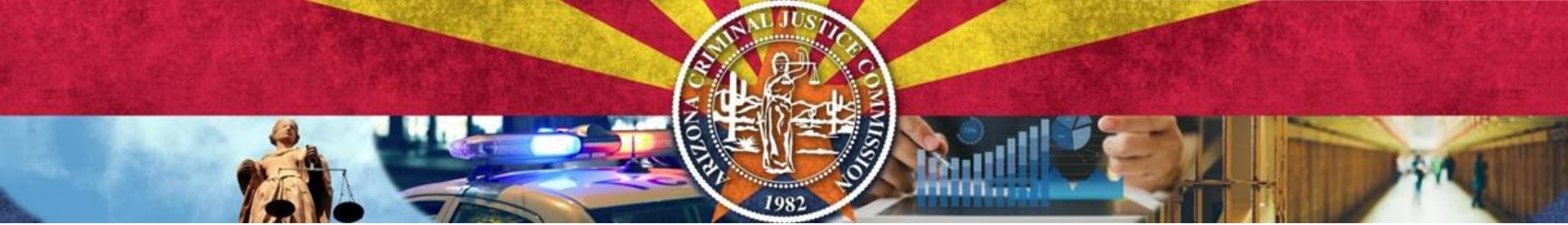


**FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE
FORENSIC CRIME LABORATORY
PROGRAM FUNDING PROPOSAL**

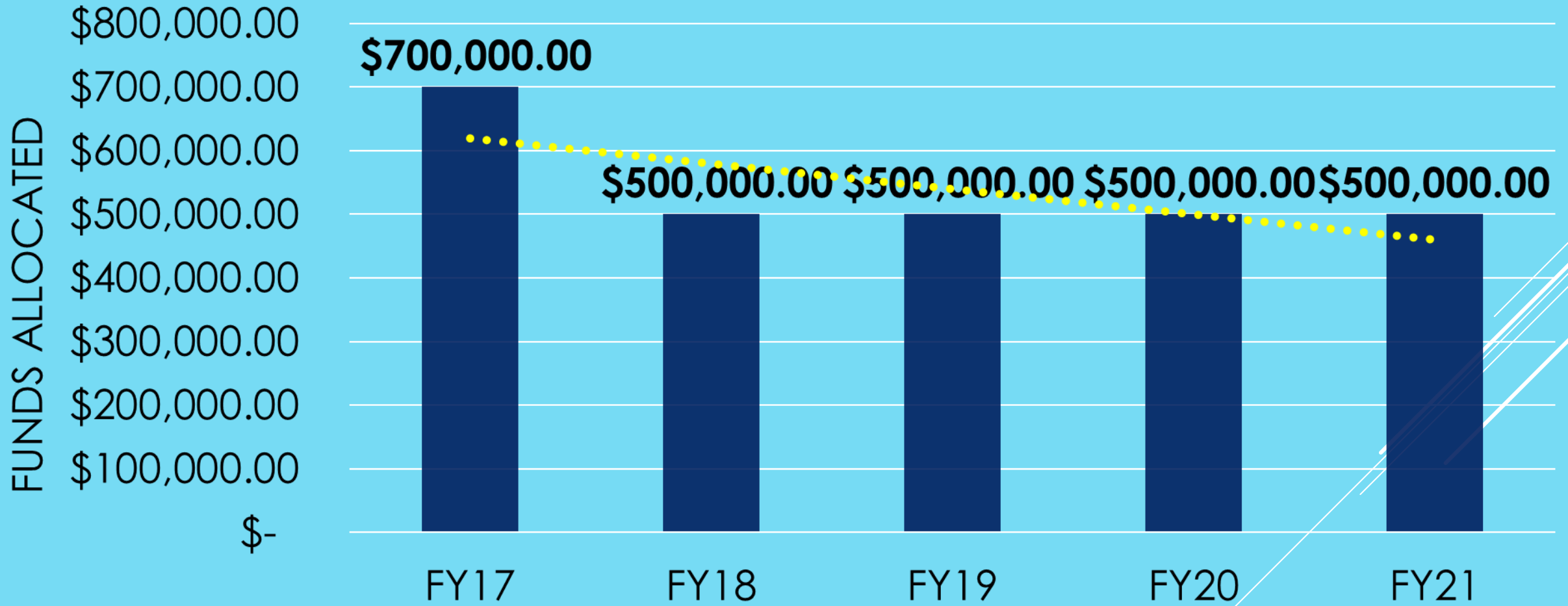


FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE FORENSIC CRIME LABORATORY GRANT

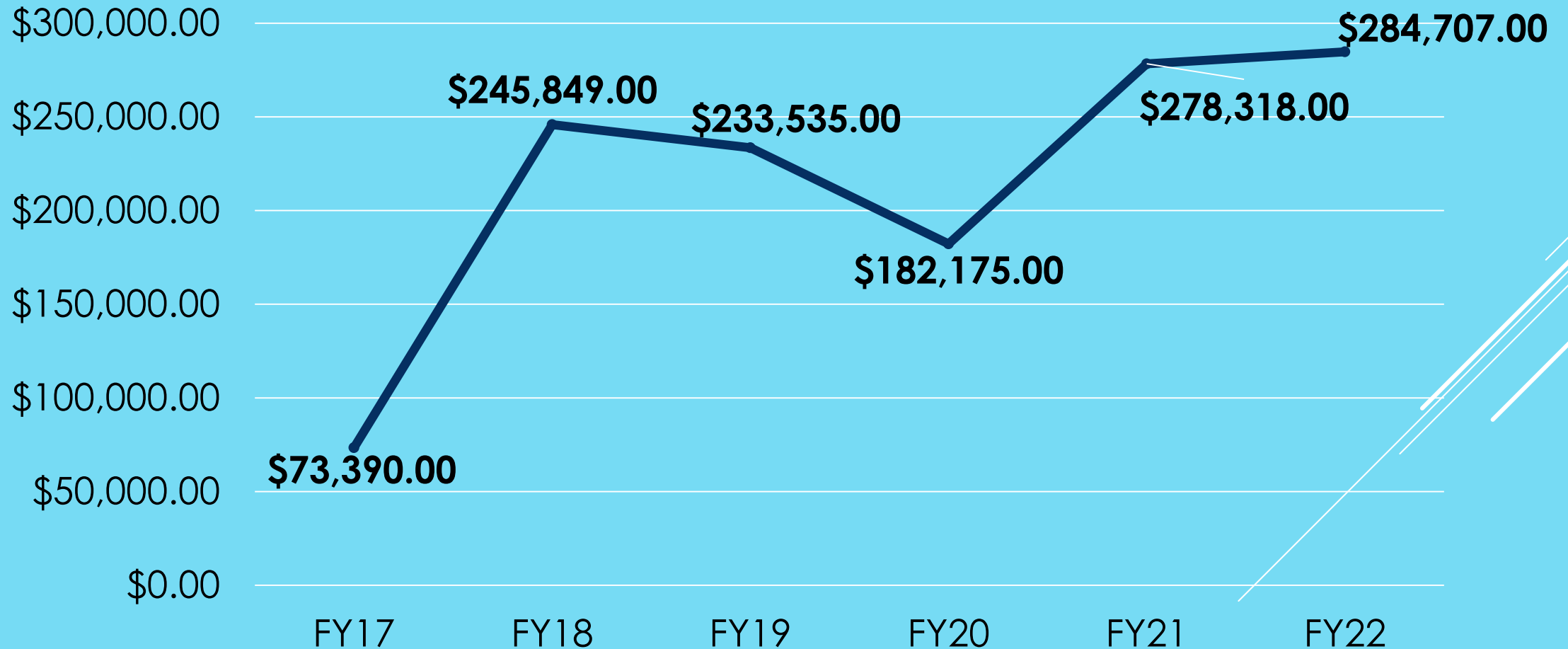
FULL SERVICE DEFINITION

- Is operated by a criminal justice agency that is a political subdivision of the state;
- Employs at least one full-time forensic scientist who holds a minimum of a bachelor's degree in a physical or natural science;
- Is registered as an analytical laboratory with the Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States Department of Justice for possession of all scheduled, controlled substances;
- Is accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Board; and
- Provides, at a minimum, services in the areas of controlled substances, forensic biology, DNA, blood and breath alcohol, firearms, and toolmarks.

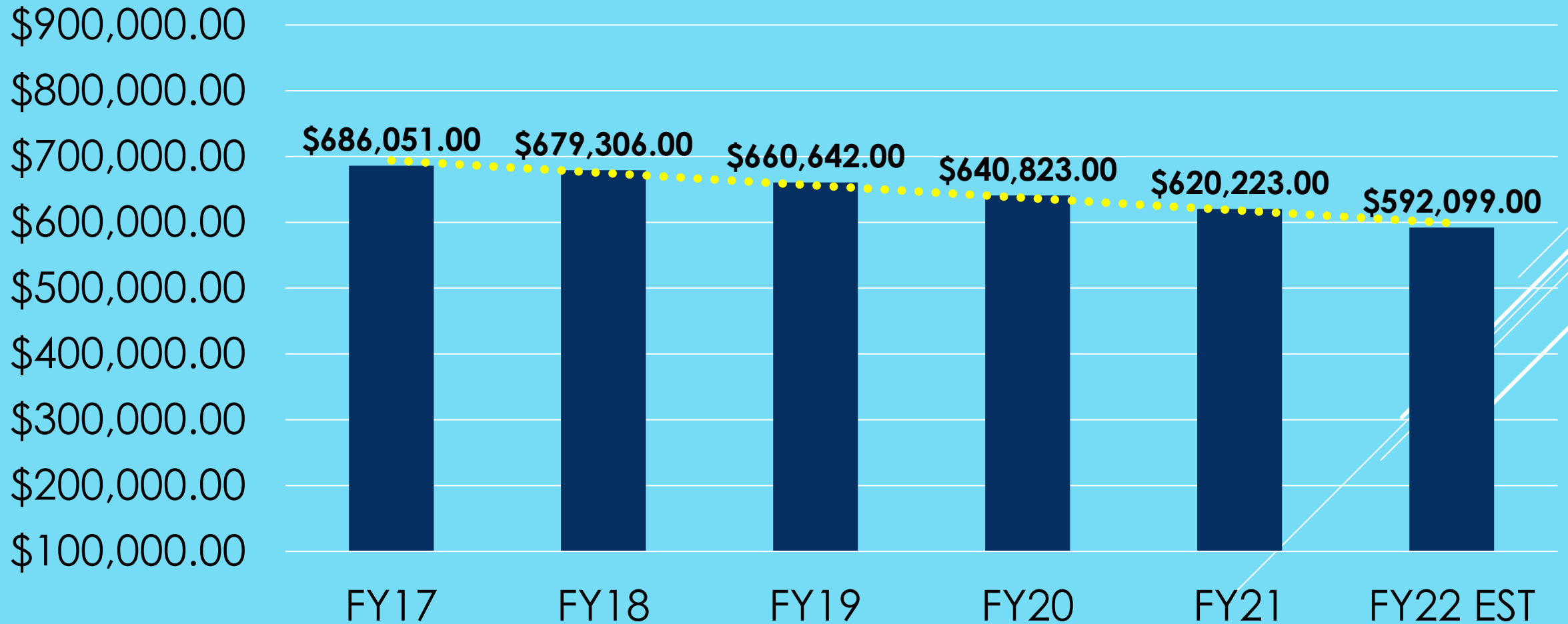
FULL-SERVICE FORENSIC CRIME LABORATORY AWARDS



FULL-SERVICE FORENSIC CRIME LABORATORY FUNDING END BALANCES



FULL-SERVICE FORENSIC CRIME LABORATORY COLLECTIONS

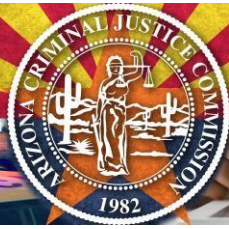




FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE FORENSIC CRIME LABORATORY GRANT PROGRAM FUNDING PROPOSAL

Funding Recipient	Total FY 2022 Allocation pursuant to ARS 41-2421 (J)(5)	Base Allocation *	Population Percentages	Population Allocation	Proposed Allocation
	\$500,000	\$500,000		\$0	\$500,000
AZ Department of Public Safety (2 labs)		\$200,000	56%	\$0	\$200,000
Mesa Police Department		\$100,000	8%	\$0	\$100,000
Phoenix Police Department		\$100,000	23%	\$0	\$100,000
Tucson Police Department		\$100,000	13%	\$0	\$100,000
Totals:	\$500,000	\$500,000	100%	\$0	\$500,000

Scottsdale's 4% population percentage was divided evenly among the participating labs



EWARRANT STATUS REPORT

BACKGROUND

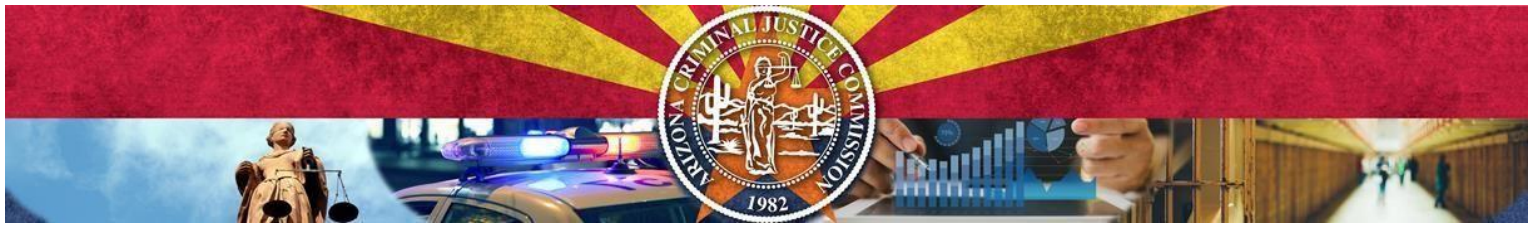
- A 2013 study revealed that there are well over 100 different arrest warrants templates in use across Arizona. This creates significant training issues during both the entry and execution of arrest warrants.
- In 2015, the AOC established a single warrant format that is to be used across Arizona. Through Training and Technical Assistance sessions funded through NCHIP, the AOC would assist courts in planning for their implementation of this statewide standard.

DEVELOPMENT

- Since August 2019, weekly group meetings have been held among those law enforcement agencies and their court counterparts that are participating in this project.
- Extensive discussions were done on making a cohesive and cross agency warrant template that would be understandable and useable for all agencies involved

Current Status of Project

- AOC has facilitated 21 JAD sessions in 2019 and 45 JAD sessions in 2020 to gather input and finalize documented requirements across jurisdictions for eWarrant.
- A contract project management company has continued to facilitate meetings with Yavapai, Coconino, and Mohave County law enforcement agencies to establish system requirements and routing with the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS).
- Eight law enforcement agencies have implemented and are operational on JW1.
- AJACS Courts in Prescott (Muni and Justice), Williams Justice, Flagstaff Justice, and Mohave Superior Court are operational.



ADRS PROJECT STATUS REPORT

PROJECT SUMMARY

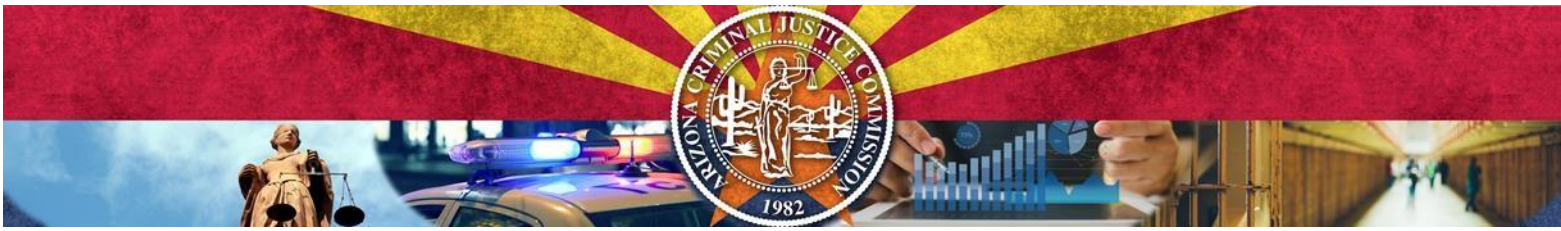
REPORT TIMEFRAME	PROJECT NAME	PREPARED BY
8/15/2020 - 2/1/2021	Arizona Disposition Reporting System (ADRS)	Shayla Gilleland, Project Manager

PROJECT OVERVIEW

ESTIMATED COMPLETION: **62%**

OVERALL STATUS: **CAUTIOUS**

AGENCY NAME	% DONE	AGENCY CMS	COMPLETION DATE	NOTES
Coconino County Prosecutor	100%	PbK	N/A	
Greenlee County Prosecutor	100%	Home Grown	N/A	Using ADRS Web
Maricopa County Attorney	100%	PbK	N/A	
Navajo County Attorney	100%	Legal Edge	N/A	
Pinal County Prosecutor	100%	Justware	N/A	Switching to PbK - not through ACJC
Attorney General's Office	100%	Unknown	N/A	Using ADRS Web
Apache County Attorney	85%	PbK	TBD	<i>DPS has put project on hold (until 2/2021) due to ACCH test environment data conversion</i>
Cochise County Attorney	50%	PbK	TBD	<i>DPS has put project on hold (until 2/2021) due to ACCH test environment data conversion</i>
Graham County Prosecutor	42%	PbK	TBD	<i>DPS has put project on hold (until 2/2021) due to ACCH test environment data conversion</i>
La Paz County Attorney	33%	PbK	TBD	Not ready to turn ADRS XML interface on yet
Pima County Attorney	50%	CAPS/CAMMS	TBD	Working with the PCSO to return PCN data; May be switching to PbK - not through ACJC
Santa Cruz County Attorney	33%	PbK	TBD	<i>DPS has put project on hold (until 2/2021) due to ACCH test environment data conversion</i>
Yavapai County Attorney	85%	PbK	TBD	<i>DPS has put project on hold (until 2/2021) due to ACCH test environment data conversion</i>
Yuma County Attorney	16%	Switching to PbK	7/15/2021	In process of PbK implementation
Gila County Prosecutor	0%	E-Prosecution	N/A	Not interested in ADRS Project
Mohave County Attorney	0%	Unknown	N/A	Not interested in ADRS Project



2FID STATUS REPORT

Arizona Supreme Court

BACKGROUND

- The two-fingerprint identification (2FID) mobile device electronically validates existence of a defendant's fingerprints in the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) and whether an AFIS Record Number (ARN) exists. A positive response indicates to the court that the defendant's fingerprints were taken previously. A negative, "no ARN hit," response informs the court the defendant must be sent for fingerprinting at a booking facility.
- Phase I standardizes the last page on the sentencing order for the fingerprint enabling all AJACSs courts to submit high quality prints to Arizona Dept. of Corrections following sentencing.
- Phase II verifies the person being sentenced is charged correctly and has prints on file for the specific charges being sentenced. (arrest date query to ADRS)

IMPLEMENTATION

The following counties have opted in for 2FID device implementations managed by the AOC: Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Mohave, Navajo, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, Yuma, and Maricopa. However 3 counties are currently not utilizing the devices for Phase I: Coconino, La Paz, Santa Cruz.

PROJECT STATS

- Deployed 173 2FID devices in the Superior Court locations to date and used them for 93,654 individuals at sentencing
- Discovered 923 people were missing 10 prints at the time of sentencing. (They have no criminal history due to no 10 prints on file)

CURRENT STATUS OF PROJECT

- Working with Mohave to start piloting. We did have an error when installing on our test machine however, working with Crossmatch to determine what is happening so we can start utilizing the new application in the courtroom.



ARIZONA CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION

TECHNICAL TEAM

MISSION:

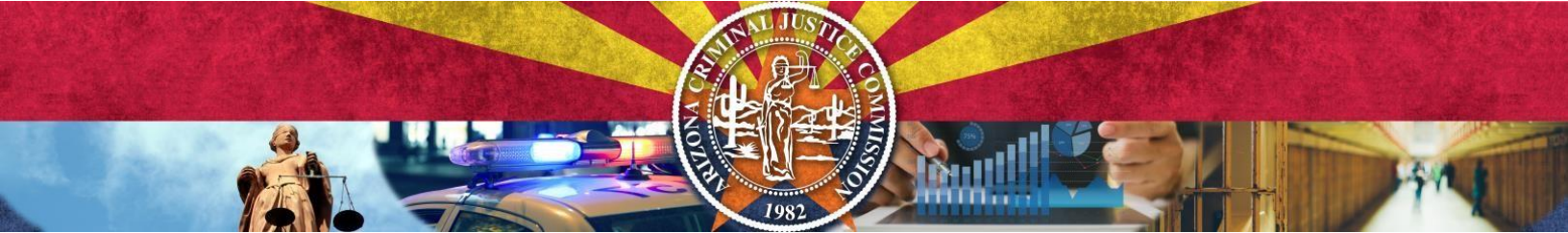
The Mission of the Technical Team of the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission is to support the strategic plans, business goals and objectives, established by the Policy Team.

GOALS:

1. Promote common technology integration solutions as a critical success factor for the integration of criminal justice systems.
2. Develop a five year strategic plan for delivery of integrated criminal justice information.
3. Develop a state-wide forum for communicating and discussing latest trends in technology and how appropriate technology can be used for the integration of criminal justice systems.
4. Promote the use of accepted national standards across agencies.
5. Create a criminal justice information sharing system by soliciting input from all criminal justice agencies in the State, utilizing a multiple-agency approach.
6. Encourage agencies to work together in selected projects and provide assistance as necessary.
7. Evaluate individual agency projects when requested, to ensure compatibility with the planning of a statewide integration of criminal justice information.
8. Provide the Policy Team with findings and possible strategies for approval.
9. Develop a future information technology culture that unifies I.T. organizations across the state of Arizona.
10. Make all decisions for the good of the state and not for individual or agency specific gain.

CURRENT MEMBERS

Robert Roll	Chair	
Roger Baune	Information Technology Manager	Arizona Department of Public Safety
John Burross	IT Administrator	City of Tucson
Tricia Smalley	Deputy-Civil Division	Cochise County Sheriff's Office
Maria Torres	Management Analyst	Maricopa County Justice Courts
Julie Ahlquist	Commander Records and AFIS Division	Maricopa County Sheriff's Office
Paul Chagolla	Captain-(Judicial Enforcement Division)	Maricopa County Sheriff's Office
John Merritt	Director of Information Technology	Pima County Attorney's Office
Brian Crowell	Info Systems & Technology Manager	Pima County Sheriff's Department
Tim Gilder	Logistics and Technology Lieutenant	Tucson Police Department
Brian Hunt	Captain	Yavapai County Sheriff's Office
Colleen Luger	IT Business systems analyst	Maricopa County Justice Courts



Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Legislative Overview

ACJC BILLS

HB2166 Criminal Justice Commission; Data Collection Bill: Pass House Rules: Ok

- Was heard in Rules on 2/8 and received a due pass.
- Heard in the Criminal Justice Reform Committee on 1/27 and received a due pass.

ACJC PRIORITY BILLS

HB2158: The Protective Orders; Central Repository- Held in House Judiciary on 2/3. Rescheduled to 2/10

- Was assigned to House Judiciary on 1/20 and has a hearing on 2/3 at 9:00 AM
- Bill was introduced by Kavanagh

HB2190: Criminal Justice Case Information- Criminal Justice Reform Committee on 2/10

- This bill has been introduced by Rep Blackman and Bret Roberts.
- Has been assigned to House Criminal Justice Reform
- This is a data collection bill that would require prosecutors' offices to collect any drug related charges and report those felonies and misdemeanors to ACJC.
- Based on the language in the bill, it's hard for prosecutors to report on any data points 6 months from now. It's not realistic.
- Again, we do not even know if this is data that is universally collected at prosecutors' offices around the state.

BILLS THAT PLACE ACJC AS THE FISCAL AGENT

HB2141 – Appropriations; Alternative Prosecution; Division program- Hearing in House Appropriations on 2/10

- House Appropriations on 2/10
- Received a Due Pass in House Judiciary on 2/3.
- This bill was introduced by Rep Pratt and appropriates \$11M + for FY 21-24 to ACJC for distribution of alternative prosecution and divisions programs to be granted out to County Attorneys.
- Report out to JLBC annually.
- The objective for county attorneys is to establish best practices for alternative prosecution and diversion programs.
- County Supervisors supports

HB2164 – Coordinated Re-entry Planning Services Program- Held in House Criminal Justice Reform on 2/3

- Assigned to House Criminal Justice Reform – Held on 2/3
- The bills was introduced by Rep Blackman and appropriates funding from the general fund to be distributed to the counties who are establishing coordinated re-entry planning services programs.

HB2189 – Coordinated Re-Entry Planning Services Programs- House Appropriations on 2/10

- House appropriations on 2/10
- Received a Due Pass in House Judiciary on 2/3
- This bill was introduced by Rep. Pratt.
- The bill creates a cross-system recidivism tracking database.

BILLS THAT LIST ACJC

HB2168: Use of Force; Reports; Analysis- Criminal Justice Reform Committee on 2/10

- Hearing next Wednesday 2/3 in the Criminal Justice Reform Committee at 2:00 PM
- The bill designates ACJC as the data collection agency for the State for the Use of Force information. They want law enforcement to report the data to ACJC annually and then update the report at least once every five years.

SB1745- Use of Force; Law Enforcement

- Introduced by Sen. Navarette
- Statutes governing justification for the use of physical force or the use of deadly physical force in law enforcement are repealed and replaced. Impossible to determine new provisions without a line by line comparison.

HB1586: Criminal Justice Records; Reporting; Publishing- Referred to House Judiciary on 2/1

- This bill has been introduced by Senator Mendez
- Currently has not been assigned to a committee.
- Requires ACJC to receive data on race/ethnicity on those cases that were dismissed/released without being charged, etc.
- We have no idea if this data is currently being collected and if it is not, there are additional costs to collect such data. No appropriations are designed in this bill.

HB2673 – Mandatory Minimum Sentences; Judicial Discretion- 2/9 House Caucus and 2/10 House Consent

- Bill has been introduced by Rep. John
- House Criminal Justice Reform (Wednesday 02/03/21 at 2:00PM, House Rm. 4)
- When sentencing a defendant who is convicted of an offense that requires a mandatory prison sentence, the court is authorized to impose a shorter prison sentence or suspend the sentence and impose a term of probation if the court finds that the imposition of the mandatory prison sentence would result in an injustice to the defendant and is not necessary for the protection of the public. Does not apply to a conviction for a list of specified crimes. The Administrative Office of the Courts is required to annually report to the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission on each case in which the court departed from a mandatory prison sentence, and the Commission is required to annually determine the cost savings realized as a result.

Bills to monitor

HB2075 – Sentencing; Judgement of Guilt; Fingerprints- Passed House 59-0, ready for Senate

- Introduced by Pratt
- The court must require either that a defendant's fingerprint be permanently affixed to a court document or order, or that the defendant's two fingerprint biometric-based identifier

by obtained and recorded, and is no longer required to affix or obtain and record a defendant's fingerprint "at the time of sentencing and in open court."

HB 2320- Sealing Arrest; Liability; Sentencing Records- Hearing House Criminal Justice Reform 2/10

- Bill introduced by Rep Toma
- Bill was assigned to the Criminal Justice Reform Committee and has a hearing Wednesday 02/03/21 at 2:00PM, House Rm. 4
- The court is authorized to seal the record of a person's arrest, conviction and sentence, and a person whose record is sealed must be treated in all respects as if the person was never arrested, convicted or sentenced. Some exceptions.
- No one has signed in FOR or AGAINST

2295: Law Enforcement Officers; Database; Rules- 2/9 House Caucus 2/10 House Consent

- Due pass Mil-Pub-Safety on 2/2 and 2/8 Due pass in Rules.
- Introduce by Rep. Payne
- Received a Due Pass from House Public Safety on 2/2
- (BRADY) A "prosecuting agency" (defined) is prohibited from placing a law enforcement officer's name in a "rule 15.1 database" (defined) unless the officer is given at least 10 days prior written notice by mail or email to the officer's current or last known employment address. Information that must be included in the written notice is listed, including information on the right to request reconsideration of the allegations and placement in the database. If an officer submits a request for reconsideration, and the reconsideration is approved on its merits, the officer's name must be removed from the database. A prosecuting agency that maintains a rule 15.1 database is required to adopt a policy that includes specified provisions, including the criteria used to place a law enforcement officer's name in the database and the notice requirements of this legislation. A law enforcement agency is prohibited from using the placement of an officer's name in a rule 15.1 database as the sole reason for taking a list of employment actions against the officer.

HB2810: Civil Asset Forfeiture; Conviction; Procedures-Referred to House Criminal Justice Reform 2/8

- Introduced by Rep. Grantham
- The list of property subject to seizure and forfeiture is modified to require the proceeds to be traceable to an offense that resulted in a criminal conviction. Property is subject to forfeiture only if the owner is convicted of an offense to which forfeiture applies and the state establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the property is subject to forfeiture.

HB2182- Rapid DNA Testing; Appropriation- Passed House Appropriation on 2/4

- Introduced by Kavanagh
- The Department of Public Safety (DPS) is required to adopt rules prescribing procedures for administering "rapid DNA testing" of "crime scene DNA samples" (both defined), and provisions that must be included in the rules are listed. Makes a supplemental appropriation of \$1.2 million and 3 FTE positions from the general fund in FY2021-22 to DPS to purchase and deploy four rapid DNA testing devices throughout Arizona. By October 15, 2021, January 15, 2022, April 15, 2022 and July 15, 2022, the Director of DPS is required to submit a report to the legislative judiciary committees containing specified information relating to the rapid DNA testing devices.

HB2451- Severe Threat Order of Protection – Referred to House Judiciary on 2/2

- Introduced by Dr. Friese
- A petitioner is authorized to file a verified petition in the superior court or a municipal court requesting the court to issue a severe threat order of protection (STOP order). The

petition for a STOP order must include a list of specified information, including a specific statement of either a credible threat of death or serious physical injury or an act of violence that resulted in or was intended to cause death or physical injury that occurred within the preceding 6 months, or a specific behavior or act that justifies the reasonable belief that the respondent is a danger to self or others.

SB1256- Victims' Privacy; Criminal Case Information- Due Pass Senate Judiciary 2/8, 2/10 Senate Consent

- Introduced by Senator Boyer
- A victim's identifying and locating information that is obtained, compiled or reported by a law enforcement agency or prosecution agency must be redacted from records pertaining to the criminal case involving the victim, including discovery disclosed to the defendant's attorney or any of the attorney's staff.

HB2775 – Prisoners; Earned Release; Credits – Assigned to House Criminal Justice Reform 2/3

- Introduced by Rep Rodriguez
- For prisoners who are in the eligible earned release credit class, the earned release credit is increased to 2 days for every 1 day served, from 1 day for every 6 days served, except for prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment for specified offenses. For prisoners sentenced for possession or use of a dangerous drug or narcotic drug or possession of drug paraphernalia, the credit is increased to 11 days for every 4 days served.

SB1743- Prisoners; Earned Release; Credits- Referred to Senate Judiciary 2/3

- Introduced by Sen. Navarette
- For prisoners who are in the eligible earned release credit class, the earned release credit is increased to 2 days for every 1 day served, from 1 day for every 6 days served, except for prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment for specified offenses. For prisoners sentenced for possession or use of a dangerous drug or narcotic drug or possession of drug paraphernalia, the credit is increased to 11 days for every 4 days served. For prisoners sentenced for a dangerous offense, the credit is increased to 1 day for every 1 day served, and for prisoners sentenced for a dangerous crime against children, the credit remains 1 day for every six days served. Deletes statute prohibiting a prisoner who fails to achieve functional literacy from being released to begin community supervision until either the prisoner achieves an eighth grade functional literacy level or serves the full term of imprisonment imposed by the court. Modifies reporting requirements for the earned release credit program.

HB2786 – Appropriation; DPS; Body Cameras- Referred to Military Public Safety 2/8

- Introduced by Rep Shah
- Appropriates \$4.83 million from the general fund in FY2021-22 to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to purchase and deploy 1,267 body cameras for DPS personnel and task force members, and hire video management personnel and supervisors.

HB2790 – Prisoners; escape classification- Referred to House Jud 2/4

- Introduced by Rep Cook
- Escaping from an adult correctional facility is escape in the first degree, instead of escape in the second degree. The criminal classification of escape in the first degree is increased to a class 2 (second highest) felony, from a class 4 (lower mid-level) felony.

SB1747 – Peace Officers; Cameras; Recorders; Disclosures- Referred to Senate Jud and Appropriations 2/3

- Introduced by Sen. Navarette

- Adds an article to Title 38 (Public Officers and Employees) governing law enforcement officer cameras and recordings. By July 1, 2023, every local law enforcement agency in Arizona and the Department of Public Safety (DPS) is required to provide a body-worn camera for each peace officer who is employed by the agency or DPS and who has contact with the public. Peace officers are required to wear and activate a body-worn camera, or activate a dash camera if the peace officer's vehicle is equipped with a dash camera, when responding to a call for service or during any contact with the public that is initiated by the peace officer, whether consensual or nonconsensual, to enforce a law or investigate the possible violation of a law.

SB1777 – Order of Protection; Firearm Protection- Referred to Senate Jud 2/3

- Introduced by Sen. Gonzales
- A person who is at least 18 years of age and who is either a law enforcement officer, a “family or household member” (defined), a school administrator or teacher or a licensed behavioral health professional who has personal knowledge that the respondent is a danger to self or others is permitted to file a verified petition in the superior court for a one-year Severe Threat Order of Protection (STOP order), which prohibits the respondent from owning, purchasing, possessing or receiving or having in the respondent’s custody or control a firearm or ammunition for up to one year. The petitioner is also permitted to request that the court issue an Ex Parte STOP order, which prohibits the respondent from owning, purchasing, possessing or receiving or having in the respondent’s custody or control a firearm or ammunition until a court-scheduled hearing on the one-year STOP order. Establishes required timelines for hearings on STOP orders.