

To:

MEMORANDUM

County Administration Justice and Law

Date: July 5, 2018

C.H. Huckelberry

County Administrator

From: Wendy Petersen

Assistant County Administrator for Justice & Law Enforcement

Re: Operation Stonegarden, Daily Activity Report Update

As a condition of accepting this year's (2018) Operation Stonegarden (OPSG) funds, which are administered by the Arizona Department of Homeland Security, the Pima County Board of Supervisors requested continuous analysis of the impacts and benefits of the receipt and use of OPSG monies.

This memorandum serves as the most updated report to our analysis of the implementation of OPSG by the Pima County Sheriff's Department ("PCSD") and the use of funds for overtime.

Background:

On Tuesday, February 20, 2018, the Pima County Board of Supervisors accepted OPSG funds with conditions, which were:

- 1) Evaluation of disproportionate contacts within minority communities;
- 2) The implementation of the Community Law Enforcement Partnership Commission;
- 3) Develop an Analysis of the impacts and benefits of the receipt and use of OSPG;
- 4) Identify the role of Pima County law enforcement officers during interactions with Customs and Border Protection and United States Border Patrol agents; and,
- 5) Identify the roles and responsibilities of all law enforcement departments and agencies with respect to travel on federal, state and local public highways.

OPSG programs support enhanced cooperation and coordination among Customs and Border Protection (CBP), United States Border Patrol (USBP), and Federal, state, tribal, and territorial law enforcement agencies.

Methodology

The Criminal Justice Reform Unit (CJRU) requested Daily Activity Reports (DAR) from all eight municipalities in Pima County that receive from Homeland Security for the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2016, which is defined as from October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017.

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Daily Activity Reports are summaries of activities performed over a given period of time. For OPSG, DAR summaries are prepared after each OPSG deployment and contain incident information such as the identity of the law enforcement agency and responding agency representative(s), the location(s) of the deployment, and types of law enforcement response(s) to the incident.

The law enforcement agencies in Pima County that received funding in FFY 2016 are identified below:

Arizona Department of Public Safety Marana Police Department Oro Valley Police Department Pima County Sheriff's Department Sahuarita Police Department South Tucson Police Department Tohono O'odham Police Department Tucson Police Department

DARs were received after submitting formal public information requests to all eight agencies. It should be noted that of the eight jurisdictions, six of the responding agencies provided the CJRU with complete DAR documents, but two jurisdictions – the Tohono O'Odham and South Tucson Police Departments – responded with limited information. Both the Tohono O'Odham and South Tucson Police Departments claimed they did not maintain copies of their DARs and could not release anything without specific permission from USBP. We made every effort to get this information from USBP with limited success.

As noted earlier, conclusions for these reports are limited to the PCSD but information for six jurisdictions have been made available for review along with limited information from Tohono O'Odham and South Tucson.

The Department of Homeland Security 2016 Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO)

As referenced in the Federal Fiscal Year 2016 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP), OPSG funds are to be used to "... secure the United States' borders along routes of ingress from international borders to include travel corridors in states bordering Mexico and Canada..."

Operation Stonegarden (OPSG): The OPSG Program supports enhanced cooperation and coordination among Customs and Border Protection (CBP), United States Border Patrol (USBP), and Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement agencies. The OPSG Program provides funding to support joint efforts to secure the United States' borders along routes of ingress from international borders to include travel corridors in states bordering Mexico and Canada, as well as states and territories with international water borders.

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DHS further details levels of risk into three categories, which are 1) threat, 2) vulnerability, and 3) consequences and outlines risk components into the following areas:

- Terrorism;
- Criminal Aliens;
- Drug Trafficking Organizations; and
- Alien Smuggling Organizations.

<u>Threat</u>: natural or man-made occurrence, individual, entity, or action that has or indicates the potential to harm life, information, operations, the environment, and/or property. OPSG uses the effect of the threat to the border to evaluate consequence.

<u>Vulnerability</u>: characteristic of design, location, security posture, operation, or any combination thereof, that renders an asset, system, network, or entity susceptible to disruption, destruction, or exploitation.

<u>Consequence</u>: effect of an event, incident, or occurrence. OPSG uses the effect of the threat to the border to evaluate consequence.

Threat and vulnerability are evaluated by assigning each factor a value based on specific operational data from DHS/CBP Components. Threat components present in each of the Sectors are used to determine the overall threat score.

These components are: terrorism, criminal aliens, drug trafficking organizations, and alien smuggling organizations.

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CJRU analyzed the DARs based on the four (4) risk components listed above.

Terrorism

A review of the DARs found no information that the PCSD disrupted terrorism from Mexico into the United States in OPSG deployments.

It should be noted that, according to the PCSD's 2017 application for OPSG funding, the department described the crossing between the international countries as, "... a natural path of egress and ingress for terrorists and weapons of mass destruction."

A. General Situation:

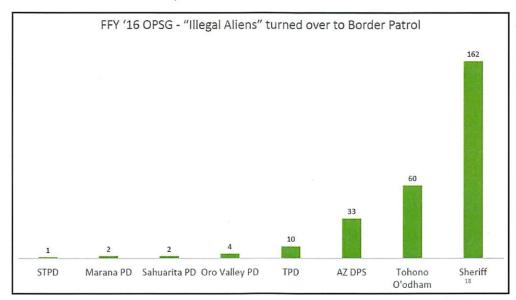
Pima County shares 125 miles of international border with the Republic of Mexico and is in the Tucson Sector of the United States Customs and Border Protection; Office of the Border Patrol (CBP/BP). Due to the rugged nature of the geography, there are numerous roads, trails, and paths, which allow smugglers to exploit this area and transport illegal aliens and contraband into the United States. This sector is responsible for almost 50% of the total number of illegal aliens arrested by the CBP/BP and over 50% of the marijuana seized by the CBP/OBP. In addition to the sparsely populated desert area, the large metropolitan area of Tucson, Arizona has over one million inhabitants. The entire area is a major hub for human and drug smuggling. Additionally, weapons and money are smuggled into Mexico through this porous border. This is a natural path of egress and ingress for terrorists and weapons of mass destruction.

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Criminal Aliens

A review of the DARs found no conclusive information that the PCSD disrupted criminal aliens from entering the United States; however, the PCSD held and transferred 162 undocumented aliens ("UDAs") [sometimes referred to as "Illegal Aliens" in the DARs and narratives], as identified in the reports, to Border Patrol.



Graph 18 of the Pima County Criminal Justice Reform Unit Data Analysis

Drug Trafficking Organizations

A review of the DARs found no conclusive information that the PCSD identified drug trafficking organizations in OPSG deployments.

Alien Smuggling Organizations

A review of the DARs found no conclusive information that the PCSD identified alien smuggling organizations in OPSG deployments.

Use of the OPSG Grant Fund Overtime

In FFY 2016, OPSG provided \$2,270,934.74 in funding to eight (8) law enforcement agencies in Pima County, of which \$1,149,808.02 – or nearly 50% of the total funding – was allocated to the PCSD.

Pima County Sheriff's Department FFY 2016 OPSG Highlights

- Of the 937 total deployments among the eight agencies, the department accounted for more 415 of the events (56%)
- The department ranked the 2nd highest in overtime rates per officer among the six (6) jurisdictions that provided overtime information

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- The department deployed fewer deputies per mission compared to agencies that the charged less in overtime
- Of the \$1,149,808.02 provided to the department, nearly 84% (\$1,052,169.95) was used for overtime
- The department ranked the highest among the eight (8) agencies that billed for overtime
- The department confiscated the highest amount of drug seizures compared to other law enforcement agencies
- While the department had the highest number of vehicle stops (4931), fewer than 16% resulted in an arrest
- A sampling of DARs indicated that many deployments by the department had no recorded activities

A comprehensive analysis of the DARs and narratives we received is attached. While a <u>complete</u> analysis was somewhat hindered by the limited information we received from USBP, we were able to glean through the DARs and narratives to come up with the statistics found on the attached charts. We reviewed the following eighteen data sets to come up with our report:

- 1. An overview of the agencies involved;
- 2. Number of deployments;
- 3. Average number of officers involved per mission;
- 4. Average number of hours billed per mission;
- 5. Average overtime rate;
- 6. Total amount billed by agency;
- 7. Percentage of overtime billed by agency;
- 8. Total mileage cost;
- 9. Total mileage and overtime costs combined;
- 10. Total cost per hour by agency;
- 11. Number of narcotics seizures by agency;
- 12. Analysis of drug seizures;
- 13. Percentage of seizures by drug
- 14. Vehicle stops and citations;
- 15. Percentage of stops resulting in a citation;
- 16. Total arrests (misdemeanor and felony);
- 17. Undocumented aliens (sometimes referred to as "Illegal Aliens" in the DARs and Narratives) turned over to Border Patrol by agency; and
- 18. Highest percentage of stops by agency.

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Please let me know if you require further analysis or recommendations from these findings.

cc: The Honorable Mark Napier, Pima County Sheriff

John Voorhees – Assistant County Administrator Terrance Cheung – Criminal Justice Reform Unit Spencer Graves – Criminal Justice Reform Unit

Community Law Enforcement Partnership Commission

Attachments:

Federal Fiscal Year 2016 Homeland Security Grant Program NOFO FFY 2017 Pima County Sheriff's Department OPSG Application

Data Analysis of FFY 2016 OPSG