address Home Phone

Work Name/Address Work Phone

Work Days Work Hours Occupation Length of Employment

Gang Affiliation Alias/AKA's

Vehicle Year Make Model Style Color

Vehicle Plate # Year State VIN

Registered Owner

Officer's Name Serial# Duty Phone

Narrative:

Supervisor's Name/Signature: ID#