

PUBLIC SAFETY FUNDING COMMITTEE

May 23, 2024

1:30PM

MEETING MINUTES

Location:

In Person/Virtual: 301 W Jefferson St
10th Floor Conference Room
Phoenix, AZ 85003

Virtual via Microsoft Teams

Call To Order:

Chairman Lewis called the meeting to order and asked Director Danny De Hoog to call the roll.

Roll Call:

Chairman Lewis, Dan Butler (remote), Brian Tobin, Vice Chairman Baran, Marissa Calderon, Kimber Lanning (remote), Dr. Dawn Noggle. Absent: Barbara Broderick, Kevin Robinson. A quorum was established.

Announcements:

Chairman Lewis announced the new Committee member, Phoenix City Councilmember, Kevin Robinson, representing District 1. Chairman Lewis gave a brief professional overview and said Councilmember Robinson would be present at the next Committee meeting. Chairman Lewis gave information on Public Comment for this meeting, and he confirmed with Ms. De Hoog that there were currently no electronic comments to be heard.

1. Presentation - Legislative Framework and Statewide Approaches to Public Safety Funding

Chairman Lewis introduced Craig Sullivan, Director of the County Supervisors Association. Mr. Sullivan thanked the Committee for taking the time to manage this important topic. He said conversations like this are happening all over the State of Arizona.

County operating environment

Several outside forces put pressure on or require county cost increases.

Cost shifts, like the legacy ADJC fee Maricopa County is required to pay, have been put in place during recessions & can be challenging to undo once state financial picture improves.

State mandates, cost shifts, Judicial action

Constituent demand for services

Inflationary & population growth pressure

COUNTY COSTS

Sales Tax

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Mr. Sullivan reviewed the slide above that focused on the County's operating environment and the elements that influence the costs.

Do counties have financial flexibility?

Constitutional & statutory restrictions on revenue and expenditure growth limit counties' ability to absorb cost drivers.

Levy Limits

- Constitution limits max primary property tax levy. (2% plus new additions to the tax roll.)
- Unanimous requirement for increases over 15%

Expenditure Limits

Constitutional limit that restricts growth in spending. 1980 expenditures adjusted for inflation and population growth.

State Shared Sales Tax

- Formulaic

Capped Sales Tax Rates

Statutory max rate, typically 0.5%.

- *Not available to Maricopa County.*

Counties do not have the authority to levy sales taxes other than those est. in statute.

COUNTY COSTS

Levy Limits

Capped Sales Tax

Expenditure Limits

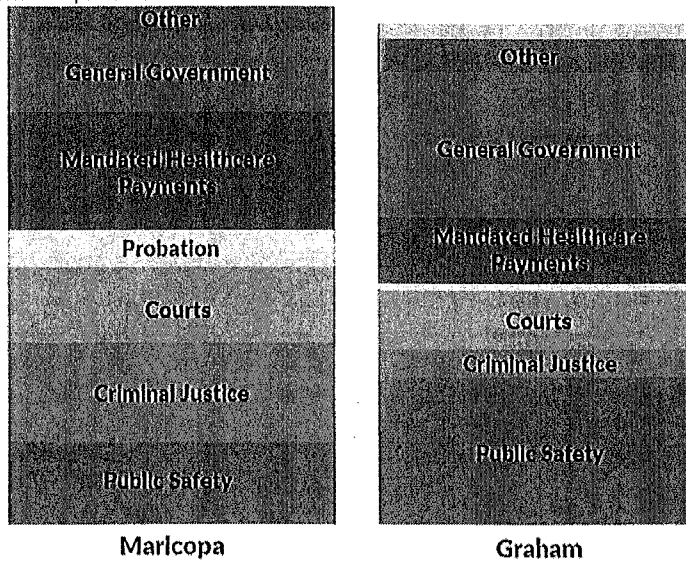
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In reviewing the slide above, Mr. Sullivan noted the restrictions that are in place that can impede the growth of needed services. He stated the two main sources of funding for the County are Property Taxes and the State Shared Sales Tax.



County General Fund Expenditures

FY 2023 Schedule E GF Expenditures

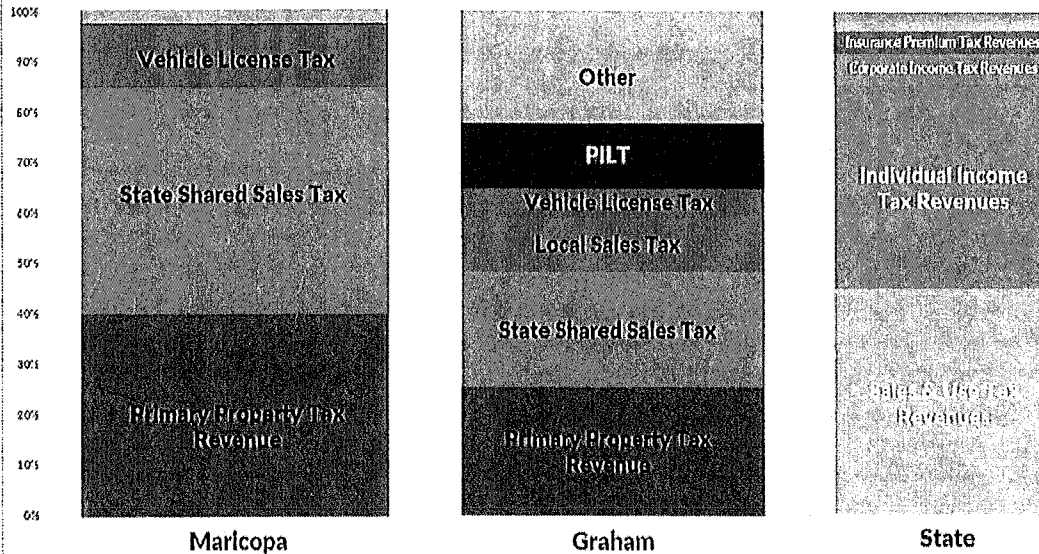


**Does not include Maricopa's detention operations fund, or jail maintenance of effort costs*

Mr. Sullivan compared the two Counties referenced in the slide above and their individual expenditure picture that includes the core mandated services at the local level. He said the mandated healthcare expenses were \$311,693,565 for Maricopa County vs \$2,573,400 for Graham County. Mr. Sullivan said these expenditures are not within the control of the local government and will continue to grow over time.



County General Fund Revenues - FY 22



The two Counties revenue funds were compared in the slide above and Mr. Sullivan reiterated the importance of the sales tax revenue and the property tax revenue for local government.

County Jail Funding Authorities

State statute provides alternative methods to fund detention facilities operated by county sheriffs, depending on the county's size.

To enact special funding mechanisms like jail districts or a jail facilities excise tax, counties must get voter approval and expend those dollars as outlined in statute.

In FY 2024, voters in 10 counties had approved some kind of dedicated tax to fund their jail facilities.

Jail Districts

Counties must receive voter approval for an excise or property tax to fund a jail district.

- No maximum tax term, although many county resolutions establish expiration dates. Several counties have reauthorized taxes through voter approval.
- May be approved in special or general election.

Population 500,000 or less
Maximum tax rate: 0.5% ; 0.33% at MOE

Population 500,000 to 1.5 million
Maximum tax rate: 0.25%

Population 1.5 million or more
No excise tax authority

Property Tax Authority

- No maximum tax term
- Must be approved in general election
- Maximum tax rate: \$0.20

Expenditures

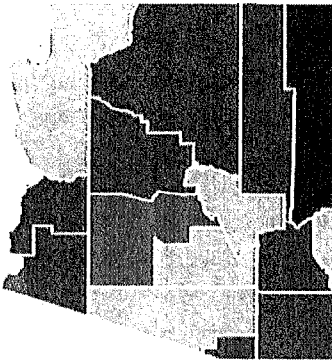
- Not subject to county expenditure limit.
- Use of funds: "acquiring, constructing, operating, maintaining and financing county jails and jail systems and juvenile detention facilities."

Maintenance of Effort (MOE)

- Statute requires counties to maintain GF support equal to the amount spent in the FY prior to the district's creation adjusted annually by the lesser of inflation or change in the county's levy limit.

Municipal Charges

- Cost of providing for prisoners (regardless of arresting or court jurisdiction) housed in county jail is a charge of the district.



Maricopa Jail Facilities Excise Tax

9-Year Authorization: \$42-6109
20-Year Authorization: \$42-6109.01

Maricopa County only
Requires voter approval in a general election.

Excise Tax Authority (\$32-6109.01)
Maximum term: 20 years
Maximum tax rate: 0.2%; BOS may reduce during term.

Expenditures
Generally subject to county expenditure limit, unless specific expenditures are exempt.

Use of Funds
Finances the construction, operation, and maintenance of adult and juvenile jail facilities, and may fund the following: Adult and juvenile probation, integrated criminal justice information systems, substance abuse programming, differentiated case management, and consolidation of criminal divisions of superior court.

2024 Jail Funding

General Fund

Jail District - Excise

Navajo County operates under alt. maintenance of effort statute.

Yavapai county voters approved 0.25% and defeated subsequent increase to 0.5%

Jail District - Property

Apache County has both a jail and a juvenile jail tax rate

Jail Facilities Excise

Maintenance of Effort (MOE)

Statute requires the county to maintain GF support equal to the MOE established in 42-6109 adjusted annually by inflation.

Municipal Charges
Inmates housed in the county jail from arrests made by municipal officers and charges brought or sentencing in municipal courts and are a municipal charge



Mr. Sullivan explained the different ways that Counties can fund jails. He said most Counties utilize the Jail District system and Maricopa County is using the Jail Facilities Excise Tax. There are different criteria for the systems as listed above and the individual Counties determine what best suits their needs.

County Supervisors Association of Arizona

Craig Sullivan, Executive Director

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[County Supervisors Association of Arizona](https://www.instagram.com/csaofaz)

1905 West Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85009

Contact Information

Mr. Sullivan offered to answer questions the Committee might have. There were no questions.

2. Briefing - Historical Litigation

Emily Craiger, Legal Counsel, gave a basic background of two primary cases. She disclosed that the information she would be presenting was not privileged information, and she had not litigated any of the cases. Case one, *Melendres v Arpaio*, was a class action lawsuit filed in 2007, accusing Sheriff Arpaio of racially profiling Latinos, deemed unconstitutional, and violating 4th and 14th amendment rights. Ms. Craiger said Maricopa County Sheriff's Office (MCSO) was put on a federal court appointed monitor system. Ms. Craiger clarified this lawsuit had no impact on Detention or Detention Funds. The second case, *Graves vs Penzone*, was a class action lawsuit filed by pretrial detainees alleging a variety of civil rights violations under the 14th amendment. This case began in 1977 and a consent decree was entered into in 1981. She said there were a variety of amended judgements entered over the years creating what is now the standard of care for MCSO and Maricopa County no longer needed judicial oversight. The budget for the jail continues to be dedicated to the standards of care which comes out of the Detention Fund. Ms. Craiger said the staffing for Correctional Health Services (CHS) to carry out the established standards remains a major cost in the Detention Fund Budget.

Ms. Calderon asked who is monitoring the "standard of care" if the judicial system is no longer involved. She said due to the history of the case and associated costs, it would be important to ensure those standards continue to be met. Ms. Craiger said the CHS staff has dedicated staff who are involved in that aspect, and she said she would get more detailed information for the Committee.

Dr. Noggle said the internal quality improvement department might have some insight as well as what is being done to maintain accreditation.

Mr. Baran asked if there was any current litigation on the horizon similar to these past cases that would put Maricopa County at financial risk regarding future renewal of the Jail Tax. Ms. Craiger said there is constantly pending litigation with the jails for a variety of reasons, but she was not aware of any one case that would be problematic as has been seen in the two previous cases.

3. Presentation – Overview of Adult Probation and Juvenile Probation

Chairman Lewis introduced Eric Meaux, Juvenile Probation Department Chief, and Michael Cimino, Adult Probation Department Chief, and said the next presentation would combine Juvenile and Adult Probation.

Chief Cimino began by thanking Judge Welty and Ray Billotte for their support and the Committee for taking the time for this important subject and to hear the presentation. He introduced Frances Dairman, Director of Budget and Finance for the Judicial Branch. He said the presentation would be the beginning of a conversation about the Probation Departments. He gave professional background information on himself having started as a Probation Officer 25 years ago. He reviewed the organizational structure of the Judicial Branch.

AGENDA

The Budget
Mandated Programming
Population Served
FTE/Vacancy Rates
Future Programs/Funding



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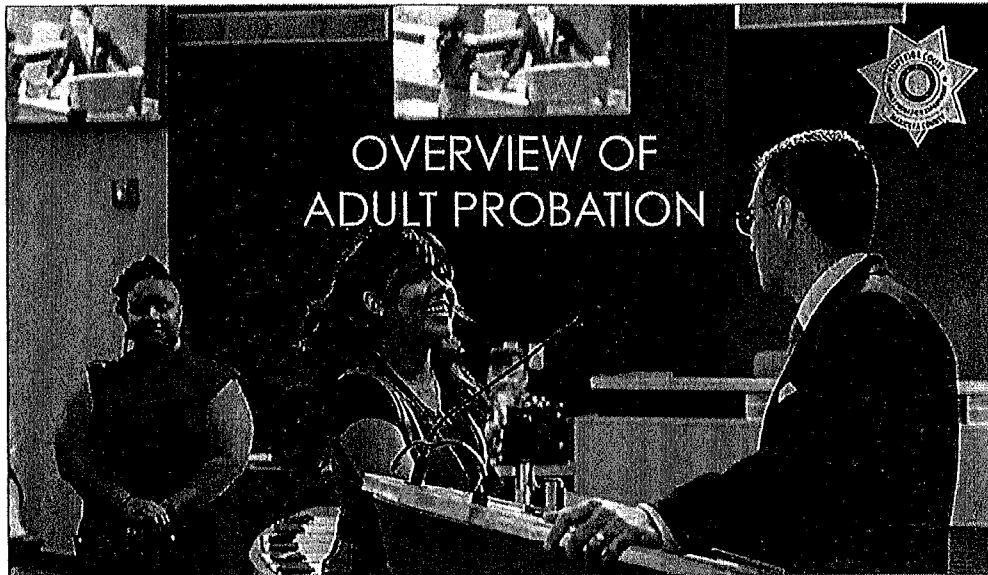
Chief Cimino reviewed the topics for the presentation.

FY2024 JUDICIAL BRANCH DETENTION FUND BUDGET

Adult Probation, \$51.9M (34.6% of APD Operating)

Juvenile Probation, \$41.2M (55.2% of JPD Operating)

Chief Cimino said the total Branch Detention Budget is made up solely of Adult and Juvenile Probation.



Chief Cimino had a video play in-room that gave an overview of Adult Probation. There was no sound to the video and the content focused on the large size of the department, the statistics, and the many services that the department provides. He said behavior modification and crime reduction is the root of the department. Their mission statement: "To enhance community safety through service, accountability, and influencing change".

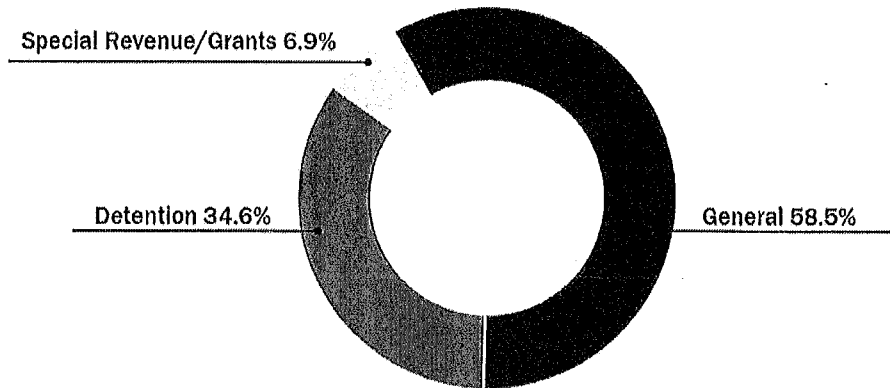
APD CURRENT BUDGET

Total FY24 Operating Budget: \$149.9M



Chief Cimino reviewed the slide, Adult Probation Current Budget, which includes the Detention Fund.

APD OPERATING BUDGET



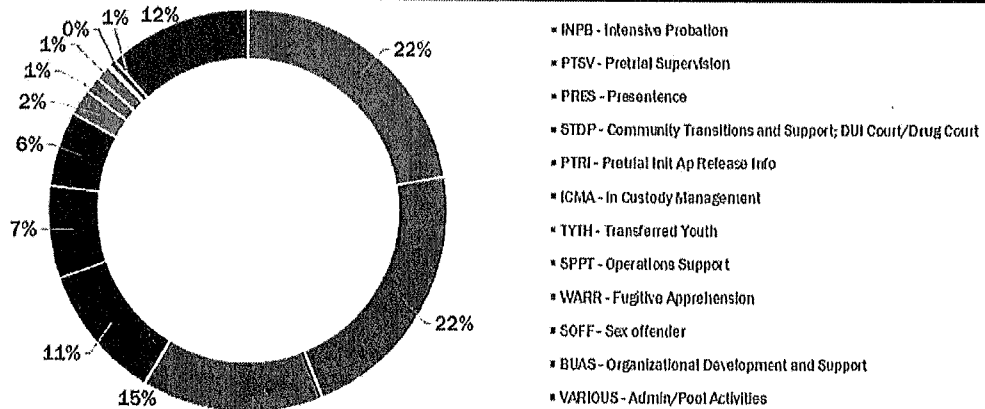
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Chief Cimino reviewed the numbers on the slide above.

APD DETENTION FUND ALLOCATION

66% APD DETENTION FUND IS PRETRIAL/IA, PRESENTENCE, AND IPS



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The above slide covered the allocation of the funds in more detail, saying the top four categories capture 66% of the total.

MANDATED PROGRAMMING

AUTHORITIES

- Statute
- Arizona Supreme Court's Administrative Code of Judicial Administration (Code)

APPROACH

- Evidence-Based
- Risk Principle
- Validated Risk Assessments
- Responsivity

WORKLOAD STANDARDS

- A.R.S. §12-269(B)
- Ratios consistent with evidence-based practice in differentiated case management
- Most probation activities are mandated in Statute and Code

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Chief Cimino said Committee member, Barbara Broderick, his predecessor, is a resident expert on the information above and a good resource for the Committee. He reviewed the three columns in the slide above and gave details about how they develop the programs that are administered through Probation and are defined in Statute (the what) or by Code (the how).

POPULATIONS SERVED

FY2023

- 76.3% successfully completed probation
- 89.1% supervised without a new felony sentencing while on probation



Chief Cimino reviewed the numbers on the slide above. Chief Tobin asked if Chief Cimino was able to give population numbers to the percentages shown. Chief Cimino was not able to give a definitive number and said the rough, active, probation population is approximately 26,000 individuals.

Further discussion ensued with questions regarding average duration of probation and trendlines for caseloads. The answers were general and warranted discussion in the future.

POPULATION SERVED PRETRIAL INITIAL APPEARANCE

Overview

Volume: 51,331 reports in FY23
Staffing: 27
Cost: \$72.43 per report
Outcomes: 100% of reports submitted to the Court within 24-hour period (FY23)

Program Elements

- Support the 24/7 operations of the Initial Appearance Court
- Conduct validated risk assessments evaluating an individual's risk for failing to appear, new criminal activity, and new violent criminal activity
- Prepare criminal history
- Financial assessments

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Chief Cimino reviewed the slide above and talked about the process of the pretrial initial appearance and its function.

POPULATION SERVED PRETRIAL SUPERVISION

Overview

Volume: 2,603 individuals
Staffing: 57
Cost: \$9.88 per individual supervised
Outcomes: 68% successful completion of pretrial (FY23)

Workload Standards:

75:1 (Pretrial General)
350:2 (Low Risk)
25:1 (Electronic Monitoring)

Program Elements

- Pretrial supervision programs provide a release alternative, without which jail population would likely increase
- Assist individuals in attending court hearings
- Monitor release conditions of the Court
- Provide bond review reports as ordered
- Electronic monitoring (EM) provides enhanced supervision as ordered by the Court
- Complete install of EM device prior to release from custody
- Respond to device alerts

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The next potential step after the initial appearance is pretrial supervision, as described in the slide above. He said if this program did not exist, the detainees would likely remain in custody.

POPULATION SERVED PRESENTENCE (DETENTION AND GENERAL FUND)

Overview

Volume: 19,580 reports FY23
Staffing: 75 POs, 50 Screeners
Cost: \$696.23 per report
Outcomes: 99.8% of reports submitted on-time without a continuance (FY23)

Workload Standards:

POs: 20 reports/month
Screeners: 30 reports/month

Program Elements

- Provide comprehensive reports as a tool for the Court in making a sentencing decision
- Provide a summary of the individual's criminal conduct
- Forum for the defendant, the victim, interested parties to provide information to the Court
- Validated assessment of risk included in the report as well as a criminal history and recommendation
- Required by Statute and Rules of Criminal Procedure

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Chief Cimino reviewed the numbers on the slide above and said this aspect is high volume and an important step for the system in assessing risk of the individuals involved. He said half of the Presentence costs are paid for out of the Detention Fund.

POPULATION SERVED INTENSIVE PROBATION

Overview

Volume: 1,344 Individuals
Staffing: 90
Cost: \$26.78 per individual supervised
Outcomes: 64.2% successful completion (FY23)

Workload Standard:

1:15

Program Elements

- Utilized as an alternative for high-risk individuals, many of whom would likely be sentenced to the Department of Corrections Rehabilitation and Reentry if the program was not available
- Officers resourced with additional specialized training
- Differentiated caseload ratios enable further engagement, resourcing, structure, and monitoring.

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Chief Cimino said Intensive Probation is the biggest user of the Detention Fund, with the highest risk individuals being served with the highest cost per individual. Chief Tobin asked if the risk and costs are so high for this population, why offer it? Chief Cimino said the outcomes have continued to show success and so the department continues to encourage the program to reach the most individuals, hoping to lower the Probation to "standard".

POPULATION SERVED PRISON REENTRY

Overview

Volume: 270 Individuals
Staffing: 14
Cost: \$29.51 per Individual supervised

Workload Standard:

1:20

Program Elements

- Those coming out of prison tend to be higher risk and higher need due to the time they have spent out of the community
- Purpose is to facilitate the transition from prison to the community, which is accomplished through release planning
- Goal is to address the individual's specific needs and establish stability at the outset of the probation grant before transitioning to their ultimate caseload

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POPULATION SERVED COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION

Overview

Volume: 944 (Std)
385 (IPS) Individuals
Staffing: 20
Outcomes: 83% reported to the field officer initially and 72% were still engaged in probation 30 days following release (FY23)

Workload Standard:

1:75 Standard
1:30 Intensive Probation

Program Elements

- Work with individuals who are in the county jail for 60 days or more as a condition of probation
- Goal is to reduce absconder rates by bridging the gap between jail and the community
- Collaborate with county and community entities to support positive progress and establish resource opportunities

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Chief Cimino reviewed the two slides above together because the individuals served are coming from a place of incarceration, either prison or jail, and he said the goal is engagement.

POPULATION SERVED TRANSFERRED YOUTH

Overview

Volume: 236 Individuals
Staffing: 6
Cost: \$9.66 per individual supervised
Outcomes: 77.4% completed probation successfully (FY23)

Program Elements

- Can be minors adjudicated in adult court or those under twenty-one
- Specialty Court focused on holistic support
- Team includes Judges, the POs, attorneys, and clinical staff
- Tend to be high risk and higher need individuals

Workload Standard:

1:40

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POPULATION SERVED RECOVERY COURT (DUI & DRUG COURT)

Overview

Volume: 278 (Drug) | 213 (DUI) Individuals
Staffing: 8 (Drug) | 5 (DUI)
Cost: \$17.41 | \$10.18 per individual supervised
Outcomes: 56.3% | 95.7% successful Completion (FY23)

Program Elements

- Specialty Courts that use national treatment court models to provide a team comprised of the Judge, POs attorneys, and clinical teams to pursue recovery
- Grants have been used to provide additional wrap around services (housing and peer engagement)
- Peer support from successful alumni

Workload Standard:

1:40

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Chief Cimino reviewed the two slides above.

POPULATION SERVED

COURT LIAISON AND FUGITIVE APPREHENSION

(DETENTION AND GENERAL FUND)

Court Liaison Overview

Volume: 2,747 arraignments and dispositions (Apr-24)
 Staffing: 15

Program Elements

- Provide support to high volume Probation Violation Courts responsible for addressing probation violation behavior
- Assist with the preparation and coordination of reports and other information necessary for court operations

Fugitive Apprehension Overview

Volume: 1,472 arrests, 1,082 transports, 398 searches (FY23)
 Staffing: 33

Program Elements

- Meet statutory requirement to bring those with probation violation warrants back before the Court
- Locate those with probation and pretrial warrants, effect arrests, and transport individuals to jail
- Specialized training, tools, and partnerships with law enforcement
- Support field enforcement operations and duties

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Chief Cimino talked generally about the slide and added that Fugitive Apprehension has the largest warrant detail in the state, with the sole purpose of locating, apprehending, and bringing back into custody those in violation of their probation. He reiterated the purpose of the Probation Department is to enhance public safety by changing behavior and sometimes that includes risk.

FTE/VACANCY RATES

- Detention Fund FTE: 361
- PO Vacancy Rate: Currently 1%



Chief Cimino briefly reviewed the above slide.

FUTURE PROGRAMS & EMERGENT ISSUES

- Preserving present structure
- Values Initiatives in fairness, respect, and innovation
- Barriers to housing
- Opioid dependency



He gave additional details on the items listed above, appreciating the existing structure, and wanting to continue to promote the core values while working on the obstacles that exist in our communities.

Chief Cimino concluded his portion of Adult Probation and turned it over to Chief Meaux.

JUVENILE PROBATION



Chief Meaux started the presentation on Juvenile Probation. He thanked the Committee for the opportunity to present and he gave a brief professional background, having been in this field for about 30 years.

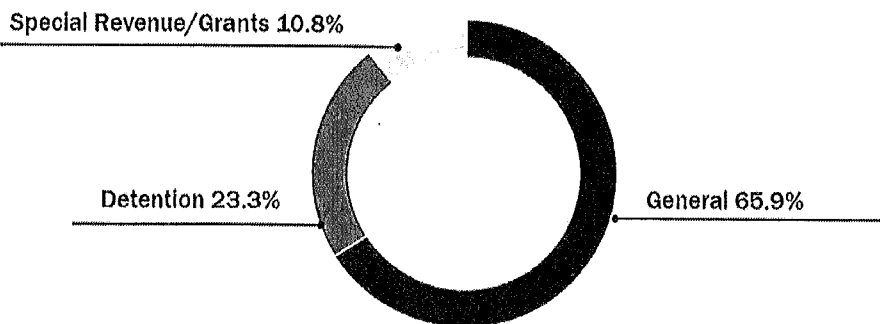
JPD CURRENT BUDGET

Total FY24 Operating Budget: \$74.6M

Juvenile Probation's budget does not include juvenile treatment services funded by the Administrative Office of the Courts at \$6.5M
Juvenile Probation's budget does not include detention education services funded through the Regional Accommodation School at \$1.5M, which includes 13 FTEs, and the Detention Education Funds administered by the County School Superintendent's Office at \$335K for 3 FTEs.

He started with the Current Budget slide and referred to the footnotes on the bottom of the slide.

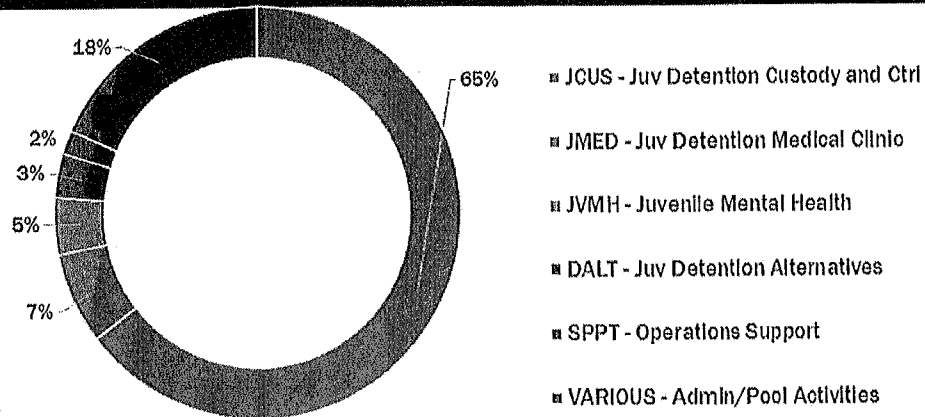
JPD OPERATING BUDGET



In talking about the Operating Budget, he noted the County General Fund covers a large portion of the budget.

JPD DETENTION FUND ALLOCATION

71% JPD DETENTION FUND IS DETENTION AND DETENTION MEDICAL



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Chief Meaux gave further details on the allocation of the Juvenile Detention Funds.

MANDATED PROGRAMMING

AUTHORITIES

- State Statute
- Arizona Supreme Court's Code of Judicial Administration
- Arizona Rules of Procedure for the Juvenile Court

APPROACH

- Consistent with the principles of evidence-based practices
- Validated Assessments
 - Detention Screening
 - Dispositional Risk and Needs
 - Recommendation Matrix
 - Others
- Graduated responses and incentives
- Target interventions and resources for moderate and high-risk
- Fostering positive learning and growth opportunities

CASELOAD STANDARDS

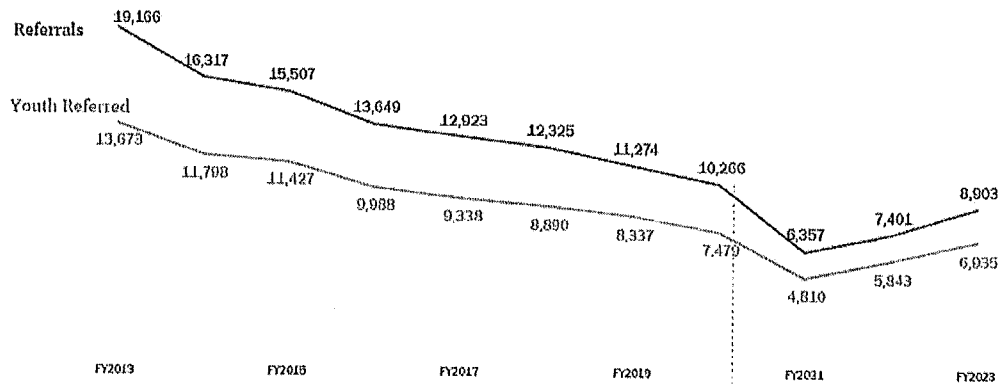
- Standard Probation A.R.S. § 8-203(B)
- Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision A.R.S. § 8-353(B)
- Code of Judicial Administration, Part 6, Chapter 3
- Ratios consistent with evidence-based practice in differentiated case management
- Program Operations are mandated in Statute and Code

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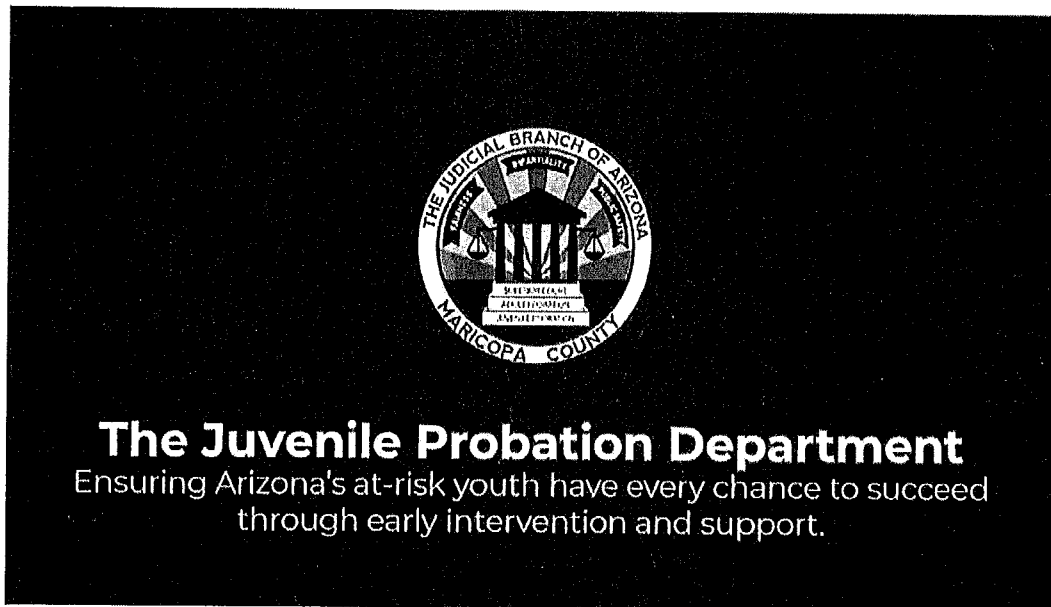
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Chief Meaux said this programming is similar to Adult Probation but with additional assessments for youth wellness and fostering growth. He added that Juvenile Probation is more comprehensive than Adult Probation.

OVERALL REFERRALS



Chief Meaux noted the decline in youth referrals in the past 10 years.



A video was shown in room and there were audio problems so Chief Meaux narrated the content. The video covered the variety of programs that Juvenile Detention offers so the youth can learn, grow, and be held accountable.

POPULATION SERVED DIVERSION

FY23 Overview

Volume: 5,594

Staffing: 26

Outcomes: 56% of all referrals
resulting in court
avoidance

See graph

Workload Standards:

50:1 (Standard Diversion, Teen Court,
and Citations)

40:1 (Domestic Violence)

30:1 (Dually Involved)

Program Elements

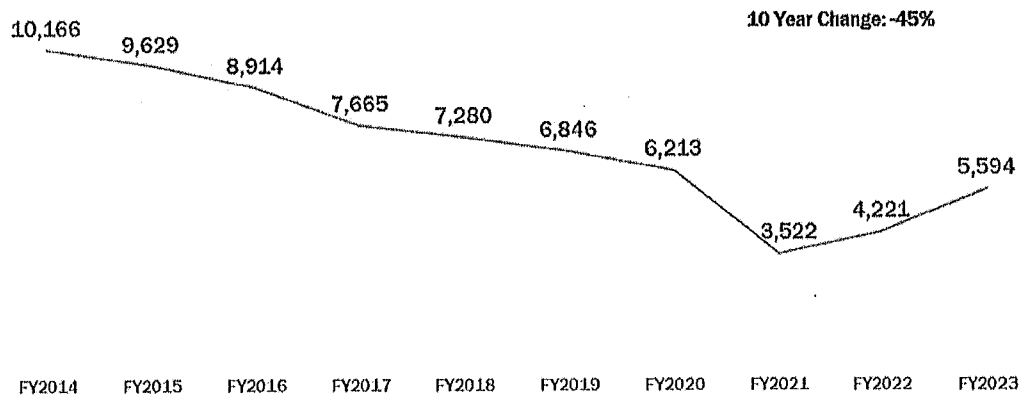
- The county attorney has sole discretion to decide whether to divert or defer prosecution of a juvenile offender.
- These offenses typically include misdemeanors and status offenses.
- If the juvenile acknowledges responsibility for the delinquent or incorrigible act, the juvenile probation officer shall determine necessary consequences for resolution.
- If the juvenile successfully completes the consequences, the county attorney shall not file a petition in juvenile court and the resolution shall not be used against the juvenile in any further proceeding and is not an adjudication of incorrigibility or delinquency.

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Chief Meaux said the goal of Diversion is to keep the youth out of the courtroom as much as possible.

NEW DIVERSIONS



He said the Diversions follow a similar trend as previously mentioned referrals which are downward.

YOUTH THAT COMPLETED DIVERSION

100%	93%	93%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	93%	94%	95%	95%
	84%	84%	82%	82%	83%	82%	84%	84%	87%	87%	87%

Success Rates 1 Year after completing Diversion

50%

0%

FY2013

FY2015

FY2017

FY2019

FY2021

FY2023

— No New Referral — No New Felony Referral

Chief Meaux reviewed the slide and noted that one year after completion of the Diversion, most have stayed out of the court system.

POPULATION SERVED ASSESSMENT AND STANDARD PROBATION

FY23 Overview

Volume: 3,955 Investigative

1,733 supervision

Staffing: 71

Outcomes: See graph

Workload Standard:

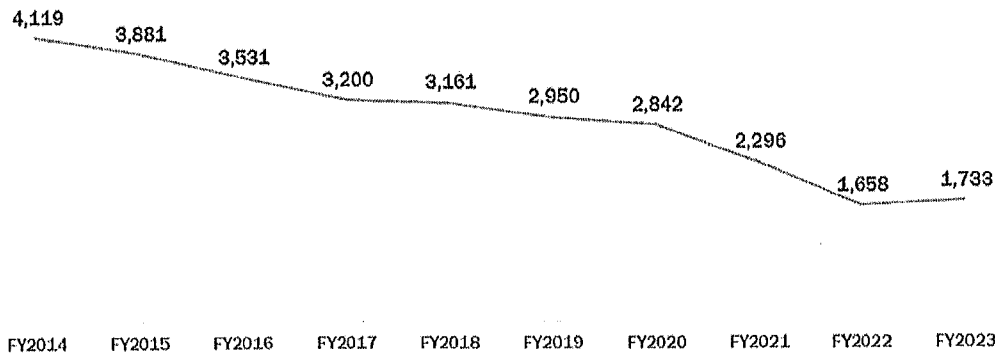
1:35

Program Elements

- Risk and needs assessment of all adjudicated juveniles.
- Recommendations and reports to the court for all hearings pre-disposition.
- Disposition and supervision recommendation for all dispositional hearings.
- Case planning and service management to implement court orders and conditions of probation.
- Participation in case planning with external agencies such as AHCCCS Care Plans and Department of Child Safety.
- Utilization of graduated responses comprising of incentives, consequences, and supervision to address violations and foster positive behavior change.

Chief Meaux said the above slide gave some information on what occurs when Diversion is not utilized.

YOUTH ON STANDARD PROBATION



He said the above chart shows a similar decline, over time, for youth in the standard probation system.

POPULATION SERVED JUVENILE INTENSIVE PROBATION

FY23 Overview

Volume: 182

Staffing: 10

Outcomes: See graph

Workload Standard:

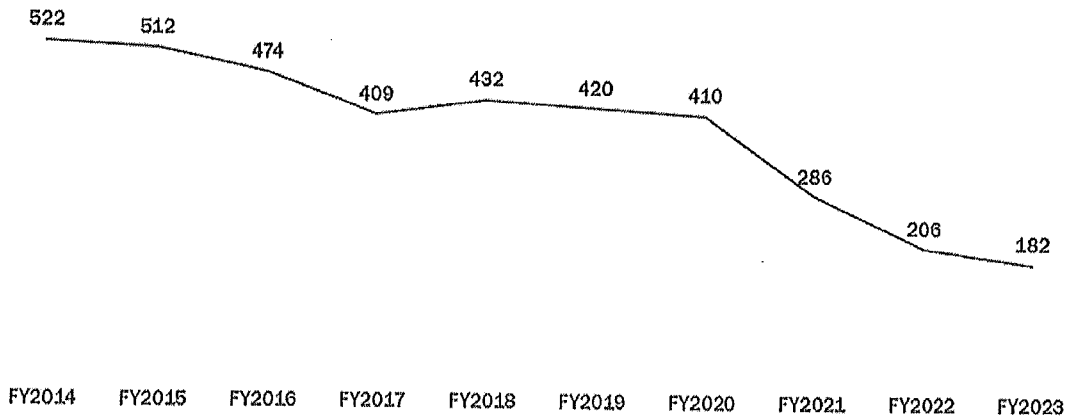
1:25 (1 probation team to 25 probationers)

Program Elements

- Juveniles who would otherwise have been recommended for commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) or out-of-home placement.
- Juveniles who are repeat felony offenders.
- Each juvenile placed on JIPS is required to participate in pro-social activities such as: school, work, treatment, or community restitution service.
- Juveniles are on house arrest and are not permitted to leave their residence without first obtaining permission from their probation officer.

Chief Meaux said the above slide showed information on the youth that do not qualify for Standard Probation and are referred to Intensive. He said the goal of Intensive Probation is to keep youth out of adult court.

YOUTH ON INTENSIVE PROBATION



He said the corresponding chart above shows the same downward trend for youth on Intensive Probation.

POPULATION SERVED TREATMENT SERVICES

FY 23 Overview

Volume: 1,484 youth served
 Staffing: 8
 Outcomes: 139 youth received 11,966 days in out of home services
 173 youth received 1,497 hours of outpatient mental health services
 505 youth received evaluation and diagnostic services
 22,654 drug tests received

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Program Elements

- The primary goal of juvenile probation is not just accountability but also rehabilitation. Many juveniles who enter the criminal justice system have underlying issues such as substance abuse, mental health disorders, or trauma. Treatment services address these underlying issues and provide juveniles with the tools they need to lead productive and law-abiding lives.
- Youth often have unique needs and individual treatment goals that cannot be effectively addressed under supervision alone.
- Services allow probation officers to address specific challenges and facilitate meaningful progress, whether that involves counseling, substance abuse treatment, anger management classes, or educational support.
- Services are designed to enhance the youth's pro-social functioning and help them receive the support they need to overcome challenges and make positive choices.

38

Chief Meaux reviewed the slide above and said the youth on this Intensive Probation have programs available as listed above. The state contributes a substantial amount of money to help fund these programs.

POPULATION SERVED COMMUNITY SERVICE AND VICTIM RESTITUTION

FY23 Overview

Volume: 12,009 community service hours completed

Staffing: 6

Workload Standard:

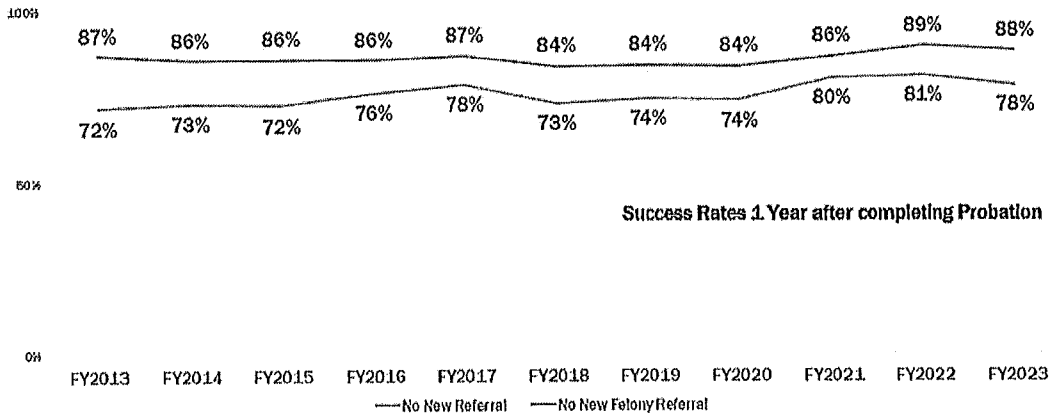
1:10

Program Elements

- The goals mandated community service are namely to facilitate civic engagement; enhance connections between individuals and the community; enhance life skills; increase employability; teach basic job skills; and facilitate connections with positive adults and youth peers in the community.
- A portion of community service hours completed are eligible to apply toward victim restitution payments. The victim restitution fund is supported and managed by department.

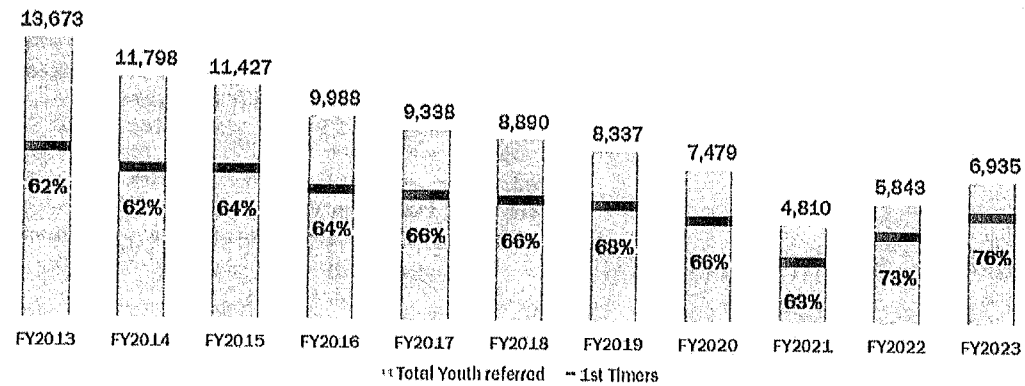
Chief Meaux explained another avenue for youth who have ended up in the court system. The slide above gives an overview of some of those programs.

YOUTH THAT COMPLETED PROBATION



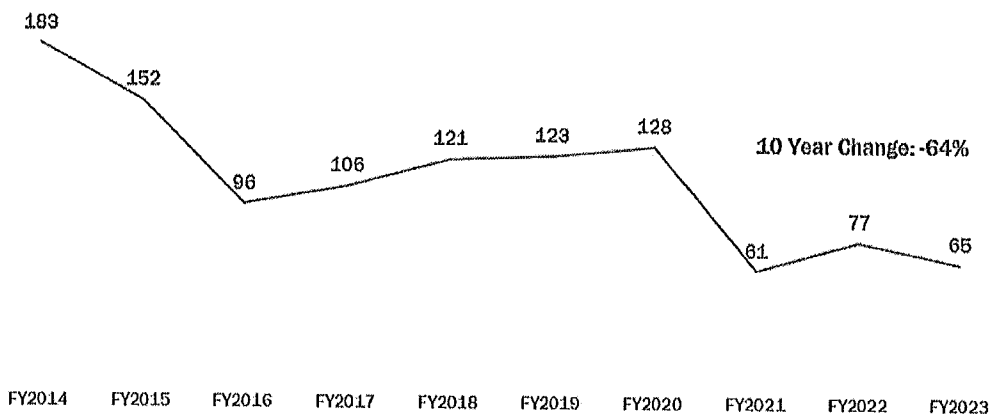
Chief Meaux reviewed the 10-year statistics for those who have completed probation, one year later.

FIRST TIMERS % OF ALL YOUTH REFERRED



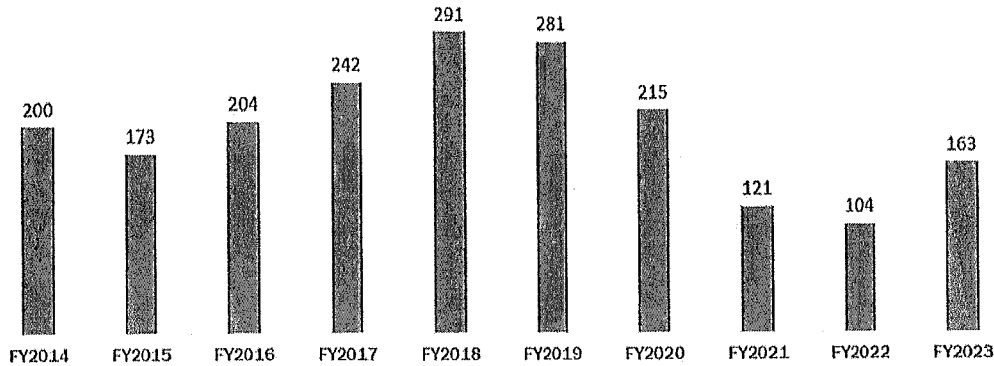
Chief Meaux said the slide above shows the percent of youth that are coming into the system for the first time (below the dark bar) vs those who are in the system for a second or more time. He said he would like to see the first timers number continue to exceed the repeat offenders.

COMMITMENTS TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS



Chief Meaux said there is a commitment to keeping youth out of Intensive Probation or from going deeper into the state correctional system. The above chart shows a downward trend. He added that this information would inform the County that the programs in place do assist in keeping youth out of the jail/correctional system.

YOUTH TRANSFERRED TO TO CRIMINAL(ADULT)



This chart shows the decline over time of the reduction of youth referred to the adult system.

Kimber Lanning left the meeting, remote, 3:05pm

POPULATION SERVED JUVENILE DETENTION

FY23 Overview

Volume: 3,016 youth screened
1,705 youth detained

Staffing: 321 Total FTEs

Outcomes: 151 youth ADP

29.2 Average Length of Stay
(general population)

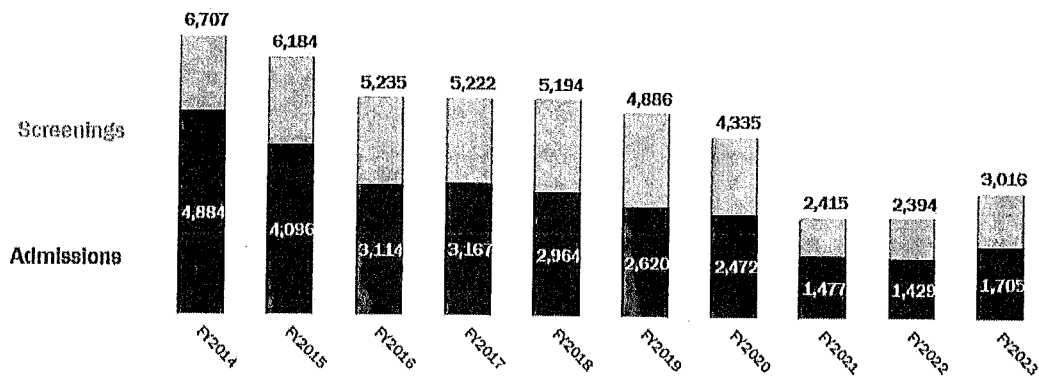
40 youth Average Daily Population
134 Average Length of Stay (adult
remand population)

Program Elements

- One juvenile detention facility in Phoenix (Durango).
- Provides a 24/7 safe, supportive and secure environment for youth determined to be a risk to the community, themselves or a risk for failing to appear for a future court date.
- Detention Screening Instrument (DSI) conducted to determine whether youth should be detained or safely released to a parent or guardian.
- The facility also serves youth pending adult charges, who have been remanded from adult court.
- The provision of pro-social structured activities for youth at the facility to promote positive behavior and rehabilitation.

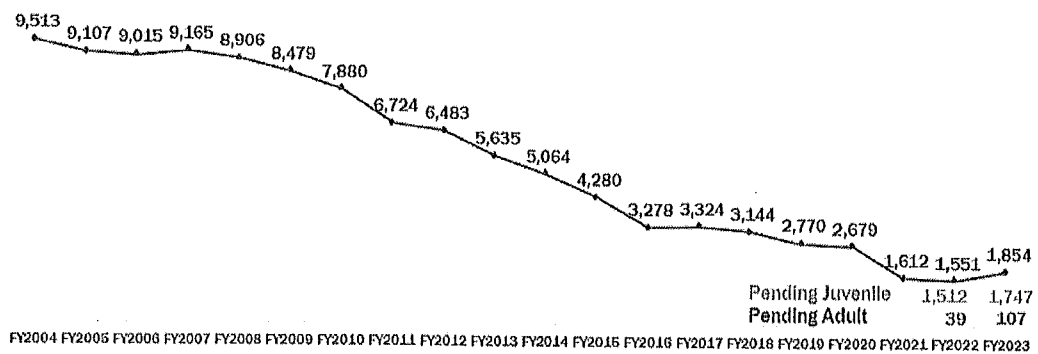
MARICOPA COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

SCREENINGS AND ADMISSIONS



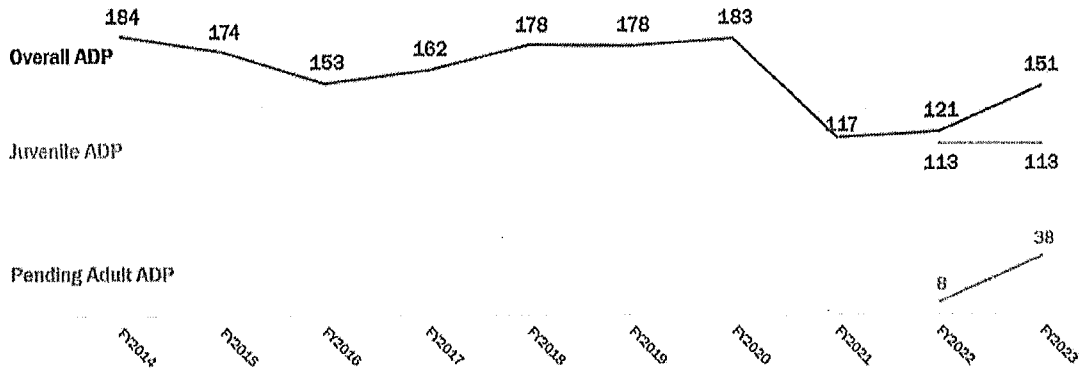
Chief Meaux said the two slides above tell the story of total youth who are brought into the system, have the risk assessment screening, and are either admitted or released to a parent. The bottom slide shows the change over time.

OVERALL DETENTION POPULATION

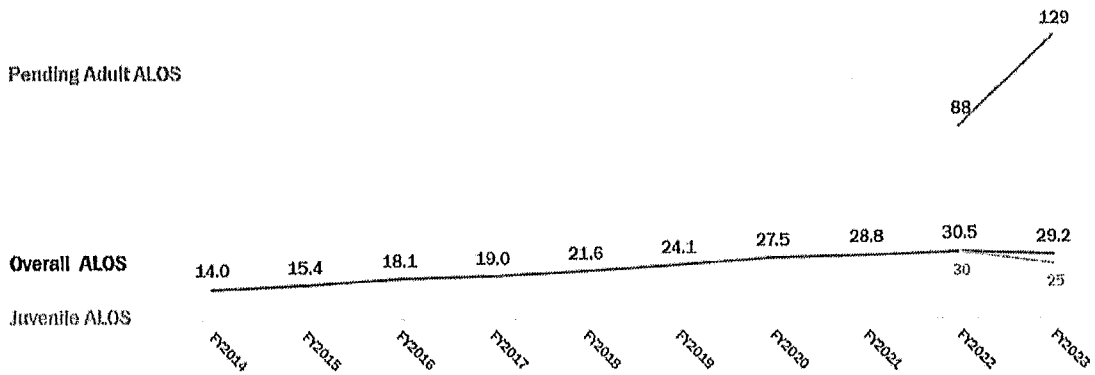


Chief Meaux reviewed the slide above, noting the decline over time.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION



AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY



Chief Meaux said the Juvenile Detention facility is not intended to be used for long term housing, simply to get youth from one court date to the next.

POPULATION SERVED JUVENILE DETENTION – GENERAL OPERATIONS

FY23 Overview

Volume: 3,016 youth screened
1,705 youth detained

Staffing: 209 direct care
Standard: 1:8 and 1:16 direct supervision

Outcomes: 29.2 Average Length of Stay
(general population)

40 youth Average Daily Population
134 Average Length of Stay
(adult remand population)

Program Elements

- Intake and Assessment Screening for law enforcement and others
- General safety and security
- Court Appearance Management (virtual & escort)
- Transportation (medical appts, urgent, & misc.)
- Food Service (special diets)
- Housekeeping (sanitation, laundry, & misc.)
- Professional and Family Visits (virtual & in-person)

MARICOPA COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

Chief Meaux reviewed the slide above that shows the variety of services that are provided to the youth who are brought into the system.

Dr. Noggle asked if there was a cost comparison for keeping the youth that are remanded in the youth facility vs sending them to the adult jail. Chief Meaux said he did not know for sure but would guess that the Juvenile Detention would be more expensive. He noted there was a federal mandate that came down a few years ago that required youth to be housed in juvenile facilities.

POPULATION SERVED JUVENILE DETENTION – INTEGRATED HEALTH SERVICES

FY23 Overview

Volume: General Population
Staffing: 31 Total FTEs

Outcomes: 1,897 Health Screening
1,087 Physical (NP day-6)
12,992 RN Sick visit
6,326 COVID screening
206 Dental visit
1,023 Mental Health assessment (MH)
7,408 Wellness visit (MH)
279 Suicide Precaution assessment (MH)
675 Daily Suicide Precaution (MH)
208 Psychiatric visits (MH)

Program Elements

- Comprehensive Health and Substance Use Assessment
- Medicine Management
- General Medical Care and Continuity of Care Planning
- Clinician Unit Assignments and Crisis Response
- Substance Use Education, Intervention, and Transition Planning (SPARK)
- Psychiatric Consultation
- Vaccinations and STD screening
- Vision Screening and Corrective Lenses
- Dental Cleaning and Assessment

MARICOPA COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

Chief Meaux reviewed the slide that showed the necessary health care services for the youth.

POPULATION SERVED

JUVENILE DETENTION – EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (MCRSD)

FY23 Overview

Volume: General Population

Staffing: 16 Total FTEs

Outcomes:

4 HS Diploma

24 GED

19 Higher Education

27 OSHA Workforce

126 Food Handler

843 Transition Intake

374 Transition Services

412 Extended Transition Services

MARICOPA COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

Program Elements

- Provision of ADE required curriculum meeting 6 hours of daily instruction (Includes physical education).
- Required special education assessment and services.
- Career and Technical Education (CTE) Media Arts and expanded educational content for enrichment.
- Provision of transitional planning and support services upon release.

Chief Meaux said the youth spend a large part of their day in the Educational Services and those programs are detailed on the slide above.

~ Chairman Lewis left the meeting and would not return. Vice Chairman Baran took over ~

POPULATION SERVED

JUVENILE DETENTION – PROGRAMMING AND RECREATION

FY23 Overview

Volume: General population

Staffing: 14 Total FTEs

Standard: 1-hour daily activity

Program Elements

- Physical education
 - Additional: Fit4Success, Yoga, & tournament play
- Religious Practice Opportunities
- Gender Specific: Girl Scouts & You Matter Too
- Journey.do personal growth platform
- Work Crew
- Extracurricular/ Creative Expression
 - Including: Art workshops, Young Arts, Guitar for Kids, Tetra Quartet, Life Skills

MARICOPA COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

He said the slide above shows the offerings that are considered enrichment. Chief Meaux noted the importance of keeping kids busy with meaningful programs.

Ms. Calderon recalled that the adult programs had robust recreation and behavioral health opportunities and asked if the youth have group therapy or mental health help available? Chief Meaux explained the process that is followed for each youth that arrives which includes assessment and assistance as needed.

FTE/VACANCY RATES (DETENTION)

- Detention Officer FTE: 179
 - April '24 Vacancy Rate: 16.8% or 30
 - April '23 Vacancy Rate: 28.9%

Chief Meaux said a lot of work has been done to fill vacancies and retain employees. He said the detention center is very "staff heavy" and the need to maintain a standard of 1/8 minimum ratio.

Vice Chairman Baran asked who the staffing competition is? Chief Meaux said the Detention Officer position is often a steppingstone position. He referred to the following slide.

FUTURE PROGRAMS & EMERGENT ISSUES

- Aging facility and design (correctional vs treatment).
- Increasing likelihood of extended stay populations.
- Staffing of 24/7, on-site programs.
- Community-based options in lieu of secure care.
- Substance Use.

Chief Meaux noted bullet 3 on the slide above. The need to staff 24/7 on-site is a challenge and is felt throughout the industry. He answered the previous question by saying there was no single entity that is competition for the filling of the positions. Chief Meaux said a lot of time is dedicated to recruiting and getting the right staff in place. He reviewed the other items on the slide.

Ms. Dairman noted a correction in slide 25. She said those numbers were combined Adult and Juvenile. The actual number is seen in slide 3 with 55.2% of Juvenile Probation Department Budget is Detention Fund. She said she would provide a corrected chart to the Committee.

Chief Meaux invited the Committee to come out for a tour of the Detention center and Ms. De Hoog said a tour of the facility was in the works.

Ms. Calderon asked about the trending down. A discussion ensued and several thoughts were shared. There was no one answer but a combination of factors.

Chief Tobin asked if they thought students who stayed in school and went to college were less likely to end up in the system? Chief Meaux said he would check into that connection.

Vice Chairman Baran thanked the presenters for their time and sharing of information.

Director's Report

Ms. De Hoog reported the consultants held a kick-off meeting and she said they charted a course going forward and how to proceed including weekly meetings with the appropriate departments. She said they anticipate a draft report in the fall that can be shared with the Committee. Ms. De Hoog said the Intake Transfer and Release (ITR) tour has been scheduled and details will follow in an email to each member. The Estrella Jail tour is upcoming, and she thanked the members for their input on the ride-along and look forward to additional tours in the fall. Ms. De Hoog said that in the fall, she and Page Gonzales will be doing some community outreach.

MEETING ADJOURNED

There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was adjourned.



Jason Baran, Vice Chairman of the Board

