



SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Public Safety Committee

Agenda

Tuesday, February 24, 2026

9:30 AM

Council Chamber, City Hall
600 4th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Robert Kettle, Chair
Rob Saka, Vice-Chair
Debora Juarez, Member
Eddie Lin, Member
Maritza Rivera, Member

Chair Info: 206-684-8807; Robert.Kettle@seattle.gov

[Watch Council Meetings Live](#) [View Past Council Meetings](#)

Council Chamber Listen Line: 206-684-8566

The City of Seattle encourages everyone to participate in its programs and activities. For disability accommodations, materials in alternate formats, accessibility information, or language interpretation or translation needs, please contact the Office of the City Clerk at 206-684-8888 (TTY Relay 7-1-1), CityClerk@Seattle.gov, or visit <https://seattle.gov/cityclerk/accommodations> at your earliest opportunity. Providing at least 72-hour notice will help ensure availability; sign language interpreting requests may take longer.



SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
Public Safety Committee
Agenda
February 24, 2026 - 9:30 AM

Meeting Location:

Council Chamber, City Hall , 600 4th Avenue , Seattle, WA 98104

Committee Website:

<https://seattle.gov/council/public-safety>

This meeting also constitutes a meeting of the City Council, provided that the meeting shall be conducted as a committee meeting under the Council Rules and Procedures, and Council action shall be limited to committee business.

Members of the public may register for remote or in-person Public Comment to address the Council. Please register in advance in order to be recognized by the Chair. Details on how to register for Public Comment are listed below:

Remote Public Comment - Register online to speak during the Public Comment period at the meeting at <https://www.seattle.gov/council/committees/public-comment>. Online registration to speak will begin one hour before the meeting start time, and registration will end at the conclusion of the Public Comment period during the meeting.

In-Person Public Comment - Register to speak on the public comment sign-up sheet located inside Council Chambers at least 15 minutes prior to the meeting start time. Registration will end at the conclusion of the Public Comment period during the meeting.

Please submit written comments no later than four business hours prior to the start of the meeting to ensure that they are distributed to Councilmembers prior to the meeting. Comments may be submitted at Council@seattle.gov or at Seattle City Hall, Attn: Council Public Comment, 600 4th Ave., Floor 2, Seattle, WA 98104. Business hours are considered 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Comments received after that time will be distributed after the meeting to Councilmembers and included as part of the public record.

Please Note: Times listed are estimated

A. Call To Order

B. Approval of the Agenda

C. Public Comment

Members of the public may address items on the agenda and matters within the purview of the committee. Please register in advance to be recognized by the Chair.

D. Items of Business

1. [Res 32193](#) **A RESOLUTION relating to law enforcement officer professionalism and standards; reaffirming Seattle values related to professional law enforcement conduct; condemning recent actions of federal law enforcement agents; articulating expectations for law enforcement conduct within Seattle; and directing Seattle Police Department officers to document and report violations of law enforcement professionalism standards.**

Supporting Documents: [Summary and Fiscal Note](#)

Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote (15 minutes)

Presenter: Tamaso Johnson, Council Central Staff

2. [CB 121164](#) **AN ORDINANCE relating to civil immigration enforcement; prohibiting civil immigration enforcement staging on all real property that is City owned and controlled; and adding a new Chapter 14.125 to the Seattle Municipal Code.**

Supporting Documents:

[Summary and Fiscal Note](#)

[Central Staff Memo](#)

[Amendment 1](#)

Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Amendment (20 minutes)

Presenter: Greg Doss, Central Staff

3. **Alternative Response Overview in Seattle's Public Safety Department**

Supporting Documents:

[Seattle Fire Department Briefing](#)

[CARE \(Community Assisted Response and Engagement\) Briefing](#)

[Seattle Police Department Briefing](#)

Briefing and Discussion (45 minutes)

Presenters: Alison Holcomb, Executive Operations Manager for Public Safety, Office of the Mayor; Chief Amy Barden, CARE Department; Chief Harold Scoggins, Seattle Fire Department; Chief Shon Barnes, Seattle Police Department

E. Adjournment



Legislation Text

File #: Res 32193, **Version:** 1

CITY OF SEATTLE

RESOLUTION _____

A RESOLUTION relating to law enforcement officer professionalism and standards; reaffirming Seattle values related to professional law enforcement conduct; condemning recent actions of federal law enforcement agents; articulating expectations for law enforcement conduct within Seattle; and directing Seattle Police Department officers to document and report violations of law enforcement professionalism standards.

WHEREAS, the City’s Charter is enacted to protect the “health, safety, environment, and general welfare of the people”; and

WHEREAS, the tragic killings by federal law enforcement in Minneapolis were reckless and preventable and the indiscriminate, heavy-handed operations by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in Minneapolis impede on First, Fourth, and Fifth Amendment rights and actively undermine local public safety; and

WHEREAS, on January 29, 2026, Mayor Wilson issued a Directive reinforcing Seattle’s commitment to being a Welcoming City and to the protection of safety, privacy, and individual rights while complying with applicable law; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement should act in a guardian ethos and not a warrior ethos, acting to prioritize the safety and well-being of all people; and

WHEREAS, the City seeks to maintain a collaborative approach to stemming the flow of guns and drugs into our region with relevant federal agencies that meet the expected standard of law enforcement professional conduct and competency; and

WHEREAS, recent federal immigration enforcement actions do not demonstrate adherence to professional standards for law enforcement, including use of aggressive tactics, face coverings, and lack of

identification of the agency they represent; and

WHEREAS, seeing a law enforcement officer's face and identification will allow people to distinguish between potential law enforcement and criminal actors; and

WHEREAS, existing City laws and Seattle Police Department policies require Seattle police officers to be clearly identifiable when engaged in public safety activities, including wearing department emblems, name tags, and badges with officer-specific numbers, and to identify themselves when requested, with limited exceptions; and

WHEREAS, federal law enforcement officers should be held to the same professional standards as Seattle's own Police Department, NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE THAT:

Section 1. Expectations for law enforcement conduct within Seattle, regardless of agency of origin or jurisdiction

A. "Law enforcement officer" means any person elected, appointed, or employed by a law enforcement agency empowered to detect and apprehend persons violating federal, state, or local laws.

B. Law enforcement officers operating in Seattle are expected to conduct themselves with a level of professionalism meeting or exceeding the standards and policies applicable to the Seattle Police Department (SPD).

C. Law enforcement officers performing enforcement duties in Seattle should be clearly identifiable, including wearing department emblems, name tags, and badges with officer-specific numbers, and to identify themselves when requested, with limited exceptions in narrow and specific situations where operational necessity precludes such identification, such as those described in current SPD policy.

D. Law enforcement officers operating in Seattle should not wear any face coverings, except in circumstances that reasonably require their use, such as those described in current SPD policy.

E. Investigatory stops or detentions carried out by law enforcement officers in Seattle should be carried

out in a manner that is legally compliant, professional, and in service of preserving and enhancing the safety of all residents and visitors.

F. In situations where members of the public are injured, law enforcement officers operating in Seattle should attempt to render any necessary appropriate medical aid as soon as reasonably possible, including initiating emergency medical services (EMS) if needed.

Section 2. If SPD officers observe violations of the expectations in Section 1 of this resolution, they should document and report them to a supervisor per current SPD policies and directives, to include those relating to immigration enforcement, interactions with federal agents, unverified or unidentified law enforcement activity, and foreign nationals.

Adopted by the City Council the _____ day of _____, 2026, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its adoption this _____ day of _____, 2026.

President _____ of the City Council

Filed by me this _____ day of _____, 2026.

Scheereen Dedman, City Clerk

(Seal)

SUMMARY and FISCAL NOTE

Department:	Dept. Contact:	CBO Contact:
Legislative	Tamaso Johnson	N/A

1. BILL SUMMARY

Legislation Title: A RESOLUTION relating to law enforcement officer professionalism and standards; reaffirming Seattle values related to professional law enforcement conduct; condemning recent actions of federal law enforcement agents; articulating expectations for law enforcement conduct within Seattle; and directing Seattle Police Department officers to document and report violations of law enforcement professionalism standards.

Summary and Background of the Legislation: This resolution articulates the desire of the City to have any non-City law enforcement activities occurring within Seattle adhere to legal and professional standards in line with City values and policies that govern the Seattle Police Department (SPD). Specific law enforcement standards mentioned include: use of face coverings, visible identification, rendering medical aid, and procedures and standards for stops and detentions. The resolution further affirms existing SPD policies and directives on how SPD officers should handle situations related to immigration enforcement, purported federal agents, and foreign nationals. The resolution also denounces recent federal immigration enforcement activities in Minneapolis, Minnesota and resultant loss of life.

2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Does this legislation create, fund, or amend a CIP Project? Yes No

3. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Does this legislation have financial impacts to the City? Yes No

3.d. Other Impacts

Does the legislation have other financial impacts to The City of Seattle, including direct or indirect, one-time or ongoing costs, that are not included in Sections 3.a through 3.c? If so, please describe these financial impacts.

No.

If the legislation has costs, but they can be absorbed within existing operations, please describe how those costs can be absorbed. The description should clearly describe if the absorbed costs are achievable because the department had excess resources within their existing budget or if by absorbing these costs the department is deprioritizing other work that would have used these resources.

Please describe any financial costs or other impacts of *not* implementing the legislation.
This resolution is a statement of values related to how the City expects to see federal and other non-Seattle law enforcement agencies operate in the City.

Please describe how this legislation may affect any City departments other than the originating department.

This resolution calls for SPD to follow existing departmental policies and directives.

4. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

a. Is a public hearing required for this legislation?

No.

b. Is publication of notice with The Daily Journal of Commerce and/or The Seattle Times required for this legislation?

No.

c. Does this legislation affect a piece of property?

No.

d. Please describe any perceived implication for the principles of the Race and Social Justice Initiative.

i. How does this legislation impact vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities? How did you arrive at this conclusion? In your response please consider impacts within City government (employees, internal programs) as well as in the broader community.

ii. Please attach any Racial Equity Toolkits or other racial equity analyses in the development and/or assessment of the legislation.

N/A

iii. What is the Language Access Plan for any communications to the public?

N/A

e. Climate Change Implications

i. Emissions: How is this legislation likely to increase or decrease carbon emissions in a material way? Please attach any studies or other materials that were used to inform this response.

N/A

ii. Resiliency: Will the action(s) proposed by this legislation increase or decrease Seattle’s resiliency (or ability to adapt) to climate change in a material way? If so, explain. If it is likely to decrease resiliency in a material way, describe what will or could be done to mitigate the effects.

No.

f. If this legislation includes a new initiative or a major programmatic expansion: What are the specific long-term and measurable goal(s) of the program? How will this legislation help achieve the program’s desired goal(s)? What mechanisms will be used to measure progress towards meeting those goals?

N/A

g. Does this legislation create a non-utility CIP project that involves a shared financial commitment with a non-City partner agency or organization?

No.

5. ATTACHMENTS

Summary Attachments: None.



Legislation Text

File #: CB 121164, **Version:** 1

CITY OF SEATTLE

ORDINANCE _____

COUNCIL BILL _____

AN ORDINANCE relating to civil immigration enforcement; prohibiting civil immigration enforcement staging on all real property that is City owned and controlled; and adding a new Chapter 14.125 to the Seattle Municipal Code.

WHEREAS, Executive Order 2025-08 directed the City to “develop and send to the City Council an ordinance prohibiting staging and operations of federal civil immigration enforcement activities on City property to the extent permissible by law”; and

WHEREAS, The City of Seattle (City), as a first-class city, has the authority to control the use of its own property and to ensure the intended purposes of that property; and

WHEREAS, state and local laws and policies prohibit City resources and personnel from being used to assist with or participate in activities that support or constitute federal civil immigration enforcement, unless otherwise required by law; and

WHEREAS, the Tenth Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibits the federal government from commandeering the City’s resources against the City’s will related to civil immigration enforcement activities; and

WHEREAS, the City is proud to be a Welcoming City, affirming its steadfast commitment to serve as a safe and supportive home for refugees and immigrants; and

WHEREAS, federal immigration operations and staging on City property is inconsistent with the City’s values of protecting immigrant and refugee communities; and

WHEREAS, the City’s laws and policies are designed to promote public safety and enhance trust between

immigrant and refugee communities and their local government and local law enforcement; and
WHEREAS, there is precedent for federal civil immigration enforcement activities being staged on municipal property nationwide, creating a risk that such actions could occur in Seattle; and

WHEREAS, similarly situated municipalities, including the City of Chicago and Santa Clara County, California, have also taken action to limit the federal government from engaging in civil immigration enforcement at municipal facilities, including parking lots, garages, and vacant land; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 2026-03 prohibits federal authorities from using City owned and controlled property to stage civil immigration enforcement operations, to include only City parking lots, parks, plazas, vacant lots, storage facilities, garages, and the Seattle Center; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. A new Chapter 14.125 is added to the Seattle Municipal Code as follows:

Chapter 14.125 IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT STAGING

14.125.010 Prohibiting use of City property for immigration enforcement staging

Real property that is City owned and controlled, but which does not include the public right-of-way used for pedestrian and vehicular traffic, shall not be used for civil immigration enforcement, including actions to assemble, mobilize, or deploy personnel, vehicles, or equipment for civil immigration enforcement operations, or for surveillance or logistical coordination for those operations.

14.125.020 Scope

A. Nothing in this Chapter 14.125 shall be construed as restricting or interfering with the execution of lawful judicial warrants or the enforcement of criminal law, nor as limiting the rights of any person under state or federal law.

B. This Chapter 14.125 does not prohibit the lawful use of real property that is City owned and controlled for purposes other than civil immigration enforcement staging, nor does it restrict any person or entity from carrying out lawful functions unrelated to that purpose on such property.

14.125.030 Injunctive relief

The Seattle City Attorney’s Office may seek legal or equitable relief in a court of competent jurisdiction, including injunctive relief, to enjoin any acts or practices that violate this Chapter 14.125.

Section 2. Identification and signing of City properties to educate the public on staging restrictions

A. For the purposes of public education only, the City should create clear signage that can be posted on a property pursuant to Seattle Municipal Code (SMC) Section 14.125.010. The lack of a sign on City owned and controlled property shall not preclude the City from seeking injunctive relief under SMC 14.125.030.

B. When interpreting Seattle Municipal Code 14.125.010, and implementing signage pursuant to this section, the Seattle City Attorney’s Office (CAO) is requested to work with the Department of Finance and Administrative Services (FAS) to convene departments that own or manage property to identify and sign properties, prioritizing properties near essential services like healthcare, childcare, food distribution, education or other basic support services, and for which civil immigration staging might deter individuals or families from using such services.

C. By May 1, 2026, FAS and the CAO should submit to the Mayor’s Office and the Council a list of properties identified using the criteria in this section.

Section 3. The provisions of this ordinance are declared to be separate and severable. The invalidity of any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section, or portion of this ordinance, or the invalidity of its application to any person or circumstance, does not affect the validity of the remainder of this ordinance or the validity of its application to other persons or circumstances.

Section 4. This ordinance shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Sections 1.04.020 and 1.04.070.

Passed by the City Council the _____ day of _____, 2026, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this _____ day of _____, 2026.

President _____ of the City Council

Approved / returned unsigned / vetoed this ____ day of _____, 2026.

Katie B. Wilson, Mayor

Filed by me this _____ day of _____, 2026.

Scheereen Dedman, City Clerk

(Seal)

SUMMARY and FISCAL NOTE

Department:	Dept. Contact:	CBO Contact:
Council	Greg Doss	

1. BILL SUMMARY

Legislation Title: AN ORDINANCE relating to civil immigration enforcement; prohibiting civil immigration enforcement staging on all real property that is City owned and controlled; and adding a new Chapter 14.125 to the Seattle Municipal Code.

Summary and Background of the Legislation: This proposed legislation prohibits staging and operations of civil immigration enforcement activities on City property to the extent permissible by law.

- Prohibits civil immigration enforcement staging on all City-owned and City-controlled property.
- Clarifies the scope of the prohibitions.
- States that the Seattle City Attorney’s Office may seek legal or equitable relief to enjoin any acts or practices that violate this ordinance.
- Creates a process for the Seattle City Attorney’s Office (CAO) and the Department of Facilities and Administrative Services (FAS) to review properties for potential signage, prioritizing those properties provide key public services such as child care or health care.

2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Does this legislation create, fund, or amend a CIP Project? Yes No

3. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Does this legislation have financial impacts to the City? Yes No

The legislation requires that FAS and CAO identify properties for signage that prohibits staging for civil immigration purposes. The Executive has indicated that signs will be produced at the Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) sign shop and that production costs will be funded through existing appropriations.

To the extent that appropriations made in the 2026 Adopted Budget support other activities, and for which SDOT cannot find efficiencies / savings to otherwise support, SDOT may have to delay or defer projects or programs to free up funding for the signage costs that will be incurred pursuant to this legislation. Cost for signage is indeterminate at this point as FAS has not yet completed a review of all the properties that would be covered by this legislation.

3.d. Other Impacts

Does the legislation have other financial impacts to The City of Seattle, including direct or indirect, one-time or ongoing costs, that are not included in Sections 3.a through 3.c? If so, please describe these financial impacts.

If the City Attorney's Office engages in significant injunctive relief proceedings, staff resources may need to be redirected or supplemented.

If the legislation has costs, but they can be absorbed within existing operations, please describe how those costs can be absorbed. The description should clearly describe if the absorbed costs are achievable because the department had excess resources within their existing budget or if by absorbing these costs the department is deprioritizing other work that would have used these resources.

The City Attorney's Office may be able to absorb the costs of this legislation depending on the extent of violations.

There may also be some costs for City departments developing and placing signage on City properties prohibiting staging. The Executive has indicated that these costs could be absorbed into existing operations (see question 3 above).

Please describe any financial costs or other impacts of *not* implementing the legislation.

Not implementing this legislation could contribute to an environment that limits access and safety to public spaces, especially among Seattle's undocumented immigrants.

Please describe how this legislation may affect any City departments other than the originating department.

The primary departments involved in this legislation will be the City Attorney's Office and the Department of Finance and Administrative Services. However, there may be a need for other City departments – most notably Seattle Parks and Recreation, Seattle City Light and Seattle Public Utilities – to assist with signage on City properties prohibiting staging.

4. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

a. Is a public hearing required for this legislation?

No.

b. Is publication of notice with The Daily Journal of Commerce and/or The Seattle Times required for this legislation?

No.

c. Does this legislation affect a piece of property?

No.

d. Please describe any perceived implication for the principles of the Race and Social Justice Initiative.

- i. How does this legislation impact vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities? How did you arrive at this conclusion? In your response please consider impacts within City government (employees, internal programs) as well as in the broader community.**

This legislation seeks to prevent an environment that limits access and safety to public spaces, especially among Seattle’s undocumented immigrants.

- ii. Please attach any Racial Equity Toolkits or other racial equity analyses in the development and/or assessment of the legislation.**

Not completed.

- iii. What is the Language Access Plan for any communications to the public?**

The City and involved departments will utilize the Language Line as needed to communicate with the public and will evaluate translating signage into other languages.

e. Climate Change Implications

- i. Emissions: How is this legislation likely to increase or decrease carbon emissions in a material way? Please attach any studies or other materials that were used to inform this response.**

N/A

- ii. Resiliency: Will the action(s) proposed by this legislation increase or decrease Seattle’s resiliency (or ability to adapt) to climate change in a material way? If so, explain. If it is likely to decrease resiliency in a material way, describe what will or could be done to mitigate the effects.**

This legislation will help preserve and cultivate the City’s status as a “Welcoming City” by preventing an environment of fear and intimidation. This will preserve and potentially improve the social and community ties that provide resilience in the face of climate change.

- f. If this legislation includes a new initiative or a major programmatic expansion: What are the specific long-term and measurable goal(s) of the program? How will this legislation help achieve the program’s desired goal(s)? What mechanisms will be used to measure progress towards meeting those goals?**

This legislation establishes a new regulation but does not qualify as a new initiative or major programmatic expansion.

- g. Does this legislation create a non-utility CIP project that involves a shared financial commitment with a non-City partner agency or organization?**

No.

5. ATTACHMENTS

Summary Attachments: None.

February 24, 2026

MEMORANDUM

To: Public Safety Committee
From: Greg Doss, Analyst
Subject: Council Bill 121164 – Civil Immigration Staging

On February 24, 2026, the Public Safety Committee will discuss [Council Bill \(CB\) 121164](#) concerning civil immigration staging. This legislation would “prohibit the use of City owned and controlled properties for civil enforcement operations, including actions to assemble, mobilize, or deploy personnel, vehicles, or equipment for civil immigration enforcement operations, or for surveillance or logistical coordination for those operations.”

This memo provides background on existing law and policies related to immigration enforcement, summarizes proposed changes under this bill, and discusses next steps for this legislation.

NOTE: Amendment 1 will be offered at the Public Safety Committee on February 24, 2026, to make a technical correction that aligns the sponsor’s intent with the bill language. The amendment would restrict the prohibition of civil immigration enforcement to staging activities only.

Background

Federal Immigration Law

As a general matter, the administration and enforcement of US immigration law is exclusively a function of the federal government. Federal immigration law is, with few exceptions, a system of civil laws. Certain violations of immigration law, such as illegal entry after removal, are federal crimes, but the majority of immigration law violations are considered civil offenses rather than criminal.

Federal law prohibits state and local governments from enacting laws or policies that restrict state or local officials from sharing “information regarding the citizenship or immigration status” of individuals with the US Citizen and Immigration Services.¹ Additionally, federal law prohibits both physical and administrative interference with civil immigration enforcement. Obstructing or interfering with federal officers performing their duties can lead to criminal penalties, including felony charges.²

In recent years, the Washington State Legislature and the City of Seattle have enacted legislation and adopted Directives to (1) restrict the collection of information about a person’s immigration status or place of birth, with limited exceptions; and (2) prohibit the disclosure of non-publicly available personal information about any person to federal immigration

¹ See: 8 USC 1373

² See: 18 USC 111

authorities in a noncriminal matter.³ More information on local and state restrictions can be found in the staff report on CB 121158, which would prohibit City disclosure of certain information for the purposes of civil immigration enforcement.

Some state and local governments have begun to take actions that would prohibit federal officials from staging civil immigration enforcement operations on certain properties. Cities such as Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Los Angeles and Spokane have adopted or are developing policies that would restrict U.S. Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE) access to city owned properties and/or prohibit surveillance without a warrant. Many of these actions prohibit civil enforcement activity on state or city “owned and controlled properties.”

On January 29, 2026, Mayor Katie Wilson issued a Directive that prohibits the use of property that is both City-owned and City-controlled, for civil immigration enforcement activities, and directs the Department of Finance and Administrative (FAS) to create clear signage that can be posted on applicable City property. A similar Executive Order was issued by King County Executive Girmay Zahilay on February 12, 2026.

Like other cities and states, Seattle’s Executive Order does not apply to the public right-of-way used for pedestrian and vehicular traffic, nor does it apply to instances where federal officials are operating under a judicial warrant or court order or are involved in criminal enforcement activities.

CB 121164

Prohibiting Civil Immigration Staging on City Property

This bill would create a new section of SMC to “prohibit the use of City owned and controlled properties for civil enforcement operations, including actions to assemble, mobilize, or deploy personnel, vehicles, or equipment for civil immigration enforcement operations, or for surveillance or logistical coordination for those operations.” The ordinance would not apply to the public right-of-way used for pedestrian or vehicle traffic.

The bill would authorize the Seattle City Attorney’s Office (CAO) to seek legal or equitable relief in a court of competent jurisdiction, including injunctive relief, to enjoin any acts or practices that violate the terms of the legislation.

An uncodified section specifies that, for the purposes of public education only, the City should create clear signage that can be posted on City owned and controlled properties. With the assistance of the CAO, FAS would convene departments that own or manage property to identify and sign properties, with a prioritization on properties near essential services like healthcare, childcare, food distribution, education or other basic support services, and for which immigration staging might deter individuals or families from using such services.

By May 1, 2026, FAS and the CAO would submit to the Mayor’s Office and the Council a list of properties identified using the criteria in the bill.

³ Keep Washington Working Act (KWW), E2SSB 5497 (2019)
Mayor’s Office Directives 2025-07 and 2025-08

Types of Properties Covered Under CB 121164

As discussed above, the bill would prohibit civil immigration enforcement on “City owned and controlled properties,” which can be reasonably interpreted as including real property in which the City has both an ownership interest and also “control” of the property. Because the term “control” is undefined in the bill, Section 2 of the bill would create a process where the CAO works with FAS to determine how to apply the law, and more specifically, where to place signage that would make the public aware that civil immigration enforcement is prohibited.

The prohibition of civil immigration enforcement may apply to properties where the City is a lessor of space, provided that the City has not ceded control of the space via contract. As noted above, the CAO would make a case-by-case determination on which properties are owned and sufficiently controlled to allow for signage.

The bill would not apply to properties where the City is leasing space from a third party. It may also not apply to properties that are operated in partnership with local or state government entities, unless the City has ownership interest in such properties.

Expanding Beyond the City Owned and Controlled Standard

Should the Council wish to expand the types of properties covered by CB 121164, the CAO, FAS and other departments would need to expand their analysis of properties that could receive signage. The total inventory of FAS-owned and controlled properties includes 218 property management areas, 149 parking lots, garages and vacant lots, and 116 buildings and yards.⁴ Executive staff have indicated that there are a significant number of properties owned by other departments, including those owned by SDOT, SCL, SPR and Seattle Center. Central Staff has not yet received an inventory of these properties.

As noted above, CB 121164 would not apply to properties that are owned by third parties and leased to the City. FAS manages approximately 47 such properties. The legislation may also not apply to properties where the City is a landlord, but does not fully “control” the use of the property. FAS manages approximately 45 of these properties. In some cases, the City leases its properties to organizations that provide essential municipal and community services like healthcare, housing or skill development programs. A property-by-property analysis would be necessary to determine which of these properties might be useable for civil immigration staging.

⁴ FAS indicates that inclusion of Fort Lawton, owned by the U.S. Army Reserve Command, would bring the total of buildings and yards to 131.

Enforcement

As noted above, a new SMC section 14.125.030 authorizes the CAO to seek legal or equitable relief in a court of competent jurisdiction, including injunctive relief, to enjoin any acts or practices that violate the terms of the legislation. City Attorney Evans may decide to seek relief in court based on a request made by the Mayor's Office or a City department, or may seek relief of her own accord. The determination to seek relief will likely be based on the facts surrounding the potential violation and made on a case-by-case basis.

Councilmembers received on January 23, 2026, a CAO memo on potential legal risks associated with legislation that would prohibit staging on City-owned and controlled property. Central staff is available to discuss the information in this memo at your request.

Implementation and Fiscal Impact

CB 121164 would require FAS to coordinate installation of signage on City owned and controlled properties. The "City owned and controlled" standard is consistent with the Mayor's January 29, 2026, Directive, which specifically targets City parking lots, parks, plazas, vacant lots, storage facilities, garages, and the Seattle Center.

Mayor's staff have indicated that FAS has worked with city departments to identify approximately 656 locations for signage:

- Seattle Center will post 20 signs around their properties;
- FAS will post 25 signs at City Hall Plaza, Seattle Municipal Tower, and other properties;
- Seattle Office of Housing will post 10 signs at various properties;
- Seattle City Light will post 60 signs at substations, the Sculpture Garden, and other properties;
- Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) will post 19 signs at various properties;
- Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR) will post 470 signs at Parks, Community Centers, swimming pools, boat ramps, and other properties; and
- Seattle Public Utilities will post 52 signs at various properties.

The SDOT Sign Shop is currently manufacturing the metal signage, and an FAS vendor is printing plastic signs, which together are expected to cost approximately \$45,000 and will be funded within departments' current appropriations. The Executive has indicated that individual departments will begin installing the signs this week. The costs for labor to install the signs have not been estimated at this time, and are also expected to be absorbed by departments under existing appropriations.

Next Steps

CB 121164 will have a first hearing on February 24, 2026, meeting of the Public Safety Committee and may be scheduled for a possible committee vote on March 10, 2026.

Attachments

1. Amendment 1 to CB 121164 Civil Immigration Enforcement Staging

cc: Ben Noble, Director
Lish Whitson, Deputy Director

Amendment 1 to CB 121164 Civil Immigration Enforcement Staging

Sponsor: Councilmember Kettle

Technical Amendment – Restrict Civil Immigration Enforcement Prohibition to Staging Activities Only

Effect: This amendment would correct a technical error by restricting the City’s prohibition on civil immigration enforcement to staging activities only, including actions to assemble, mobilize, or deploy personnel, vehicles, or equipment for civil immigration enforcement operations, or for surveillance or logistical coordination for those operations. The change aligns the bill language with the sponsor’s original intent.

Amend Section 1 to CB 121164 as follows:

Section 1. A new Chapter 14.125 is added to the Seattle Municipal Code as follows:

Chapter 14.125 IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT STAGING

14.125.010 Prohibiting use of City property for immigration enforcement staging

Real property that is City owned and controlled, but which does not include the public right-of-way used for pedestrian and vehicular traffic, shall not be used for civil immigration enforcement staging, including actions to assemble, mobilize, or deploy personnel, vehicles, or equipment for civil immigration enforcement operations, or for surveillance or logistical coordination for those operations.

14.125.020 Scope

A. Nothing in this Chapter 14.125 shall be construed as restricting or interfering with the execution of lawful judicial warrants or the enforcement of criminal law, nor as limiting the rights of any person under state or federal law.

B. This Chapter 14.125 does not prohibit the lawful use of real property that is City owned and controlled for purposes other than civil immigration enforcement staging, nor does it

restrict any person or entity from carrying out lawful functions unrelated to that purpose on such property.

14.125.030 Injunctive relief

The Seattle City Attorney's Office may seek legal or equitable relief in a court of competent jurisdiction, including injunctive relief, to enjoin any acts or practices that violate this Chapter 14.125.

Amendment 1 to CB 121164 Civil Immigration Enforcement Staging

Sponsor: Councilmember Kettle

Technical Amendment – Restrict Civil Immigration Enforcement Prohibition to Staging Activities Only

Effect: This amendment would correct a technical error by restricting the City’s prohibition on civil immigration enforcement to staging activities only, including actions to assemble, mobilize, or deploy personnel, vehicles, or equipment for civil immigration enforcement operations, or for surveillance or logistical coordination for those operations. The change aligns the bill language with the sponsor’s original intent.

Amend Section 1 to CB 121164 as follows:

Section 1. A new Chapter 14.125 is added to the Seattle Municipal Code as follows:

Chapter 14.125 IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT STAGING

14.125.010 Prohibiting use of City property for immigration enforcement staging

Real property that is City owned and controlled, but which does not include the public right-of-way used for pedestrian and vehicular traffic, shall not be used for civil immigration enforcement staging, including actions to assemble, mobilize, or deploy personnel, vehicles, or equipment for civil immigration enforcement operations, or for surveillance or logistical coordination for those operations.

14.125.020 Scope

A. Nothing in this Chapter 14.125 shall be construed as restricting or interfering with the execution of lawful judicial warrants or the enforcement of criminal law, nor as limiting the rights of any person under state or federal law.

B. This Chapter 14.125 does not prohibit the lawful use of real property that is City owned and controlled for purposes other than civil immigration enforcement staging, nor does it

restrict any person or entity from carrying out lawful functions unrelated to that purpose on such property.

14.125.030 Injunctive relief

The Seattle City Attorney's Office may seek legal or equitable relief in a court of competent jurisdiction, including injunctive relief, to enjoin any acts or practices that violate this Chapter 14.125.



Legislation Text

File #: Inf 2843, **Version:** 1

Alternative Response Overview in Seattle's Public Safety Department

SFD - MOBILE INTEGRATED HEALTH PROGRAM

Public Safety Committee

(02/24/2026)

SFD



City of Seattle

Mission of MIH

The mission of the Mobile Integrated Health program is to alleviate the strains placed on SFD Operations companies by high utilizers, behavioral, chronic medical, or social crises, and lower acuity alarms while providing response and case management services to those individuals in need.

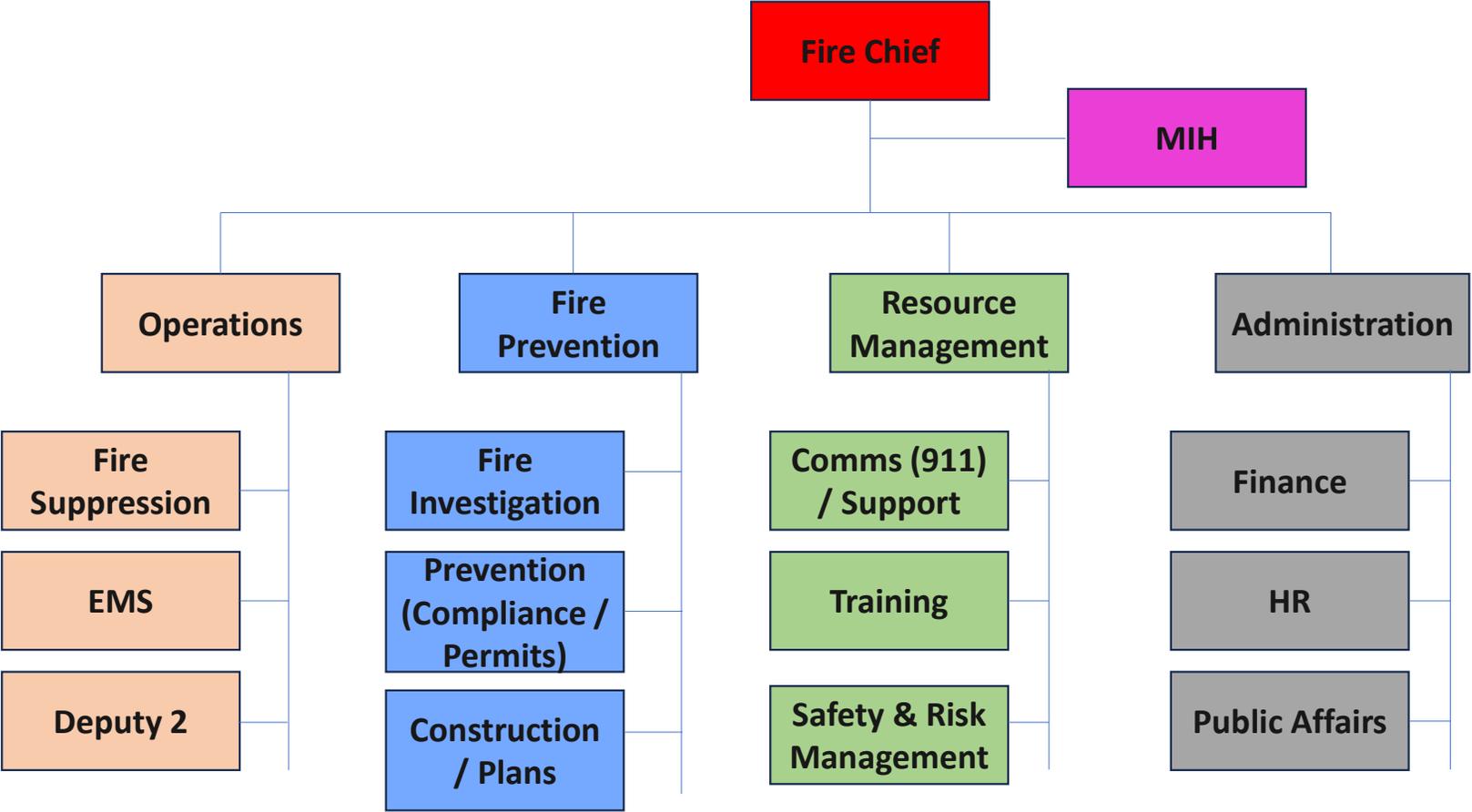


Program History

- 2011 – Vulnerable Adult Program (with HSD)
- 2016 – Low Acuity Alarm Program (later renamed MIH)
- 2018 – Concept development and Council funding
- 2019 – Health One launch (November)
- 2021 – 2nd unit goes live
- 2022 – 3rd unit goes live
- 2023 – H99 goes live
- 2024 – ARNP program launches (in partnership with HMC)
- 2025 – H98 goes live
- 2026 – Weekend service launches

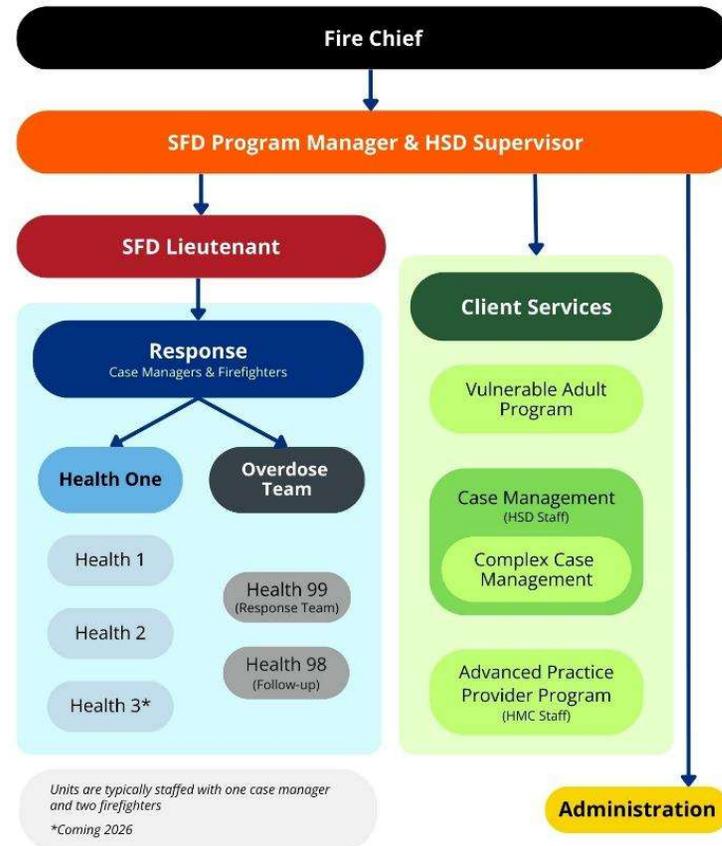


Org Chart (simplified)



MIH Org Chart

ORG CHART



MIH Operations

Staffing

- 11 FTE case managers (14 by 2027)
- SFD/HSD managers, 2 admin staff
- Pool of ~32 firefighter/EMTs (48 by 2027)
- 1 admin FF lieutenant
- 1 Harborview ARNP (soon 2)
- Daily full Health One staffing: 4 CMs, 7 FF/EMTs

Deployment

- Health One units typically 2 FF/EMTs, 1 case manager
- H1 out of Pioneer Square
- H2 out of Belltown
- H99/H98 out of Pioneer Square
- H3 (later this year) out of Northgate / SODO

MIH Operations (cont.)

Health One Response

- City-wide operations
- Mon-Sun, 09:00-19:00
- Code Yellow response (Health One), Code Red (H99)
- Apparatus: crew cab pickups, ADA wheelchair van, passenger car, ambulance
- Full EMS equipment, food, clothing

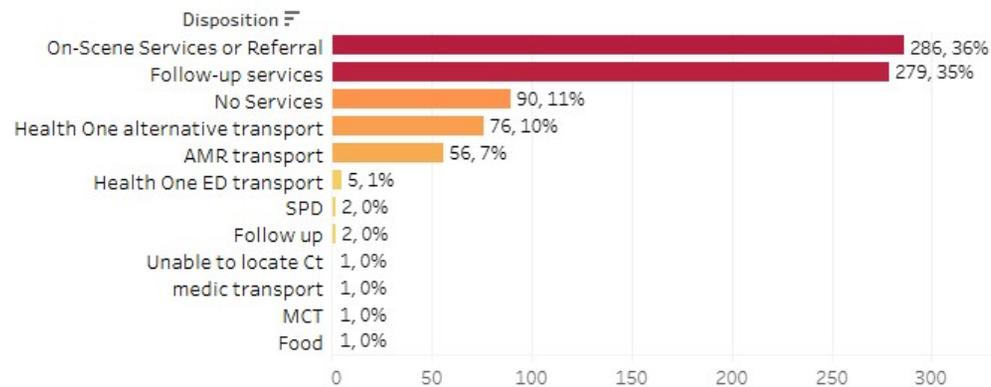
Response Types

- Direct 911 dispatch: BH crisis and suicidality
- Live Operations requests
- Self-dispatch (overdose, new referrals, or existing clients)

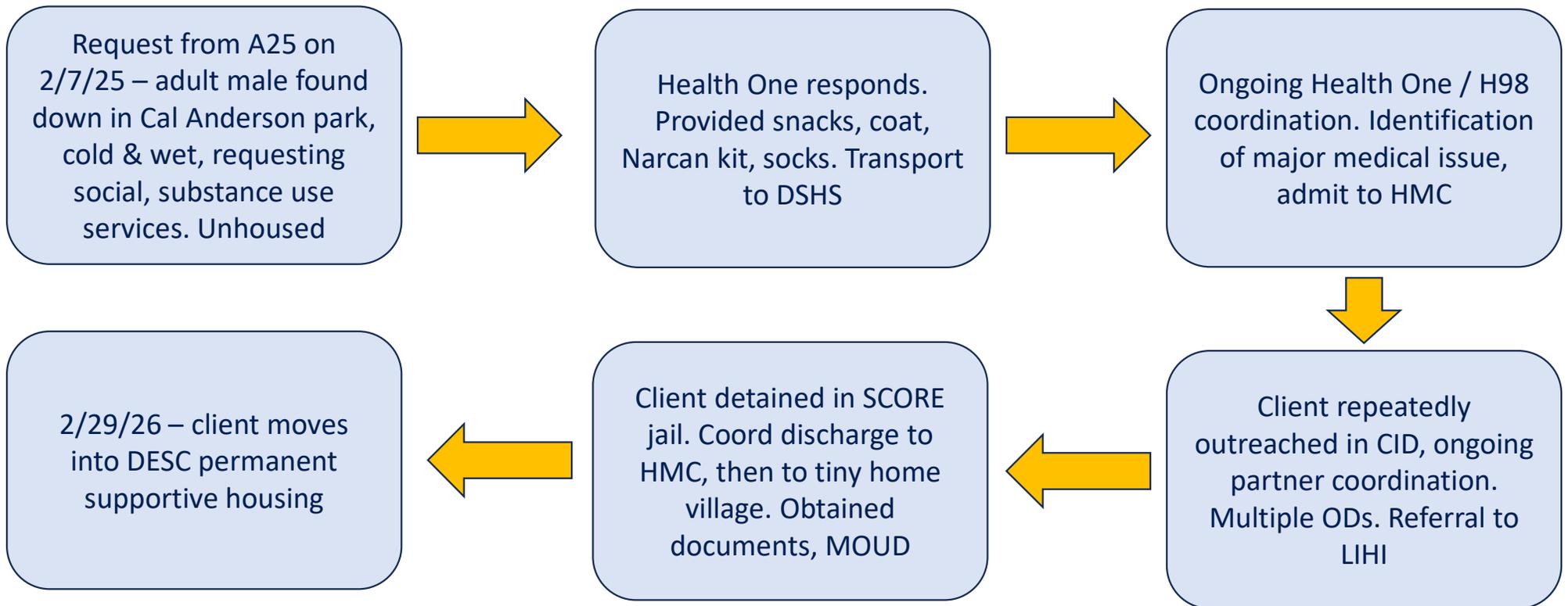


Health One on Scene

- Average scene time: 42 minutes
- Wide array of alternate transport destinations
- 1,234 dispatches in 2025
- Capabilities: EMS, wheelchair transport, essential items, crisis intervention, phones, warm handoffs



Condensed Case Study - Health One

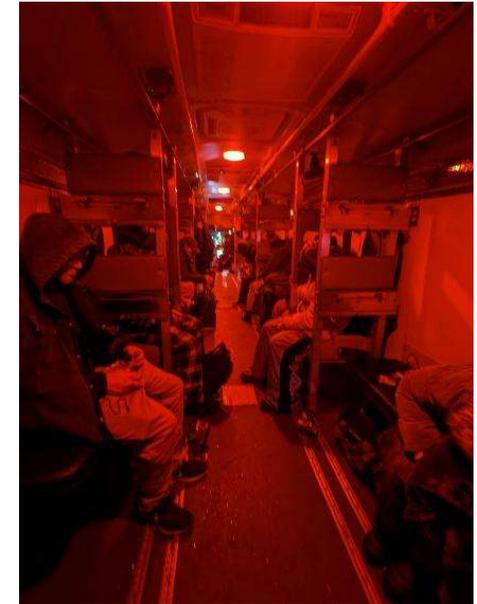


Severe Weather Response

- Health One can switch to 24/7 operations for inclement weather
- Focus on outreach, essential items, life safety, Ops support, transport
- Coordination with SFD resources, EOC, KCRHA
- Can mobilize SFD Mobile Ambulance Bus for mass sheltering



Mobile Ambulance Bus: Exterior



Mobile Ambulance Bus: Interior with Clients

Clients & Case Management

- All MIH responses presume short-term case management
- Case management allows MIH to move from **episodic, incident-driven** interactions to **longitudinal, client-centered relationships**
- HSD case managers have access to state-level benefits and long-term care databases, plus hospital records (with documentation)
- MIH team directly receives all SFD Adult Protective Services reports – vulnerable clients not typically seen by other teams/services
- ★ New in 2025: complex case management
- 2025: 1,564 non-duplicated clients
- **Average 76% reduction in 911 call volume, 69% reduction in ED utilization**



Clients & Case Management (cont.)

- Deliberate focus on vulnerable, underserved populations, impact on Ops
- Mean client age 67 (17% of H99 clients geriatric)
- 95% of clients on public insurance
- Disproportionately serve clients experiencing homelessness, in supportive/low-income housing, racial/ethnic minorities
- Large number of “unseen” clients: housed, poorly-served, only interfacing with EMS

<i>MIH referral reasons, 2025</i>	Automation: Multiple Falls Calls - 50+	879
	MH/SUD	847
	High utilizer	825
	Low acuity medical	720
	Living conditions	593
	Homeless	556
	Neglect/abuse/no self-care	551
	Falls	497
	Vulnerable Adult	306
	Other	223
	Grand Total	3,528



Complex Case / High Utilizer Example

- 34 year old female
- Permanent supportive housing
- End-stage renal disease, HD noncompliant
- Methamphetamine use disorder
- 210+ SFD responses in 4 years
- 150+ AMR responses in 2025 Q4
- Highly served



Overdose Program: H99

- Launched summer '23 – MO Executive Order
- Modeled on other FD programs
- 2 FF/EMT & 1 CM or ARNP
- City-wide self-dispatch (M-F), focus on high-volume areas (3/Pike, 12th/Jackson)
- Training: OUD, medications for OUD, harm reduction, trauma-informed care
- November '24 – first-in-USA EMT buprenorphine program
- 133 admins, 0 adverse outcomes to date
- ~80% post-OD ED diversion rate
- ~1000 responses in 2025



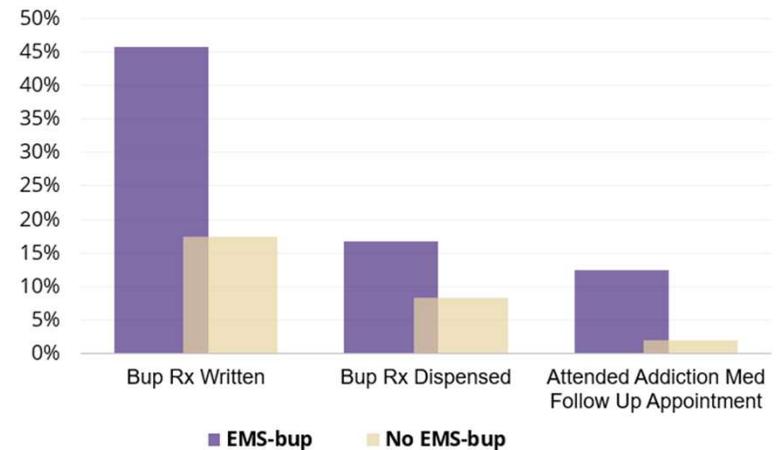
Overdose Program: H98

- Post-overdose outreach, follow-up, and case management: hours/days post OD
- Goals: connection with ongoing MOUD (focus on LAI buprenorphine), general case management, referrals
- ~300 outreaches since '25, higher rates of engagement
- Reliance on partners: DESC, REACH, Ryther, LEAD, etc.
- Strong/growing partnership with DESC ORCA:
 - Daily coordination call
 - Almost all post-OD transports
 - Real-time client navigation, follow-up



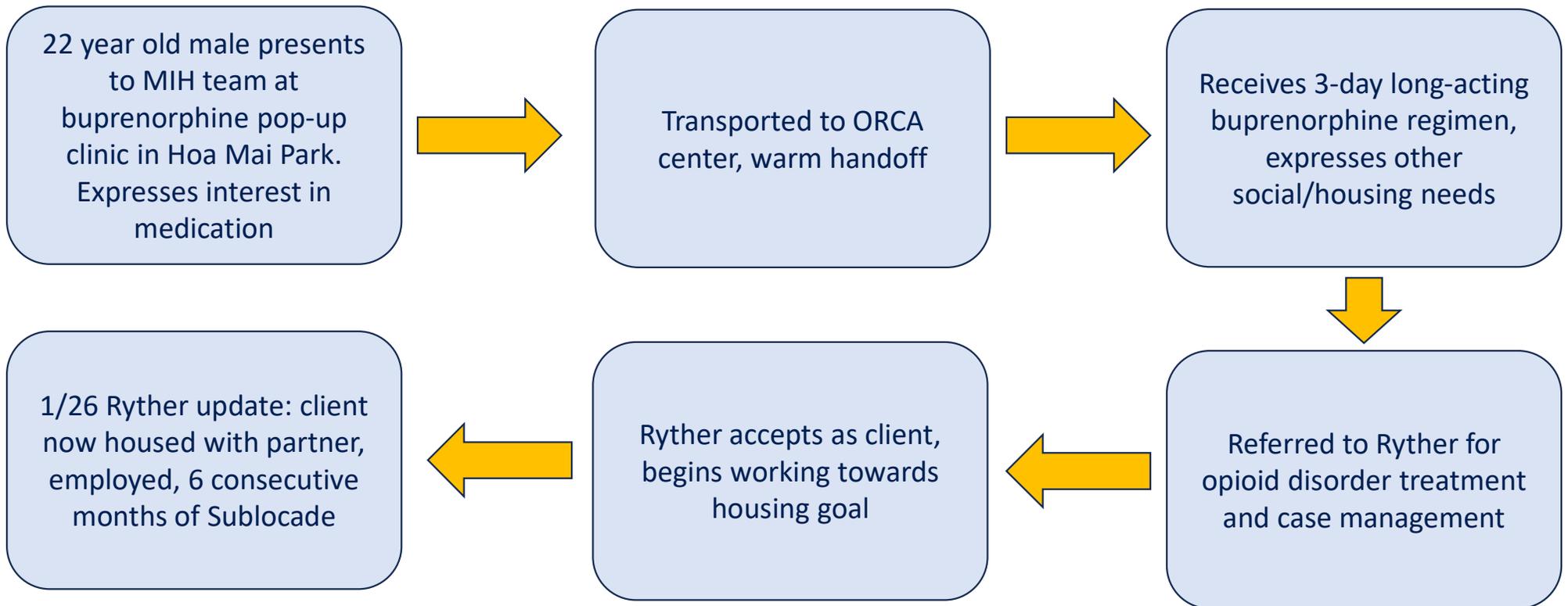
ED Impact

Fig 6. Comparing Buprenorphine Prescription & Linkage to Care 30 days from Index Overdose for Cohort of Patients Who Received EMS-Buprenorphine vs Patients Who Did Not Receive EMS-Buprenorphine 03/2024 – 07/2024



Gressman et al.: Prehospital Buprenorphine: Facilitators, Barriers and Impact Using a Systems Analysis and Improvement Approach (SAIA)

Condensed Case Study - H99



Advanced Practice Provider Program

- Partnership with HMC Hobson Clinic
- Currently 1 ARNP – time split between Health One and H99
- Clients/bodies of work:
 - Complex illness management (e.g., CHF, COPD)
 - Street medicine
 - Intakes/assessments / referrals
 - Med admin / new prescriptions
 - Support for H99
- Initially funded by Congressman Smith CDF, now city-funded
- Planning 2nd position

UW Medicine
HARBORVIEW
MEDICAL CENTER



Future Growth, Challenges, and Gaps

Growth

- Lieutenant starting 2026
- 2nd ARNP
- Expansion of complex case management
- Expansion of ORCA partnership
- Expansion of H98 capability
- Additional north/south end coverage
- More vehicles (ambulance, van, pickup, car)

Challenges/ Gaps

- Shelter capacity
 - General population
 - High-acuity needs
 - Families with children
- Post-overdose stabilization: shelter, tiny homes
- Crisis options
- PSH and low-income housing capacity



Questions?



2026 CARE Department Public Safety Committee Briefing

Chief Amy Barden

2026-02-24

Seattle CARE Department



Community Crisis Responder Overview

Initial Design

6 Responders DAT focused coverage 12 hours per day
Dispatch protocols center around dual dispatch (two qualifying scenarios) and secondary response (officer discretion) with limited opportunities for officer-approved direct dispatch.

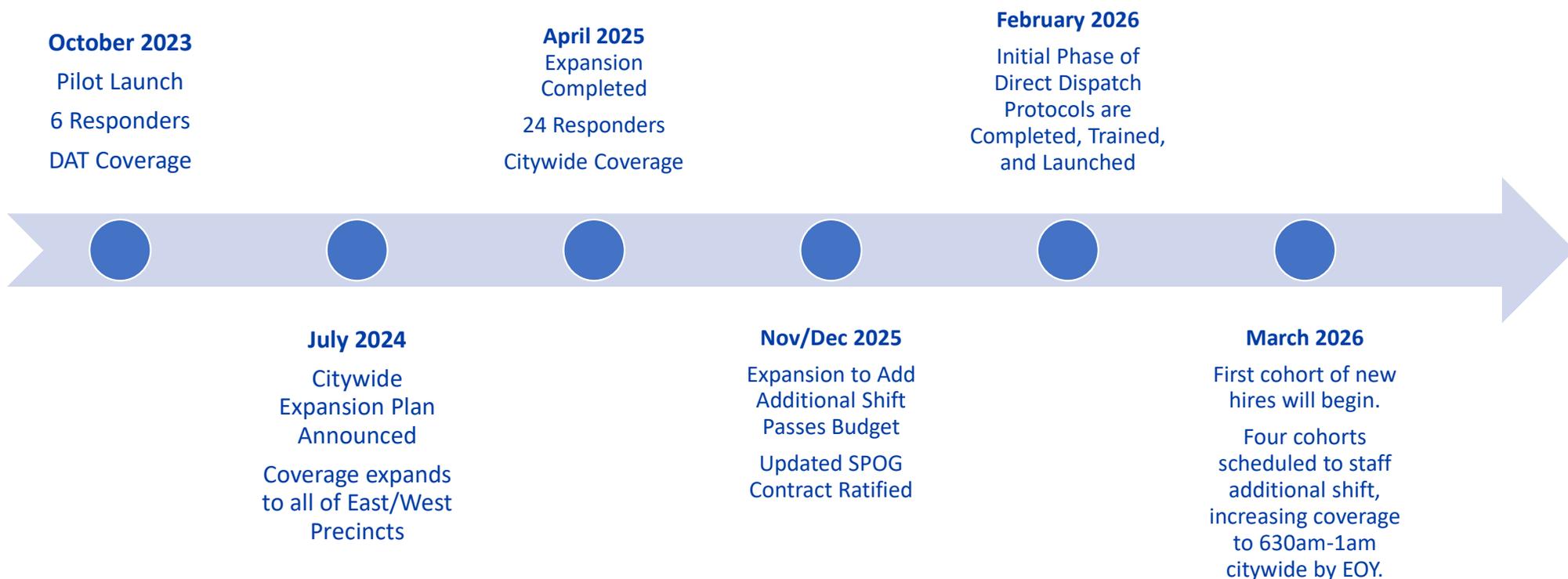
Current State

24 Responders Citywide coverage 10 hours per day
Dispatch protocols introduce direct dispatch based on standing criteria rather than individual approval (three qualifying scenarios). Dual dispatch expanded to three qualifying scenarios; secondary response remains at officer discretion.

Looking Forward

Data-driven staffing that allows for not only 24/7 coverage but varying staffing numbers to address peak call volume.
Dispatch protocols that are rooted in criteria and research.
Full spectrum, modular, best first-response across the public safety spectrum.
Meaningful, short-term follow-up and case management services.

Program Growth and Iteration



Qualifying Calls for Dispatch

Solo Dispatch

Down Person

Welfare Check

Assist the Public

Individual in Crisis

Dual Dispatch

Down Person

Welfare Check

Nuisance

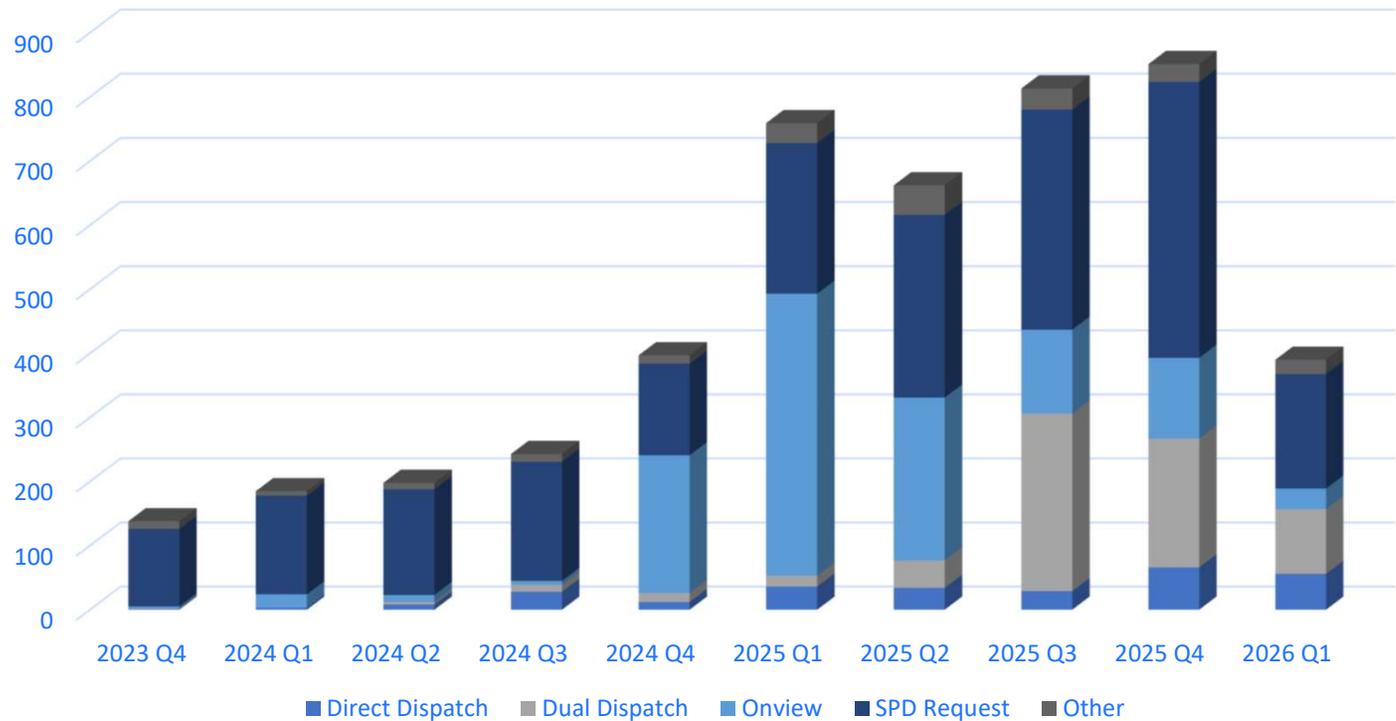
Exclusions for Solo Dispatch:

- Persons inside a private business, residence, apartment lobby, vehicle, or encampment with 4+ tents that are unable or unwilling to meet outside
- Applicable safety hazard on file
- Aggressive, threatening, destructive, or confrontational behavior
- Extreme behavior that may warrant investigation for involuntary commitment
- Visible narcotic paraphernalia or weapons
- Indication that a crime has occurred
- Adults with minors present or assist the public requests from minors

Dual Dispatch: Same as above minus narcotic use/paraphernalia and person(s) in a vehicle, so long as they are not in the driver's seat

Call Response Data

Total Contacts and Reports



- Excludes calls where the subject is not located, calls cancelled en route, and community engagement without a call for service.
- 2026 Q1 data is through 2/7/2026

Call Types to Date



Most Common Type Codes

Welfare Check	Assist the Public
Down Person	Crisis
Disturbance	Suspicious Person
Trespass	Missing Child

Domestic Disturbance

Due to the highly modular and adaptable nature of combining direct, dual, and secondary responses the team has assisted on a wide breadth of other call types, over 50 unique call types in total of all priority level.

Services Provided

CARE Team responders provide service in three primary areas:

Interpersonal Support

De-escalation, redirection, emotional support, safety planning for suicidal ideation.

Referrals and Resources

Information on local resources and referral or direction connection when appropriate, including transportation.

Basic Needs Supplies

Snacks, water, hygiene items, child-care supplies, heat/cold related items, etc.



Key Metrics

Referrals and Transports

Referrals accepted on 40.1% of calls in 2025

Transportation provided on 28.5% of calls in 2025

Connecting clients back to their support systems or directly to resources such as Kirkland Connections, Crisis Solutions Center, Wheel Shelter, tent cities, and day centers.

Rapport Building and Harm Reduction

Increased willingness to access resources assessed on 45.8% of calls in 2025

Supplies provided on 41.2% of calls in 2025

Reduces harm/health risks and unmet needs that may contribute to public disturbance (e.g. snacks, water, child-care items, hygiene supplies, weather protection)

Rapid Response, Adaptable Engagement

Average response time under 20 minutes every month to date (2025 average of 14 minutes)

Average of 35 minutes on scene per call in 2025

Allows wide breadth of call times - from quick engagements to in-depth resource research and transportation

Supporting Fellow First Responders

Sharply increasing rates of independent call handling over time

Officers hand off 52-67% of shared calls (some of the remaining are due to immediate call resolution)

Only 16 requests for officers in first two years – only 3 of those related to responder safety

Report Demographics

In 2025, how many times did we assist:

Men – 1738 Women – 1274

Gender non-conforming persons – 22

Juveniles (0-17) – 325

Young adults (18-29) – 1356

Elder adults (60+) – 502

In 2025, how many reports were tagged as including perceived or stated concerns related to:

Mental Health – 1418 Substance Use – 833

Houselessness – 1796



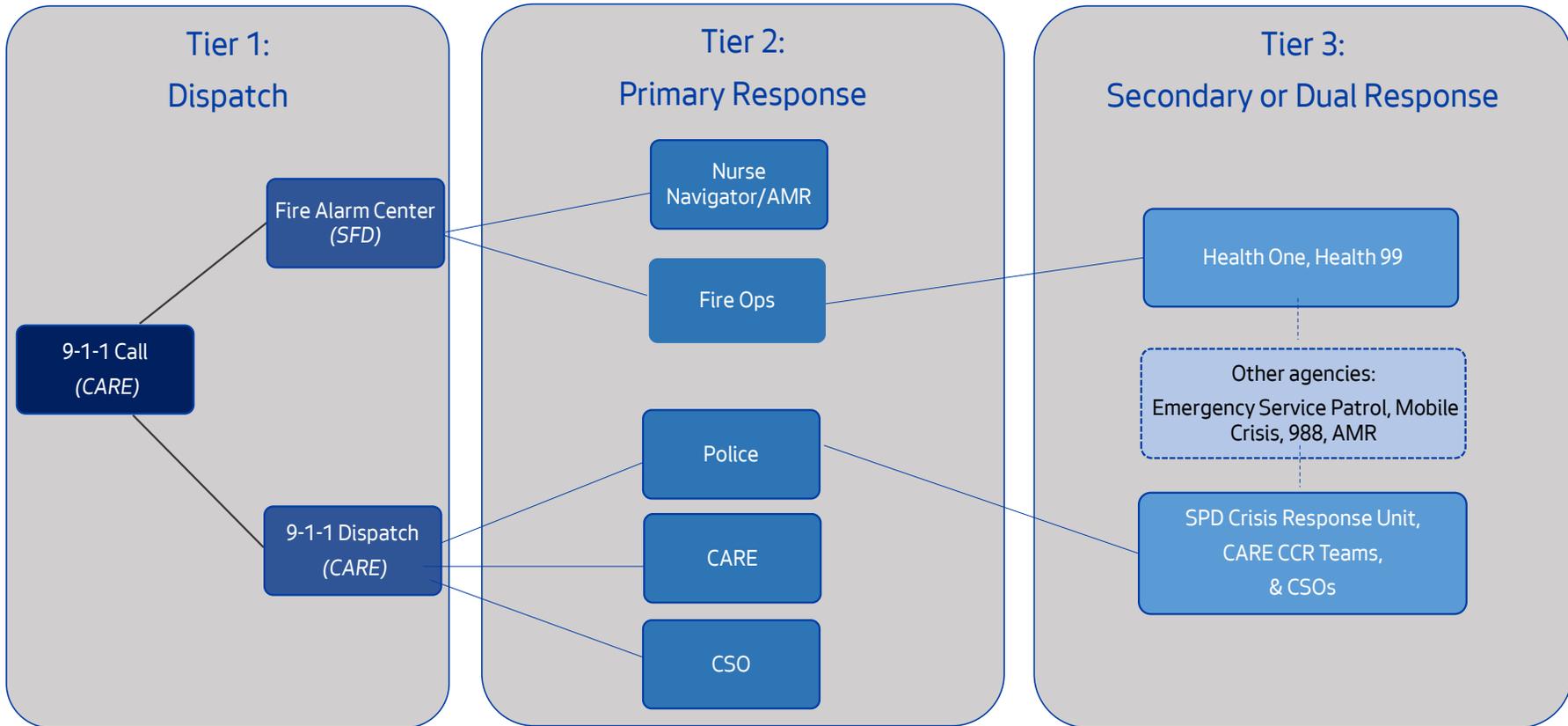
(Data is by-report, meaning each report above included at least one person of the listed identity or need)

Role of 9-1-1



We continue to rely on the expertise of our 9-1-1 call-takers and dispatchers to determine the most appropriate first response, while reinforcing existing community education that encourages the public to call 9-1-1 when they are unsure who else to contact.

Response Protocol



System Map



Key Partnerships

Crisis Stabilization

Crisis Solutions Center,
Kirkland Connections

Seattle Fire Department

FAC, Mobile Integrated
Health

Shared Client Coordination

King County DCHS, LEAD,
REACH, Victim Support

Seattle Police Department

Patrol, Command Staff,
CRT, CSO's

Crisis Connections

988, MRRCT, OneCall
Provider Line

Re-entry from KCJ

King Country Prosecuting
Attorney's Office, Jail
Health (In Progress)



Diversified Response

Public Safety Committee Presentation
Seattle Police Department

February 24, 2026



Agenda

- **Overview of SPD Emergency Response**
- **Diversified Response Teams**
 - Community Service Officers (CSOs)
 - Crisis Response Team (CRT)
- **Other Types of Response**
 - Police Outreach Engagement Team (POET)
 - Other types
- **Questions?**



Mission and Priorities

Seattle Police Department (SPD) Mission:

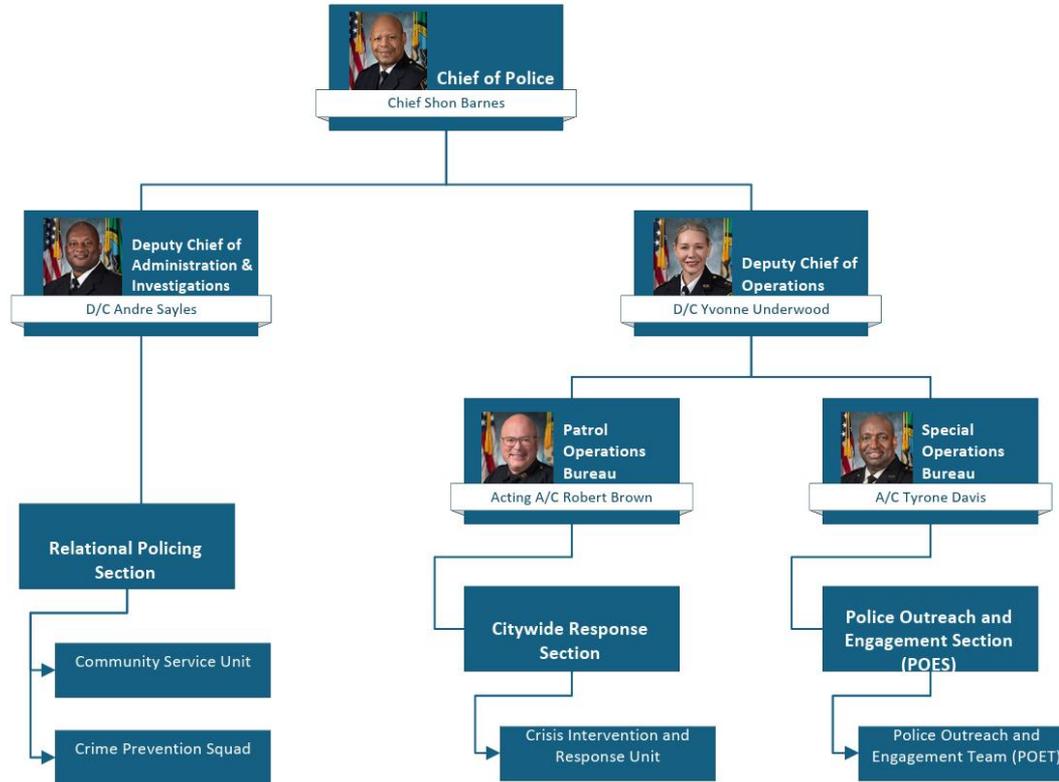
The mission of the Seattle Police Department is to prevent crime, enforce the law, and support quality public safety by delivering respectful, professional, and dependable police services.

SPD Priorities:

1. Crime Prevention
2. Community Engagement
3. Retention and Recruitment
4. Employee Safety and Wellness
5. Continuous Improvement



Emergency Response Overview





Community Service Officers (CSOs)

Community Service Officers (CSOs) are non-commissioned officers who:

- Work as liaisons between the community and the Police Department.
- Do not carry weapons nor enforce criminal laws.
- **Respond to non-criminal, non-medical 911 calls** received and dispatched through the CARE department or officer referral.
- Connect community members with services (e.g., housing, food, elder services, mental health services, etc.).
- Perform a variety of public safety-related community service, outreach work, and SPD community support.





CSO Job Duties

The CSO unit has two primary objectives:

1. Support officers on calls to provide resource connections for the community, for example:

- Transporting community members (e.g., from vehicle accidents, found persons, transport to shelter/housing, to/from interviews, DV transports, etc.)
- Connecting community members with resources or case management
- Victim support and grief resources
- Youth and family support (i.e., service referrals for youth and their families)
- Elder care
- Child welfare
- Mediation and dispute resolution (e.g., landlord/tenant disputes)
- Distribute materials and supplies (e.g., food, clothing, blankets, water, and hygiene items)
- Assist with missing persons/endangered persons/silver alerts



CSO Job Duties cont.

2. **Connect, collaborate, and advocate for the community to create a positive relationship between SPD and community members.**

To that end, CSOs work closely with:

- Businesses, including owners and employees
- City Partners (e.g., Seattle Public Libraries, Community Centers, Metropolitan Improvement District (MID), Seattle Parks Department, Downtown Emergency Services Center (DESC), Seattle Fire Department Health One, CARE, Public Health, etc.)
- Resource centers (e.g., VA, senior centers, shelters, LEAD, REACH, etc.)
- Community, cultural, and grassroots organizations



CSO Metrics



Current staffing:

20 CSOs and 4 CSO Supervisors, working out of all five precincts.

Hours:

7:30am to 10:00pm, seven days a week.

Impact:

Responded to 8,987 CAD events in 2025 – more than a **100% increase** from 2024.

Requested by Patrol Officers 1,653 times in 2025 – more than a **35% increase** from 2024.



Crisis Response Team (CRT)

The Crisis Response Team:

- Employs a ***co-responder model***, partnering Mental Health Professionals (MHPs) with specially trained Police Officers.
- Focuses on taking a ***holistic approach*** to law enforcement encounters with persons experiencing behavioral health issues.
- Diverts individuals from the traditional criminal justice system and redirects them to the most appropriate resources.
- **Keeps guns out of the hands of community** members most likely to harm themselves or others through the Extreme Risk Protection Order (ERPO) and Denied Firearm Transactions (DFT) programs.





CRT Metrics



Current staffing:

- 4 MHPs – 2 more to be added in 2026
- 1 MHP Supervisor
- 5 officers – 1 more to be added in 2026

Hours:

6:00am to 6:00pm, Monday through Friday

Impact:

In 2025, the team seized **71 firearms** from those who possessed them illegally or posed a significant risk of violence through the Extreme Risk Protective Officer (ERPO) and Denied Firearm Transaction (DFT) programs.

The team vetted **133 ERPOs** and issued **48 ERPOs**. They conducted **66 DFT** investigations which resulted in 2 arrests and 6 cases sent to KCPAO/ CAO/ AG.



Other Types of Response

Other Types of Response

- **Police Outreach Engagement Team (POET)**
- Crime Prevention Coordinators (CPCs)
- Parking Enforcement Officers (PEOs)
- Internet and Telephone Reporting Unit (ITRU)



Police Outreach Engagement Team (POET)

The Police Outreach Engagement Team (POET) is staffed with specially trained, uniformed police personnel who respond to planned or unplanned demonstrations. Their goals are to:

- Protect and facilitate First Amendment rights.
- Engage in productive two-way communication with event organizers.
- De-escalate tensions in the crowd and solve problems through dialogue with the parties involved.
- Assess crowd behavior and improve situational awareness of the police commanders at the event.
- Communicate information between the crowd and the police, explain police actions, and interpret the atmosphere.





POET Metrics



Current staffing:

- Cadre of 18 police officer volunteers who work on the team in addition to their primary responsibilities.
- Deployments are based on event size and officer availability; in 2025, they ranged from 1 to 15 officers per event.

Impact:

In 2025, POET was utilized in approximately 60 events with crowds ranging from 8 to over 75,000. **Most of these events did not require further police intervention and did not result in arrests.**

The team provided POET skillset training to SPD new recruits, as well as 14 officers from other agencies in the region.

Questions?