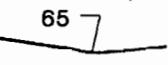


NOTES:

1. This map has been prepared in accordance with the Arizona Revised Statutes, Section 28-8486, relating to Public Airport Disclosure.
2. Traffic Pattern Airspace Boundaries have been established in accordance with the guidelines provided in the FAA Order 7400.2G.
3. The Airport Noise Contours have been developed with the Integrated Noise Model (Version 7.0) and are based on Total Annual Operations (Take-offs and Landings) of 516,000.
4. 1 Nautical mile = 6,080 feet or 1.1516 statute miles.
5. Base map derived from electronic USGS mapping and the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) street Map.

LEGEND:

-  TRAFFIC PATTERN AIRSPACE
-  NOISE CONTOURS DAY NIGHT LEVEL (DNL)
-  EXISTING AIRPORT PROPERTY LINE
-  EXTENDED RUNWAY CENTERLINE

**MESA FALCON FIELD
PUBLIC AIRPORT
DISCLOSURE MAP
MESA, ARIZONA**

PLANNED BY: *Hall Quirk*
 DETAILED BY: *Maggie Rogers*
 APPROVED BY: *James M. Harris, P.E.*
 October 14, 2009 SHEET 1 OF 1



The Miami Herald

Posted on Mon, Nov. 02, 2009

Fight crime, not immigration

BY WILLIAM J. BRATTON

Keeping America's neighborhoods safe requires our police forces to have the trust and help of everyone in our communities. My almost 40 years in law enforcement, and my experience as police commissioner in Boston and New York City and as chief in Los Angeles, have taught me this.

Yet every day our effectiveness is diminished because immigrants living and working in our communities are afraid to have any contact with police. A person reporting a crime should never fear being deported, but such fears are real and palpable for many of our immigrant neighbors.

This fear is not unfounded. Last month, Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano announced that 11 more locations across the United States have agreed to participate in a controversial law-enforcement program known as 287(g). The program gives local law-enforcement agencies the powers of federal immigration agents by entering into agreements with Homeland Security's Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or ICE. Although many local agencies have declined to participate in 287(g) [including those in Miami-Dade and Broward Counties], 67 state and local law-enforcement agencies are working with ICE, acting as immigration agents.

Some in Los Angeles have asked why the Los Angeles Police Department doesn't participate. My officers can't prevent or solve crimes if victims or witnesses are unwilling to talk to us because of the fear of being deported. That basic fact led to the implementation almost 30 years ago of the LAPD's policy on immigrants, which has come to be known as Special Order 40. The order prohibits LAPD officers from initiating contact with someone solely to determine whether they are in the country legally.

Criminal benefit

The philosophy that underlies that policy is simple: Criminals are the biggest benefactors when immigrants fear the police. We can't solve crimes that aren't reported because the victims are afraid to come forward to the police.

The idea of engaging all members of the public in reporting crime and identifying criminals not only helps us with short- and medium-term goals of reducing crime; it helps improve relations with community members. We all have an interest in helping our young people develop into healthy, educated and law-abiding adults. Breeding fear and distrust of authority among some of our children could increase rates of crime, violence and disorder as those children grow up to become fearful and distrustful adolescents and adults. That is why the LAPD has not participated in 287(g) and the federal government is not pressuring the department to do so.

Americans want a solution to our immigration dilemma, as do law-enforcement officials across this nation. But the solution isn't turning every local police department into an arm of Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Reform necessary

The Police Foundation published a report in April titled "The Role of Local Police: Striking a Balance Between Immigration Enforcement and Civil Liberties." The report confirms that when local police enforce immigration laws, it undermines their core public-safety mission, diverts scarce resources, increases their exposure to liability and litigation and exacerbates fear in communities that are already distrustful of police.

The report concluded that to optimize public safety, the federal government must enact comprehensive immigration reform. As police chief of one of the most diverse cities in the United States, and possibly the world, I agree. As I leave my position as leader of the LAPD, I will encourage my successor to adopt the same rigid attitude toward keeping Special Order 40 and keeping the mission of the men and women of the department focused on community cooperation instead of community alienation.

Working with victims and witnesses of crimes closes cases faster and protects all of our families by getting criminals off the street. We must pass immigration reform and bring our neighbors out of the shadows so they get the police service they need and deserve. When officers can speak freely with victims and witnesses, it goes a long way toward making every American neighborhood much safer.

William J. Bratton retired last week as chief of the Los Angeles Police Department; the Police Foundation's report is at <http://www.policefoundation.org/strikingabalance/>.

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