



BACKGROUND MATERIAL

April 20, 2026

WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENTS

From: Jennifer Flores <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Sunday, March 22, 2026 1:19 PM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Subject: REQUEST TO READ INTO THE RECORD – Call to the Public
Attachments: AZDPS Registered Sex Offender Data_3.20.2026.xlsx

Categories: Call to the Public Written Comments

To the Members of the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board (AZSOMB):

I am asking that this testimony be read into the record for the call to the public. I am a resident within the Westown Amended Neighborhood Association in Phoenix, writing to formally report a systemic failure in sex offender oversight within the North 19th and 27th Avenue corridors.

The Crisis of Proximity in a Major Transit Hub

My neighborhood sits directly adjacent to "The Blade," one of the most dangerous sex trafficking corridors in the country. Our community is also a major transportation hub; every day, hundreds of high school students from across the city use the light rail and bus lines along the 19th Ave corridor such as the 19th Avenue & Camelback light rail station to get to and from school because there are no public school buses for students in area high schools.

Despite being designated a "Safety Corridor," there are 111 registered sex offenders within just a half-mile of my neighborhood. Most alarmingly, multiple Level 3 offenders live within 600 feet of a neighborhood daycare center and within 1,000 feet of other area schools and daycare facilities. This is where our city's youth are forced to wait for transit and navigate the streets daily.

The Geography of Danger: Regional Saturation

When I presented these life-threatening statistics to the City, a representative from the Phoenix Police Department's Sex Offender Notification Unit attended the meeting and displayed pure apathy despite the statistics I communicated. They showed no concern that nearly 200 offenders live within a five-square-mile radius (85015) abutting a known trafficking corridor, nor any concern that we are adjacent to "the Blade."

For the 19th and 27th Avenue Community Safety corridors, the saturation is undeniable:

- 85015 (4.9 sq miles): 200 registered offenders (19th Ave & Camelback Light Rail / Park & Ride)
- 85021 (6.9 sq miles): 126 registered offenders (Palazzo Senior Apartments, Beatitudes Campus, Sunnyslope, and light rail route)
- 85017 (5.3 sq miles): 160 registered offenders (Grand Canyon University / The heart of "The Blade", and future light rail extension)
- 85019 (3.75 sq miles): 77 registered offenders (Maryvale and future light rail extension)
- 85051 (6.4 sq miles): 156 registered offenders (Metro Center Mall and the new Transit Center)

Neighborhood Safety Reconciliation

This lack of concern is fueled by flawed data. Our community analyzed the Calls for Service logs. We identified over 1,400 violent incidents that were kept off public-facing maps such as LexisNexis. Furthermore, when I requested "Calls for Service" records, the City failed to provide data prior to 2020 for several of my requests. Even in the records provided, we found violent crimes cleared with "No Action" or "File Only" codes.

Formal Request for Action

I am asking this Board to look past the City's filtered data and initiate a formal investigation into the City of Phoenix's failure to protect this hub and these safety corridors. Public safety cannot be managed with incomplete numbers while Level 3 offenders live within 600 feet of daycares and busy student transit stops.

Sincerely,

Jennifer V. Flores, Resident, Westtown Amended Neighborhood Association



Jennifer Flores

Ph:

Email:

Ashlesha Naik

From: Jennifer Flores <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Sunday, March 22, 2026 1:45 PM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Cc: Spencer Self; Julie Kriegh; Ed Zuercher
Subject: Supplemental Evidence for AZSOMB Testimony - Jennifer Flores
Attachments: PPD-PR2025708755 4516 N 19th Avenue Ash Lounge.pdf; pr2026946682 2134 W DEVONSHIRE AVE.pdf; 2025835755 1920 W Camelback.pdf

Categories: Call to the Public Written Comments

Good afternoon Jenna and Ashlesha,

I'm sending over the actual logs to accompany the testimony I sent earlier today. These numerous calls are examples of the missing data from the city's LexisNexis CommunityCrimeMaps.

Can you please ensure these files are included in the official record for tomorrow's meeting so the Board can see the specific incidents I'm talking about?

Thanks,

Jennifer Flores



Jennifer Flores

Ph: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Enclosures & Evidence:

- Attached: Public Record #2025708755 (Ash Lounge) – This proves the city system *can* pull data back to 2010, contradicting previous claims.
- Attached: Public Record #2026946682 (2134 W Devonshire) – Highlights 10 years of missing records for a property with sex offenders within 600 feet of a daycare.

- Attached: Public Record #2025835755 (1920 W Camelback - The Liquor Basket) - documents the "File Only" clearance for major crimes.
- Full Digital Evidence File: You can view all 17 publicly requested calls for service records at this link: [Link to Google Drive](#)

From: Jennifer Flores <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Monday, March 23, 2026 10:10 AM
To: oat@phoenix.gov
Cc: Ed Zuercher; Julie Kriegh; mailbox.city.clerk.department@phoenix.gov; Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Subject: SUPPLEMENTAL EVIDENCE - Case 01KM6G8GG0-F1NHSRNN-C4BZ2J4P - Proof of Ongoing Data Suppression
Attachments: EXHIBIT A_TIMELINE OF PRIOR NOTICE REGARDING DATA INTEGRITY.pdf; IMG_4836.jpeg; Image 3-22-26 at 7.30 PM.png; Image 3-22-26 at 7.31 PM.png
Categories: Call to the Public Written Comments

Good morning,

This morning, I formally informed the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board on these data gaps, and I am providing this supplement to OAT to ensure the City's administrative record is complete.

This submission provides two critical proof points demonstrating that the reporting failures are neither a glitch nor a technical error, but an ongoing failure of transparency.

1. The March 2, 2026 Shooting: Proof of Ongoing Data Integrity Failure. On March 2, 2026, at approximately 4:59 PM, a shooting occurred at the bus stop at 19th Avenue and West Elm. This was a high-priority violent incident at a major transit hub during peak hours for students and commuters.

As of a final verification check conducted on Sunday, March 22, at 7:31 PM, this shooting and several other high-priority incidents remain entirely absent from the LexisNexis Community Crime Map. Despite claims that the City is "working on the issue," this continued blackout proves that the reporting system is currently unreliable and poses an active risk to public safety.

2. The Six-Month Timeline (Exhibit A): The attached Exhibit A documents a six-month history of formal notifications sent to Council District 4 and the Phoenix Police Department regarding these map blackouts.

- Initial Alarm: September 25, 2025
- Second Notification: November 30, 2025
- Third Notification: January 5, 2026

This timeline establishes that the City has been on "Actual Notice" for 180 days. The fact that the March 2nd shooting is still missing six months after the first warning indicates a level of administrative neglect that warrants a forensic audit.

Requested Action: I request OAT identify the specific point where the March 2nd incident was diverted: at the entry level, the Records Division filtering process, or the LexisNexis data upload stage.

The neighborhood cannot rely on a safety narrative that hides the reality of violence in our community, which leaves us understaffed with law enforcement resources and oversaturated with sex offenders, crime, and nuisance commercial properties. Because resource allocation and precinct staffing rely on reported crime statistics, the City's failure to report these high-priority incidents causes a secondary failure: intentionally understaffing a high-risk saturation zone where 111 offenders reside within a 0.75-mile radius of a major transit hub.

Respectfully,

Jennifer Flores

cc: Ed Zuercher, City Manager
Julie Kriegh, City Attorney
Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
City Clerk



Jennifer Flores

Ph: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

- **Exhibit A:** (The 180-day timeline document we just reviewed)
- **Evidence Photo:** (IMG_4836 of the March 2nd shooting scene at 19th & Elm)

Webform submission from: SOMB Call to the Public - Written Public Comment

From Department of Public Safety <do_not_reply@azdps.gov>

Date Mon 3/23/2026 10:11 PM

To Arizona Sex Offender Management Board <AZSOMB@AZDPS.GOV>

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 Mon, 03/23/2026 - 15:11

Submitted by: Anonymous

Submitted values are:

Your Name

Patrica Borden

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.

March 23, 2025

Patricia Borden, Founder & Director, AZRSOL

Good afternoon, Board Members. My name is Patricia Borden. I am the Founder and Director of AZRSOL — Arizonans for Rational Sex Offense Laws. I appear before you as a fellow volunteer, speaking on behalf of more than 12,000 Arizonans on the sexual offense registry and their families.

I want to sincerely thank each member of this Board. Like me, you give your time voluntarily in service to public safety, and that commitment deserves genuine recognition.

Many of the people we represent are too fearful to speak for themselves — and that fear is not unfounded. In 2025, the Proud Boys launched violent threats that forced NARSOL — the National Association for Rational Sexual Offense Laws — to cancel their national conference. Here in Arizona, three mothers who testified at the legislature were targeted on social media. When advocates like these mothers are falsely portrayed as spreading misinformation about their sons and the statutes — when they were simply telling the truth — AZRSOL must be the voice that sets the record straight. The threats against this population are real and chilling.

We genuinely care about this Board's mission and understand that funding is essential to carry it out. We ask that your financial records be made available on your website so stakeholders can understand how current funds are

being used and where the true need lies.

Regarding Senate Bill 1585 and the request for an additional \$200,000 — we simply ask:

- Please provide a detailed breakdown of how this \$200,000 will be spent and how it advances the Board's mission.
- What outcomes and deliverables are tied to this appropriation?

Those on Arizona's sexual offense registry already struggle to find employment, and compliance costs consume scarce resources. If SB 1585 creates additional financial obligations, those who cannot comply risk being sent back to prison — not for any new offense, but because of poverty.

Once the finances are public and we truly understand where this money is needed, we can make an intelligent, informed decision — in support of or in opposition to this Bill. Until then, we respectfully ask this Board to contact the bill's sponsor and request that SB 1585 be held until next legislative session.

The families we represent deserve nothing less.

Thank you.

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/>

From: Director AZRSOL <contact@azrsol.org>
Sent: Friday, March 27, 2026 7:06 AM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Subject: Follow up to my March 23rd testimony to the SOMB

Categories: Call to the Public Written Comments

Dear Members of the Sex Offender Management Board,

Thank you sincerely for the opportunity to testify at your meeting on Monday, March 23. I have the deepest respect for the work you do and the time you voluntarily dedicate to this Board. Like you, I am a volunteer, and I look forward to continuing to work with you collaboratively in the interest of sound, evidence-based policy.

Three minutes is never quite enough time, so I have emailed my complete statement for your review. I am following up with a few questions and I hope you will bear with me:

1. FINANCIAL RECORDS

I would love to be directed to where the Board's financial records are publicly available. Understanding how current funds are being used, and how the additional \$200,000 requested under SB 1585 would be spent, would help our organization be better informed and more effective in our advocacy.

2. PUBLIC COMMENTS

We genuinely want to know that public voices are being heard. Could you help us understand how public comments are handled after they are submitted? Are they assigned to subcommittees? We would love any insight into how they are considered and whether they have an opportunity to influence the Board's recommendations.

3. PROFESSOR IRA ELLMAN

We would like to respectfully renew our suggestion that Professor Ira Ellman be invited to present to the Board. Professor Ellman authored the widely cited paper "Frightening and High," which you can find along with other relevant research on our website here: <https://azrsol.org/articles-%26-studies>

Professor Ellman also serves on the national advisory committee on recommendations for individuals who have committed sexual offenses. We believe his perspective would be a valuable resource for the Board, and we are happy to assist in coordinating his appearance if that would be helpful.

We understand the Board is busy and we do not wish to be a burden. A brief reply, or even a note that these questions will be addressed at the next meeting, would mean a great deal to us and to the thousands of Arizonans we represent. Knowing that the public has a meaningful impact on this Board's work is important to us all.

Thank you again for your service and your time.

Respectfully,

Patricia & Terry Borden, Directors



m: (623) 296-2904 e: contact@azrsol.org
a: PO Box 10551, Phoenix, AZ 85064
w: www.azrsol.org

Donate



w: www.narsol.org

Webform submission from: SOMB Call to the Public - Written Public Comment

From Department of Public Safety <do_not_reply@azdps.gov>

Date Fri 3/27/2026 2:08 PM

To Arizona Sex Offender Management Board <AZSOMB@AZDPS.GOV>

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 Fri, 03/27/2026 - 07:08

Submitted by: Anonymous

Submitted values are:

Your Name

Patricia & Terry Borden

Email Address

contact@azrsol.org

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

An item NOT on the agenda

Please provide your written comment in the field below.

Dear Members of the Sex Offender Management Board,

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Thank you again for your service and your time.

Respectfully,

Patricia and Terry Borden, Directors
Arizonans for Rational Sex Offense Laws

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/>

From: Jennifer Flores <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Friday, March 27, 2026 6:01 PM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Cc: page.gonzales@maricopa.gov
Subject: Supplemental Information: High-Density Sex Offender Placements and Community Safety Impacts in Phoenix Zip Code 85015
Attachments: Supplemental Evidence for AZSOMB Testimony - Jennifer Flores.eml; REQUEST TO READ INTO THE RECORD – Call to the Public.eml; pr2026946682 2134 W DEVONSHIRE AVE.pdf; pr2026946680 2324 W Turney.pdf; pr2026946688 5038 N 18TH AVE.pdf; pr2026946684 4316 N 20th Ave.pdf
Categories: Call to the Public Written Comments

Good evening,

Please accept this supplement to my previous correspondence. I originally brought this crisis to the City of Phoenix, hoping for local intervention. Instead, I was told that the City cannot help, that this is a State issue, and that offenders can "live where they want."

I cannot accept that answer when our children's safety is at stake and our transit corridors are being saturated. Therefore, I am bringing this directly to you for review and action.

Respectfully,

Jennifer V. Flores

High-Density Sex Offender Placements and Community Safety Impacts in Phoenix Zip Code 85015

I. Executive Summary and Regional Saturation: This supplemental brief is provided to the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board (AZSOMB) to highlight an escalating community safety crisis in the 85015 zip code. Corporate entities, out-of-state LLCs, and absentee trusts are systematically acquiring properties and converting them into high-density housing for registered sex offenders (RSOs).

This housing practice occurs within a predatory commercial environment heavily saturated with Series 6, 9, and 10 liquor establishments. Placing populations with a high risk to re-offend into an area flooded with alcohol access and transit-dependent minors circumvents safe community distribution strategies and creates highly volatile, localized crime hotspots.

According to Arizona DPS raw data as of March 20, 2026, 200 registered sex offenders reside in the 85015 zip code. The assigned risk levels indicate a disproportionately high-risk population:

- Level 1 (Low Risk): 33 offenders
- Level 2 (Intermediate Risk): 73 offenders
- Level 3 (High Risk): 91 offenders
- Level K & L (Other/Out-of-State classifications): 3 offenders

Critically, over 111 of these offenders are clustered immediately south and west of the N 19th Ave and W Camelback transit corridor.

II. Predatory Environmental Factors and the Risk to Re-Offend: Clustering offenders in this specific zip code demonstrates a severe oversight regarding the risk of recidivism. By definition, the 91 Level 3 offenders residing here have been clinically assessed by the state as having the highest risk to re-offend in the community.

This inherent risk is aggressively compounded by the commercial zoning of the 19th Ave & W Camelback corridor. The area is saturated with high-risk commercial liquor licenses, specifically:

- Series 6 (Bars)
- Series 9 (Liquor Stores)
- Series 10 (Beer and Wine Stores / Convenience Stores)

Flooding a single neighborhood with nearly a hundred high-risk sex offenders while surrounding them with readily available alcohol creates a predatory commercial environment. This combination actively destabilizes behavioral health and exponentially increases the likelihood of re-offense, directly jeopardizing the low-income, minority, and transit-dependent families who must navigate this corridor daily.

III. Property Analysis and Calls for Service Correlations: A review of property ownership timelines alongside the attached Phoenix Police Department calls for service records reveals a direct correlation between LLC-managed properties, this predatory environment, and severe drains on law enforcement resources.

A. 2324 W Turney Ave (Owner: Turneyzona LLC, Acquired 2017)

- This single property acts as a massive operational hub, housing 39 registered sex offenders.
- The resident population includes individuals with severe convictions, including Rape, Kidnapping, and Unlawful Imprisonment.
- The attached police records document 676 calls for service at this address, driven heavily by violent altercations and severe behavioral health crises.

B. 4316 N 20th Ave (Owner: Mulberry Living LLC, Acquired May 2025)

- Despite a recent acquisition date, this property houses 16 registered sex offenders.
- This population includes three individuals specifically convicted of Child Sex Trafficking.
- The attached police records indicate this is the most severe nuisance property in the dataset, generating 827 calls for service, documenting extensive weapons-related activity and trespassing.

C. 2134 W Devonshire Ave (Owner: MMT Rentals LLC, Acquired 2021)

- This property houses 19 registered sex offenders.
- Convictions among these residents include Molestation of Child, Kidnapping, and Luring a Minor for Sexual Exploitation.
- The attached police records show a 2025 Sex Offender Registration Violation response.

D. 5038 N 18th Ave (Owner: Housing Solutions, Acquired 2025)

- This property currently houses 4 severe offenders, including convictions for Aggravated Felonious Sexual Assault and Molestation of Child.
- The attached historical police records detail 441 calls for service involving domestic violence and assaults.

E. The Valenzuela Trust Properties (Acquired 2024)

- 5115 N 18th Ave currently houses 5 offenders, including convictions for Sexual Assault and Sodomy.
- 2426 W Hazelwood St houses an additional 5 offenders, including convictions for Sexual Assault and Sexual Conduct with a Minor. *(Note: Long-term crime data for this location is currently pending).*

F. 4411 N 21st Ave (Owner: Casa 21 LLC / New Dimensions Recovery, Acquired 2012)

- This property houses 3 registered sex offenders with convictions including Molestation of Child and Public Sexual Indecency to a Minor. *(Note: Long-term crime data is currently pending for this location).*

IV. Critical Proximity to Vulnerable Youth: The placement of these high-risk properties within this predatory commercial zone poses a documented geographic threat to minor children and students navigating to and from school.

- 5038 N 18th Ave is located less than 758 feet from Imagine Schools at Camelback, 1,035 feet from Teach N Tots Daycare, and less than 600 feet from the 19th Ave & W Camelback light rail hub.
- 2134 W Devonshire Ave is situated less than 500 feet (across the canal) from Sunrise Preschool at 2122 W Indian School Road.
- Adjacent to this transit corridor—where students walk to bus stops and the light rail—are offenders residing at Venture 19 Apartments (4313 N 19th Ave), which houses 2 offenders, 4802 N 19th Ave, which houses 1 offender, and 5110 N 19th Ave, which houses 1 offender. Furthermore, 4313 N 19th Ave is located within 1,000 feet of Teach N Tots Daycare. *(Note: Long-term crime data for this location is currently pending).*

V. Conclusion: The attached calls for service records unequivocally demonstrate that clustering High-Risk (Level 3) offenders in residential properties managed by absentee LLCs—specifically within a predatory commercial corridor dominated by Series 6, 9, and 10 liquor establishments—results in severe, localized crime spikes and endangers vulnerable youth. AZSOMB is respectfully requested to review the placement strategies, supervision protocols, and the catastrophic environmental risks associated with the entities facilitating these high-density housing hubs within the 85015 zip code.

From: Kim Drogosz <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Thursday, April 2, 2026 9:17 AM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Subject: Request for April 20 SOMB Agenda Items and Public Statement Delivered at the March 23, 2026 SOMB

Categories: Background Material for Board Packet

Hello Colonel Mitchell,

I am respectfully requesting that the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board include the following items on the agenda for the April 20 meeting:

1. A discussion regarding the timeframe for distribution of the Board's correspondence to legislators and other elected officials after the Board has taken a position on legislation.
2. A discussion regarding the timely approval and posting of meeting minutes, to distribute minutes and official correspondence within three business days.

Given the pace of the legislative session, the Board's recommendations are most useful when legislators receive them while bills are still actively moving through committee and floor consideration. Timely communication would help ensure that the Board's expertise and statutory purpose are fully understood and considered.

I am requesting a discussion regarding whether current practices appropriately address the needs of neurodivergent individuals with respect to:

- Treatment and programming within the Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation & Reentry
- Conditions and support during probation and community supervision
- Access to appropriate therapy and counseling services for neurodivergent individuals, with those needs and accommodations documented as a required part of probation files.
- The use of polygraph testing and whether accommodations or alternative approaches should be considered for neurodivergent individuals

Many neurodivergent individuals process information, communicate, and respond differently. Standardized treatment models and polygraph procedures may not accurately reflect their functioning and may unintentionally create barriers to successful treatment and compliance.

Given the growing awareness of these issues, I believe it would be valuable for the Board to consider whether additional guidance, accommodations, or best practices are needed to better support this population while maintaining accountability and public safety.

I would also respectfully ask for the Chairperson's assistance in helping bridge the gap between the Board and members of the Legislature. In my conversations at the Capitol, I have found that many legislators are not fully aware of the purpose, role, and expertise of the Board.

It may be beneficial for the Chairperson to extend an invitation to legislators to attend the Board's monthly meetings and to provide a brief overview of the Board's mission and responsibilities. Greater communication and collaboration between the Board and legislators would help ensure that policy decisions are informed by those with direct knowledge and experience in these matters.

Thank you for your consideration of these requests and for your continued leadership.

Sincerely,

Kim

Public Statement from March 23, 2026 SOMB meeting.

Good afternoon, Chair and Committee Members,

We are in the middle of a legislative session with over 2,100 bills being heard—an all-time high. The pace is fast, and the decisions being made right now carry real and lasting consequences.

Last month, this Board discussed 3 bills and rendered its opposition to HB2966, HB2870, and SB1829. Thank you for making your position on these bills known. It really matters, and the legislators need this information rapidly.

I would like to recommend that this committee add to the agenda today a time frame of correspondence within 3 business days of the positions of the board to the Governor and ranking legislative positions.

I am holding an educational packet that another mother and I distributed at the Capitol on March 9th to provide legislators with both factual information and a personal perspective.

We felt it was very important to share our deep personal experiences along with factual information that reflects our journey. We had hoped that after the February 23 meeting, at the Board's directive, the Chair would have communicated the committee's position to the Governor and ranking members, as communicated at the meeting, sooner than March 9th.

Letters were written by the public, asking when these letters would go out, with no response.

I do want to acknowledge the error in the Senate's packet, which stated that the SOMB "respectively urges ***the legislature to pause and allow the board to complete its ongoing work.***" The sentence should have read that "***AZRSOL, not the SOMB, made that request.***" ***Again, this was an error, not an intentional misrepresentation.***

Perhaps the Board could share some insight into why its official correspondence to the Governor and legislative leadership was dated March 9th, two weeks after its position on these bills was established. The morning of March 9th, 2 of us moms dropped off information for the legislators, as these bills were moving quickly, and we wanted to ensure they had this vital information while decisions were still being made, even though we assumed legislators would vote along party lines.

We all make mistakes, this committee will make mistakes, my autistic son made a mistake by clicking on a link sent by a stranger on the gaming platform Discord, that click automatically downloaded, unbeknownst to him, illegal content. A mistake that will follow his life forever.

On March 18th at the Senate Judicial Committee, I want to share an exchange regarding HB2966, which this board opposes.

Senator Ortiz Question:

01:19:23.663 *"Representative Diaz, are you aware that the sex offender management board is opposed to your bill, and do you have anything to say about that? Yeah, I understand that, and I think they're wrong."*

01:19:41.231 -- *Because of the offenses of our most vulnerable citizens, and those are our children.*

01:19:49.391 -- *And these people, these folks should not, these are appealing every Friday at the courts, their cases to try to get a leniency or else get their sentences reduced.*

01:20:07.328 -- *And I don't believe that they should have that, especially when they do the kind of heinous crimes against children."*

HB2966 is the mirror bill to Senator Shamps SB1092, and Representative Diaz does not even understand the bill he is sponsoring.

Let that sit with you for a bit.

Thank you.

Kim

Ashlesha Naik

From: ADream Leary <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Thursday, April 2, 2026 6:45 PM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Subject: CR [REDACTED]; Help Charles Cole

Categories: Background Material for Board Packet

Respectfully.

A'Dream Leary
[REDACTED]

Dear Ashlesha Naik

My sons name is Charles D. Cole. He prepared this and asked me to reach out due to probation restrictions prohibiting his ability to defend himself and rehabilitate his name.

I am currently on probation in Maricopa County, Arizona (Case No. [REDACTED]), and I am reaching out for assistance regarding several urgent and interconnected issues involving probation supervision, treatment requirements, and newly developed evidence.

I began probation in January 2018 and have now completed over eight years of a ten-year term. I have never been sentenced to prison on this case. I successfully completed sex-offender treatment in 2021 and maintained a substantial period of compliance, including approximately four years from 2019 through 2023 without violations.

Despite this, I am now facing multiple concerns:

First, probation is attempting to restart me in sex-offender treatment from day one. I believe this is arbitrary and not reasonably tailored to my circumstances, particularly because I already completed treatment successfully. The issue being used to justify this restart stems from conduct in an adult relationship context involving the exchange of nude images, which does not reflect deviant sexual interest. My prior therapist specifically advised that such conduct, within an adult intimate relationship, is not inherently deviant.

Second, the complaining witness in my case is now on my side and has provided new and material evidence. She has submitted an affidavit and email in support and made an on-the-record statement at a February 11, 2026 revocation hearing acknowledging that she misled me and expressing support for relief. I believe this evidence significantly impacts the fairness and factual basis of continued supervision and treatment requirements.

Third, I am currently facing new possible probation violation allegations based on claims of internet use

from December 2025. These allegations were not presented during the revocation proceedings that concluded on February 11, 2026, even though they are now claimed to have occurred during that same period. The only evidence presented so far appears to be browser history that cannot be tied to a specific date, device, or confirmed user. I have denied these allegations and believe they are vague and unsupported.

Additionally, I admitted to contact with my biological children prior to February 11, 2026; however, that contact was permitted under the court's order at that time. Probation later attempted to restrict that contact through a directive before the judge formally modified the order, which I believe creates a conflict between probation enforcement and the court's authority.

I am also dealing with the use of a failed polygraph (March 30, 2026) as part of these allegations, and I am concerned about reliance on polygraph results without independent corroborating evidence.

I have begun preparing formal court filings addressing these issues, including motions related to newly alleged violations, treatment requirements, and release/early termination considerations. I am also reviewing Maricopa County Adult Probation guidance, which emphasizes individualized assessment, treatment completion, and rehabilitation—factors I believe support relief in my case.

Given the complexity of these issues—probation authority, treatment overreach, new evidence from the complaining witness, and due process concerns—I am seeking legal guidance and potential representation.

Please let me know if you handle matters involving probation modification, revocation defense, treatment disputes, or post-conviction relief. I would greatly appreciate the opportunity to discuss my case further.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Charles D. Cole



Ashlesha Naik

From: ADream Leary <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Thursday, April 2, 2026 6:55 PM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board; chuckcolewins
Subject: Fwd: Help Subject: Written Public Comment for the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board – April 20, 2026 Re: Charles D. Cole – [REDACTED]

Categories: Background Material for Board Packet

Respectfully.

A'Dream Leary
[REDACTED]

Subject: Written Public Comment for the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board – April 20, 2026
Re: Charles D. Cole – [REDACTED]

To the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board:

My name is Charles D. Cole. I am submitting this written comment for the record regarding probation practices, treatment requirements, and pathways toward release for individuals with sex-related conditions.

I am currently on probation in Maricopa County under case number [REDACTED]. I began probation in January 2018 and have completed more than eight years of a ten-year term. I successfully completed sex-offender treatment in 2021 and was not terminated unsuccessfully from treatment. I also maintained a significant period of successful supervision, including approximately four years from 2019 through 2023 without violations.

Despite this, I am now being required to restart sex-offender treatment from day one. I believe this is not reasonably tailored to my circumstances and does not reflect individualized assessment. The conduct being used to justify this restart stems from an adult relationship context, not from a clear showing of deviant sexual interest. During prior treatment, I was advised that mutual sexual communication between adults in an intimate relationship is not inherently deviant.

My case also involves new evidence from the complaining witness. She has submitted an affidavit and email in support and made an on-the-record statement at my February 11, 2026 revocation hearing acknowledging that she misled me and supporting relief. This evidence is directly relevant to fairness and individualized review.

I am currently contesting my conviction in federal court related to this case, and I am also evaluating and pursuing civil-rights remedies, including a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 complaint, to the extent legally appropriate. I am not asking the Board to adjudicate those matters, but I do believe my situation highlights broader policy concerns.

In addition, I respectfully ask the Board to consider whether individuals in my position—who have completed treatment and demonstrated long-term compliance—should be eligible for early termination of probation or meaningful earned time credit. Despite years of compliance, I was not credited with any earned time reduction or progress-based benefit.

I respectfully request that the Board support and promote standards that:

1. Require individualized assessment of each person’s risk, progress, and circumstances;
2. Give meaningful credit for successful completion of treatment;
3. Recognize extended periods of compliance and rehabilitation;
4. Distinguish between deviant sexual interest and adult relationship or boundary-related issues;
5. Encourage proportionate, targeted responses rather than automatic treatment restarts; and
6. Support fair pathways toward early termination or earned time credit when rehabilitation has been demonstrated.

Thank you for your time and for including this comment in the record.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles D. Cole

[REDACTED]

[Tolleson, AZ 85353](#)

[REDACTED]

Webform submission from: SOMB Call to the Public - Written Public Comment

From Department of Public Safety <do_not_reply@azdps.gov>

Date Sun 4/5/2026 11:15 PM

To Arizona Sex Offender Management Board <AZSOMB@AZDPS.GOV>

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Arizona Department of Public Safety

2222 W. Encanto Blvd.

Phoenix, AZ 85009

Submitted on Sun, 04/05/2026 - 16:14

Submitted by: Anonymous

Submitted values are:

Your Name

Marina

Email Address

[REDACTED]

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

An item NOT on the agenda

Please provide your written comment in the field below.

This letter was written for Florida but would apply for every state's registration process:

Wrong Target, Wrong Tool: Why the Registry Fails to Prevent Sexual Harm

April 2, 2026 17 Comments 6 min read

The sex offender registry is supposed to keep kids safe, right? That's the idea.

In reality, across the United States the registry has grown into a massive database with nearly a million names, photos, vehicle descriptions, and an ever-growing list of details the public is expected to somehow sift through and memorize in the name of "safety." On top of that, there are laws that restrict registrants from living near or even going to places like schools, parks, and other so-called "places where children congregate." The theory goes, that if we collect enough information and keep these individuals out of certain areas, that should prevent harm to children.

But after decades of expanding these laws, adding more requirements, shortening reporting timelines, expanding exclusion zones, branding IDs, and layering on restriction after restriction, the promised outcome hasn't materialized. The registry keeps growing, the rules keep multiplying... and yet the core problem it was designed to

address hasn't gone away.

So what happened? Well, here's the part the public never hears in the rush to expand sex offender registration requirements in order to "protect kids"... the overwhelming majority of sexual offenses are not committed by people on the registry. In fact, research looking at actual sexual assault cases found that only about 3.7% of sexual crimes are committed by registered sex offenders. That statistic lines up with broader data showing that most sexual harm doesn't come from where politicians tell the public it comes from. A large body of government research has consistently found that most victims know their offender (be it family members, friends, or acquaintances) and in nearly every case it's not some stranger listed in a public database who randomly assaults a kid. Further, when researchers actually follow people convicted of sexual offenses over time, the re-offense rates for new sexual crimes are very low according to federal data.

So what does that tell us? It tells us that: (1) The registry is enormous 90,000 people in Florida alone, half of which don't even live in the communities (that's too many people to focus on). (2) The vast majority of sexual harm is committed by people not on that list at the time of the offense (so it focuses on the wrong target). And (3) Most of those offenses happen in contexts where there is already proximity and trust – family, friends, teachers (you're looking for a boogeyman that's not there).

And when, for example, a teacher or staff member commits a sexual assault on a minor, there always a predictable response of "well we did a background check before we hired them, we checked the registry and they weren't on there, the safety of our students is our top priority." What? The "magic tool" failed? How? It's supposed to stop these things from happening. What about prevention? What about educating the kids on warning signs? What about more monitoring of teachers? Did you think about that at all, or did our state invest so much money, effort and focus into the registry that they forgot about that?

The predictable response isn't rare at all. It happens all the time, all around the country! Here are a few cases from just today.

Today, in Cohoes, New York: High School Teacher Arrested. The school district stated it immediately reported the allegations to law enforcement and fully cooperated, emphasizing that student safety is its top priority.

Today also, in Hamden, Connecticut: Substitute Teacher Sexually Assaults Elementary School Student. The district said staff alerted authorities immediately, that the teacher had passed background checks, and that the district is now reviewing hiring practices. What is "reviewing hiring practices" supposed to accomplish if these people have no record? What are you even talking about doing?

Need another from today? We have more. In New Jersey a middle school teacher was charged with sexually abusing and grooming a student over a prolonged period. That prolonged period turned out to be five years. Plenty of time for the victim to have been exposed to information, education or other, more effective, tools to have stopped the abuse. The district stated the teacher was no longer employed and that it is fully cooperating with law enforcement, adding that it takes student safety "extremely seriously."

These are not rare instances, but representative of common scenarios. They happen day after day across the country. And in case after case, the response only begins after the harm has already occurred and seems to rely on failed tools, such as the registry or background checks, which will do absolutely nothing to prevent this from happening again, because the perpetrators are almost always first time offenders, who are not on the registry. If every institution checked the registry and prevented people on it from living anywhere close, then why do these cases keep happening with such frequency? At some point, repeating the same script should stop being reassurance to the public, and start sounding like a system that reacts to problems without addressing or preventing them.

If the goal is actually protecting kids and not just looking like we're doing something, then it's time to rethink

what we're pouring our energy and money into.

Right now, we're maintaining a sprawling registry that casts an incredibly wide net, sweeping in people who pose wildly different levels of risk and treating them all the same. That's not just inefficient, it's counterproductive. When nearly a million names are thrown onto a list, it stops being a tool and starts being noise. A more rational approach would be to either eliminate the registry altogether or significantly narrow it so it focuses only on people who are demonstrably high-risk or repeat offenders. Risk assessment isn't a new concept. Law enforcement already uses it in other contexts and it would make far more sense than the current one-size-fits-all registry. Meanwhile, criminal histories aren't going anywhere; they will still show up on background checks where they belong, so it's not like schools will be hiring someone who molested a kid.

And then there's the question of resources. We're spending millions of dollars and countless hours of law enforcement time monitoring technical compliance issues: vehicle registrations, driver's license markings. That's time not spent preventing actual harm. Imagine redirecting those resources toward things that evidence suggests do make a difference: Comprehensive education for children about grooming, boundaries, and how to report uncomfortable situations. Training for teachers and school staff to recognize early warning signs. Installing and properly monitoring cameras in classrooms and common areas. Expanding access to mental health services and intervention programs. Supporting families so they can recognize and respond to risks within their own circles. Because that's the uncomfortable truth the registry doesn't solve. Most abuse doesn't come from strangers on a list, it comes from people already inside a child's world.

If we're serious about prevention, we need to end this "registry" that feels tough but functions poorly. It requires investing in strategies that actually reduce harm, not just ones that make for good press conferences.

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/>

Webform submission from: SOMB Call to the Public - Written Public Comment

From Department of Public Safety <do_not_reply@azdps.gov>

Date Tue 4/7/2026 12:01 AM

To Arizona Sex Offender Management Board <AZSOMB@AZDPS.GOV>

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Arizona Department of Public Safety

2222 W. Encanto Blvd.

Phoenix, AZ 85009

Submitted on Mon, 04/06/2026 - 17:01

Submitted by: Anonymous

Submitted values are:

Your Name

Marina

Email Address

[REDACTED]

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

An item NOT on the agenda

Please provide your written comment in the field below.

Subject: Consideration of Evidence-Based Registry Reform

Dear Members of AZSOMB,

I am writing to share a resource that addresses common misconceptions surrounding the sex offender registry, along with expert perspectives that may be valuable in ongoing discussions about policy and reform.

The article and accompanying video linked below—while undated, and likely created prior to January 2021 (when California implemented its tiered registry system allowing for petition-based removal)—provide insight into the evolution of evidence-based approaches in other states, particularly through the work of the California Sex Offender Management Board (CASOMB).

This material challenges widely held public assumptions and highlights testimony from recognized experts affiliated with CASOMB. Of particular importance is the distinction between recidivism and sexual reoffense rates. The data presented indicates that individuals classified as low risk have a sexual reoffense rate of less than 1%, a figure that is often misunderstood or misrepresented in broader discussions.

CASOMB has acknowledged that individuals convicted of sex offenses are not a homogeneous group and should not be managed under a one-size-fits-all model. Their tiered system reflects a more individualized, risk-based approach. Additionally, they recognize that lifetime registration can impose significant and lasting hardships well beyond the completion of a sentence, raising important questions about proportionality and public safety outcomes.

I respectfully ask that AZSOMB consider these perspectives and the supporting data as part of its evaluation of current policies and potential reforms in Arizona. Evidence-based practices, including risk stratification and opportunities for relief after long-term compliance, may better align public safety goals with fairness and effective resource allocation.

For your review, the resource is linked here:

<https://www.wksexcrimes.com/disproving-myths-california-sex-offender-registry-pc-290/amp/>

Thank you for your time and consideration.

This is a summary of the video:

Disproving Myths About the California Sex Offender Registry (PC 290)

Anyone who has been required to register as a sex offender knows that being placed on the sex offender registry carries a negative stigma. However, not all sex offenders are the same. That is why the California Sex Offender Management Board (CASOMB) released a new video dispelling some of the myths about the sex offender registry and the offenders on the list. Let's take a look at some of those myths.

Myth: It Costs Nothing to Maintain the Sex Offender Registry

Having to register as a sex offender is a consequence of committing certain sex crimes. However, people who are placed on the registry aren't the only ones paying this consequence, according to the CASOMB. There are currently more than 100,000 people on the sex offender registry in California, and there is a high cost to taxpayers to keep track of all these people.

Sex offender for registration is for life, so as new offenders are added to the list, the cost of maintaining it continues to increase.

Myth: The Sex Offender Registry Increases Public Safety

The main reason the sex offender registry exists is to increase public safety. The idea is that keeping track of these sex offenders will help curtail the danger they present to the community. However, the CASOMB states there is little evidence that the sex offender registry has an impact on public safety.

Myth: All Sex Offenders are the Same

When most people think of sex crimes, they likely think of violent acts of rape or sex crimes committed against children. These are some of the more serious sex crimes, but the sex offender registry includes offenders who were convicted of minor sex crimes as well.

Additionally, sex offender registrants differ in age, gender, ethnicity and economic status. The CASOMB emphasizes that current system of treating all sex offenders the same is not helpful.

Myth: Sex Offenders Have a High Re-Offense Rate

One of the greatest myths that CASOMB addresses is that most sex offenders represent a high risk for reoffending. In truth, persons on the list who qualified as "high risk offenders" only have a 29% chance of committing a new offense within five years of being released from prison. "Low risk offenders" reoffend at a rate

less than 1%.

Myth: Most Sex Crimes are Committed by Current Sex Offenders

According to the CASOMB, the biggest issue with California's sex offender registry is that there is no system in place for risk assessment. Serious offenders are provided the same treatment as low level offenders, giving the public the idea that any sex offender could be at a high risk of re-offending. The reality is that most sex crimes are committed by first-time offenders.

So How Should California Change the Sex Offender Registry?

According to the CASOMB, a push in California to take risk assessment of sex offenders into account is the best way to change the sex offender registry. When all sex offenders aren't treated the same way, the state's resources can be used more effectively.

I understand this notice

YES, I Understand this Notice

Arizona Department of Public Safety

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Phoenix, AZ 85009

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

Ashlesha Naik

From: Gary <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday, April 7, 2026 9:03 AM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Subject: Background material for SOMB meeting April 20
Attachments: G Hardy PhD SOMB Presentation 04202026.pdf

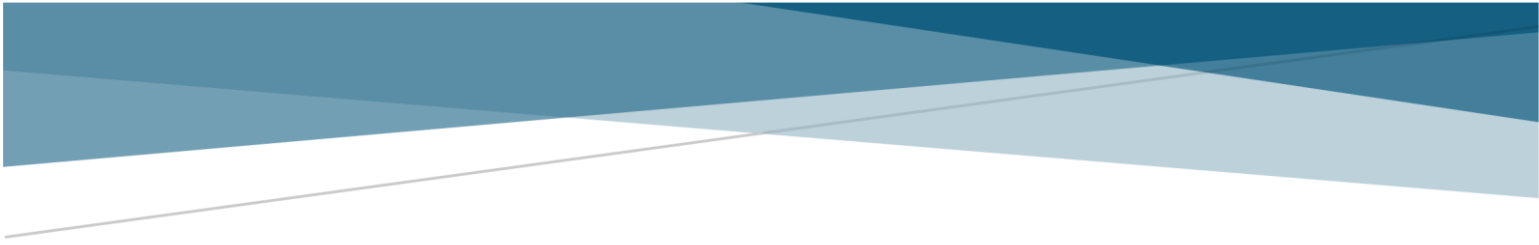
Categories: Call to the Public Written Comments

Please add this as background material for the April 20 SOMB meeting. I wil be referencing it in my public comments

--

In His Grace,
For His Glory,

Gary W Hardy, PhD
Advocate, Registered Citizen



RECONSIDERING THE ROLE OF THE CONTAINMENT MODEL IN SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT

An Evidence Based Approach

Abstract

The purpose of this report is to evaluate whether Arizona's current model aligns with the evidence on reducing recidivism. Key findings include:

- Polygraph may increase disclosure but evidence of reduced recidivism is limited
- Treatment effectiveness depends on engagement and responsivity
- RNR remains foundational with GLM and trauma informed care enhancing outcomes

The key distinctions are that:

- Disclosure does not equal rehabilitation
- Compliance does not equal reduced risk.

Gary W. Hardy, PhD
Restorative Action Alliance – Collaborative Justice Institute



Reconsidering the Role of the Containment Model in Sex Offender Management:

Aligning Arizona Practice with Evidence-Based Treatment**

Gary W. Hardy, PhD

Organizational Leadership | Paralegal (Criminal, Business, Estate Law)
Former Treatment Facilitator (SOETP) | Recovery Support Specialist
Contributor, *Under the Covers* | Author, *Silence in the Face of Injustice*
Community Member, Maricopa County

Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to offer a research-informed perspective on the continued reliance on the **containment model** in sex offender management, particularly within Arizona.

This is not an argument against accountability or supervision. Rather, it is an argument for **alignment**—ensuring that policies reflect the best available evidence regarding what reduces recidivism and supports long-term behavioral change.

Arizona’s establishment of a Sex Offender Management Board presents an important opportunity to evaluate current practices, including the role of polygraph testing, and to consider whether refinements are warranted.

Guide to Exhibits

This paper is accompanied by four summary figures designed to visually illustrate key distinctions and areas for consideration:

- **Figure 1:** Comparison of major treatment models
- **Figure 2:** Policy–practice alignment in Arizona
- **Figure 3:** Polygraph claims versus supporting evidence
- **Figure 4:** A proposed path forward for alignment

These figures are intended to complement the discussion and provide a concise reference for key concepts.

Professional Background and Lived Experience

My perspective is informed by both professional training and lived experience.

- PhD in Organizational Leadership
- Paralegal certification (criminal law and legal research)
- Six years facilitating sex offender treatment programming (SOETP)
- Current participant in community-based treatment

This combination provides a unique vantage point: participant, facilitator, and researcher.

The Containment Model: Structure and Assumptions

The containment model is generally defined by three coordinated components:

1. Supervision
2. Treatment
3. Polygraph testing

While widely adopted, the model raises a critical question:

Does the containment model, as implemented, reflect evidence-based practice or institutional tradition?

Although often associated with public safety, its most distinctive feature—polygraph integration—has not been conclusively demonstrated to reduce recidivism.

(See Figure 1 for a comparative overview of how polygraph is positioned across major treatment models.)

Polygraph: Disclosure vs. Outcomes

Polygraph testing is frequently justified on the basis that it increases disclosure and enhances accountability. While disclosure rates may increase, the key issue is whether this translates into **reduced reoffending**.

The research suggests caution:

- Evidence linking polygraph use to reduced recidivism is limited and inconclusive (Meijer et al., 2016).

- Polygraph accuracy is affected by physiological variability, anxiety, and countermeasures (National Research Council, 2003).
- Claims of therapeutic benefit are not strongly supported empirically (Grubin, 2008).

This leads to an important distinction:

Disclosure is not the same as rehabilitation, and compliance is not the same as reduced risk.

(See Figure 3 for a summary of common assumptions about polygraph use compared with research findings.)

Impact on Treatment and Responsivity

The **Risk–Need–Responsivity (RNR)** model remains the most empirically supported framework in correctional treatment (Andrews & Bonta, 2010).

Within RNR, **responsivity**—how treatment is delivered—is critical.

Research indicates:

- Therapeutic alliance is a significant factor in engagement and outcomes (Marshall & Burton, 2010).
- Coercive environments can alter participation, leading to guarded or compliance-driven behavior (Skeem et al., 2007).

When treatment is heavily oriented around surveillance and testing:

- Clients may become guarded rather than open
- Disclosure may become strategic rather than therapeutic
- Motivation may shift from internal change to external compliance

(Figure 2 illustrates the potential gap between stated policy and operational practice.)

Emerging and Complementary Models

Contemporary frameworks expand upon RNR by strengthening responsivity:

Good Lives Model (GLM)

Focuses on building meaningful, prosocial lives (Ward & Maruna, 2007)

Desistance Theory

Emphasizes identity transformation and long-term change (Maruna, 2001)

Trauma-Informed Care

Prioritizes safety, trust, and emotional regulation (SAMHSA, 2014)

These approaches do not replace accountability—they enhance it.

Key Considerations for Arizona

As Arizona refines its standards, several questions merit attention:

- Is polygraph being used as a treatment driver or a supervision tool?
 - Are outcome measures focused on compliance or behavioral change?
 - Are responsivity factors (trauma, age, neurological conditions) incorporated?
 - Does practice align with RNR principles beyond policy language?
-

Recommendations

1. Reclassify Polygraph Use

Define polygraph as an adjunct supervision tool, not a primary therapeutic mechanism.

2. Strengthen Responsivity

Integrate trauma-informed and strengths-based approaches alongside RNR.

3. Establish Safeguards

Develop protocols addressing:

- False positives
- Medical/neurological considerations
- Disputed outcomes

4. Expand Outcome Metrics

Measure:

- Treatment engagement
- Stability (housing, employment)
- Behavioral change

(Figure 4 outlines a practical framework for aligning policy, practice, and outcomes.)

Conclusion

The containment model has played an important role historically, but the field has evolved.

Arizona now has an opportunity to:

- Refine its approach
- Align with contemporary research
- Improve both public safety and long-term outcomes

This is not about reducing accountability.

It is about **improving precision and effectiveness.**

References

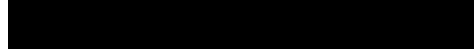
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Ward, T., & Maruna, S. (2007). *Rehabilitation: Beyond the risk paradigm*. Routledge.

Contact Information:

Gary W. Hardy, PhD



March 2026

Comparison Chart: Treatment Models in Sex Offender Management

From Containment to Evidence-Aligned Practice

Dimension	Containment Model	RNR (Risk–Need–Responsivity)	Good Lives Model (GLM)	Desistance Approach	Trauma-Informed Care
Primary Goal	Risk control and community protection through surveillance	Reduce recidivism by targeting criminogenic needs	Build a meaningful, prosocial life that reduces risk	Support long-term identity change and non-offending lifestyle	Promote safety, stability, and emotional regulation
View of the Individual	Ongoing risk to be managed	Individual with dynamic risk factors	Individual seeking fulfillment through prosocial means	Person capable of change and identity transformation	Individual shaped by past trauma and adaptive responses
Role of Treatment	Monitor compliance and enforce disclosure	Address criminogenic needs through structured intervention	Develop strengths, goals, and internal motivation	Support narrative change and long-term reintegration	Restore safety, trust, and emotional functioning
Role of Polygraph	Central tool (monitoring, disclosure, compliance)	Peripheral or optional; not core to treatment	External to treatment; generally discouraged clinically	Incompatible with model; undermines trust and identity change	Often contraindicated; may trigger trauma responses
Motivation Strategy	External (avoid sanctions, pass tests)	Mixed (external structure + internal skill-building)	Internal (values, goals, meaning)	Internal (identity, purpose, social bonds)	Internal (safety, empowerment, stabilization)
Therapeutic Alliance	Secondary to monitoring and compliance	Important for responsivity	Central to engagement and change	Essential to identity transformation	Foundational (safety and trust are prerequisites)
Focus of Intervention	Past behavior, disclosure, rule compliance	Criminogenic needs (thinking, behavior, environment)	Life goals, strengths, prosocial fulfillment	Future identity, relationships, and social roles	Emotional regulation, trauma processing, stability
Measurement of Success	Compliance, disclosure, rule adherence	Reduced recidivism and improved functioning	Increased well-being and prosocial engagement	Sustained non-offending identity and lifestyle	Stability, safety, and improved emotional functioning
View of Risk	Static and ever-present	Dynamic and changeable	Reduced through fulfillment of needs	Reduced through identity change and social integration	Influenced by trauma, stress, and dysregulation
Typical System	Surveillance-heavy,	Structured but treatment-oriented	Collaborative,	Relational, future-	Safe, supportive, non-

Dimension	Containment Model	RNR (Risk–Need–Responsivity)	Good Lives Model (GLM)	Desistance Approach	Trauma-Informed Care
Experience	compliance-driven		strengths-based	oriented	threatening
Potential Limitations	May undermine engagement; overemphasis on compliance	Can be overly clinical if not applied with responsivity	Evidence base still developing	Harder to standardize in systems	Requires training and systemic adjustment

Figure 1. Comparative overview of major sex offender treatment frameworks.

While the containment model emphasizes surveillance and compliance, contemporary evidence-based approaches—particularly RNR with responsivity enhancements—focus on dynamic risk factors, engagement, and long-term behavioral change. Notably, polygraph testing is central only within the containment model and is not considered a core therapeutic component in other frameworks.

Comparison Chart #2: Policy vs. Practice Gap in Arizona

“Institutional Alignment vs. Operational Reality”

Dimension	Stated Policy (Arizona / National Standards)	Observed Practice (Containment-Oriented Implementation)	Resulting Gap / Tension
Guiding Framework	Risk–Need–Responsivity (RNR) emphasized as evidence-based foundation	Containment structure dominates (supervision + treatment + polygraph)	Policy emphasizes rehabilitation; practice emphasizes control
Primary Goal	Reduce recidivism through targeted intervention and behavioral change	Prevent violations through surveillance and compliance monitoring	Short-term compliance prioritized over long-term change
Role of Treatment	Address criminogenic needs and support behavioral change	Often functions alongside supervision as compliance verification	Treatment becomes an extension of monitoring
Role of Polygraph	Not identified as a core evidence-based treatment intervention	Used routinely as a central tool for disclosure and compliance	Tool exceeds its empirical support and intended scope
Definition of Success	Reduced recidivism, improved functioning, stability	Compliance with rules, successful polygraph results, disclosure	Metrics measure compliance rather than true risk reduction
Responsivity Principle	Tailor treatment to individual characteristics (trauma, cognition, age)	Standardized application of tools, including polygraph	Individual differences insufficiently accounted for
Therapeutic Alliance	Recognized as critical to engagement and outcomes	Secondary to monitoring and information-sharing	Reduced trust may limit treatment effectiveness
Motivation Strategy	Encourage internal motivation and skill development	Reliance on external pressure and avoidance of sanctions	Internal change may be weakened
Information Flow	Balanced confidentiality to support treatment effectiveness	Broad information sharing among containment team	Treatment disclosures may become legally or administratively driven
System Identity	Rehabilitation-oriented, evidence-based system	Risk-management and surveillance-oriented system	“Institutional decoupling” between values and operations

Figure 2. Policy–practice alignment in Arizona sex offender management.

While Arizona policy reflects evidence-based principles such as Risk–Need–Responsivity, operational practices often reflect a containment-oriented framework. This divergence—sometimes referred to as *institutional decoupling*—may limit the effectiveness of treatment by prioritizing compliance measures over mechanisms known to support long-term behavioral change.

Comparison Chart #3: Polygraph — Claims vs. Evidence

“What It Is Assumed to Do vs. What Research Supports”

Claim About Polygraph Use	What It Is Intended to Do	What Research Generally Supports	Key Limitation / Consideration
Increases honesty and disclosure	Encourage individuals to reveal past behavior and reduce denial	Evidence suggests polygraph can increase disclosures in some contexts	Disclosures may be compliance-driven or strategic , not necessarily indicative of internal change
Reduces sexual recidivism	Lower reoffense rates through deterrence and monitoring	Evidence is limited and inconclusive regarding direct impact on recidivism	No clear causal link between polygraph use and long-term risk reduction
Accurately detects deception	Identify truth vs. deception through physiological responses	Accuracy is variable and context-dependent	Results can be affected by anxiety, trauma, medical conditions, and examiner interpretation
Improves risk assessment	Provide additional data to evaluate risk level	May contribute ancillary information , but not validated as a standalone risk tool	Not a substitute for structured, validated risk assessment instruments
Enhances treatment effectiveness	Support therapeutic progress through enforced honesty	No strong evidence that polygraph improves treatment outcomes	May shift focus from skill-building to passing tests or avoiding consequences
Deters future offending	Create psychological pressure to discourage risky behavior	Some perceived deterrent effect reported, but not consistently supported empirically	External pressure does not reliably translate into internal behavioral change
Identifies high-risk individuals	Distinguish higher-risk individuals through responses	Not validated as a reliable method for risk stratification	Risk is better assessed through evidence-based actuarial and dynamic tools
Ensures accountability	Promote responsibility and compliance with supervision conditions	May increase surface-level compliance	Compliance does not necessarily equal rehabilitation or reduced risk

Figure 3. Polygraph use in sex offender management: claims versus evidence.

While polygraph testing may increase disclosure and support supervision, current research does not establish it as a reliable method for reducing recidivism or improving treatment outcomes. Its effectiveness appears limited as a clinical intervention and more appropriately understood as an adjunct tool within supervision.

A Path Forward for Arizona: Aligning Policy, Practice, and Public Safety

Area	Current Emphasis (Containment-Oriented)	Aligned Approach (Evidence-Informed)	Practical Adjustment for Arizona
System Framework	Containment as default structure	RNR as foundation, with responsivity enhancements	Reaffirm RNR as primary model in standards and implementation
Role of Polygraph	Central tool in treatment and supervision	Limited adjunct to supervision, not a clinical driver	Define polygraph as support tool , not determinant of treatment progress
Definition of Success	Compliance, disclosure, rule adherence	Behavioral stability, reduced risk, prosocial functioning	Add metrics: housing stability, employment, engagement, time violation-free
Treatment Focus	Disclosure, rule compliance, offense history	Skill-building, emotional regulation, cognitive restructuring	Require treatment plans tied to criminogenic needs and functional outcomes
Motivation Strategy	External pressure (avoid sanctions)	Internal motivation (goals, identity, purpose)	Incorporate goal-setting and strengths-based planning into treatment standards
Responsivity	Standardized approach across clients	Individualized approach (trauma, age, cognition, health)	Require documented responsivity adjustments in treatment and supervision
Therapeutic Environment	Surveillance-integrated, compliance-driven	Structured but engagement-centered	Separate clearly: treatment space vs supervision function
Information Sharing	Broad, continuous across containment team	Purpose-driven, limited to necessary risk management	Establish guidelines for appropriate boundaries in clinical disclosure
Risk Management	Static monitoring and rule enforcement	Dynamic risk management (skills, supports, environment)	Integrate dynamic risk tools and reassessment into practice
System Identity	Control-oriented	Rehabilitation-informed, public safety driven	Align policy language with measurable implementation standards

Figure 4. A proposed alignment framework for Arizona sex offender management.

This model does not eliminate supervision or accountability. Rather, it refines their application by aligning practice with evidence-based principles, emphasizing dynamic risk reduction, responsivity, and long-term behavioral stability.

Contact Information:

Gary W. Hardy, PhD



Dr. Gary W. Hardy is a board member of the Restorative Action Alliance whose work is grounded in the belief that meaningful justice requires both accountability and restoration. He brings together lived experience, academic training, and practical program leadership to help bridge the gap between systems and the people they impact.

Dr. Hardy holds a Ph.D. in Organizational Leadership and has extensive experience facilitating recovery, educational, and treatment programs within correctional settings. During his incarceration, he served in peer leadership roles, supporting others in their efforts toward accountability, growth, and change. Since returning to the community, he has continued this work through advocacy, writing, and engagement with justice system stakeholders.

He is the co-founder of the Collaborative Justice Institute, where he focuses on advancing collaborative, evidence-informed approaches to supervision and rehabilitation. His work draws from restorative justice, desistance theory, and strengths-based models of change, with an emphasis on aligning policy, practice, and lived experience to improve outcomes for individuals and communities.

Dr. Hardy is a published author and speaker whose work reflects a deep commitment to redemption, human dignity, and the possibility of transformation. He is honored to support the mission of the Restorative Action Alliance in building more just, restorative, and effective responses to harm.

From: stephanie sutton [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, April 7, 2026 10:31 PM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Subject: Urgent Request for SOMB Letter to Governor Hobbs Opposing SB1092

Categories: Call to the Public Written Comments

Dear Chairperson Goulden,

I hope this message finds you well. I am writing as a concerned Arizona citizen regarding SB1092, which I understand the SOMB has opposed.

As this bill now advances to Governor Hobbs' desk, I respectfully ask whether you, in your role as Chair, would consider submitting a formal letter to the Governor expressing the Board's opposition. Given the statutory timeline, I understand the Governor has **five days to act**, which makes this moment especially time-sensitive.

Your leadership on this issue carries unique weight. As someone with over 20 years of experience in probation, and as a key figure in helping establish SOMB based on the Colorado model, your voice reflects both the intent and the practical application of this system. That perspective is not only valuable, it is essential in ensuring that policy decisions remain grounded in realworld effectiveness and public safety outcomes.

SOMB was created to provide expert, multidisciplinary guidance in precisely these types of situations. When a board composed of professionals across supervision, treatment, prosecution, defense, and victim advocacy takes a position on legislation, it represents a carefully considered and balanced perspective. Ensuring that this position is formally communicated to the Governor would help preserve the integrity of that process and place the Board's expertise clearly on record.

SB1092 raises significant concerns about the removal of individualized, case by case evaluation and the long standing role of judicial discretion in managing these cases. These are areas where SOMB's insight is particularly important.

I fully recognize the demands on your time and the short turnaround required. Even a brief letter or formal statement reaffirming SOMB's opposition would carry meaningful weight during this narrow decision window.

Thank you for your continued leadership and for your longstanding commitment to thoughtful, evidence-based policy in Arizona. I truly appreciate your time and consideration of this request.

Respectfully,

Stephanie Sutton

From: Kim Drogosz [REDACTED] >
Sent: Wednesday, April 8, 2026 8:53 AM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Cc: Hannah Johnson; Alex Uriarte; lpena@az.gov; ccampbell@az.gov; Khyll Powell
Subject: Request for Urgent Communication to Governor Hobbs Veto SB1092
Attachments: 03302026 Shamp Letter on SOMB position.pdf

Categories: Call to the Public Written Comments

Dear Chairperson,

I am writing to respectfully urge the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board to immediately communicate its opposition to SB1092 to Governor Hobbs and request that she veto this bill.

At the Board's February 23, 2026 meeting, members expressed significant concerns regarding legislation that removes judicial discretion, undermines separation of powers, and limits the ability of courts to evaluate cases individually. SB1092 raises those same concerns.

This bill would permanently eliminate judicial discretion regarding early termination of lifetime probation for individuals convicted under the Dangerous Crimes Against Children designation, regardless of the facts of the case, the individual's conduct over time, the recommendations of probation officers or treatment providers, or whether the person presents any ongoing risk to public safety.

SB1092 creates a one-size-fits-all approach that does not distinguish between violent, hands-on offenses and cases involving no contact, no prior history, young adults, or individuals with significant neurodevelopmental disabilities. By removing the courts' ability to evaluate the unique facts of each case, the bill substitutes a blanket legislative mandate for the informed judgment of judges.

The Board has repeatedly recognized that individualized supervision, treatment, and judicial oversight are essential to protecting public safety. Stable reentry, successful treatment, and compliance with supervision are all strengthened when courts retain the ability to review a person's progress and make decisions based on evidence.

SB1092 would also increase costs to the State of Arizona by keeping people on lifetime probation indefinitely, even in cases where probation officers, treatment providers, and the courts believe continued supervision is no longer necessary. This would place additional strain on an already overburdened probation system and divert limited resources away from individuals who truly require intensive supervision.

SB1092 is at the Governor's desk; time is of the essence. The Board's voice carries significant weight with both legislators and the Governor because of its expertise and statutory role. I respectfully ask that the Board promptly send a letter to Governor Hobbs stating its opposition to SB1092 and urging a veto before irreversible harm is done to Arizona families and to the integrity of our justice system.

Thank you for your consideration and for your continued service.

Sincerely,

Kim Drogosz
Gilbert, Arizona

From: Kim Drogosz [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, April 8, 2026 9:43 AM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board; Baldner, Victoria
Cc: Hannah Johnson; Alex Uriarte; ccampbell@az.gov; lpena@az.gov
Subject: Response To Somb Chair Regarding March 9 Folder And Board Position
Attachments: 03312026 SOMB Letter to Kim Drogosz regarding packet.pdf; highlighted packet.pdf; page 39-40 email from Shamp.pdf; 03092026 SOMB letter to Gov Hobbs.pdf

Categories: Call to the Public Written Comments

Dear Chairperson,

Thank you for your letter regarding the folder I distributed to members of the Arizona Senate on March 9, 2026.

Please understand there was never any intent on my part to mislead legislators or suggest that I was speaking on behalf of the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board. I am new to advocacy work, and my purpose in distributing the folder was to share the legal realities and experiences of impacted constituents and to begin a conversation with legislators.

The information included in the flyer was based on the Board's publicly stated positions and the official transcripts from the public hearing at which the Board voted to oppose HB2966, HB2870, and SB1829. Because those positions were made during a public meeting, I felt it was accurate from the SOMB transcripts to share that information with legislators, especially given that the Board's official correspondence had not yet been sent.

Your letter states, "We are aware of a folder you distributed..." and that "some lawmakers believed" one of the flyers was authored by the Board. In the interest of clarity, I respectfully request the following:

1. Who is included in "we are aware"? Was this concern raised by the full Board, Board counsel, or only certain individuals?
2. Which specific lawmakers believed the flyer was authored by the Board? I would appreciate the opportunity to contact those legislators directly and clarify that the flyer was not authored by the Board, but rather was created by private citizens using information from the Board's public meeting and transcripts.
3. Your letter states that such conduct "could constitute a violation of law." Please identify what specific law or statute you believe applies. I take that statement very seriously, and because no intent to mislead existed, I would appreciate understanding the legal basis for that assertion.

I also respectfully ask whether the Board had changed its position on these bills. At the February 23 public hearing, the Board opposed the legislation. The content in the flyer reflected that public position.

If the Board's position had not changed, then I am struggling to understand why concern is being directed toward citizens sharing the Board's publicly adopted position with legislators, rather than toward the fact that legislators were not informed of the Board's opposition in an expedited manner while the bills were actively moving.

Legislators needed to know that the Board had opposed these bills. Had lawmakers known sooner, that information may have been valuable to those who were also considering opposing the legislation.

I am also concerned that your letter may have the effect of discouraging or intimidating citizen advocacy. I have always acted in good faith and have attempted to accurately communicate information that was already part of the public record.

I did not intend to mislead anyone. I do not claim to speak for the Board, and I am more than willing to clarify that with any legislator who may have misunderstood the flyer.

In addition, I would appreciate clarification regarding the specific portions of the document that were highlighted in your correspondence:

- The highlighted reference to “SOMB = Sex Offender Management Board” appears simply to define the abbreviation SOMB. I do not understand how that statement could be misleading, as it is a factual description of what the acronym stands for.
- The highlighted phrase, “Why the Sex Offender Management Board Opposes It,” appears to summarize the reasons the Board gave during the public hearing. My understanding was that I was accurately reflecting the Board’s publicly stated position.
- With respect to the March 23 statement, I acknowledged and corrected that error. The sentence should have referred to AZRSOL, not the SOMB.
- The flyer itself clearly stated: “Source: Official SOMB Meeting Transcript, February 23, 2026” and cited the Board’s public webpage at azdps.gov/sex-offender-management-board. It also stated that the document was “prepared for legislative purposes.” I believed those disclosures made clear that the document was not authored by the Board itself.
- The descriptions of HB2870, HB2966, and SB1829, along with the vote counts, were taken directly from the public transcript and meeting record.
- The additional highlighted phrase, “Why the Sex Offender Management Board Opposes It,” again appears to be a factual summary of the Board’s public statements.
- Finally, the statement that “the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board has emphasized that supervision and management tools should be applied locally and individually rather than through broad categorical housing restrictions and voted to oppose this bill” was also taken from the public hearing discussion.

I support the Board having the opportunity to communicate its own views directly to legislators. In fact, I believe it is extremely important that the Board’s positions be transmitted promptly, ideally within three business days after a public vote, so that lawmakers are aware of the Board’s position while legislation is still moving.

Had the Board’s official correspondence been sent more quickly, this misunderstanding may have been avoided.

As advocates for our families and for others similarly situated, the issues raised by these bills are deeply important and personal.

Kim Drogosz

Footnote:

Potential retaliation against protected speech and petitioning activity under the First Amendment and Arizona's anti-SLAPP protections.

Distributing information to legislators and speaking at a public meeting are protected activities. If a government official uses their position to threaten, intimidate, or retaliate against advocates because they spoke publicly or petitioned legislators, that can potentially implicate:

- *The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution (free speech and the right to petition the government)*
- *A civil rights claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for retaliation by a government official acting under color of law*
- *Arizona's anti-SLAPP statute, A.R.S. § 12-751, which protects citizens from attempts to silence or intimidate participation in government matters.*

Courts have repeatedly held that government officials may not retaliate against citizens for protected speech or political advocacy

Please note the chain of events that occurred after the informational packet was distributed only on the Senate side of the Capitol between approximately 9:30 a.m. and 10:30 a.m. on March 9, 2026.

Within just a few hours of that distribution, Senator Shamp sent an document to the Chairperson which triggered Chairperson to email AZSOMB at 1:47 p.m. on March 9, 2026. Five minutes later, at 1:52 p.m., there was an email exchange between Ryan Boyd and Jenna Mitchell. Later that afternoon, at 3:15 p.m., Ryan Boyd again emailed Jenna Mitchell.

The timing of these communications is significant. Legislators had only just begun receiving the packet that morning, and almost immediately a series of communications began among those involved.

The timeline is as follows:

- 9:30 a.m.–10:30 a.m., March 9, 2026: Informational packets distributed to members on the Senate side only.
- 1:47 p.m., March 9, 2026: Chairperson sends email to AZSOMB
- 1:52 p.m., March 9, 2026: Email exchange between Ryan Boyd and Jenna Mitchell.
- 3:15 p.m., March 9, 2026: Ryan Boyd sends an additional email to Jenna Mitchell.
- Distribution Letter to Governor Hobbs from Chairperson on SOMB position after chain of events
- Shortly, after the informational packet was delivered to the Senate, there was such a rapid and coordinated response, particularly when the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board's formal correspondence to legislative leadership and the Governor had not yet been timely communicated despite the Board already having taken positions on these bills.

The close proximity of these events suggests that the distribution of the packet directly triggered these communications.



Arizona Sex Offender Management Board

2222 West Encanto Boulevard | Phoenix, Arizona 85009

Home Page: <https://www.azdps.gov/sex-offender-management-board>

Telephone (602) 223-2611 | Email AZSOMB@AZDPS.GOV

March 31, 2026

Kim Drogosz

Three Moms



Dear Kim Drogosz,

We are aware of a folder you distributed to the Arizona Legislature on or about March 9, 2026. One of the flyers in your folder incorrectly appeared to be authored by the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board (“AZSOMB”), and some lawmakers believed that it was. We had to explain repeatedly that the flyer was not authored by the AZSOMB and that we had no part in creating it. Please be advised if you create and present a document that misleads the Legislature into believing it came from the AZSOMB, it could constitute a violation of law.

You are of course free to advocate for yourself and others. However, you should not purport to speak on behalf of the AZSOMB.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bon Snyder'.

Chairperson

Arizona Sex Offender Management Board

Enclosure

cc: Stephanie Sutton

Rachel Bretz

Jennifer Hammer

**Three Moms:
Their Legal Reality**

SOMB OPPOSES:
HB2870, HB2966(SB1092), SB1829

SOMB=Sex Offender Management Board

Three Moms Bringing Attention to:
*Dangerous Crimes Against Children (DCAC) Misconceptions
and the Impacts of Sex Offender Housing Restrictions*

The materials in this packet are provided to explain the Dangerous Crimes Against Children (DCAC) designation and how it applies not only to violent hands-on offenses but also to non-contact, non-dangerous, non-repetitive access of illegal digital images.

These materials also include how the proposed housing restrictions could create unintended consequences for sex offenders who are already struggling to secure stable housing, as well as an explanation of why the proposed amendments would not resolve the underlying problem.

Packet Contents

1. Policy Concerns Regarding Proposed Legislation
2. Dangerous Crimes Against Children (DCAC) Statute and Application
 - a) Understanding A.R.S. § 13-705
 - b) Relevant Sections of the Statute
 - c) History and Technological Context
3. Constituent Stories
 - a) Kim Drogosz – Autism and online content access
 - b) Stephanie Sutton – On line grooming of a vulnerable minor
 - c) Rachel Bretz – Young adult, mental health and digital content exposure
 - d) Jennifer Hamner – Successful shared housing in jeopardy
4. Why the Amendment to SB2870 Does Not Resolve the Problem of Additional Housing Restrictions – and Why the Sex Offender Management Board OPPOSES it
5. Explanation Sheet: Autism and Public Systems

Arizona Sex Offender Management Board

Opposes Three Legislative Bills

OFFICIAL POSITION — FEBRUARY 23, 2026 BOARD MEETING

21 Board Members Present

Established by HB 1030, signed June 2024

Charter Expires 2028

AZ Dept. of Public Safety

The Arizona Sex Offender Management Board — a multidisciplinary, state-authorized body comprising law enforcement, judiciary, corrections, victim advocates, mental health professionals, and community representatives — **voted to officially oppose all three bills listed below.** These votes reflect the board's evidence-based mission to enhance community safety and reduce recidivism. The SOMB respectfully urges the legislature to pause and allow the board to complete its ongoing, evidence-based policy recommendations before these measures are advanced.

HB 2976

Residence of Sex Offenders; Regulation

Severely restricts the ability of registered sex offenders to live in shared housing arrangements statewide

SOMB VOTE TO OPPOSE
19 Yes - 0 No - 2 Abstain

BOARD MEMBER TESTIMONY

"State housing is directly related to recidivism risk. This bill represents a significant reduction in viable housing options."
— Board Member, Sex Offender Supervision Professional

"Supervising officers already approve or deny residence on a case-by-case basis daily. Healthy individuals doing well in treatment often support one another — that flexibility should remain local, not overridden by statewide mandates."
— Board Member, Probation/Supervision Professional

"This does not benefit public safety, nor does it speak to rehabilitation. It fails to account for group homes, pathway houses, and assisted living facilities for aging and medically vulnerable populations."
— Board Member, Public Defender / Legal Professional

"If this was born from a problem in a specific city, it can and should be handled at the local level — through zoning or local ordinance — not statewide legislation."
— Board Member

HB 2966

Dangerous Crimes Against Children; Probation

Eliminates the ability of individuals with a DCAC designation to petition for early termination of probation

SOMB VOTE TO OPPOSE
18 Yes - 0 No - 3 Abstain

BOARD MEMBER TESTIMONY

"DCAC is a legal sentencing enhancement — not a clinical risk instrument. It does not capture who the most dangerous individuals are. Basing supervision policy on a single legal label does not make the community safer."
— Board Member, Mental Health / Clinical Professional

"The ability to petition for early termination is a meaningful incentive for treatment engagement. Eliminating hope increases frustration and disengagement — outcomes that raise, not lower, risk."
— Board Member, Treatment Professional

"Individuals routinely have early termination petitions denied. This is not a rubber stamp — it is a rigorous, judge-overseen process. Eliminating judicial discretion, including for elderly or medically incapacitated individuals, is not sound policy."
— Board Chairwoman, 21 Years in Sex Offender Supervision

HB 2968

Probation; Dangerous Crimes Against Children

Mirror bill to HB 2966, excluding minors. Carries the same structural concerns regarding evidence-based supervision

SOMB VOTE TO OPPOSE
16 Yes - 1 No - 4 Abstain

BOARD MEMBER TESTIMONY

"There are cases involving young adults — 18 or 19 — where circumstances are complex. Mandating lifetime supervision regardless of risk trajectory, treatment progress, or changed circumstances is not evidence-based policy."
— Board Member, Probation / Supervision Professional

"Risk-need-responsivity requires supervising the highest-risk individuals most intensively. These bills replace risk-based logic with offense-based categories — a step backward in public safety science."
— Board Member, Clinical / Treatment Professional

"Defense attorneys advise clients to accept plea deals based on the understanding that they can petition after seven years. Eliminating that option retroactively undermines the integrity of the plea process."
— Board Member, Legal Professional

"Public safety resources are finite. We should direct intensive supervision toward individuals who present measurable, ongoing risk — not adopt blanket policies that make no distinction between levels of danger."
— Board Chairwoman

"As a board, it is our duty to provide logic alongside the emotion that drives legislation. Both matter — but policy must be grounded in evidence."
— Board Member

About the Sex Offender Management Board

Established by Arizona SB 1030, signed into law June 21, 2024 by Governor Hobbes, the SOMB operates within the Department of Public Safety. Its mission is to enhance community safety through research-informed standards that reduce recidivism and protect public safety. The board uses the Harman responsibility model and other evidence-based cyclical networks to develop statewide policy recommendations.

Board Membership Includes

- Judicial officers
- Law enforcement and corrections professionals
- Licensed mental health and treatment experts
- Victim advocates
- Probation and supervision officers
- Legal professionals (Attorney General, District Attorney)
- Educators and community support providers
- Representatives from the public and local health officials

Source: Official SOMB Meeting Transcript, February 23, 2026 | azdps.gov/sex-offender-management-board | This document prepared for legislative outreach purposes.

Why the Amendment to SB2870 Does Not Resolve the Problem of Additional Housing Restrictions — and Why the Sex Offender Management Board Opposes It

Summary

As amended, SB2870 prohibits Level 2 and Level 3 registrants from residing together in a single-family dwelling, with limited exceptions for legally related individuals, certain pre-2026 community reentry centers, and certified behavioral health residential facilities. In practice, most shared housing arrangements for registrants do not qualify for these narrow exemptions. The bill would significantly reduce lawful housing options for individuals on probation or community supervision without creating additional treatment or supervision infrastructure. Stable housing is a foundational component of compliance and risk management. For these reasons, we respectfully ask you not to advance SB2870.

1. The Amendment Creates a Blanket Co-Residency Ban

The amended bill makes it unlawful for a Level 2 or Level 3 registrant who is on probation or community supervision to reside in a single-family dwelling with another registrant.

The only exceptions are:

- Individuals legally related by blood, marriage, or adoption
 - A state-operated community reentry center that began on or before January 1, 2026
 - A certified behavioral health residential facility subject to DHS oversight that commenced operation on or before January 1, 2026
-

2. Most Shared Registrant Housing Does Not Qualify for These Exceptions

The majority of shared housing arrangements in Arizona:

- Are ordinary rental homes
- Are not state-operated community reentry centers
- Are not certified behavioral health residential facilities
- Do not operate as licensed residential treatment programs

Residents attend required treatment and supervision off-site through probation departments and licensed providers. The residence itself is not a treatment facility. As drafted, the bill would eliminate most shared housing arrangements currently used by compliant individuals under supervision.

3. The “Facility” Exceptions Are Extremely Narrow

The amendment exempts:

- Community reentry centers operated by the Department of Corrections that began operation on or before January 1, 2026
- Certified behavioral health residential facilities that commenced operation on or before January 1, 2026

This language:

- Freezes eligibility to existing facilities
- Prevents new facilities from qualifying
- Does not apply to ordinary shared housing
- Does not address cost-sharing, living arrangements

In practice, very few registrants reside in state-operated reentry centers or licensed behavioral health residential facilities.

4. Practical Public Safety Implications

Reducing lawful housing options for individuals on probation or community supervision may result in:

- Increased housing instability
- Higher financial barriers to compliance
- Greater risk of homelessness
- Harder supervision logistics
- Movement into less stable or less visible housing arrangements

Stable housing is directly tied to supervision compliance, treatment participation, and monitoring effectiveness.

5. Existing Supervision Tools Already Address Risk

Probation departments already have authority to:

- Impose individualized housing conditions
- Restrict co-residency on a case-by-case basis
- Increase supervision where concerns arise
- Conduct inspections and compliance checks

If a particular living arrangement presents a supervision or safety concern, probation officers can address it directly through individualized conditions rather than through a blanket statutory prohibition.

Importantly, the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board (SOMB) has emphasized that supervision and management tools should be applied locally and individually rather than through broad categorical housing restrictions and voted to OPPOSE this bill!

Conclusion

The amended version of SB2870 imposes a categorical co-residency ban that will significantly reduce lawful housing options for supervised individuals without expanding treatment capacity or supervision infrastructure. The narrow facility exemptions do not reflect how most registrant housing operates in practice. For these reasons, we respectfully ask you not to advance SB2870.

Ashlesha Naik

From: Jenna Mitchell
Sent: Tuesday, March 17, 2026 1:15 PM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Subject: FW: Document
Attachments: Packet PDF.pdf

From: Ryan Boyd <RBoyd@azdps.gov>
Sent: Monday, March 9, 2026 3:15 PM
To: Jenna Mitchell <JMitchell@AZDPS.GOV>; Anthony Davis <ADAVIS2@AZDPS.GOV>
Cc: Baldner, Victoria <victoria.baldner@azag.gov>
Subject: Re: Document

Attached is the full packet for context. Looks like some attendees may have gotten this distributed by one Senator to several other Members this morning.

I'm going to send a message to the Members noting that while some may have received information from members of the public, that it is not an official SOMB publication and that if they want official information on the actions of the Board they can visit [the website](#) or contact azsomb@azdps.gov.

Sincerely,

Ryan Boyd

Government Liaison

[Arizona Department of Public Safety](#)

[Arizona Department of Homeland Security](#)

Cell Phone: 602-475-5641

Office Line: 602-223-5070

From: Jenna Mitchell <JMitchell@AZDPS.GOV>
Sent: Monday, March 9, 2026 1:52 PM
To: Ryan Boyd <RBoyd@azdps.gov>; Anthony Davis <ADAVIS2@AZDPS.GOV>
Cc: Baldner, Victoria <victoria.baldner@azag.gov>
Subject: Fwd: Document

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Beth Goulden <[redacted]>
Date: March 9, 2026 at 1:47:40 PM MST
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board <AZSOMB@azdps.gov>
Cc: Jenna Mitchell <JMitchell@azdps.gov>
Subject: Document

I just received this document to me from Senator Shamp. I have no other information right now other than members received this document.



Arizona Sex Offender Management Board

2222 West Encanto Boulevard | Phoenix, Arizona 85009

Home Page: <https://www.azdps.gov/sex-offender-management-board>

Telephone (602) 223-2611 | Email AZSOMB@AZDPS.GOV

March 9, 2026

The Honorable Katie Hobbs
Governor of Arizona
1700 West Washington Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Hobbs,

On behalf of the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board, I write to respectfully express the Board's opposition to three specific pending pieces of legislation currently under consideration: HB2870, HB2966 and SB1829.

Following review and discussion, the Board voted on February 23, 2026, to oppose:

- HB2870 by a vote of 19 yes, zero no, and two abstaining
- HB2966 by a vote of 18 yes, zero no, and three abstaining
- SB1829 by a vote of 16 yes, one no, and four abstaining

The recording of the meeting is available at: https://www.azdps.gov/sites/default/files/2026-02/SOMB_Board_Meeting_20260223.mp3 (timestamp discussion begins at 40:30 and concludes at 1:37:50).

The AZSOMB remains committed to working collaboratively with the Executive Branch and the Legislature to advance sound policy. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Beth Goulden
Chairperson
Arizona Sex Offender Management Board

cc: The Hon. Steve Montenegro
The Hon. Warren Petersen
The Hon. Oscar De Los Santos
The Hon. Priya Sundareshan

Ashlesha Naik

From: Rachel Bretz [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, April 8, 2026 10:03 AM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Subject: Follow-Up and Additional Bill Considerations

Categories: Call to the Public Written Comments

Dear Chairwoman Goulden and Members of the Board,

Thank you for your continued work and for your recent discussion and votes on additional legislation. I appreciate the time and expertise the Board brings to these complex issues, and the prompt issuance of official correspondence to the Legislature following the most recent meeting.

I also wanted to follow up regarding the letter addressed to me and the concerns raised about materials shared with legislators. My intent has always been to communicate information accurately based on publicly available information in order to encourage informed legislative decision-making. I understand the importance of clear attribution and maintaining the Board's credibility. Once identified, the material was corrected in subsequent packets sent to House members.

We share the same goal of improving public safety through thoughtful, evidence-based policy. I value the Board's perspective and hope to continue working in a way that supports that mission.

As additional bills continue to move quickly, I respectfully urge the Board to consider discussing and taking a position on the following two additional proposed bills, as they present significant concerns related to supervision, proportionality, and practical implementation:

- SB1709 — dangerous crimes; children; probation revocation
- HB2413 / SB1004 — sex offenders; electronic monitoring (failed in two previous votes; revived as a striker bill)

Thank you again for your time and for the work you do.

Rachel S Bretz
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Thanks

- Rachel

Rachel S Bretz
[REDACTED]

M: [REDACTED]

From: Director AZRSOL <contact@azrsol.org>
Sent: Wednesday, April 8, 2026 10:12 AM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Subject: Urgent Request— please write to Governor Hobs Urging Veto of 1092

Categories: Call to the Public Written Comments

NDear Members of the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board,

We are writing to you today on behalf of more than 17,000 individuals currently on the sex offender registry in Arizona, and the families who love and stand beside them every single day. We come to you not with accusations, but with a heartfelt plea for your leadership at a critical moment.

Senate Bill 1092 is now on Governor Hobbs' desk. We are asking you — as the recognized experts in sex offender management in this state — to write to her and urge a veto.

You know this issue better than anyone. You understand the research, the data, and the real human consequences of laws that follow people for decades — often because of mistakes made by the system itself. We do not need to explain to you why this bill is harmful. You already know. What we are asking is that you use your voice, your expertise, and your credibility to say so — directly to the Governor.

The people we represent are struggling. Many of them want nothing more than to be good citizens — to work, to contribute, to care for their families, and to be part of this state they call home. But the weight of laws that seem designed to punish rather than rehabilitate leaves many of them without the energy to engage in the very process that shapes their lives. They feel forgotten. Some of them feel hopeless.

We also want to acknowledge something difficult. That frustration — that sense of being trapped and unheard — has at times been expressed poorly, and some of that frustration has been directed at this Board. We are sorry for that. It is not right, and it does not represent the spirit of our community. We believe in respectful dialogue and in working with you, not against you.

We also have one more request. If you do write to Governor Hobbs urging her to veto SB 1092, would you be willing to send us a copy of that correspondence? It would mean so much to the thousands of people and families watching anxiously as this decision is made. Knowing that you spoke up for them would be a source of real comfort and hope.

Thank you for your service to Arizona and for the hard work you do. We have deep respect for this Board and the important role you play. We look forward to seeing you at the April meeting, and we hope we can continue to build a relationship grounded in honesty, compassion, and a shared commitment to justice.

With sincere respect,

Patricia & Terry Borden, Directors



m: (623) 296-2904 e: contact@azrsol.org

a: PO Box 10551, Phoenix, AZ 85064

w: www.azrsol.org



w: www.narsol.org

Webform submission from: SOMB Call to the Public - Written Public Comment

From Department of Public Safety <do_not_reply@azdps.gov>

Date Wed 4/8/2026 11:41 PM

To Arizona Sex Offender Management Board <AZSOMB@AZDPS.GOV>

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 Wed, 04/08/2026 - 16:41

Submitted by: Anonymous

Submitted values are:

Your Name

Patricia & Terry Borden

Email Address

contact@azrsol.org

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

An item NOT on the agenda

Please provide your written comment in the field below.

Dear Members of the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board,

We are writing to you today on behalf of more than 17,000 individuals currently on the sex offender registry in Arizona, and the families who love and stand beside them every single day. We come to you not with accusations, but with a heartfelt plea for your leadership at a critical moment.

Senate Bill 1092 is now on Governor Hobbs' desk. We are asking you — as the recognized experts in sex offender management in this state — to write to her and urge a veto.

You know this issue better than anyone. You understand the research, the data, and the real human consequences of laws that follow people for decades — often because of mistakes made by the system itself. We do not need to explain to you why this bill is harmful. You already know. What we are asking is that you use your voice, your expertise, and your credibility to say so — directly to the Governor.

The people we represent are struggling. Many of them want nothing more than to be good citizens — to work, to contribute, to care for their families, and to be part of this state they call home. But the weight of laws that seem

designed to punish rather than rehabilitate leaves many of them without the energy to engage in the very process that shapes their lives. They feel forgotten. Some of them feel hopeless.

We also want to acknowledge something difficult. That frustration — that sense of being trapped and unheard — has at times been expressed poorly, and some of that frustration has been directed at this Board. We are sorry for that. It is not right, and it does not represent the spirit of our community. We believe in respectful dialogue and in working with you, not against you.

We also have one more request. If you do write to Governor Hobbs urging her to veto SB 1092, would you be willing to send us a copy of that correspondence? It would mean so much to the thousands of people and families watching anxiously as this decision is made. Knowing that you spoke up for them would be a source of real comfort and hope.

Thank you for your service to Arizona and for the hard work you do. We have deep respect for this Board and the important role you play. We look forward to seeing you at the April meeting, and we hope we can continue to build a relationship grounded in honesty, compassion, and a shared commitment to justice.

With sincere respect,

I understand this notice

YES, I Understand this Notice

Arizona Department of Public Safety

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