

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING
ARIZONA SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT BOARD**

Pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) § 38-431.02, notice is hereby given to the members of the **Arizona Sex Offender Management Board** (the “Board”) and to the general public that the Board will hold a meeting, open to the public, on **January 16, 2026**.

The **January 16, 2026** Board meeting will be an in-person meeting. This means that the public has the opportunity to participate in-person or virtually. Information on how the public may attend is outlined below.

Please note the location of the **January 16, 2026**, Board meeting:

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
1110 West Washington Street, Suite 245
Phoenix, Arizona

The boardroom will be open to members of the public at 1:15 p.m.

A copy of the meeting agenda is attached. The Board reserves the right to change the order of items on the agenda.

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.02(H), the Board may discuss and take action concerning any matter listed on the agenda.

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.03(A)(2), the Board may vote to convene in executive session, which will not be open to the public, for discussion or consideration of records exempt by law from public inspection.

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.03(A)(3), the Board may vote to convene in executive session, which will not be open to the public, for legal consultation and advice concerning any item on the agenda.

Persons with a disability may request reasonable accommodation, such as a sign language interpreter, by contacting Ms. Ashlesha Naik at 602-223-2611 or via email at AZSOMB@AZDPS.GOV. Requests should be made as early as possible to allow time to arrange the accommodation(s).

Please see below on how to provide public comment on agenda items.

Procedures for Submitting a Request to Speak Form (Please read through each option carefully):

Public comments for the meeting will be accepted in written form or verbally during the meeting.

- **Written Public Comments:**
 - Written comments for the meeting will be accepted by:
 - Submitting a written public comment form available at:
<https://www.azdps.gov/form/somb-call-to-the-public-written->

- USPS to Arizona Department of Public Safety/AZSOMB P.O. Box 6488 Mail Drop 1360, Phoenix, AZ 85005. Please note that USPS mail takes time to be delivered. Please plan accordingly to ensure that the Board receives the written public comment by the deadline for the Board to receive a written comment set forth below.
- **The deadline for the Board to receive a written comment is Thursday, January 15 at 5.p.m.** Written comments received after the deadline, including those that are mailed but not received by staff, will not be posted and will not be provided to members.
- Written comments will not be read into the record; however, staff will post all written comments received by the deadline on the Board's agenda by the deadline for the Board to receive a written comment set forth above.
- **In-Person Verbal Comments.** Individuals attending the Board meeting in person may provide a verbal public comment during the Call to the Public agenda item.
 - A person who wishes to provide a verbal public comment in-person must complete and submit a request to speak form available at <https://www.azdps.gov/form/somb-call-to-the-public-inperson> to Board staff prior to the start of the meeting. The request to speak form informs Board staff that you will be present in person at the meeting to provide your public comment.
 - The Board asks that request to speak forms be completed and submitted prior to the day of the meeting. The form, however, will also be available to complete and submit to Board staff at the meeting. Individuals who submit a request to speak form after the start of the meeting will not be provided the opportunity to speak.

All Public Comments

- In-person verbal public comment will be limited to three minutes by the Board Chair, unless the time limit is adjusted by the Board Chair, at the start of the meeting.
- If submitting a request to speak form, Board staff will call on you to speak during the Call to the Public agenda item. Board staff will only call speakers one time. If a speaker is not ready and available to comment at that time, staff will move on to the next speaker. If you miss your turn, Board staff will attempt again at the end of the list. The order in which names are called will be in the order in which the registrations are received.
- Before beginning your public comment, please state your name and organization (if applicable) for the record.
- If you need assistance with submitting a request to speak form, submitting a written public comment or registering for an in-person or virtual public comment, please contact the Board's office at (602) 223-2611 and a staff member will assist you.

DATED AND POSTED this 13th Day of January, 2026.

By Jenna G. Mitchell
Major Jenna G. Mitchell
AZSOMB Program Manager

ARIZONA SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT BOARD
Friday, January 16, 2026
Regular Session

1:30 PM

ALL ITEMS ON THIS AGENDA ARE OPEN FOR DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION, INCLUDING REPORTS AND ACTION ITEMS.

THE AGENDA AND BACKGROUND MATERIAL ARE PROVIDED TO BOARD MEMBERS ELECTRONICALLY (WITH THE EXCEPTION OF MATERIAL RELATING TO POSSIBLE EXECUTIVE SESSIONS) AND POSTED ON THE ARIZONA PUBLIC MEETING WEBSITE AT <https://publicmeetings.az.gov/>. ADDITIONALLY, A HARD COPY OF THE AGENDA IS AVAILABLE AT 2222 WEST ENCANTO BLVD., PHOENIX, AZ. PLEASE EMAIL AZSOMB@AZDPS.GOV TO INSPECT THE DOCUMENTS.

REMINDER: As required by Open Meeting Law, please refrain from engaging in conversations, texts, emails and other forms of communication with individual board members. All questions, comments, deliberations and decisions should be stated to the public body as a whole in open session.

- 1. ROLL CALL**
- 2. CALL TO THE PUBLIC** — This is the time for the public to comment. Members of the Board may not discuss items that are not specifically identified on the agenda. Therefore, pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.01(H), action taken as a result of public comment will be limited to directing staff to study the matter, responding to any criticism, or scheduling the matter for further consideration and decision at a later date.
 - a. Review of Written Public Comments Received
 - b. Other Public Comments
- 3. MATTERS FOR DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION**
 - a. By Laws V3 (01.12.26)
 - b. Discussion of Mission Statement & Guiding Principles
 - c. Prioritize Board Duties & Responsibilities
 - d. Subcommittee Reports
 - e. Virtual Meeting Update
 - f. Post Conviction Sex Offender Presentation
 - g. Call for Future Agenda Items
- 4. THE BOARD MAY VOTE TO CONVENE AND ENTER INTO AN EXECUTIVE SESSION FOR ANY REASON AUTHORIZED BY A.R.S. § 38-431.03** including personnel matters, confidential records, legal advice, litigation, contract negotiations, employee salary discussions, and international or tribal negotiations. (To do so, the public

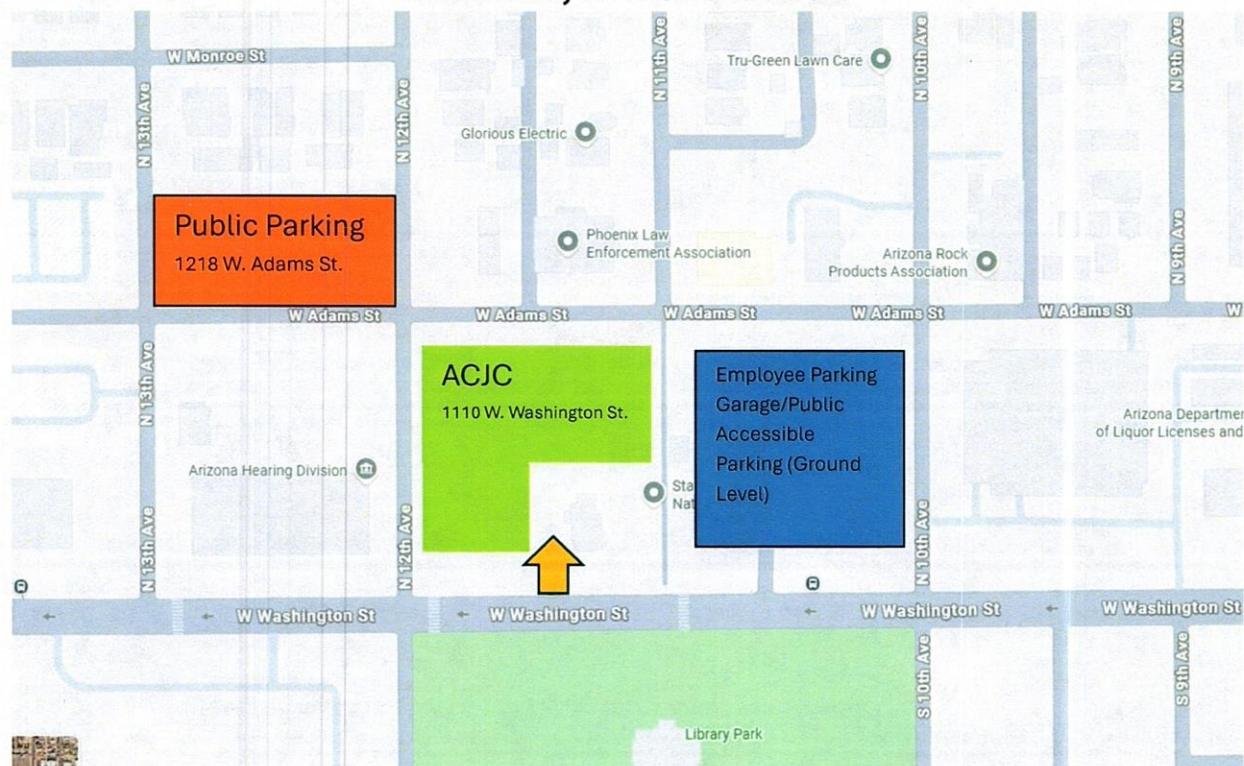
body must first vote publicly to enter executive session, specifying the reason, and no legal action or final decisions can be made during the session. All motions and voting must be conducted after return to the public session.)

5. ADJOURNMENT

NEXT MEETING:

Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
February 23, 2026, 1:30 p.m. -5:30 p.m.
Arizona State Capitol
Second Floor Conference Room
1700 W. Washington St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (AJCJ)
1110 West Washington Street, Suite 245
Phoenix, Arizona 85007



- Arizona Criminal Justice Commission: 1110 W. Washington St., Suite 245. Please note that the building perimeter is fenced. After parking, walk to Washington to access the pedestrian entrance to the building.
- Free Public Parking: Northwest corner of Adams St & 12th Ave. After parking, walk south one block on 12th Ave. to access the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission Building (1110 W. Washington St.)
- Public Accessible Parking (Limited)/Employee Parking Garage: Ground Level Parking Garage Enter Off of Washington St, just west of 10th Ave. There is a walkway on the west side of the garage with pedestrian entrance to the building.



BACKGROUND MATERIAL

January 16, 2026



BACKGROUND MATERIAL

January 16, 2026

DRAFT BYLAWS

V3 (1.12.2026)

ARIZONA SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT BOARD

BYLAWS



Arizona Department of Public Safety

AZ SOMB | 2222 W. ENCANTO BOULEVARD, PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85009

WEBSITE: [HTTPS://WWW.AZDPS.GOV/SEX-OFFENDER-MANAGEMENT-BOARD](https://www.azdps.gov/sex-offender-management-board)

(602) 223-2611

DRAFT DECEMBER 2025

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ARTICLE 1
NAME, AUTHORITY, PURPOSE AND DUTIES

1.1 NAME:

The official name of this public body is the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board.

1.2 AUTHORITY:

The Arizona Sex Offender Management Board (hereinafter Board) derives its existence and authority from Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) § 13-3828.

1.3 PURPOSE AND DUTIES:

The purpose and duties of the Board are those delegated in A.R.S. § 13-3828, as well as other acts the Board believes are necessary to carry out these legislative duties.

Consistent with A.R.S. § 13-3828, the Board serves as a multidisciplinary advisory body that reviews, researches, analyzes, develops, and recommends research-informed, evidence-based policies, procedures, guidelines, and standards for the evaluation, treatment, monitoring, and supervision of juvenile and adult persons who have committed sexual offenses. the Board ensures that a broad range of perspectives guide the development of effective, evidence-based policies for managing, monitoring, and treating adult and juvenile sex offenders—including those with intellectual and developmental disabilities and serious mental illness.

Commented [JM1]: Katie Krejci

The Board's recommendations are intended to enhance community safety while prioritizing the physical and psychological safety of victims and potential victims while also being as flexible as possible to be accessed by each offender, and enhance community safety through research-driven standards and practices that reduce recidivism and prioritize victim protection. The Board develops and recommends statewide procedures for evaluating, treating, and supervising sex offenders—both adults and juveniles—using the risk-need-responsivity model and other proven evidence-based correctional models. The board Board also advises the legislature, and collaborates with state agencies to create consistent treatment guidelines, release conditions, supervision standards, and educational resources for schools and communities. Through this collaborative, evidence-based approach, the board works to promote accountability, rehabilitation, and lasting public safety. Through this advisory framework, the Board fulfills its legislative mandate and strengthens the safety and well-being of Arizona communities.

Commented [JM2]: Karolyn Kaczorowski:

the statute refers to "risk-need-responsivity model OR other proven evidence-based model"

Commented [JM3]: Katie Krejci

Commented [JM4]: Katie Krejci

Commented [JM5]: Katie Krejci

Commented [JM6]: Katie Krejci

ARTICLE 2 MEMBERSHIP

2.1 MEMBERS:

The Board shall consist of appointed members as specified in A.R.S. § 13-3828(A).

2.2 TERM OF APPOINTMENT

Initial members of the Board shall assign themselves by lot to terms of two, three, and four years. All subsequent members serve four-year terms of office.

2.3 NOMINATION AND APPOINTMENT:

New Board members will be appointed by the Appointing Authority as identified in the A.R.S. § 13-3828(A).

Commented [JM7]: Katie Krejci

2.4 COMPENSATION:

Board members are not eligible to receive compensation, but are eligible for reimbursement of expenses pursuant to A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 4, Article 2.

ARTICLE 3 CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR

3.1 APPOINTMENT OF THE CHAIR:

The members of the Board shall nominate and elect the Chair by a simple majority vote of a quorum of the Board. The Chair shall serve for a term of two years and may be reelected so long as ~~his or her~~^{their} Board term has not expired. Elections of the Chair shall occur at a regularly scheduled meeting, each October of odd-numbered years. Any vacancy occurring in the Chair's position shall be filled by the Board as specified in this section, and the appointee shall fulfill the term remaining by the previous Chair.

Commented [JM8]: Karolyn Kaczorowski:

re: re-election – can a person be re-elected after his/her term has expired? For instance, a person serves as the Chair then a different person is elected as Chair. After the second Chair's term expires, can the first person be elected to be the Chair again?

Commented [JM9]: Katie Krejci

3.2 DUTIES OF THE CHAIR:

The duties of the Chair shall include:

- A. Presiding over Board meetings;
- B. Signing appropriate documents and correspondence;
- C. Calling special meetings as necessary;
- D. Establishing subcommittees and appointing the initial chairs of subcommittees;
- E. ~~Speaking to the public and media on behalf of the Board; the Chair may delegate this duty to another as needed; (AZ SOMB staff shall also be authorized to speak on behalf of the Board, and shall be the preferred media contact.)~~
- F. Nomination of a Vice Chair; and
- G. Such other duties as designated by these bylaws ~~and A.R.S. § 13-3828.~~

Commented [JM10]: Karolyn Kaczorowski:

Do we want staff to be the preferred media contact?

Commented [JM11]: Katie Krejci

Commented [JM12]: Katie Krejci

Commented [JM13]: Karolyn Kaczorowski:

Same question as for section 3.1 – can a person be re-elected after his/her term has expired? For instance, a person serves as the Vice Chair then a different person is elected as Vice Chair. After the second Vice Chair's term expires, can the first person be elected to be the Vice Chair again?

Commented [JM14]: Katie Krejci

3.3 APPOINTMENT OF THE VICE CHAIR:

The Board Chair shall nominate, and the Board shall approve a Vice Chair by a simple majority vote of a quorum of the Board, who shall serve for a term of two years and who may be reelected so long as ~~his or her~~^{their} Board term has not expired. Any vacancy occurring in the Vice Chair's position shall be filled by the Board as specified above in section 3.1, and the appointee shall fulfill the term remaining of the previous Vice Chair.

3.4 DUTIES OF THE VICE CHAIR:

Shall be the same as those of the Chair, when the Chair is absent or has a conflict of interest on any matter taken up by the Board. When the Vice Chair is serving in the role of Chair, this shall be documented in meeting minutes.

3.5 CONFLICT OF INTEREST:

If both the Chair and the Vice Chair have a conflict of interest on any matter taken up by the Board, the Chair shall designate another Board member to preside over the Board in that matter.

Commented [JM15]: Karolyn Kaczorowski:

Should the Chair be the person to appoint an acting-Chair if the Chair has a conflict of interest? Wouldn't it be better to utilize the process enumerated in 3.6?

3.6 CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR ABSENCE:

If both the Chair and the Vice Chair are absent, the Board shall determine a presiding officer by a simple majority vote of a quorum of the remaining members of the Board.

ARTICLE 4

MEETINGS

4.1 REGULAR MEETINGS:

The Board shall conduct regular meetings at least bi-monthly (every other month), and more often as needed. Notice shall be supplied to Board members of the date, time, and location of the meeting at least seven (7) days in advance of the meeting.

4.2 SPECIAL MEETINGS:

Special meetings may be called by the Chair, ~~or if no Chair is in office, the Vice Chair~~ on an as-needed basis with a minimum of three (3) working days' notice to Board members.

Commented [JM16]: Karolyn Kaczorowski:

Because the Board is only meeting in-person, three days' notice is not sufficient for those of us who have to travel to Phoenix for the meetings.

Commented [JM17]: Katie Krejci

4.3 SUBCOMMITTEES:

Subcommittees of the Board shall be governed by Article 8 of these bylaws. Recommendations of subcommittees shall be ratified by a majority of a quorum of the Board members at a regular or special meeting, unless authority for decision-making is otherwise delegated to the subcommittee by a majority of a quorum of the Board. Any such delegation shall be recorded as provided in Article 8.

4.4 ATTENDANCE:

Board members are expected to attend every regular meeting. In the event a Board member cannot attend, he or she shall notify Board staff in a timely manner, so as to facilitate a determination of whether quorum will be met.

4.5 AGENDA:

The conduct of business will be pursuant to an agenda prepared by the staff liaison with approval of the Chair. The agenda will be made a matter of record.

4.6 ADDITIONS TO AGENDA:

Any Board member may add an agenda item to a regular or special meeting of the Board by notifying the staff liaison at least seven (7) working days in advance of the meeting. Agenda items ~~may also be added to meeting agendas at the time of the meeting by a simple majority vote of a quorum of the Board.~~

Commented [JM18]: Jeffrey McClure: I find issue with the second sentence of 4.6, allowing for the addition of items to the agenda during a meeting (for any reason). It would seem that this would violate the public's ability to preview an agenda prior to a public meeting. Any item being placed on an agenda should have at least the minimum requirement of 24 hours, which is the typical standard for public bodies.

4.8 OPEN MEETINGS:

Commented [JM19]: Katie Krejci

Don't we need to have items on the agenda in advance to comply with open meeting laws?

All Board meetings (regular, special, and subcommittee) are subject to the Open Meeting Law (A.R.S. § 38-431, et. seq.). If held remotely, the Board shall ensure public access.

ARTICLE 5

QUORUM

5.1 DEFINITION:

The minimum number of Board or subcommittee members required to be present so that the decisions and proceedings are valid. Arizona statutes generally define a quorum as a majority of the members of a board or commission. A.R.S. § 1-216(B). In applying the Open Meeting Law, this definition applies in the absence of a more specific definition.

Commented [JM20]: Karolyn Kaczorowski:

Article 5 – Does the definition of a quorum include vacancies? E.g. – Is a quorum a majority of the itemized Board members in the statute or the majority of members actually appointed?

5.2 DETERMINATION OF A QUORUM:

If a quorum is not present at the scheduled time of the meeting, business may not be transacted. If following the declaration of a quorum, one or more appointed Board or subcommittee members leave, no longer establishing a present majority, the quorum is lost.

ARTICLE 6

VOTING AND DEVELOPMENT OF CONSENSUS

6.1 VOTING:

The Board and subcommittees will work to develop consensus on issues under consideration by the Board. If consensus is reached and no formal vote is taken, the consensus decision will be noted for the record. When consensus is not possible, a simple majority vote of a quorum of the Board or subcommittee members, on a motion, which has been seconded, shall be the official decision of the Board or subcommittees. All votes of the Board and subcommittees will be recorded in meeting minutes or audio recording, identifying how each individual member voted on each decision item, including abstentions. Board members abstaining from a vote does not impact the establishment of a quorum.

6.2 PROXY VOTES:

Board members may not vote by proxy.

6.3 CONFLICT OF INTEREST:

A Board member shall abstain from voting when it has been determined by the Board member or by a vote of the remaining Board members that they have a conflict of interest, or appearance of a conflict of interest, as set forth by Article 7. For current definitions and examples of conflict of interest refer to Article 7.

6.4 VOTE OF THE CHAIR:

The Chair shall vote on all motions before the Board.

Commented [JM21]: Karolyn Kaczorowski:

I believe this needs to account for absences and conflicts of interests.

ARTICLE 7:

ETHICS AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Commented [JM22]: Karolyn Kaczorowski:

should include a definition of a conflict of interest and examples.

7.1 DEFINITION:

A "conflict of interest" exists when a member of the Board, or the member's relative, has a substantial interest in any matter, decision, recommendation, or action of the Board. For purposes of these bylaws, a substantial interest means an interest that is financial or proprietary in nature, whether direct or indirect, and that is not speculative or remote. A conflict of interest arises when a Board action could result in a financial or ownership benefit or detriment to the member or the member's relative that is different from the effect on the public generally. Conflicts of interest are governed by Arizona law, including A.R.S. §§ 38-501 through 38-511. These statutes define "substantial interest," "remote interest," and "relative," and establish when disclosure and non-participation are required. If a member has an interest that does not qualify as a statutorily defined remote interest, the interest shall be treated as substantial. In the event of any ambiguity or inconsistency between these bylaws and Arizona law, the statutory provisions shall control.

Commented [JM23]: Katie Krejci

7.2 DECLARATION OF A CONFLICT OF INTEREST:

If a Board or appointed subcommittee member is unsure whether a conflict of interest exists, outreach shall be done to the Board or subcommittee Chair after review of the agenda prior to the meeting, or during the meeting. Any recusal during a regular, special, or subcommittee meeting of the Board, will be included in the minutes. The Board or appointed subcommittee member shall recuse themselves from any discussion of a topic if a conflict of interest is declared.

7.32 PROHIBITIONS:

No Board or appointed subcommittee member shall accept any stipend, fee, gratuity, or other compensation of any kind or nature from any person, unit, agency, or organization for the purpose of influencing a vote, decision, or recommendations of a Board or appointed subcommittee member or staff member on a matter before the Board or subcommittee.

7.43 CODE OF CONDUCT:

Board members shall conduct themselves in a professional manner and treat public and fellow Board members with dignity and respect, regardless of age, race, gender, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or any other identifying class.

DRAFT V3 (01.12.26)

ARTICLE 8 SUBCOMMITTEES

8.1 APPLICABILITY OF BYLAWS TO SUBCOMMITTEES:

To the extent applicable, and unless specifically noted, the bylaws of the Board extend to the operations of each subcommittee.

8.2 SUBCOMMITTEE DEFINED:

A permanent sub-group of the Board formed pursuant to A.R.S. § 13-3828.

8.3 CHAIR OF SUBCOMMITTEES:

Each subcommittee shall have a designated Chair. The Chair of the Board will appoint the initial Chair of the subcommittee for a term of two years. Following the initial term of the Chair, committee members can then re-elect a Chair of the committee for subsequent terms. The appointed Chair of a subcommittee must be a currently appointed Board member.

8.4 APPOINTED MEMBERS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

The Chair of the Board shall appoint subcommittee members pursuant to A.R.S. § 13-3828.

8.5 REPORT TO THE BOARD:

Reports to the Board on activities from standing subcommittees shall be made in accordance with A.R.S. § 13-3828.

8.8 ADVISORY NATURE OF SUBCOMMITTEES:

In accordance with A.R.S. § 13-3828, each subcommittee is advisory to the Board.

Commented [JM24]: Frank Griego Jr:

The way it is written requires the subcommittee to re-elect the existing sub-committee chair, instead of having the option to elect a new chair.

I would recommend changing it to :

"Each subcommittee shall have a designated Chair. The Chair of the Board will appoint the initial Chair of the subcommittee for a term of two years. Following the completion of the initial term, the subcommittee members may elect either to re-elect the current Chair or to elect a new Chair for subsequent terms. The appointed Chair of a subcommittee must be a currently appointed Board member."

Commented [JM25]: Katie Krejci

What happens if the subcommittee members want to elect a different Chair of the subcommittee?

ARTICLE 9
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY STAFF LIAISON

9.1 PROVISION OF STAFF LIAISON SERVICES:

Within the fiscal resources available, the Arizona Department of Public Safety (AZ DPS) shall provide the staff liaison to the Board, designated by the AZ DPS Director.

9.2 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

In addition to other assigned duties, it shall be the duty of the staff liaison or designee to attend all regular and special meetings of the Board and assigned subcommittee meetings, provide administrative staff functions for the Board, and coordinate with the Chair, other Board members, and members of the public on behalf of the Board.

ARTICLE 10

CONSULTATION TO THE BOARD

10.1 USE OF CONSULTANTS AND TRAINERS:

In recognition of the complexity of the fields of sex offender treatment and management, the Board or any subcommittee of the Board, with the permission of the Chair, may consult with experts to supplement the expertise of the Board and to assist in making informed decisions, to present to the Board, and testify upon request.

10.2 INPUT FROM NON-BOARD MEMBERS:

The Board may also request or receive expertise and input from non-Board members on matters of general standards development, research, or implementation of its mandates.

ARTICLE 11
ROBERT'S RULES OF ORDER

11.1 PARLIAMENTARY MATTERS:

All matters not covered by the bylaws, or policies and procedures that have been approved by the Board, shall be governed by the most recently published version of Robert's Rules of Order.

DRAFT V3 (01.12.26)

ARTICLE 12

AMENDMENT OF BYLAWS

12.1 | PROCESS TO AMEND BYLAWS:

These bylaws may be amended at any regular or special meeting of the Board by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the Board, after a proposed amendment has received one (1) reading at a regular meeting. Proposed amendments shall be distributed to Board members at least thirty (30) days preceding the meeting at which the vote for modification will take place.

Commented [JM26]: Karolyn Kaczorowski:

2/3 majority of seated Board or of the quorum present at the meeting?

Commented [JM27]: Katie Krejci

Do we need an indemnification clause?



BACKGROUND MATERIAL

January 16, 2026

WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENTS

Ashlesha Naik

From: Department of Public Safety <do_not_reply@azdps.gov>
Sent: Sunday, December 14, 2025 12:45 PM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Subject: Webform submission from: SOMB Call to the Public - Written Public Comment

Follow Up Flag: Flag for follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Caution: The following message contains information provided by an anonymous user through an online form. Please treat the below message with caution, avoid clicking links, downloading attachments, or replying with personal information.



Arizona Department of Public Safety
2222 W. Encanto Blvd.
Phoenix, AZ 85009

Submitted on Sun, 12/14/2025 - 12:45

Submitted by: Anonymous

Submitted values are:

Your Name
Erika P.

Email Address _____

What part of the agenda does your written comment relate to?

An item on the Consent or General Session portion of the agenda.

Please provide your written comment in the field below.

Final Public Comment to the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board (SOMB)

I am writing to urge the Board to formally revisit and account for the findings and recommendations of the Arizona Legislature's Community Notification Guidelines Committee, including the work and conclusions of Mr. Kenneth Bond, which were developed and submitted as part of the Committee's official work and legislative record.

That Committee was convened to evaluate how community notification could be implemented in a manner consistent with empirical risk assessment, proportionality, and constitutional constraints. Its work recognized that risk is dynamic, not categorical, and that broad or static notification schemes—untethered from individualized, evidence-based assessments—produce significant collateral harms without demonstrable public safety benefit.

Mr. Kenneth Bond's findings and recommendations, in particular, emphasized that overinclusive community notification:

- Quickly loses informational value;
- Dilutes law-enforcement resources;
- Undermines reintegration and community stability; and
- May paradoxically increase, rather than reduce, risk.

Despite these legislative findings, current SOMB-aligned practices appear to rely on risk-based justifications while applying them selectively and inconsistently. In practice, community notification often functions as a permanent status designation rather than as a narrowly tailored regulatory tool grounded in present risk.

If the Legislature's own expert committee identified these concerns, the Board owes the public clarity as to:

1. Whether the Committee's findings and recommendations were formally adopted, modified, or rejected;
2. On what evidentiary basis any departure occurred; and
3. Why those findings no longer appear to guide current policy.

At minimum, the Board should publicly acknowledge the Community Notification Guidelines Committee's conclusions and explain the divergence between those legislative findings and present practices.

Public safety policy cannot credibly rely on "risk" as its rationale while refusing to apply that concept consistently, transparently, and in accordance with the Legislature's own evidentiary record.

Respectfully submitted.

Erika P.

I understand this notice

YES, I Understand this Notice

Arizona Department of Public Safety

2222 W. Encanto Blvd.

Phoenix, AZ 85009

(602) 223-2000

<https://www.azdps.gov/>



Ashlesha Naik

From: Department of Public Safety <do_not_reply@azdps.gov>
Sent: Sunday, December 14, 2025 7:47 PM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Subject: Webform submission from: SOMB Call to the Public - Written Public Comment

Follow Up Flag: Flag for follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Caution: The following message contains information provided by an anonymous user through an online form. Please treat the below message with caution, avoid clicking links, downloading attachments, or replying with personal information.



Arizona Department of Public Safety
2222 W. Encanto Blvd.
Phoenix, AZ 85009

Submitted on Sun, 12/14/2025 - 19:47

Submitted by: Anonymous

Submitted values are:

Your Name
Alan [REDACTED]

Email Address
[REDACTED]

What part of the agenda does your written comment relate to?

An item on the Consent or General Session portion of the agenda.

Please provide your written comment in the field below.

Re: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board – Public Engagement and Mission Formation

Dear Members of the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board,

I am writing to engage with the Board during this formative period as you define the SOMB's mission, scope, and foundational policies. Decisions made at this stage will shape outcomes for years to come—not only in terms of public safety, but also in how constitutional rights, due process, disability, and administrative discretion are treated within Arizona's sex-offense management framework.

My perspective is informed by direct, lived experience with how registry-related policies and assumptions operate in practice, including their interaction with employment, volunteer activity, education, housing, and civic participation. I am also involved in ongoing civil rights litigation under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 that raises many of the same systemic issues the Board is now positioned to address at a policy level.

I am not writing to seek sympathy or to sensationalize harm. I am writing because these systems often function in ways that are invisible to policymakers, yet profoundly consequential to individuals and families—and because the SOMB has a rare opportunity to address those dynamics before they become embedded in policy.

How These Issues Manifest in Practice

In real-world application, registry status frequently extends far beyond law-enforcement supervision. It migrates into domains where no public-safety rationale exists, influencing employment decisions, volunteer participation, access to education, housing stability, and basic civic engagement.

Broad or vague standards, combined with discretionary authority, often lead to decisions driven by institutional risk-avoidance rather than individualized, evidence-based assessment. Individuals with trauma histories or mental-health disabilities are particularly vulnerable in this environment, as contextual factors are too easily reframed as indicators of danger rather than as conditions requiring accommodation or support.

Once a registry label is present, constitutional considerations—such as due process, equal protection, and First Amendment rights—are frequently treated as secondary. The result is a system that responds to status and fear rather than conduct and evidence. Families are destabilized, individuals are pushed further from stability, and these outcomes do not correspond to measurable improvements in public safety.

What Has Worked—and What the Board Can Build Upon

This is not a one-sided critique.

There are instances where measured, evidence-driven decision-making has prevented greater harm. When officials paused to review facts, considered intent and context, and distinguished actual risk from assumed danger, outcomes improved. When behavior—not labels—guided decisions, escalation was avoided.

The creation of the SOMB itself, and the Board's current openness to public input while its mission and guiding principles are still being defined, reflects that same potential. That openness is precisely why I am engaging now, rather than after policies have already hardened.

Moving Forward

My goal is not simply to describe problems, but to encourage the adoption of a framework that:

Is evidence-driven rather than fear-driven,

Distinguishes risk from status,

Accounts for trauma and disability, and

Avoids policies that generate constitutional harm without demonstrable public-safety benefit.

I appreciate the Board's willingness to consider perspectives that are often excluded from policy formation, and I hope my input is useful as you undertake this important work.

Respectfully,

Alan [REDACTED]

I understand this notice

YES, I Understand this Notice

Arizona Department of Public Safety

2222 W. Encanto Blvd.

Phoenix, AZ 85009

(602) 223-2000

<https://www.azdps.gov/>



Ashlesha Naik

From: Department of Public Safety <do_not_reply@azdps.gov>
Sent: Sunday, December 14, 2025 8:18 PM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Subject: Webform submission from: SOMB Call to the Public - Written Public Comment

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Arizona Department of Public Safety
2222 W. Encanto Blvd.
Phoenix, AZ 85009

Submitted on Sun, 12/14/2025 - 20:18

Submitted by: Anonymous

Submitted values are:

Your Name
Erich [REDACTED]

Email Address

What part of the agenda does your written comment relate to?

An item on the Consent or General Session portion of the agenda.

Please provide your written comment in the field below.

Madam Chair and members of the Board,

My name is Erich Raulfestone. I am here today as a person on Arizona's registry, speaking on my own behalf. I want to begin by acknowledging the seriousness of your work. Public safety matters. Victims matter. Accountability matters. I am not here to dispute those principles. I am here because the policies you are establishing now—your mission statement and foundational standards—will shape how this Board operates for years to come. This is a pivotal moment, and public input matters.

I have been on Arizona's registry for twenty years.

During those twenty years, I have remained offense-free. I have complied with all requirements under Arizona law. I have followed the rules, met my obligations, and lived as a contributing, productive member of my community—working, maintaining stable housing, supporting family, and staying connected to my neighborhood and faith community. I have done what the system asks of someone who is seeking rehabilitation and stability.

Yet under Arizona's current framework, time is not treated as a mitigating factor. Twenty years of lawful behavior does not meaningfully change how I am classified or managed. In practice, lifetime registration functions as a presumption of permanent risk, even when real-world behavior demonstrates otherwise.

Arizona classifies people on the registry into three risk levels—Level 1, 2, and 3—based on a multi-factor risk assessment that examines items such as prior convictions and victim characteristics. While recent statutory changes mean it is no longer accurate to say that Level 1 individuals are generally excluded from public registration, the broader concern remains: static factors dominate, while dynamic factors—such as age, health, stability, and decades offense-free—carry little weight.

This is not consistent with science.

Research consistently shows that sexual re-offense risk declines sharply with time offense-free and with age, and that after long periods—such as 15 to 20 years—the risk for many individuals approaches that of the general population. Yet Arizona's system does not meaningfully incorporate these findings into lifetime registration, tiering, or relief mechanisms.

I am not asking for the removal of accountability. I am asking for accuracy, proportionality, and evidence-based policy.

As you finalize your mission and standards, I respectfully recommend:

First, explicitly recognizing time offense-free as a mitigating factor in policy and practice. Time is one of the strongest indicators of reduced risk.

Second, ensuring that dynamic risk and protective factors are meaningfully considered alongside static assessments, consistent with modern risk-need-responsivity principles.

Third, supporting review pathways for people on Arizona's registry who have demonstrated long-term stability, so lifetime registration is not treated as automatic and irreversible.

Finally, adopting person-first language in your standards—referring to “people on Arizona's registry” and “offenses” rather than labels that define individuals solely by past conduct. Language shapes policy, and policy shapes outcomes.

I appreciate that Arizona created this Board to bring expertise, research, and balance into sex offender management. That was a positive step. My hope is that the mission you adopt reflects what we now know: that people can change, that time matters, and that public safety is strengthened—not weakened—when policy aligns with evidence.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I am happy to answer any questions.

I understand this notice

YES, I Understand this Notice

Arizona Department of Public Safety

2222 W. Encanto Blvd.

Phoenix, AZ 85009

From: Department of Public Safety <do_not_reply@azdps.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, January 7, 2026 12:39 PM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Subject: Webform submission from: SOMB Call to the Public - Written Public Comment

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Arizona Department of Public Safety
2222 W. Encanto Blvd.
Phoenix, AZ 85009

Submitted on Wed, 01/07/2026 - 12:39

Submitted by: Anonymous

Submitted values are:

Your Name
LINDA [REDACTED]

Email Address

What part of the agenda does your written comment relate to?

An item on the Consent or General Session portion of the agenda.

Please provide your written comment in the field below.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD:

I am writing as an aunt of a loved one incarcerated in Arizona. One important point I wish to bring up is: Family impact - his incarceration is affecting our entire family, both in-state and out-of-state like me. Trying to stay in touch has been a challenge due to the lack of functioning technology using tablets. Recently, his headphone jack stopped working properly and he has to go to a central location to use a phone to call me on a weekly basis. New tablets have been promised for months but yet these haven't yet arrived. Video visit quality is very poor due to connections. Having outside networking and communication is vital for those behind bars. Knowing they have the love and support of family members is crucial for their mental health, which would encourage better relationships with fellow residents.

Additionally, I'm concerned about: In-prison treatment - my nephew started a new job as a Prisoner Support Specialist and creating their own programs not approved locally and having to take their requests to higher levels, waiting for months for feedback shouldn't be happening. Inmates trying to rehabilitate themselves and not getting the help and support they need from administrators is frustrating for all. I've contacted outside groups who are willing to come into the prison and present Toastmasters programs and never get a response from the program's person.

Thank you for reading my submission and considering these aspects of what exists and what can be done to make life more productive for those incarcerated.

I understand this notice

YES, I Understand this Notice

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Ashlesha Naik

From: Kim Drogosz
Sent: Saturday, January 10, 2026 2:09 PM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Subject: California SOMB
Attachments: 9.2025_Tiered_Registration_FAQ-FINAL.pdf; Position_Paper_Macedo_AB_1437_FINAL_v2.pdf

Greetings, Major Mitchell:

I wanted to attach a link and 2 documents from the California SOMB. I thought this might be helpful for the AZ SOMB.

See you Friday

Kim

<https://casomb.org/index.cfm?pid=1214>

Kim Drogosz

Personal Email: 



California Sex Offender Management Board
9838 Old Placerville Road, Sacramento, CA 95827
Telephone: (279) 223-2600 E-mail: CASOMB@cdcr.ca.gov

**Tiered Registration
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)**

1. Re-offense rates are lower for sex offenses than for other types of offenses.

Individuals who have offended sexually reoffend less often than other types of offenders. Most people who commit a sexual crime are no more likely to commit a new sexual crime than someone who was only convicted of a nonsexual crime.¹ Most offenders who are convicted of sexual offenses are unlikely to commit a new sexual offense². Only 10% of sexual offenders are at high risk of committing a new sex offense³. Once convicted, most sexual offenders are never re-convicted of another sex offense⁴.

2. If someone commits a new sex offense they must register as a sex offender for a longer period and may also be placed in a higher sex offender registry tier.

California has three registration tiers. Tier 1 requires registration for 10 years. Tier 2 requires registration for 20 years. Tier 3 requires lifetime registration. Before they may petition to be removed from the sex offender registry, a person must complete their tier without committing a new sex offense. If they violate registration laws or are incarcerated for any offense they may need to register longer. The new offense may place the individual in a higher tier, including lifetime registration.

3. Consequences of registration may deter rehabilitation and re-entry into the community.

Any type of criminal offender needs a job, adequate housing, and support from family or community members to succeed in changing their life. This may be hardest for those who offended with a sex offense. Registration of sex offenders, while intended to protect the public, can make it harder to succeed because of the effects on multiple areas of an individual's life. These include being unable to obtain housing, having trouble finding a job, being unable to form

¹ Hanson, R. Karl, et al., *Reductions in Risk Based on Time Offense Free in the Community: Once a Sexual Offender, Not Always a Sexual Offender*, Psychology, Public Policy, and Law (2017). 10.1037/law0000135.

² Hanson, R. Karl, et al., *The Field Validity of Static-99/R Sex Offender Risk Assessment Tool in California*, 1 J. of pf Threat Assessment and Management 102-117 (2014; Studies by the California SARATSO (State Authorized Risk Assessment Tools for Sex Offenders (Committee) at www.saratso.org under Resources.

³ Studies of California Offenders verify that only about 10% are high risk for repeat offense. See the California studies online at <http://www.saratso.org/index.cfm?pid=1447>.

⁴ CASOMB. (2014) A Better Path to Community Safety: Sex Offender Registration in California "Tiering Background Paper." Found on www.casomb.org under Reports.

positive friendships, feeling isolated, experiencing mental health issues, and being cut off from the normal support of family and friends.

4. Victims of sex crimes do not often report the crime to police, which *may be because they are reluctant to report a relative or acquaintance*.

Most sex crimes against children are perpetrated by family members or friends and acquaintances of the child's family⁵. Survivors share that they often do not report sexual abuse or sexual assault by family members or acquaintances. Reluctance to report and continued cooperation with the court process is often due to the severity of the consequences: imprisonment, registration and notification policies. Registration and community notification laws affect a survivor's entire family, not just the offender.

5. Limiting the Lifetime Registration Tier to high-risk offenders allows law enforcement to concentrate scarce resources *on them, because they pose the greatest risk of re-offending*.

It is hard to justify the amount of money that is spent to register low risk offenders. Research does not support the use of long term or lifelong registration and public notification practices for low-risk individuals. Additionally, research shows there are many unintended negative consequences of registration, including finding housing, jobs, establishing and maintaining stable relationships, and attending education. Stable housing and employment, maintaining healthy relationships, and access to education are all protective factors which would reduce the likelihood of recidivism.⁶

6. The current system does not adhere to Risk Need Responsivity Principles, placing low-risk offenders in higher tiers than warranted by their risk levels and type of crime committed

The original 2017 tiering reform bill after being amended during the legislative process, placed some categories of offenders, generally containing low risk offenders, into the lifetime registration tier. Individuals who are placed in a higher tier will either have no way off the registry or their ability to access the off-ramp from registration will be delayed. This delay does not allow an individual an opportunity for rehabilitation and growth.

7. The current system does not give young offenders a chance to change.

Current research shows that human brains, especially in males, are not fully developed until age 25. During adolescence, teenagers learn how to control their behavior as their brains are gradually developing. The part of the brain (called the frontal lobe) that is most important for making good decisions, regulating impulsive behavior, and having empathy for others is the last

⁵ Snyder, H., *Sexual Assault of Young Children as Reported to Law Enforcement: Victim, Incident, and Offender Characteristics*, Bureau of Justice Statistics NCJ 182990 (July 2000).

⁶ Levinson, J. & Hern, A.L., *Sex Offender Residence Restrictions: Unintended Consequences and Community Reentry*, Justice Research and Policy, Vol. 9, No. 1 (2007).

part to develop⁷. It would make sense, given what we know now about brain development, to join with other states that treat transition-age young adults more like adolescents. For young adults ages 18-24, registration periods should be more like those of individuals under 18.

8. Research Shows That Over Time, People Who Have Not Offended Again Become Lower and Lower Risk to Ever Commit Another Sex Offense.

Contrary to popular belief, the longer an individual remains offense free in the community, the less likely they are to re-offend sexually. Eventually, they are less likely to sexually re-offend than any other person with a non-sex offense criminal conviction⁸.

⁷ CASOMB (2022). CASOMB's Guidelines for Treating and Supervising Youth Who Have Committed a Sexual Offense. Found on www.casomb.org under Reports.

⁸ Hanson, R. Karl, et al., *Reductions in Risk Based on Time Offense Free in the Community: Once a Sexual Offender, Not Always a Sexual Offender*, Psychology, Public Policy, and Law (2017). 10.1037/law0000135.



California Sex Offender Management Board
9838 Old Placerville Road, Sacramento, CA 95827
Telephone: (279) 223-2600 Web: www.casomb.org

May 15, 2025

Fernando Giraldo
Chair
Chief Probation Officer
Santa Cruz County Probation

Ellen Coleman
Vice-Chair
Public Defender
Los Angeles County

Heather Bowlds
Director (A)
Division of Adult Parole Operations
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Jason Johnson
Undersecretary of Operations
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Deidre D'Orazio, Ph.D.
Assistant Chief Psychologist
Department of State Hospitals

Frank Birchak
Judge
San Diego County Superior Court

Brian Segal
Deputy Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General

Sarah Metz
Director
UCSF Trauma Recovery Center

Sandra Henriquez
Executive Director
Valor US

Monica Nino
County Administrator
Contra Costa County

Christina Bennett
Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist
Sacramento Prevention Program

Norbert Ralph
Clinical Psychologist
Center for Prosocial Development

Katherine Lucero
Executive Director
Office of Youth and Community Restoration

Laura Lomeli
Detective
Anaheim Police Department

Yolanda Franco-Clausen
Police Officer
Palo Alto Police Department

Bradley McCart
District Attorney
Los Angeles County

Siri McLeod
Deputy Probation Officer
Placer County Probation

Caprice Haverty
Clinical Psychologist
A Step Forward, Inc.

Assemblywoman Alexandra M. Macedo
State Capitol Office
1021 O Street, Suite 5530
Sacramento, CA 94249-0033

RE: Assembly Bill 1437

Dear Assembly Member Macedo and Members of the Assembly Committee on Public Safety,

The California Sex Offender Management Board (CASOMB) has been following Assembly Bill 1437 and has determined that it would be important to contribute to the deliberation about whether to pass this proposed legislation through the Public Safety Committee.

CASOMB approaches its legislative mandates by harnessing the strengths of its members, made up of dedicated subject matter experts representing various sectors of the criminal justice system, treatment and intervention services, and advocacy groups. In 2019 CASOMB authored the Juvenile Guidelines, discussing evidence-based research regarding best practice as it relates to the adjudication, supervision, and treatment of youth with problematic sexual behavior. The Board also provided guidance on two legal consequences, one being the use of registration with juveniles. After a thorough review of the research, the Board recommended that California stop requiring registration for juveniles whose only sexual offending was under the age of 18.

Juveniles should not be treated like adults and their low re-offense rates and amenability to treatment and rehabilitation are widely supported through research. Registration for juveniles has not been found to deter sexual re-offending nor benefit or increase public safety. Research shows the "vast majority of juvenile sex crimes committed in any given time period are perpetrated by juveniles with no prior sexual offense adjudications." Years of recidivism research also highlight the very low risk of reoffending youth who commit sexual based offenses. When measured at five years after release from custody only 2.75% of youth recidivated. This means that 97% of these youth do not re-offend sexually.

Research also supports that specialized treatment is effective for reducing the risk of sexual recidivism. Participation in well designed and implemented treatment, tailored to the specific needs of each juvenile, has been shown to further reduce the already low risk of recidivism for this population of youth who commit sexual offenses.



California Sex Offender Management Board

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Placer County Probation

Caprice Haverty
Clinical Psychologist
A Step Forward, Inc.

A vast amount of research highlights many counterproductive and unintended consequences of juvenile registration. This includes the potential for increased risk of recidivism, that comes from utilizing registration with youth with problematic sexual behavior. Youth on the registry are at a greater risk of having mental health disorders, including depression and a higher risk for suicide. Registration promotes isolation and takes them away from developing protective factors such as: prosocial family and peer relationships, prosocial activities, and an opportunity to participate in healthy, age-appropriate positive developmental milestones. Youth who must register are more likely to experience harassment, physical violence, bullying, difficulty in school, trouble maintaining stable housing, acquiring employment, and are more likely to have disordered pro-social development.

Community safety continues to be a primary focus of CASOMB, and with that in mind, recommends an alternative approach to increase public safety and provide continuity of care across the state. CASOMB continues to recommend that youth who commit sexually abusive behavior be placed under the purview of CASOMB. In 2022, CASOMB added two juvenile experts to the Board and in 2022 authored "Guidelines for Treating and Supervising Youth Who Have Committed a Sexual Offense" in preparation for this change.

Based on research, CASOMB opposes AB 1437 or any other legislation which aims to reinstate registration for juveniles who commit sexual offenses. CASOMB, along with the largest international group, the Association for the Treatment and Prevention of Sexual Abuse (ATSA) take the position that registration and notification laws are not appropriate for youth convicted of a sexual crime and this practice should be eliminated. Efforts to increase public safety and build healthier communities should involve evidenced based interventions such as therapeutic treatment programs, education, family support, and a collaborative team made of supervising agencies and treatment providers. These approaches aim to address the underlying issues that lead to inappropriate sexual behavior and equip young people with tools to make better decisions and reintegrate successfully into our communities.

In summary, sex offender registration for crimes committed by juveniles does not increase public safety and has many negative and unintended consequences which further impede the prosocial development and mental health of these youth. Additionally having juvenile registration would require significant new expenditures when all factors are considered, including probation supervision, maintenance of lists, public defender costs, and others, without any expected public benefit.

Sincerely,

The Members of the California Sex Offender Management Board

Ashlesha Naik

From: Department of Public Safety <do_not_reply@azdps.gov>
Sent: Monday, January 12, 2026 11:55 AM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Subject: Webform submission from: SOMB Call to the Public - Written Public Comment

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Arizona Department of Public Safety
2222 W. Encanto Blvd.
Phoenix, AZ 85009

Submitted on Mon, 01/12/2026 - 11:54

Submitted by: Anonymous

Submitted values are:

Your Name
Brittney , 

Email Address

What part of the agenda does your written comment relate to?

An item on the Consent or General Session portion of the agenda.

Please provide your written comment in the field below.

Dear Members of the Board,

I am writing to respectfully urge your support for legislation that provides a clear and structured pathway off the registry for individuals who have demonstrated genuine rehabilitation, accountability, and long term change.

I would also like to ask that you take a moment to hear the story of my dear friend Ryan, whom I have known for nearly a decade. Over these years, I have witnessed his journey firsthand, one marked by accountability, perseverance, and an unwavering commitment to becoming a better man.

Ryan has faced significant trials and tribulations that stem from a mistake made in his past. Since then, he has done everything society asks of someone seeking redemption. He has consistently participated in therapy, maintained a strong and verifiable track record of personal growth, and dedicated himself to hard work and responsibility. He is a devoted friend, a supportive family member, and quite simply a genuinely good human being.

The purpose of the registry should be public safety, not perpetual punishment. When someone has demonstrated over many years that they are rehabilitated, accountable, and no longer a risk, there should be a meaningful opportunity for review and relief. Allowing a single mistake that has already been addressed to define the entirety of a person's life undermines the principles of rehabilitation, justice, and fairness.

This legislation represents hope, balance, and common sense. It acknowledges that people are capable of change and that our systems should recognize proven progress rather than ignore it. Ryan's life is proof that rehabilitation is possible when someone is given the structure and opportunity to grow.

I strongly encourage you to support this legislation and to consider stories like Ryan's when evaluating its importance. Compassion, accountability, and public safety can and should coexist, and this bill is a step toward that balance.

Thank you for your time, consideration, and service to our community.

Sincerely,
Brittney [REDACTED]

I understand this notice

YES, I Understand this Notice

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