



BACKGROUND MATERIAL

October 26, 2026

WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENTS

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

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

Date Sun 9/27/2026 7:13 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 Sun, 09/27/2026 - 12:13

Submitted by: Anonymous

Submitted values are:

Your Name

Barbara

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.

First to help correct the injustice in the justice system is to eliminate mandatory minimums retroactive for all non violent, non repeat offenders. This would give power to impartial judges instead of prosecutors who want guilty plea's against the threat of very long sentences. Mandatory minimums do not lower crime rates or make communities safer. Do your research, Brennan Center for Justice, ASU College of Law, Council on Criminal Justice, ACLU, Sentencing Project, FAMM, etc. Now that Marijuana is legal, the country is focused on Jeffery Epstein. Who has been arrested? Only the lower and middle classes, mostly set up with sting operations. We have teachers in this state who have not been arrested because of the teachers union. The porn industry is a billion dollar a month business. All porn is disgusting, especially that of children. Who owes the websites? Who took and posted the pictures? How many children have you saved? Everyday around this country, a repeat violent offender gets no bail, little bail, no jail, little jail. A porn addiction is 98% curable with proper psychological help. So how does a 10 year minimum sentence help society? Common Sense is what is needed when making laws not mass hysteria.

I understand this notice

YES, I Understand this Notice

Dan Caputo, Polygraph Abuse, and the Need for Independent Oversight

From [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
Date Mon 9/28/2026 1:45 AM
To Arizona Sex Offender Management Board <AZSOMB@AZDPS.GOV>

To the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board,

My name is Jackson Ford, and I've previously written to the board.

I would like to share some research that I've come across regarding polygraph examinations in the state of Arizona, and would implore the Board to institute some sort of independent oversight regarding the way that these examinations are administered, and used in the Sex Offender Management process.

As Dr. Hardy noted in his June 22nd, 2026, comments to the board, the polygraph has effectively been transformed into "an endless financial loop for vendors and an arbitrary barrier to graduation."

In fact, Dr. Hardy's statement was very clearly illustrated throughout Dan Caputo's services to the Coconino County Adult Probation Department in the years 2017 and 2018. While contracted with the Coconino Country Adult Probation Department, multiple members of the treatment team, to include treatment providers and probation officers, repeatedly raised concerns to county officials regarding the way that Caputo was treating probationers over the course of polygraph examinations.

On Jul 12, 2017, at 12:38 PM, Douthit, Sarah

<[REDACTED]> wrote:

<image001.gif>

Hello Dan,

I hope this meeting finds you well. I have been made aware of some concerns about our partnership related to client polygraphs. If you are available, I would like to set up some time to discuss. Please let me know your availability.

Thanks,

Sarah

Sarah Douthit

Chief Probation Officer

Coconino County Adult Probation

222 E. Birch Avenue

Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Phone: [REDACTED]

Fax: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

One treatment provider, a woman named Lorre Anderson, became so concerned about Caputo's behavior over the course of his polygraphs that she convened several coordination meetings with county officials, where she accused Caputo of "shaming and demeaning" probationers over the course of polygraph exams. According to Ms. Anderson, Caputo would respond to this by calling her, yelling at her, and using the expletive "fuck" over the course of the conversation.



Northland Investigations, LLC

Interagency Memorandum

To: Sarah Douthit, Chief Probation Officer, Coconino County Adult Probation

From: Dan Caputo, President, Northland Investigations

Date: May 23, 2018

Subject: Polygraph Services

The purpose of this memo is to provide documentation as to why I will not be submitting a bid for the 2018 RFP process for polygraph services. As you are aware, the relationship between myself and treatment provider Lorre Anderson has become antagonistic over the past year. I am appalled by her lack of professional ethics and for this reason, I will not be submitting a bid for any services where I would be required to work with her. This is a very difficult decision because I have been serving the County since 2008; however, I feel that this broken containment model has become toxic to the betterment of our common goals.

I first made the County aware of this conflict on March 22, 2017, via an email to Probation Officer Tim Lentz. I also advised you during a meeting on September 5, 2018 that Lorre broke the containment model and admittedly encouraged at least three different probationers to “shop” for polygraph results from an out of contract polygraph examiner. Lorre told me that this practice was with the encouragement from Probation Officer Craig Hazlett. At no time was I made aware that there were any issues with my polygraph services, be it from Lorre or by any

made aware that there were any issues with my polygraph services, be it from Lorre or by any member of the County. Furthermore, these probationers were part of group treatment setting where the negativity surrounding the issue contaminated other group members.

On January 16, 2018, I attended a coordination meeting with County personnel where Lorre was in attendance. During the meeting, Lorre accused me of shaming and demeaning probationers during polygraph tests. At no time did Lorre or any member of the County ever request to view the polygraph video to confirm or refute these accusations. I was deeply bothered by these accusations because it is my philosophy and it is my teachings to treat each examinee with respect during a polygraph sitting. Lorre further accused me at this meeting of being demeaning to her during a telephone conversation that occurred between her and I in the Summer of 2017. She accused me in the presence of supervisory probation personal of using the word "fuck" and yelling at her. I recall that I told her that the practice of shopping for polygraph

Dan Caputo, President

northlandinvestigations.com

Flagstaff. Tucson. Phoenix

results was "bullshit" and undermines the polygraph process. I adamantly deny ever yelling at her or using the word "fuck" during that conversation. It was obvious to me that Lorre was exaggerating the details of this conversation in an attempt to attack my integrity in front of County personnel.

In addition, as can be seen in this attachment, resulting from a Public Records Request, Ms. Anderson expressed her incredulity to the Chief Probation Officer of Coconino County that Dan Caputo, and other members of his company, were failing 88% (!!!) of examinees over the course of polygraph examinations.

From: Lorre Anderson <[\[redacted\]](#)>
Sent: Monday, August 20, 2018 4:43 PM
To: Jayne, James <[\[redacted\]](#)>
Subject: protest of appeal

Good afternoon Mr. Jayne,

I am sending this for a few reasons: 1. to confirm that you received the faxed protest of appeal that I sent over on Friday. 2. I thought of something today as I met with a client in Kingman when he was telling me of another failed polygraph. This client, unsolicited, told me a month or two ago that he told Dan Caputo his negative

experience with the examiner, Erik, and that reportedly Dan Caputo told my client "that isn't the way it is supposed to be done." This client today continued to express his frustration with this examiner with his PO present who also echoed that this examiner clearly "needs to be retrained." I have almost the exact same complaints in Parker, as does the PO in Parker. (I could pass along those numbers if you have any interest). 3. It has to be said that I believe that if the county had to pay for all of the retests (due to failing polygraphs) that this matter may have been handled differently. Each retest was at a cost of \$250 (after the already \$125 they paid for the first one) to my clients and yet their frustrations and concerns were not heard. I am not stating that all of my clients are 100% honest all of the time, but a failure rate of 88% is unacceptable and the fact that I am the only one that questioned that to the provider of that service seems odd to me. It also does not seem to follow the mission statement of probation, nor does this decision.

Thank you for all of your time and consideration in the matter. Lorre Anderson, MS,
LPC

you need additional information

As Ms. Anderson noted, each examinee was then required to pay \$250 to Caputo's company to "resolve" their failed polygraph, after already having had to pay \$125 for their initial examination. Notably, Ms. Anderson proclaims that "It has to be said that I believe that if the county had to pay for all of the retests (due to failing polygraphs) that this matter may have been handled differently." Most importantly, Ms. Anderson states that this exorbitant amount of polygraph failures "does not seem to follow the mission statement of probation." As is noted in the first attachment, Ms. Anderson and a probation officer named Craig Hazlett became so disillusioned with Caputo's polygraph exams, and his astronomically high failure rate, that they encouraged probationers to "shop" for polygraph exams conducted by an out-of-network provider.

Indeed, when one considers the fact that probationers who fail polygraph exams are subject to A.) a significant loss of privileges and freedom, and B.) the financial burden of having to pay for additional polygraph tests, the likelihood that 88% of probationers were legitimately dishonest is comically ridiculous.

However, when one considers the fact that each failed polygraph exam nets the examiner an additional \$250-300, it becomes obvious who stands to gain from this arrangement, and represents the exact "unrestricted, self-regulating loop of endless, vender-vouched testing" that Dr. Hardy warns against.

This can be further seen in a February 2022 email with the La Paz County Adult Probation Department, where Caputo states that "him [probationer] paying \$300 is certainly warranted." What he fails to mention is that he was the examiner who "failed" this examinee, and the subsequent \$300 will be paid directly to him, again representing Dr. Hardy's warnings about an "unrestricted, self-regulating loop of endless, vender-vouched testing."

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: February 15, 2022 4:16 PM
To: Solano, Kelly
Subject: RE: Upcoming Polygraphs

Caution: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Yes...him paying \$300 is certainly warranted. The issue with going back too far on a polygraph is that it becomes a supervision rut. Chances are you are not going to revoke him on something he did a year ago....so it is better to focus on the here and now to make sure it is easier for you to supervise him.

From: Solano, Kelly <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday, February 15, 2022 3:53 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Upcoming Polygraphs

Ok...his offense is peeping on an adult female, but I understand about 8 months being too long ago. He will still be required to pay you the full \$300 since he failed his last test.

As I have previously expanded upon in my previous two (2) emails, there is very little recourse for somebody who "fails" a polygraph examination, and/or who is treated in a disrespectful or demeaning manner. To recap, when I attempted to raise concerns regarding my examiner's behavior to his direct supervisor, I was merely told: "Well the guy's done a thousand of these tests." When I then reached out to the American Polygraph Association, my examiner was cleared of any wrongdoing by his business partner, who did not even watch the recording of my exam.

The only time that an individual like Dan Caputo has been held in check is when an independent audit was conducted, by a professional "Contract Compliance Specialist," who possesses extensive expertise in government grants and contracts. Once Caputo's work was analyzed by a legitimate professional, he was found to:

Not have provided *juvenile* examinees with an advisement of their rights,

CCE Findings & Required Action

Reference: AOC Standard Terms & Conditions, Paragraph 29

Findings: None of the client files reviewed included documentation that clients received a copy of client rights and that clients received a verbal explanation of their rights.

Required Action: Although a Plan of Correction is not required, please ensure that client files include documentation that the juvenile received a copy and verbal explanation of client rights.

Did not include the type of court supervision, client's level of functioning, and reported trauma history in these *juvenile* examinees' polygraph reports,

the left. All of the polygraph reports were also missing the following information as required for each client:

- Type of court supervision
- Client's level of functioning
- Any reported trauma history

Did not document the reason that these *juvenile* examinees were being polygraphed, or notate the specific issues meant to be addressed (if they even existed,) and, did not consult the opinion of medical professionals when describing the examinees' level of health,

There was no documentation in the client files of the reason for the examination and specific issues related to treatment to be addressed prior to completing the polygraph. Most reports included the client's opinion of their level of functioning such as "He relayed that he does not suffer from any significant medical conditions and that he felt "good" in terms of his overall health." It was rare to see a diagnosis of the client based on professional information. Some polygraph reports for some clients in 2020 had the statement "Based on Psychiatric Progress Note conducted by YDI and the suitability assessment conducted by this examiner, there are no identified contraindications for use of polygraph examinations for this client."

Did not obtain the informed consent of these *juvenile* examinees, did not advise them of the fact that the examination could be terminated at any time, did not advise them of the fact that admission of involvement in illegal acts would *not* be concealed from the treatment team, and did not obtain the signatures of these *juvenile* examinees' parents.

Per APA PCSOT model-10.3.3- an informed consent should include-

1) the examinee's voluntary consent to take the test, 2) that the examination may be terminated at any time, 3) a statement regarding the examinee's assessment of his or her mental and physical health at the time of the examination, 4) a statement that information will be provided to the examinee about the polygraph test 5) a statement that all information and results will be released to professional members of the community supervision team, 6) an advisement that admission of involvement in unlawful activities will not be concealed from the referring professionals and, 7) a statement regarding the requirement for audio/video recording of each examination. Does Consent form include all APA PCSOT 10.3.3?

N

Finally, and to my and Dr. Hardy's earlier points, this Contract Compliance Specialist found that Caputo polygraphed these *juvenile* examinees more than the prescribed interval of every 6-12 months, and did not consult the multidisciplinary team members about doing so.

It should also be noted that *per APA PCSOT-8.4.1*-Maintenance Exams should be completed approximately each six to 12 months. Examiners should discuss with multidisciplinary team members the possible deterrent benefits of randomly scheduled maintenance exams for some examinees. It appeared that the following juveniles had maintenance exams completed less than six months apart and no documentation that the examiner met with the multidisciplinary team members to discuss the possible deterrent benefit of randomly scheduled maintenance exams for some examinees:

- **Client** [REDACTED] had 3 maintenance polygraph exam less than 6-12 months apart
- **Client** [REDACTED] had 2 maintenance polygraph exam less than 6-12 months apart and it was also noted that he had a previous polygraph exam by a different provider during those 12 months
- **Client** [REDACTED] had 3 maintenance polygraph exam less than 6-12 months apart
- **Client** [REDACTED] had 3 maintenance polygraph exam less than 6-12 months apart
- **Client** [REDACTED] had 2 maintenance polygraph exam less than 6-12 months apart
- **Client** [REDACTED] had 3 maintenance polygraph exam less than 6-12 months apart and it was also noted that he had a previous polygraph exam by a different provider during those 12 months
- **Client** [REDACTED] had 2 maintenance polygraph exam less than 6-12 months apart
- **Client** [REDACTED] had 2 maintenance polygraph exam less than 6-12 months apart
- **Client** [REDACTED] had 2 maintenance polygraph exam less than 6-12 months apart

Again, this information was only uncovered and published when an independent auditor was assigned to examine Caputo's work. Once more, as Dr. Hardy illustrated in June 2026, "To preserve the moral, ethical, and legal integrity of the board's recommendations, AZSOMB must rely on independent, international standards-such as the formal policy restrictions established by the **Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA)**-which explicitly dictate that high-stakes supervision, legal, or treatment-extension decisions must never be based solely on polygraph outcomes."

To conclude, as I illustrated in my pre-employment polygraph experience, relying on polygraph examiners to regulate other polygraph examiners is a system that is rife for corruption, abuse, and fraud, and likely explains how an unscrupulous polygraph examiner such as Dan Caputo has been able to carry on unobstructed for so long.

I implore the board to please, stop allowing the foxes to guard the hen-house, and the inmates to run the asylum. Please; institute independent oversight for the conducting of PCSOT polygraph exams, and prevent examiners like Dan Caputo from using it as a personal cash cow, and a self-indulging humiliation ritual. Doing so will serve to benefit probationers, the multidisciplinary team, and the general public.

Thank you.

Very Respectfully,
Jackson Ford, Concerned Citizen

July 26, 2026

Beth Goulden, Chairperson

Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
c/o Board Members and the Office of the Governor of Arizona

Re: Request for Agenda Placement — ACPTC Compliance with A.R.S. §36-3701 et seq.

Dear Chairperson Goulden and Board Members,

I am writing to request that the Sex Offender Management Board formally review how the Arizona Community Protection and Treatment Center (ACPTC) applies the Sexually Violent Persons Act (A.R.S. §36-3701 et seq.). The attached letter lays out eighteen specific concerns, organized by topic, along with the statutory sections each one implicates.

In short: intake evaluation, conditional release to Less Restrictive Alternative placements, and discharge are not functioning as the statute directs. The practical effect is that residents who could safely progress remain in full confinement for years or decades, while others are released into the community without the evaluation or treatment the statute requires. I believe this is a structural problem, not an isolated one, and that it affects both the residents in ACPTC's custody and the public safety outcomes the statute is meant to secure.

I am not asking the Board to close ACPTC or to reconsider the Act itself. I support both, applied as written. I am asking the Board to place a review of ACPTC's application of the statute on its agenda, and to consider the three specific actions requested at the close of the attached letter: an agenda review, an independent audit of intake and release practices, and adoption of a published rulebook governing resident conduct and consequences.

I recognize this letter comes from a resident currently in ACPTC's custody, which may make it an unusual submission for the Board to receive. I ask that it be judged on the statutory citations and specific practices it describes, which the Board is well positioned to verify independently.

Thank you for your time. I am available at the contact information below for any follow-up the Board may need.

Respectfully,

Danny Monts

Resident # [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Contact: [REDACTED]

Enclosure: Letter to the SOMB — Concerns Regarding ACPTC's Application of A.R.S. §36-3701 et seq.

July 26, 2026

To: Beth Goulden, Chairperson, Arizona Sex Offender Management Board (SOMB); SOMB Board Members; and the Office of the Governor of Arizona

From: Danny Monts, Resident # [REDACTED]
Arizona Community Protection and Treatment Center (ACPTC)
[REDACTED]

Contact: [REDACTED]

RE: Request for Board Review — Misapplication of the Sexually Violent Persons Act (A.R.S. §36-3701 et seq.) at ACPTC

My name is Danny Monts. I am a resident at the Arizona Community Protection and Treatment Center (ACPTC), which operates under the Arizona Department of Health Services / Arizona State Hospital and is represented by the Arizona Attorney General's Office.

I recognize that a letter from someone committed under this statute — and currently under the supervision of a sitting Board member, Dr. Sheridain Miller, and the ACPTC Director, Dr. Brecken Blades — is an unusual way for the Board to receive information. I am asking you to read it anyway. The concerns below describe how the system Arizona's Legislature built to detain, treat, and safely reintegrate people convicted of sexual offenses is not operating as the statute requires, and how that gap affects both residents and public safety.

This letter is not a request to close the ACPTC or repeal the Sexually Violent Persons Act. I support both. The Act, applied as written, is designed to detain offenders at release from confinement, treat them before they reach the community, and reintegrate them through the "Less Restrictive Alternative" (LRA) placement process, with multiple agencies supervising treatment and reintegration and validating its cost and effectiveness (A.R.S. §36-3710, §36-3711). The problem is that the statute is not being applied as written.

The Core Problem

The Sexually Violent Persons Statute (A.R.S. §36-3701–3714) is being interpreted and applied by the ACPTC, its attorneys, and the Arizona Attorney General's Office in ways not reflected in the statute's text and not consistent with legislative intent. In practice, this means:

1. Residents are held in full confinement — many for decades — for facility rule violations unrelated to the reason they were committed (e.g., arguing with staff or other residents, cannabis or tobacco use, trading food), with no published rulebook defining violations or consequences (A.R.S. §36-3701–3714).
2. People who genuinely need SVP-level treatment before release are often not evaluated or filed on at all (A.R.S. §36-3702, §36-3704), so they are released directly into the community without treatment, while others who could safely step down remain confined indefinitely.
3. Very few residents move through conditional release to a Less Restrictive Alternative or to discharge (A.R.S. §36-3710, §36-3711, §36-3714), which leaves little capacity to intake the offenders who are being released untreated.

I believe this is a structural, self-reinforcing failure: by not moving residents through LRA or discharge as the statute directs, the facility remains full, which in turn limits its ability to evaluate and treat newly released offenders before they reach the community — the opposite of what the statute intends.

Why the Board Should Act Now

Each of these gaps has the same downstream effect: offenders — some who have spent decades in prison — return to the community without the evaluation, treatment, or supervision the statute requires, while the facility meant to provide it operates at capacity holding residents for reasons the statute never contemplated. A Board review of how the statute is being applied, not just whether the facility exists, would directly reduce that risk and improve outcomes for the people the ACPTC is meant to serve and protect.

Specific Concerns for Board Review

The following numbered concerns are organized by topic for the Board's convenience. Each references the governing statute.

Intake and Evaluation

4. Why are an estimated 99.9% of sexual offenders released directly into the community rather than evaluated and filed on under the SVP statute by the releasing agency, as required by A.R.S. §36-3702 and §36-3704?
5. Why is the ACPTC treatment program so stagnant that nearly all committed residents remain in secure confinement for decades — some until death — without reaching reintegration?

Conditional Release to the LRA

6. Why does the ACPTC Director ask the Attorney General's Office to place most residents on "conditional release to LRA" under A.R.S. §36-3710 and §36-3711, while simultaneously arguing the same residents are not fit for release and should remain in secure confinement for decades?
7. Why does the ACPTC apply a "maximum conditions" standard to residents conditionally released to LRA, when A.R.S. §36-3710(A) requires only that the "minimum conditions" under §36-3711 be met?
8. Why does ACPTC keep all "conditionally released" residents inside the secure facility on Arizona State Hospital grounds rather than placing them with a halfway house or other community housing provider, as A.R.S. §36-3707(b)(2), §36-3710, and §36-3711 direct — at continuing cost to taxpayers?
9. Why, at internal program Level 6, does ACPTC allow or require residents to move into their own independent residence rather than a halfway house or other approved "housing provider," as A.R.S. §36-3711(3)(a)–(c) requires — bypassing the provider's statutory duty to supervise, secure, and report unauthorized absences?
10. Why does ACPTC refuse to house LRA residents in the existing "Birch Hall" transitional housing unit on the Arizona State Hospital grounds, instead holding both full-confinement and conditionally-released residents together in the secure Cholla unit — contrary to the "minimum conditions" required under A.R.S. §36-3710(A)?
11. Why does ACPTC refuse to allow conditionally released residents to attend outpatient sex-offender treatment as required by A.R.S. §36-3710(E), leaving ACPTC as the sole director of treatment and reintegration with no independent check or balance?

Supervision Structure

12. Why does ACPTC "dual supervise" residents who are on both LRA and adult probation, contrary to A.R.S. §36-3710(D)(4), which specifies supervision by the Department of Health Services or County Probation — not both? For residents on lifetime probation, supervision should defer to Adult Probation, which is also better resourced for community supervision. Dual supervision wastes state and county resources and leaves Adult Probation without real authority over the offender.

Facility Rules, Due Process, and Population Management

13. Why does ACPTC have no published rulebook defining violations and their consequences — unlike the Department of Corrections' minor/major infraction system — leaving residents unable to know in advance what conduct will be penalized or how severely?
14. Why does the ACPTC Treatment Team use internal LRA policy to delay resident progress even after statutory criteria are met — for example, requiring 60 incident-free days, quality group participation, and five completed community outings for a Level 1-to-2 privilege increase, then denying advancement because the team "feels" more time is needed, citing that policy only requires the resident be "considered"?
15. Why does ACPTC use behavior not linked to sexual offending — such as painting a window sill without permission, arguing with staff, or cannabis use — to justify continued detention and a higher risk classification, while residents who engage in offense-relevant conduct (e.g., stalking or exposing themselves to staff or the public) report being told by the treatment team that this is "individual treatment" and not other residents' concern?
16. Why does ACPTC continue to hold residents who are too severely mentally ill to participate in the treatment program, rather than directing the Attorney General's Office to place them in the appropriate Arizona State Hospital civil commitment program?
17. Why does ACPTC continue to hold elderly residents whose needs are better met by a dedicated care facility?

Treatment Delivery

18. Why does the ACPTC clinical team cancel a large share of treatment groups — for example, a weekly "managing negativity" group canceled an estimated 42% of the time — and why are residents in secure confinement offered only three to four and a half hours of psychosexual therapy per week even when groups run as scheduled?

Resource Use

19. Why does ACPTC use taxpayer funds to supply free coffee, creamer, and artificial sweeteners to all residents?
20. Why does ACPTC require most residents to use state-supplied clothing, sanitizers, deodorant, softener, and other hygiene items rather than purchasing their own — treating this as a privilege reserved for Level 5 residents who are working in the community — when the practice strains the budget and diverts funds from areas such as staffing?

Requested Action

I respectfully ask the Board to:

21. Place a formal review of ACPTC's application of A.R.S. §36-3701–3717 on the Board's agenda;
22. Direct an independent audit of intake, evaluation, LRA placement, and discharge practices against the statute's actual text; and
23. Require ACPTC to adopt a published, board-reviewed rulebook governing resident conduct and consequences, consistent with due-process standards used elsewhere in the state's correctional and civil-commitment systems.

Reforming how ACPTC applies this statute would also relieve pressure on the agencies upstream of it — the Department of Corrections, county jails, and probation — by ensuring offenders who need SVP-level evaluation and treatment actually receive it before release, rather than being released untreated while the facility meant to hold them operates at capacity for unrelated reasons. I believe this reform would meaningfully improve community safety and reduce recidivism among released offenders.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I hope this letter helps move ACPTC's program and its application of the governing statute onto the Sex Offender Management Board's agenda.

Respectfully,

Danny Monts
Resident # [REDACTED]

Danny Monts

2500 East Van Buren Street

Phoenix, Arizona-85008

PHOENIX AZ 852

24 SEP 2026 PM 10 L

Thinking



Arizona Department of Public Safety

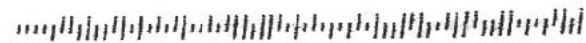
C/O Arizona Sex-Offender Board

Attention: Major Jenna Mitchell

2222 West Encanto Blvd

Phoenix, Arizona-85009

85009-286750



From: Kim Drogosz [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, October 6, 2026 7:23 AM
To: Kim Drogosz
Subject: Minds, Justice and the Law: Neurodivergence in the Criminal Legal System Monday, November 9th at the Arizona State Capitol and via zoom
Attachments: Minds, Justice, and the Law-2 (1).png; Minds_Justice_Law_Event Schedule.png; Minds, justice, and law speaker poster.png

Hello

Whether you have already registered, need a reminder, or are hearing about this event for the first time, John Fabricius and I invite you to join us for **Minds, Justice and the Law: Neurodivergence in the Criminal Legal System** on **Monday, November 9, 2026, at the Arizona State Capitol**.

This event will bring together experts, advocates, families, lawmakers, and professionals to explore how neurodivergence affects experiences throughout the criminal legal system and how we can improve understanding, support, and outcomes.

Already registered? Thank you! We look forward to seeing you. Please help spread the word by forwarding this email or sharing either of the two attached graphics with your networks.

Still need to register? Please reserve your place here: https://actionnetwork.org/events/minds-justice-and-the-law-neurodivergence-in-the-criminal-legal-system?utm_source=actionnetwork.org

Just learning about the event? The attached schedule provides an overview of the day's speakers, presentations, and panel discussion.

Event details:

- **Date:** Monday, November 9, 2026
- **Location:** Arizona State Capitol, Executive Tower, 2nd Floor
- **Doors open:** 9:00 a.m.
- **Program begins:** 10:00 a.m.

Attached are **two graphics for sharing** and the **event schedule**. Please share them with colleagues, community organizations, families, and anyone who would benefit from this conversation.

Thank you for helping us bring people together for this important day.

Warmly,
Kim Drogosz
Team Lead for Neurodivergence & Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities
Praxis Initiative

Minds, Justice, and the Law

Neurodivergence in the Criminal Legal System

NOVEMBER 9, 2026

Event sign-in: 9 a.m.
Program: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Arizona Capitol • Executive Tower
Second Floor • Phoenix, Arizona

FEATURED SPEAKERS



Rep. Khyl Powell



Brian Kelmar



Doug Passon



Dr. Laura Sperry



Dr. Buwalda



Katey McPherson



Nick Dubin



Officer Upshaw



Jason Snead



Patty Wetterling



Dr. Toni Sparks

Limited seating • Lunch for the first 100 attendees

RESERVE YOUR SEAT ➔

bit.ly/MindsJusticeLawEvent

Every registration includes a Zoom link
for those unable to attend in person.



PRAXIS INITIATIVE

Without us there is no justice



Minds, Justice, and the Law

Neurodivergence in the Criminal Legal System

9:00

AM

DOORS OPEN

Check-in, name badges, light breakfast, and visit event tables.

10:00

AM

WELCOME • JOHN FABRICIUS

Executive Director, Praxis Initiative.

10:05

AM

KIM DROGOSZ

Team Lead for Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, Praxis Initiative.

10:15

AM

OFFICER NICOLE UPSHAW

Chandler Police Department • Behavioral Health Unit.

10:30

AM

DR. LAURIE SPERRY & DOUG PASSON

Dr. Laurie Sperry is a licensed, board-certified behavior analyst, doctoral level, and the founder of Autism Forensics in Golden, Colorado.

Doug Passon is a criminal defense attorney and nationally recognized federal sentencing practitioner, a pioneer in sentencing-mitigation films, and an award-winning documentary filmmaker.

11:30

AM

DR. NICK DUBIN, PSY.D.

Author, educator, and autism advocate.

12:00

PM

LUNCH

Networking and event tables.

1:00

PM

WELCOME BACK • PATTY WETTERLING VIDEO

A special video message from Patty Wetterling.

1:30

PM

KATEY MCPHERSON

Digital Wellness Advocate & Educator.

2:00

PM

BRIAN KELMAR

President and co-founder of Decriminalize Developmental Disabilities (DThree), a national advocacy organization focused on criminal justice reform for individuals with autism.

2:30

PM

PANEL DISCUSSION • PANELISTS AT TABLE

Katey McPherson • Dr. Katrina Buwalda • Jason Snead • Dr. Toni Sparks • Dr. Nick Dubin • Dr. Laurie Sperry • Officer Nicole Upshaw.

Moderator: Doug Passon.

3:15

PM

PANEL CONTINUES

Moderator: John Fabricius. Doug Passon will join the panel.

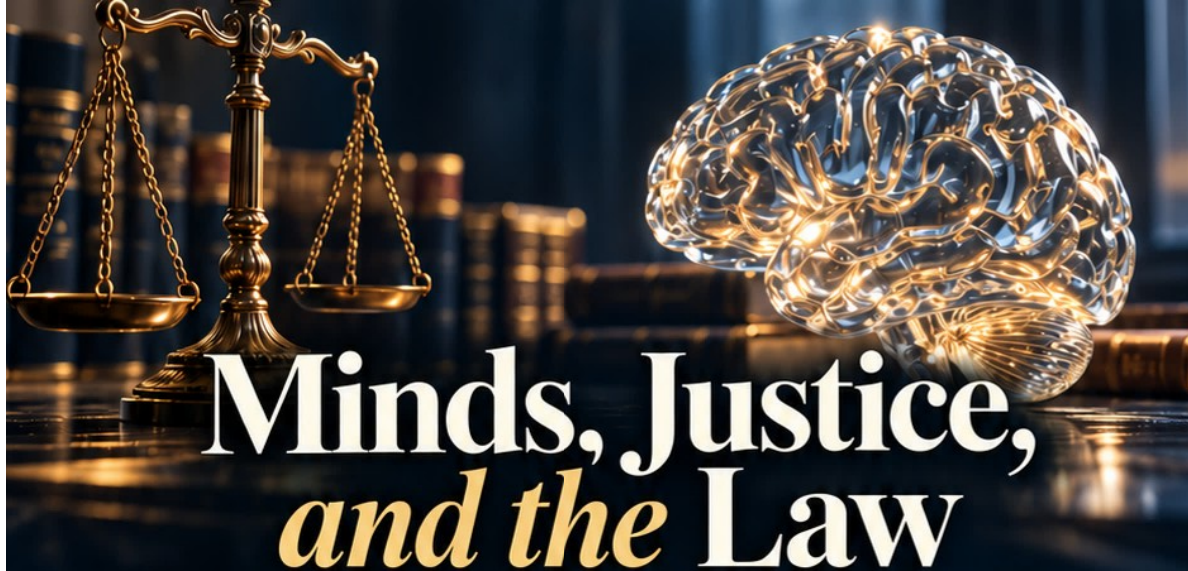
3:45

PM

CLOSING REMARKS

Representative Khyi Powell and John Fabricius.

Final thoughts and next steps.



Minds, Justice, *and the* Law

Neurodivergence in the Criminal Legal System

NOVEMBER 9, 2026

Event sign-in: 9 a.m.

Program: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Arizona Capitol • Executive Tower

Second Floor • Phoenix, Arizona

FEATURED SPEAKERS



Rep. Khyl Powell



Brian Kelmar



Doug Passon



Dr. Laura Sperry



Dr. Buwalda



Dr. Toni Sparks



Katey McPherson



Nick Dubin



Officer Upshaw



Jason Snead



Patty Wetterling

Limited seating • Lunch for the first 100 attendees



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Every registration includes a Zoom link
for those unable to attend in person.

PRAXIS INITIATIVE
Without us there is no justice



From: Marina Fleetwood [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, October 7, 2026 2:19 PM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Subject: A Practical Way to Triage the Board's Work
Categories: Call to the Public Written Comments

Please mark out my email on the written comments.

To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Date: October 26, 2026

Subject: A Practical Way to Triage the Board's Work

Dear Chair and Board Members,

I'm unable to attend today, but I would like to follow up on something we have heard several times: the Board has a lot on its plate. Chairwoman Goulden has said she needs to **"triage"** issues, and some may take years.

I understand that. You are volunteers, you have full-time jobs, and the Legislature has given this Board a long list of responsibilities.

But maybe everything doesn't have to wait behind the biggest problems.

Try a "snowball" approach

Dave Ramsey teaches people to pay off debt by starting with some of the smaller debts. **Get one done. Then another.** Build momentum while continuing to work on the big ones.

Could AZSOMB do something similar?

Issues could be divided into three groups:

- **Quick wins:** Issues that could reasonably be addressed in 30–60 days.
- **Needs some work:** Issues requiring research, agency input or a working group.
- **Long-term issues:** Major policy or legislative reforms that understandably take much longer.

Obviously, urgent public-safety or time-sensitive issues would move to the front.

This isn't about rushing the Board.

- It's about not allowing something that could be resolved relatively quickly to sit for years because something much bigger is ahead of it.

There are two issues I think are good places to start.

1. Get legislative recommendations out quickly

- This one is urgent because the Legislature reconvenes in January.
- Last session, bills came fast and furious. The Board spent time researching bills, discussing the evidence and voting to support or oppose them.
- Kim has asked month after month for an agenda item to establish a timeline for getting those recommendations to the Governor, Senate President and Speaker of the House.

That still hasn't happened.

If AZSOMB spends its time researching a bill and reaching an evidence-based position, that information needs to reach decision-makers **while there is still time for it to matter.**

Why not establish the procedure now, before January?

For example, once the Board votes on a position, the recommendation could be **transmitted within two business days—or even faster when a bill is approaching a critical vote or the Governor's desk.**

- This seems like a **“quick win.”** It doesn't require a new study. It doesn't change how the Board votes. And it fits directly within the Board's legislative responsibilities under A.R.S. §13-3828.

2. Keep track of what the public brings to you

At the September meeting, Representative Powell raised an important question:

What happens to the issues people bring to the Board?

- Dr. Hall and others have raised concerns. Some issues come up repeatedly. But there doesn't seem to be a clear way for the public to know whether something is being considered, deferred, referred somewhere else—or simply going nowhere.
- I understand that Arizona's Open Meeting Law limits what Board members can do when someone raises a new issue during Call to the Public. You generally cannot discuss or act on an issue that wasn't properly noticed on the agenda.

But that doesn't mean the issue has to end when the speaker's three minutes end.

- A.R.S. §38-431.01(l) specifically allows an individual Board member to ask staff to review the matter or ask that it be placed on a future agenda.
- The Attorney General has also explained that an issue raised during Call to the Public can be scheduled for later consideration rather than discussed at that meeting.

That seems to fit perfectly with a triage system.

Keep a running list: What was raised? Does it fall within AZSOMB's statutory duties? Can it be handled quickly? Does it need staff review, research or a working group? Should a Board member request a future agenda item? Or does it belong somewhere else?

- Not every request deserves an agenda item. Not every concern will turn out to be valid. And certainly not every suggestion should become a Board recommendation.
- **But every legitimate issue should at least have a place to land.**
- Public input and professional expertise can work together

I also want to address something we have heard about the Board members being the experts.

- You **are** the experts in your respective fields. That is exactly why the public brings concerns to you.
- We aren't asking public opinion to replace professional expertise or evidence-based research.
- We are asking you to **use your expertise to evaluate the problems people bring to you.**
- The **people affected by laws and policies** often see things that aren't obvious from inside a system. **They may identify an unintended consequence, an inconsistency or a problem that deserves a closer look.**
- If the concern isn't supported by evidence, say so.
- If it isn't within AZSOMB's authority, say so and, when possible, point people in the right direction.
- **But if it identifies a real problem that falls within the duties the Legislature gave this Board, put it somewhere in the triage process.**
- **Public participation should be more than three minutes at a microphone followed by silence.**

My request

I am asking the Board to put two items on an upcoming agenda:

- **First:** Establish a timeline for getting AZSOMB's approved legislative recommendations to the Governor and legislative leadership **before the 2027 session begins.**
- **Second:** Establish a simple process for tracking and triaging substantive issues brought to the Board that fall within its statutory responsibilities.
- **Then try the snowball.**

Solve something manageable. Take it off the list. Move to the next one—while the working groups continue tackling the larger issues.

I understand that some problems really may take years.

But because some problems take years doesn't mean every problem should.

Thank you for considering this proposal.

Respectfully,

M

Statutory references:

A.R.S. §13-3828 — AZSOMB duties and legislative recommendations

A.R.S. §38-431.01(I) — Call to the Public and future consideration of matters raised

From: Director AZRSOL <contact@azrsol.org>
Sent: Wednesday, October 7, 2026 5:53 PM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board
Subject: Oklahoma Is Asking Hard Questions About Its Registry. Should Arizona?
Categories: Call to the Public Written Comments

Dear Members of the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board,

On behalf of AZRSOL, we are writing to bring to your attention a recent legislative hearing in Oklahoma that we believe deserves Arizona's attention.

Oklahoma lawmakers from both parties recently held a three-hour joint interim study asking a question every state should be asking: does our sex offense registry still do what it was built to do? Led by Senate Majority Leader Julie Daniels (R) and Representative Suzanne Schreiber (D), the committee heard from researchers, prosecutors, a district judge, treatment providers, law enforcement, defense attorneys, and a survivor advocate.

What they heard was sobering.

Oklahoma's registry began in 1989 as a 10-year, law-enforcement-only list covering nine statutes. It has since been amended 23 times. It now covers 27 statutes, posts names online, imposes 2,000-foot residency restrictions, and can make noncompliance a felony. Nearly three-quarters of the people on it are registered for life. Tiers are assigned by offense of conviction alone. There is no individual risk assessment, and no court can lower a person's level.

The human cost was made plain. Brittany Gendron, who was the child victim in the case that placed her mother on the registry more than 25 years ago for a non-contact offense, told lawmakers she now takes her disabled, cognitively declining mother to register every 90 days. Residency restrictions keep her from bringing her mother home, and her mother's status blocks access to long-term care. The person the system was designed to protect is now the one carrying its burden.

The research was just as clear. Dr. Stephanie Jerstad of Millersville University testified that sexual reoffense risk drops sharply with age, to roughly 3% over five years for people in their 60s and lower after that. When decisions rest on registry status rather than an actual evaluation, she warned, we have assessed a label, not a person. She noted that Georgia, Virginia, Alabama, and Colorado already provide relief for elderly or incapacitated registrants.

Survivor advocate Amber Vlangas of the Restorative Action Alliance testified that registries feed the very conditions that drive violence: isolation, shame, and economic instability. She cited a 2015 Department of Justice SMART Office review finding that residency restrictions do not reduce recidivism and may increase risk.

Most striking, even the more cautious voices agreed change is needed. A district attorney and a sheriff's investigator both acknowledged that cases like Ms. Gendron's mother's should be addressed. A district judge outlined what courts would need to review tier levels. Lawmakers discussed individualized risk assessment, court review of tiers over time, and a petition process for aging and medically incapacitated registrants.

We urge the Board to watch the hearing and read NARSOL's full report:

Watch the hearing at the Oklahoma Capitol:

<https://sg001-harmony.sliq.net/00282/Harmony/en/PowerBrowser/PowerBrowserV3/20261007/-1/82409>

Read the full NARSOL article:

<https://www.narsol.org/2026/10/oklahoma-lawmakers-take-a-hard-look-at-the-sex-offender-registry/>

The questions Oklahoma is now asking apply equally to Arizona. Are we measuring actual risk, or relying on conviction labels? What happens to registrants who grow old, become seriously ill, or require nursing care? Is there a meaningful path forward for people who have lived offense-free for decades? And are our policies truly making children and communities safer, or simply making us feel safer?

Public safety is best served by policies grounded in evidence. We respectfully ask the Board to take up these questions, and we would welcome the opportunity to present to the Board or meet with members to discuss them further.

Thank you for your time and your service to Arizona.

Respectfully,

Patricia & Terry Borden, Directors



m: [\(623\) 296-2904](tel:6232962904) e: contact@azrsol.org

a: PO Box 10551, Phoenix, AZ 85064

w: www.azrsol.org

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w: www.narsol.org

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, October 14, 2026 3:54 PM
To: Arizona Sex Offender Management Board; Philip Brailsford; Jenna Mitchell
Cc: Dan Caputo; Jason Gibbs
Subject: Dan Caputo & Jason Gibbs Face Redaction

Categories: Call to the Public Written Comments

Hello,

Can the Arizona Sex Offender Management Board (AZSOMB) and the Arizona Department of Public Safety please provide me an explanation as to why the faces of Dan Caputo and Jason Gibbs are redacted on my September 2026 email to the board?

In this email, I described their actions as taxpayer funded employees and representatives of the state. Furthermore, their actions that I described in my email were found to be completely acceptable and within policy by the Arizona Department of Public Safety.

As such, can these two (2) entities please explain why their faces, and Gibbs' name, are redacted? Please include each and every policy and Arizona Revised Statute supporting your decision.

Thank you.

—

Very Respectfully,
Jackson Ford

From: [Marina Fleetwood](#)
To: [Arizona Sex Offender Management Board](#)
Subject: Why public registries are bad
Date: Saturday, October 17, 2026 4:09:04 PM
Attachments: [wikipedia.png](#)

Please mark out my email address before publishing.

Please read these articles then hope no one in your family is ever on the registry — vigilantes are real.



Jeff Bast, a 56-year-old Macoupin County man, calls himself Millstone the Klown. Wearing a creepy clown mask, he carries a sign that reads, “Dead Pedophiles Don’t Reoffend” and sells merchandise with that slogan. His Facebook page identifies people accused or convicted of sexual offenses, along with those he believes support them, and publicizes court cases.

Bast said the idea came from a California campaigner he saw on Facebook. The man wore a clown mask to draw attention to his signs, Bast said, and inspired him to bring the approach to Illinois. His Millstone the Klown Facebook page, which launched this summer, has already amassed 11,000 followers.

Bast's clown name comes from Matthew 18:6. Jesus of Nazareth warns that anyone who causes "one of these little ones – those who believe in me – to stumble" would be better off with "a large millstone hung around their neck" and drowned in the sea.

Bast said he does not attend church. "I'm not really a religious person, but I'm very spiritual," he said. When the interviewer suggested that the verse did not literally say what Bast's sign says, Bast agreed. "It's what everybody perceives it as," he said. "And perception is reality pretty much anymore."

Bast said he has never been sexually abused. He described his childhood as "normal" and free of that harm. He and his wife have no children, but he said accounts of children who have been abused – and his belief that the law has failed them – draw him to demonstrations across central Illinois.

He calls the people who follow his page "supporters." He estimates that he receives around 120 messages a day, many asking him to examine a case or expose someone. He cannot pursue every request. A post, however, often prompts his followers to call a business, leave comments or demand that it stop employing someone.

Bast's page has also asked supporters for money to help pay for a concealed carry permit. In his interview, he said he does not carry a gun, though he carries pepper gel and a knife. He described an earlier militia group, the Illinois Sentinels, that met and trained at his home.

"I've got a shooting range," he said. "We used to train there." Bast said the group did not last long.

He says his campaign is about justice, not vengeance. Asked what his sign means, Bast called for the death penalty for people who sexually abuse children and said he wants the U.S. Supreme Court ruling barring execution for child rape when the victim was not killed overturned.

"There's no reason they should be out in the public," he said. "They're suckling off the state now for the rest of their life instead of facing the death

penalty.”

While some of the shirts he sells on his Facebook page simply bear the message “Protect our children,” others have a darker tone. New Halloween-themed offerings include “Save a pumpkin – smash a pedo” with an image of a boot and skull, along with an orange shirt that reads “Curbstomp your local pedophile” with an image of a boot print.

On Sept. 1, Bast made multiple posts on his Millstone the Clown Facebook page about Edwards’ employment at the Apple Barn, writing: “You hire a known pedophile, we boycott your business and spread it far and wide that the communities (sic) kids are not safe anywhere around this establishment. Shut down the Apple fest NOW!!!” Another post included Edwards’ photo and information from the sex offender registry, with Bast asking his followers to “Give them a review on their page. Share it. Shut down this apple fest this fall.” More than 180 people shared that post and calls to boycott Apple Barn began to widely circulate on social media.





List of anti-sex offender attacks in the United States

en.wikipedia.org



In the United States, attacks against sex offenders have been facilitated by federal and state

laws regarding [sex offender registration](#) and notification, which require sex offenders to disclose their identities and addresses to the public.^{[1][2][3][4]} Such attacks have been shown to extend to family members of sex offenders, as well as people falsely accused of being sex offenders.^{[5][6]}

A study reported that 15% of sex offenders in the country have been attacked since their crimes were made public, with one-third having received violent threats.^{[7][5]} Another study reported that 16% have been physically assaulted due to their registration.^[8] A database of anti-sex offender attacks included 279 fatal and non-fatal incidents from 1983 to 2015, with 5% of victims being people falsely accused of being sex offenders.^{[7][5]} An investigation by [The New York Times](#) reported 170 video-recorded attacks against people accused of sexual crimes from 2023 to 2025, many of which perpetrated by organized vigilante groups.^{[9][10]}