
Coconino County Sheriff's Office



2018 Stakeholders Report



Service to Community

www.coconino.az.gov/sheriff



Mission

We are committed to providing responsive and effective Service to the Community. We earn and maintain the public's trust and confidence through our integrity and professionalism. We fulfill this commitment by developing professional staff, establishing partnerships within our community, and dedicating our resources and skills to these efforts.

Vision

We are committed to providing exemplary service to our public and improving the quality of life in our community. We recognize and value diversity as we constantly strive to meet future challenges with innovative and creative solutions.

Values

- **Dedication** - We provide exceptional service to all people in all circumstances
- **Professionalism** - We perform our jobs conscientiously and to the highest standards
- **Ethics** - We value the public's trust and honor our commitments with honesty and integrity
- **Respect** - We are compassionate and attentive to the needs of our community, co-workers, and the people we serve, and we treat everyone with dignity

Commitment to Our Employees

The Coconino County Sheriff's Office recognizes our employees as the most valuable resource contributing to our organization's ability to meet our mission. We are committed to supporting staff development and encouraging professional growth. A key to our success is the respect we show our fellow employees and the community we serve.

Leadership Philosophy

We the employees of the Coconino County Sheriff's Office recognize that through our own creativity, knowledge and desire to excel, we will create a work environment with clear goals and mutual support. People excel when given the opportunity for self-development, when recognized for their achievements and contributions, and when empowered to use their talents. We seek and consider input and involvement from individuals throughout our organization during decision making processes. We encourage everyone's involvement as a team toward the accomplishment of our mission of Service to the Community.

INTRODUCTION

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

The Sheriff is an elected position with power and authority established in Arizona Revised Statute 11-441. The Sheriff's Office provides law enforcement services to all unincorporated areas of the county, operates the county jail, conducts search and rescue operations, serves civil process, and provides patrol and investigative services to the citizens of Coconino County. The Sheriff's Office works closely with other public safety agencies in cooperative efforts to ensure community safety in both incorporated and unincorporated areas.

Coconino County is the second largest county in the United States covering 18,617 square miles of land. According to a 2016 census estimate by the US Census Bureau, the county population was listed as 140,908 residents. Coconino County also is a popular tourist and recreation destination with millions of visitors each year. The Grand Canyon received over 5.9 million visitors in 2016 (Grand Canyon National Park May 2, 2017 media release on tourism), Lake Powell was reported as receiving over 3 million visitors annually (Friends of Lake Powell Fact Sheet), and the Coconino National Forest estimated 4.6 million visitors a year (Travel Management Final Environmental Impact Statement 2011, Chapter 3). The county seat is located in Flagstaff, AZ.

COCONINO COUNTY SHERIFF

Jim Driscoll took office as Coconino County Sheriff in January 2017. He has served Coconino County for 44 years, serving in Patrol, Detention, Investigations, Emergency Management, Search and Rescue and as Chief Deputy of the Coconino County Sheriff's Office. Driscoll has a B.S. in Criminal Justice from



Northern Arizona University. He is a graduate of the F.B.I. National Academy, the International Association of Chiefs of Police Leadership in Police Organizations, and the Executive Leaders Program at the Center for Homeland Defense and Security.

Sheriff Driscoll believes one of the most important aspects of service to the community is to earn and maintain the public's trust. It is vital that the public trusts the Sheriff's Office to perform its duties professionally, ethically and respectfully. Public trust goes hand in hand with being engaged with the community and building community partnerships. The Sheriff's Office is committed to keeping lines of communication open for a successful law enforcement-public partnership.

Photo 1 - Sheriff Jim Driscoll

Sheriff Jim Driscoll is committed to ensuring that the staff of the Coconino County Sheriff's Office continue to be leaders in the future of law enforcement through technology, education, response to community issues, staff development, training, and community engagement. This includes developing new competencies and skills that serve public safety needs. He provides accountability through strategic planning, enhance community policing partnerships, expand volunteer programs, initiate public education, advocate for search and rescue, respond to emerging issues in criminal justice, and promote detention programs and public outreach aimed at reducing recidivism and creating better outcomes for the community.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Sheriff's Office is dedicated to providing professional, respectful services to all people and is committed to improving the quality of life in the community (our motto is Service to Community). Our values summarize how this is achieved: performing our duties with dedication (providing exceptional services to all people), professionalism (performing duties to the highest standards), ethics (valuing the public's trust and acting with honesty and integrity), and respect (being compassionate and attentive to the needs of the community and treating everyone with dignity).

The Sheriff's Office strives for efficient and effective use of resources (including personnel, financial, equipment and technological solutions) that support the agency's responsibilities for:

- Public Safety (improving the quality of life in the communities through response, preparedness, education, prevention, corrective actions, and reform),
- Community Vitality (providing and coordinating services for vulnerable populations as well as engaging citizens to strengthen communities), and
- Organizational and Fiscal Health (meeting the evolving needs of residents through responsible and transparent operations, implementing environmentally conscious solutions, and using conservative budget strategies).

Sheriff's Office staff work to earn and maintain the public's trust. The Sheriff's Office values and encourages public feedback about our performance. Citizen complaints and concerns are addressed with personalized responses when possible. Training programs instill and reinforce the mission and vision to staff. Employees throughout the agency complete annual training in professional skill development, leadership, emerging and evolving law enforcement trends, cultural sensitivity, and other topics of continuing education.

Whether an incident is human caused or a natural disaster, the agency provides for public safety. Patrol, Criminal Investigations, Community Programs, Search and Rescue, Detention Services, Support Services, Administration, and Volunteer Programs work seamlessly to provide services to the community.

- In 2018, Sheriff Deputies responded to over 66,000 calls for service. Patrol activity includes proactive community patrols, business patrols, and community outreach.
- Criminal Investigations provides advanced investigations for an average of 300 cases annually.
- Deputies respond to approximately 300 Search and Rescue (SAR) and Missing Person calls annually. In 2018, the SAR Unit was called out for 141 of these search / rescue events.
- Detention staff processes over 10,000 bookings yearly and provides medical care, substance abuse treatment, life skills training, community transition plans, culturally relevant programming (including a Hogan and Sweat Lodge), special dietary needs, and a variety of visitation opportunities to the inmate population.

- The agency is in the process of expanding the Page Detention Facility which will include upgrades to the sally port, security system, video court, and other inmate services.
- The Exodus Program is a comprehensive substance abuse treatment program for inmates. The goals of inmate programs are to improve outcomes for inmates and provide for safe communities.
- The Fresh Start Re-Entry program is a seven-week curriculum to help inmates with workplace readiness and transition back into the community. The program is provided in partnership with Goodwill Industries.
- The Mental Health Rule 11 Diversion Task Force reviewed 85 cases and diverted 52 inmates to out of custody situations to receive mental health services or other assistance in 2018.
- Support Services staff provides administrative, financial, facility, information systems and other specialized support to Sheriff's Office and Detention Facility operations. In addition, Support Services delivers many law enforcement services directly to the community and other agencies.
- Sheriff's Office Facilities participates in renewable energy programs and recycling as part of its overall facilities management strategies.
- Sheriff's Office Volunteer Programs contribute to community public safety through the efforts of volunteers in: Patrol, Search and Rescue, Detention Programs, Cold Case Unit, and Community Emergency Response Teams.
- The Office's Community Programs Planner, Community Deputies and volunteers provide public education and outreach at community meetings, schools, public classes, and other events.
- The Sheriff's Office promotes multi-agency coordination with local, state, tribal and federal agencies. The Office maintains strong working relations with other public safety agencies via networking, mutual aid understandings, interagency agreements, emergency planning, training and response actions.
- Intergovernmental solutions to criminal justice system issues are addressed through collaborative efforts with the Coconino County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) and many other agencies.
- The agency utilizes grants to assist in funding programs such as Metro, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment, communication and radio improvements, and CERT, to name a few.
- The agency plans for future infrastructure needs including information systems and facilities.
- In fiscal year 2019, the Board of Supervisors approved additional deputy positions and a law enforcement pay plan. These measures have improved the ability to recruit and retain staff as well as fill shift assignments.
- In 2018, the Sheriff's Office received two Summit Awards from the Arizona Association of Counties: Technology Innovations for Inmate Education and Programs; Coordinated Responses to Mental Health Emergencies / Needs.

Several measures are in place to ensure access to public safety services across the county.

- The main facility for the Sheriff's Office is located in Flagstaff, AZ and is co-located with the Flagstaff Police Department. The Sheriff's Office also has facilities in Page, AZ and Williams, AZ. Substation deputies and Community Liaison deputies are assigned to areas throughout the county.
- Online and phone communications are leveraged to be more accessible to the public and to respond to many non-criminal public safety needs.
- Telephonic and web-based inmate visitation allow for people living in remote communities to connect with friends or family in detention without having to drive long distances.
- Important safety information is shared with the public through reverse 911 emergency notifications, news releases, social media, and door-to-door contact.

The Sheriff's Office uses various technological solutions to complement the services provided to the community.

- Body worn cameras were implemented in 2018 as part of our commitment to transparency. Body cameras directly impact both public safety and officer safety by providing a recorded accounting of interactions between law enforcement and the public and aiding in documentation and investigations.
- Upgrades to radio systems continue to be a priority to close gaps in communication systems. Homeland Security grants have provided funding for several of these improvements.
- The Office supports criminal justice data information sharing systems and these systems undergo regular updating.
- The Office is in the process of migrating the records management system to a web-based platform.

The agency regularly updates policies and trainings to respond to emerging issues in public safety. Examples include national trends related to mental health, opioid addiction, and active shooter incidents.

- The Office conducts specialized training for advanced law enforcement rapid response and multi-agency coordination.
- The Office continues to provide Situational Awareness and Active Shooter Response training to county staff, schools and the public.
- The Sheriff's Office recently introduced a new public training in collaboration with Northern Arizona Healthcare called Stop the Bleed which teaches emergency first aid skills.
- In 2018 the Sheriff's Office received funding from the NARBHA Institute to train five employees as Mental Health First Aid instructors. The Sheriff's Office is training all staff in Mental Health First Aid and plans to offer the course to all county employees and the public in the future.
- Detention staff continue to seek innovative solutions to improving access to care and timely release from custody for inmates with serious mental illness.

The Sheriff's Office engages citizens in public safety matters through community education, partnerships, and through efforts such as:

- Community meetings, Neighborhood Watch, Citizens Police Academy, and Community Emergency Response Teams
- Identity theft / avoiding scams awareness; crime victim resources
- Outdoor recreation safety, avalanche safety awareness, and preventative search and rescue
- School programs for avoiding drugs and alcohol, boat/water safety, Hug a Tree, Halloween safety, leading a safe and healthy life style, etc.
- Informational booths at health and safety fairs, job fairs, county fair, and other events in the community
- Woods Watch training to protect wildland/urban interface communities
- Ready, Set, Go campaign for emergency preparedness
- Public documents that provide review of activities, including: strategic plan, stakeholders' report, brochures, media releases, and postings on webpages and social media
- Opportunities for public feedback in person or via phone, website, and surveys

Volunteers are an important part of the Sheriff's Office outreach and service to community. Volunteering is one of many ways that community members can be engaged in public safety efforts.

- The agency has approximately 300 volunteers in the areas of Search and Rescue (SAR), Community Emergency Response Teams, Volunteers in Policing, and Detention Program Facilitators.
- SAR volunteers donate around 15,000 hours each year to search and rescue training & missions.
- Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) and Volunteers in Policing perform approximately 2,000 hours of training, outreach, and response to emergency events annually.
- Volunteers in the Detention Facility provide over 3,200 programs and classes to inmates each year.
- Many of the Sheriff's Office volunteers fill key roles during emergencies, including staffing Emergency Operations Center and Emergency Call Center positions, assisting with roadblocks and evacuation procedures, and conducting area patrols to report suspicious activity.

STRATEGIC PLANNING

The Sheriff's Office mission and value statements explain our dedication to providing professional, ethical, and respectful services to all people as well as our commitment to improving the quality of life in our community (our motto is Service to Community). We work to earn and maintain the public's trust in all that we do. The Sheriff's Office values and encourages public feedback.

The Sheriff's Office strives for efficient and effective use of resources (including personnel, financial, equipment and technological solutions) that support the agency's responsibilities for:

- Public Safety (improving the quality of life in the communities through response, preparedness, education, prevention, corrective actions, and reform),
- Community Vitality (providing and coordinating services for vulnerable populations as well as engaging citizens to strengthen communities), and
- Organizational and Fiscal Health (meeting the evolving needs of residents through responsible and transparent operations, implementing environmentally conscious solutions, and using conservative budget strategies).

We regularly review our guiding principles and consider past, current and future trends to ensure our actions meet the public safety needs of our communities. Our strategic plan identifies the following goals and objectives:

- to cultivate organizational development and staff dedicated to providing professional law enforcement services, addressing emerging law enforcement trends, promoting open communication with stakeholders, and investing in recruiting, retaining and training excellent staff
- to promote community quality and safety by proactively responding to events affecting community safety, valuing customer feedback, promoting public education (which includes inmate programs to reduce recidivism), advancing community involvement and partnerships, and developing plans to meet operational demands
- to foster effective and innovative use of resources by promoting volunteer programs aligned with community and agency needs, applying technological solutions and facilities planning to public safety and security needs, and maintaining strong interagency partnerships for improved public safety services

TRENDS SUMMARY

A comprehensive approach to public safety and the quality of life in our communities depends on understanding the evolving face of law enforcement response and the unique characteristics of our communities. Following are some of the trends the Sheriff's Office has identified and incorporated into the agency's short- and long-term strategic plans:

- Increasing demands for service are indicated not only by the number of calls for service or inmate population, but also by rapid population growth in unincorporated areas of the county. More people mean more demands (both in frequency and complexity) for law enforcement services. While the most recent county budget provided for an increase in the number of deputies, additional staff are needed to meet demands for service.
- Seasonal residents and visitors add significantly to requests for service. Calls for service generated by non-county and temporary residents affects the availability of resources to engage in other community law enforcement activities that directly serve citizens.
- Growing recreation and tourism activities have outpaced growth in funded public safety resources (both regular patrol and Search and Rescue). Impacts on the National Forests (e.g., Mormon Lake, Blue Ridge and Forest Lakes areas), Oak Creek Canyon, Highway 180 corridor, Twin Arrows, Kachina Village and Munds Park are of concern. Significant traffic issues impact emergency response.
- The geography of the county impacts resource allocation, emergency communications capabilities, and response time.
- The national mental health crisis impacts public safety responses and detention services. The number of suicidal subjects and mental health calls for service that deputies respond to has increased nearly 140% from 2009 to 2018. The number of persons in jail who are severely mentally ill and in need of mental health services continues to grow.
- Search and Rescue responses and costs continue to increase. Increased costs often are associated with specialized resources required (e.g., helicopters, technical rescue crews, increased response time due to remote locations). In 2018, the number of SAR missions was well above the pace of previous years. A large proportion of the subjects involved in SAR events are not residents of Coconino County.
- Calls/requests involving civil service and civil disputes, accidents, public assists, fraud crimes, sex offense crimes, substance abuse related issues, etc. continue to require more resources both in the initial response and investigative stages.
- The public's reliance on technology has had both positive and negative impacts on law enforcement efforts. Technology makes it easier to report crime and gives investigators additional tools. Technology also results in issues ranging from an increase in unintended "pocket" dial 911 calls, to inaccurate perceptions of how crimes are investigated and solved, and unrealistic expectations on rescues in remote areas.
- The number of complex records requests continues to grow. Many requests require significant staff research, redaction, and legal review. Increased requests also are coming from students, national outlets, and external agencies for research of data, interviews, etc. New technologies such as body worn cameras and other video systems also impact records processing.
- Training and equipment supporting law enforcement services in a modern society continues to evolve. Changes in public needs require officers to be trained in more diverse and intricate responses. Examples are the response required by law enforcement to mental health crises, the opioid epidemic, advanced rapid response, and other high-risk responses. Best practices suggest at least 10% of an officer's time should be dedicated to training.

- Public requests for community policing activity and public safety education (e.g., school programs, Active Shooter response classes, Jail tours, etc.) continue to be an important part of building successful community partnerships. These activities require dedicated staffing and resource allocations.
- Inmate medical and mental health needs have significant impacts. The detention facility becomes the primary provider of medical, dental, substance addiction and mental health services for many inmates who do not seek or have available to them these services when outside of custody.
- Legislative mandates without matching funding continue to impact services and programs.
- Natural disasters (e.g., wild land fires, winter storms, floods, etc.) impact community safety.

These are a sampling of the trends affecting our communities.

DATA DISCLOSURE

All data provided in this report is a snapshot of the data at the time analyses were performed. Data summaries may change when new or additional information is received, and databases updated. Data may vary from previous year's reports due to collection or summary methods. We are committed to continually improving our analyses and providing the most accurate and timely data possible.

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ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

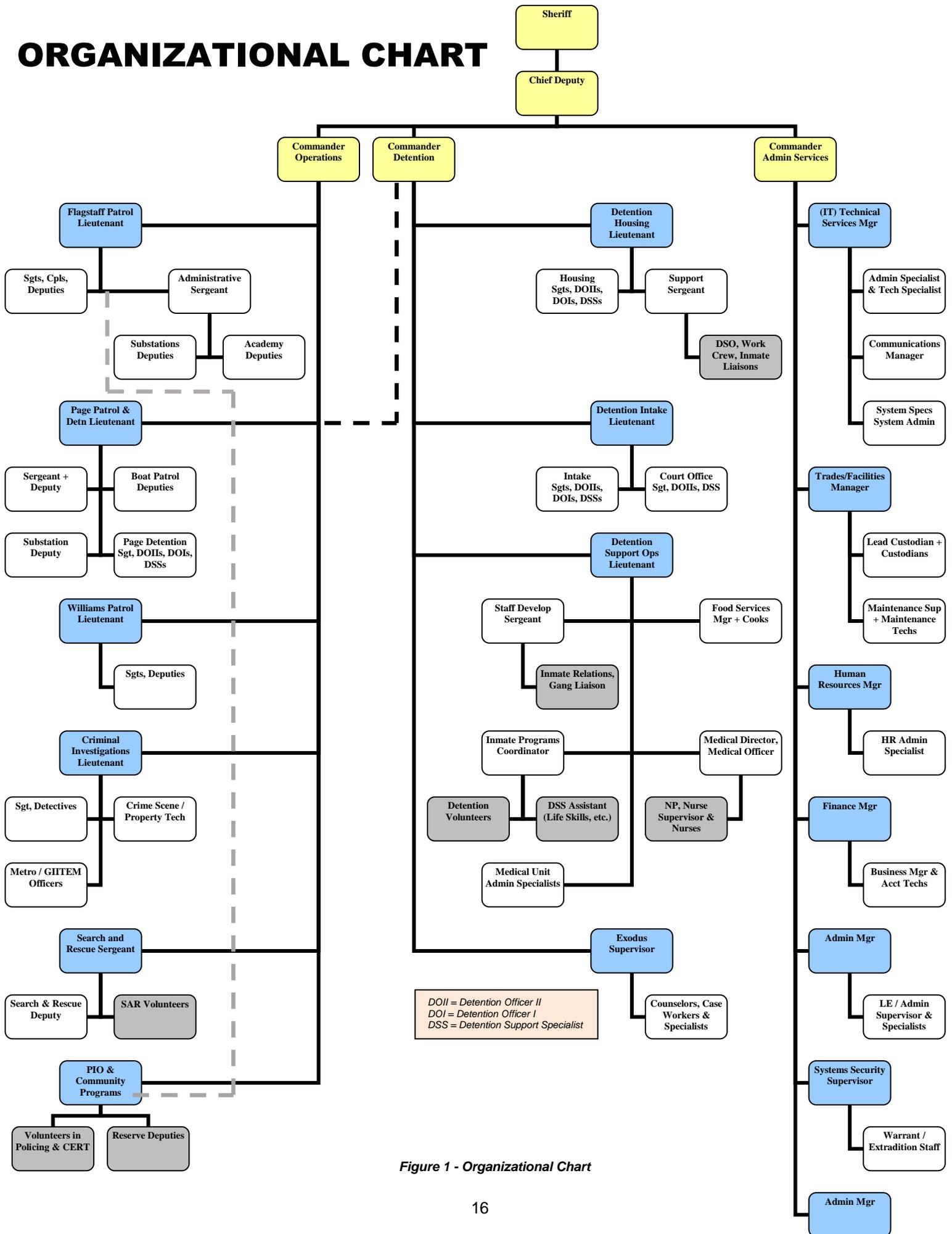


Figure 1 - Organizational Chart

FINAL ROLL CALL

Deputy Escapulo Dominguez (Norro) -

Killed in the line of duty July 17, 1908. Deputy Dominguez was told by a woman that a bartender, who was at the Harvey House in Williams, had caused her some trouble. Dominguez found the suspect at the Jones saloon and tried to arrest him, both going for their guns. When the smoke cleared, Dominguez was dead from two gunshot wounds. Two bystanders were wounded. The suspect was taken into custody and rushed to Flagstaff to keep him from being lynched.

Deputy John B. Jamison - Killed in the line of duty September 6, 1982. Deputy Jamison was ambushed while checking on another Deputy with whom Dispatch had lost radio contact. The other Deputy was checking on a stolen truck when he was disarmed and handcuffed to a tree by an armed suspect hiding in a tent. The suspect left in the stolen vehicle, passing Deputy Jamison. The suspect stopped the truck, got out and opened fire with a rifle on Jamison who was pinned inside his patrol unit. Jamison was shot three times at close range. Twenty-seven rounds were shot into his patrol vehicle. The suspect and an accomplice fled and were apprehended in Flagstaff. Both were tried and convicted of felony murder. A female accomplice was released after serving 14 years in prison. The shooter was executed in 2000.

Deputy James Michael Young - Killed in the line of duty May 25, 1983. Deputy Young, assigned to the Fredonia District, was attempting to serve an arrest warrant on a subject at his home. Once Deputy Young and backup officers entered the home, the suspect who was brandishing a pistol, came out of a back bedroom where he and Young came face to face in a narrow hallway. Deputy Young was able to draw his pistol and kill the suspect. Deputy Young was shot and killed in the exchange of gunfire with the suspect.



Photo 2 - Coconino County Sheriff / Flagstaff Police Law Enforcement Officers Memorial

PERSONNEL

The Coconino County Sheriff's Office was approved for 284.93 FTE (full-time-equivalent) employee positions in Fiscal Year 2019. The breakdown of FTE's positions is approximately 25% certified peace officers, 37% detention officers, and 38% civilian support staff. While the total number of approved FTE's is 284.93, the agency averages 250 full-time, persons employed.

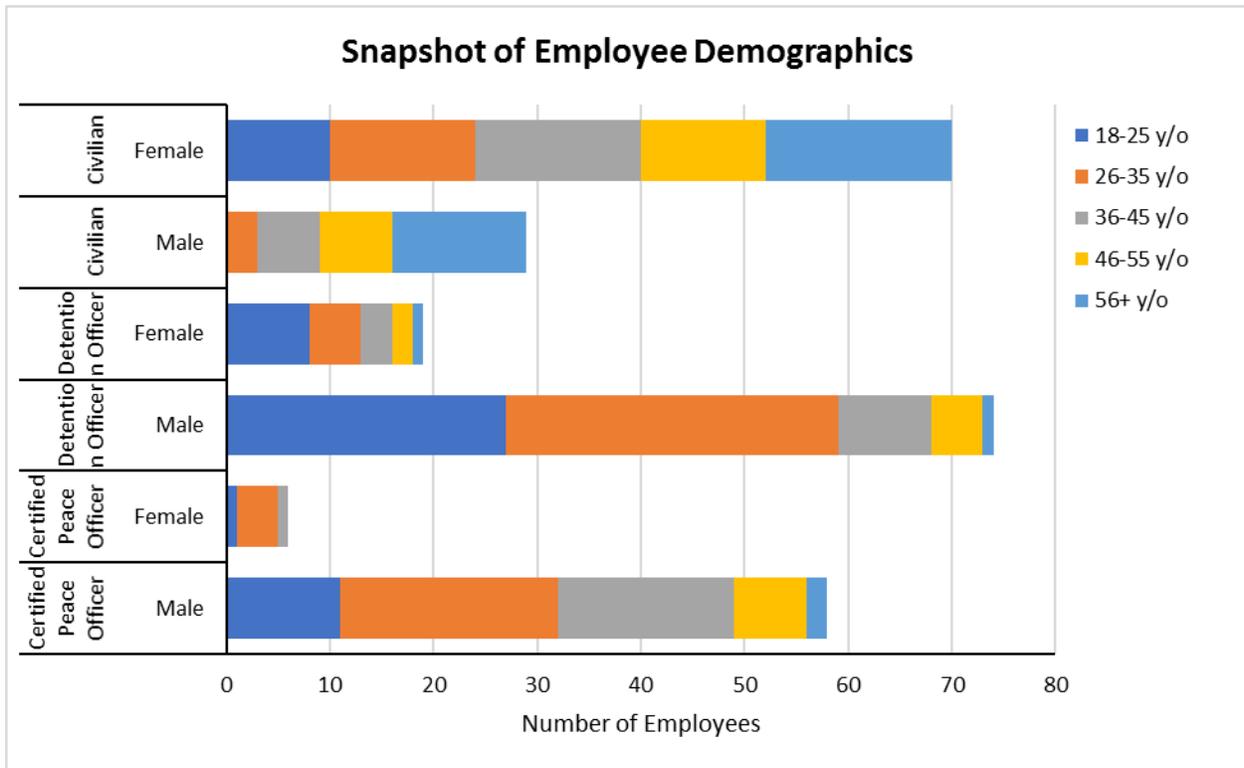


Figure 2 - Snapshot of Employee Demographics taken on January 9, 2019 (N=256 current full-time employees)

TRAININGS & PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Our training programs instill and reinforce our mission and vision. Employees throughout the agency complete annual training in professional skill development, leadership, cultural sensitivity, and continuing education to meet emerging and evolving law enforcement trends and public safety needs.

Upon hire, all Sworn Peace Officers must successfully complete an Arizona Peace Officers Standards and Training (AZPOST) Board accredited academy, or if transferring from another jurisdiction show competency in standards set by AZPOST. AZPOST training consists of 16-18 weeks of training (640-720 hours). Following academy graduation, they spend a minimum of 18 weeks in the Field Training Program during which time they work under the supervision of mentor deputies certified as field trainers. Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training (AZ POST) Board also sets standards for proficiency and continuing education for certified peace officers.

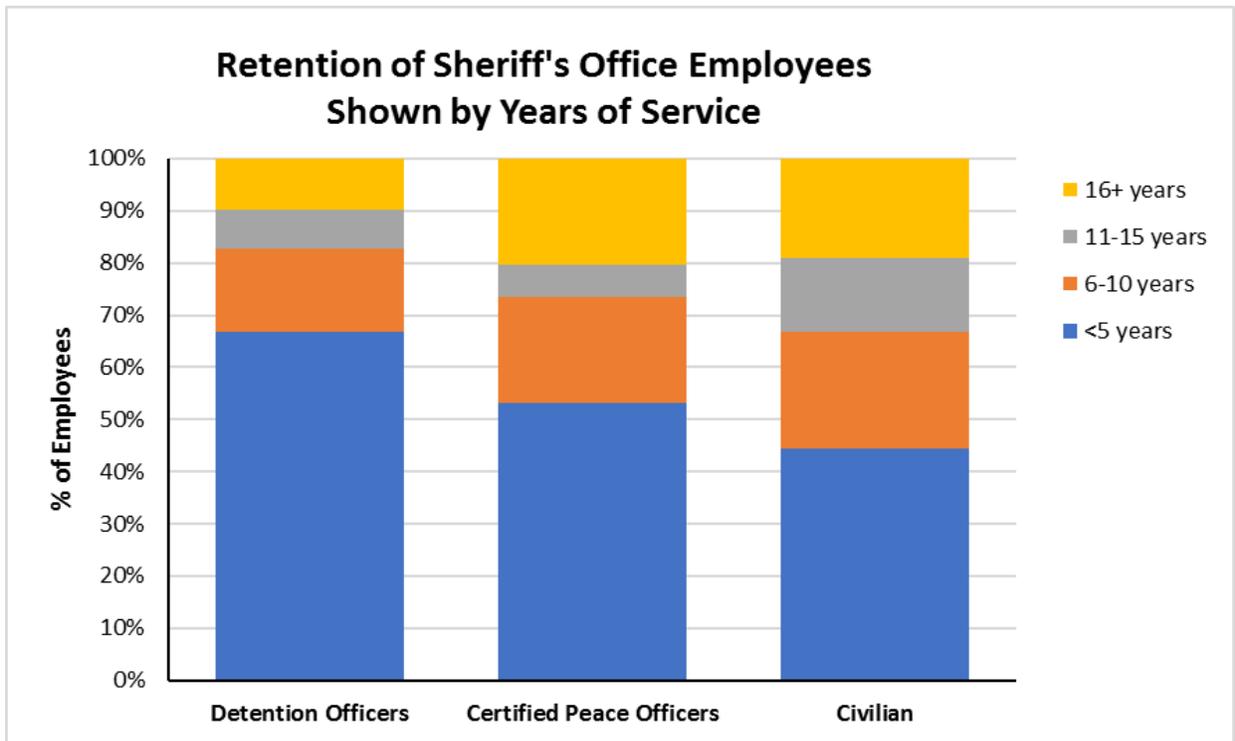


Figure 3 - Years of Service of Employees by Division as an Indicator of Retention (snapshot taken on January 9, 2019)

Within one year of hire, all Detention Officers must successfully complete the Arizona Detention Association (ADA) curriculum consisting of 6 weeks of training (240 hours). The Coconino County Sheriff's Office has its own Detention Officer Training Academy that meets ADA accreditation, and which is provided through a partnership with Coconino Community College. Training combines academic, tactical, physical fitness and team building classes. It mirrors many of the same topics taught in the peace officers academies. Officers receive 13 credit hours toward an Associate degree in the Administration of Justice. Detention Officers also spend several weeks in a field training capacity during which time they work under the supervision of senior staff members. Depending on assignment, some Detention Officers must show proficiency in firearms. Detention Officers also have a curriculum for proficiency and continuing education.

Mental Health Training

The Sheriff's Office began providing First Responder Mental Health First Aid Training to all employees in 2014. The Mental Health First Aid class aims to teach members of public safety and the community how to recognize and respond to someone in a mental health or substance use crisis. Other trainings related to mental health responses include: Emotional Survival for Law Enforcement, Critical Incident Stress Management, Crisis Intervention, and Crisis Negotiation.

In addition to the commitment to train employees, the Sheriff's Office is dedicated to working with the community to address the mental health crisis. We involve partnering mental health and substance abuse treatment providers in our day to day responses in the field as well as at our detention facility. More information about services provided to inmates in our custody can be found in the Detention Services section of this report.



Photo 3 - Sheriff's Office Staff and The NARBHA Institute partner for Mental Health First Aid trainings
(left to right) Chief Deputy Bret Axlund; James Wurgler, MD, Chair and Founding Director of The NARBHA Institute; Sheriff Jim Driscoll; Valerie Ausband, HR Manager Sheriff's Office. Sheriff's Office employees who have become Mental Health First Aid trainers include Chief Deputy Axlund, HR Manager Valerie Ausband, Deputy Donny Bartlett, and Detention Officers Joseph Buchanan, Matthew Brunskill and Ryan Vilte.

Critical Incident Stress Management Teams (CISM)

In 2003, Detention Facility staff were instrumental in developing a Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) team that now has expanded to include members from Coconino County Sheriff, Flagstaff Police, Search and Rescue, Victim Witness, Flagstaff Child and Family Counseling, Flagstaff Fire, CERT, Arizona DPS, and agency chaplains.

The team is made up of first responders who are trained to provide psychological first-aid to other first responders. Having a CISM team of first responders working with their peers provides a safe environment for early discussions and intervention referrals from people who share an understanding of first responder work. Our goal is not to replace on-going professional counseling but to provide psychological first-aid and help connect people suffering from traumas with appropriate care.

RETIREMENTS – 2018

Joel Winchester, Deputy, Flagstaff Patrol District, retired January 2018

Michael Barnes, Detention Officer, Page Facility, retired April 2018

Idle Contreras, Detention Support Specialist, Flagstaff Facility, retired September 2018

Larry Thomas, Sergeant, Criminal Investigations, retired October 2018

AWARDS AND SPECIAL RECOGNITION

The Coconino County Sheriff's Office is dedicated to celebrating the success and achievements of employees, volunteers, and community members. Below is a summary of some of the celebrated employee successes. Some awards listed are for actions that occurred during previous reporting periods.

Life Saving Award

- **Troy Short** – on 9/22/17 located an unreported / unwitnessed rollover accident on I40 near Parks, AZ, extricated the victim and rendered lifesaving first aid
- **Dennis McCabe, Ryan Leonard, Paul Clifton** – on 6/14/18 conducted an investigation and search to locate a suicidal subject who was reported camping, then rescued the person
- **Collin Knight, Robert Smith** – on 12/29/18 performed lifesaving CPR on an unresponsive person at a nearby camp

Meritorious Service Award

- **Rex Gilliland** – Karen Klein Search and Rescue, December 24, 2016

Officers of the Year 2017/2018

- **Uriah Whitaker**, Fraternal Order of Police Officers of the Year 2017/2018
- **Jacob Christensen**, Fraternal Order of Police Officers of the Year 2017/2018
- **Trevor Wallace**, Veterans of Foreign Wars Officer of the Year 2017
- **Bill Rackley**, Veterans of Foreign Wars Officer of the Year 2018
- **Jacob McGuire**, Exchange Club Officer of the Year 2017
- **Patrick O'Brien**, Exchange Club Officer of the Year 2018
- **Andrea Golding**, Elks Club Officer of the Year 2018
- **Troy Short**, Victim Witness Heart of Gold Officer of the Year 2018
- **James Steng**, MADD Officer of the Year 2017

National Public Service Awards 2018

- **Angela Rodriguez, Shea Cozad, Vilma Cabrera, Emily Girard** – Sheriff's Office Finance Team
- **Kathleen Levinson, Jim Coffey, Tiana Busby, Alicia Alvillar, Rima Hatab, Brittani Schwemley, Lydia Langston, Candice Smith** – Civil Process Management Team
- **Kathleen Levinson, Angela Rodriguez, Matt Freshour, Crystal Luna, Bill Glenn, Brian Tozer, Scott George, Larry Zamora** – Sheriff's Office Body Camera Project Team
- **Angela Rodriguez** – County ShERPa Change Management Council
- **Brandy Gomez-Alo** – Outside Service to Community (Special Olympics, 4H, etc.)

- **Crystal Luna, Jim Bret, Kohl Glau** – Goodwill Fresh Start Team
- **Jim Bret, Jeff Drayton** – Detention Baptism Program
- **Jon Paxton, Cory Black, Jacob Christensen, Jennifer Morrison-Garcia, Alyssa Payne, Trevor Wallace** – School Safety Education Team
- **Cheryl Carstens, Venna Little, Becky Martinez, Katy Fulmer, Lisa Hirsch, Stacey Bullmore** – Detention Nurse Team
- **Tony Keenan, Dallas Lilly** – MSDS Online Administrative Committee
- **Bill Glenn, Tom Hover, Janelle Benale, Timothy McCabe, Uriah Whitaker, Aaron Clouse, Zachary Delphia, Chris Fulmer, Patrick O'Brien** – Detention Firearms Instructors Team
- **Valerie Ausband** – Sheriff's Office Human Resource Outreach
- **Jim Coffey, Bill Rackley** – Officer Training Development

Search and Rescue Awards

- **Coconino County Sheriff's Office Search and Rescue Unit** – SAR Unit of the Year 2018, Arizona Search and Rescue Coordinators Association
- **Coconino County Sheriff's Office Search and Rescue Unit** – 2018 Flagstaff GEMS (Civic Service Institute at Northern Arizona University), Organization of the Year
- **Aaron Dick** – Search and Rescue Coordinator - 2018 Flagstaff Heroes (community nomination sponsored by Arizona Daily Sun, Frys Food Stores, and UniSource Energy Services)

Other Awards

The Sheriff's Office received two Summit Awards from the Arizona Association of Counties: 1) Information Technology Award for technological solutions improving communication and education for inmates, and 2) Criminal Justice and Public Safety Aware for contributions to community solutions for making a difference in the lives of people affected by mental illness and substance abuse.

PATROL

The Coconino County Sheriff's Office Patrol Division is dedicated to proactive measures toward crime prevention and public safety response in which the focus is on a community-law enforcement partnership called Community Policing. The Patrol Division also works closely with Criminal Investigations Division.

When a person calls the Sheriff's Office to report a crime or suspicious activity, they often first speak with a Dispatcher who relays the information to a patrol deputy who responds to the situation. The deputy meets with the person, either in person or over the phone. If a crime has been committed, the deputy takes an initial report and initiates an investigation. In cases involving domestic violence, crimes of a sexual nature, crimes against children, homicides or suspicious deaths, the Criminal Investigations Division also becomes involved in the investigation. Reports and investigations are forwarded to the County Attorney's Office which then reviews the information and determines if there is sufficient evidence to charge the suspect.

In addition to responding to reported crimes, Patrol Deputies provide many other daily community safety services including: patrols of neighborhoods, patrols of forest roads, boat patrols, property checks, business checks, motorists/public assists, welfare checks, civil standby's and civil paper service, traffic enforcement, DUI enforcement, accident reports, assistance with fire and medical calls, response to search and rescue incidents, and public education.



Photo 4 – Deputy shares boating safety information with a class of elementary students

CAPACITY TO RESPOND

One of the greatest challenges to the Coconino County Sheriff's Office is the ratio of geographic area to number of officers. Coconino County is 18,617 square miles of land plus approximately 44 square miles of water. We have a total of 67 authorized positions to cover this geographic area and population. Many unincorporated population centers are remote and response times to those areas can be longer.

Seasonal residents and visitors add to requests for service and can significantly lower our officer to population ratio. Some residential areas in the county increase in population as much as 10-fold seasonally. Estimates for visitors to the county each year are on the order of several million.

County	Coconino
Population of County (US Census July 1, 2017 estimate)	140,776
Square Miles of County (land + water)	18,661
# Authorized Commissioned Officers	67
Sworn / Unincorporated Population *	1.2/1000
Sworn / All County Population	0.48/1000
Sworn / Square Miles	0.003

Table 1 - Capacity to Respond - Population totals are reported estimates in the Quick Facts by the US Census Bureau and do not account for seasonal residents or visitors. * Unincorporated population is estimated as approximately 40% of the county population based on previous census numbers.

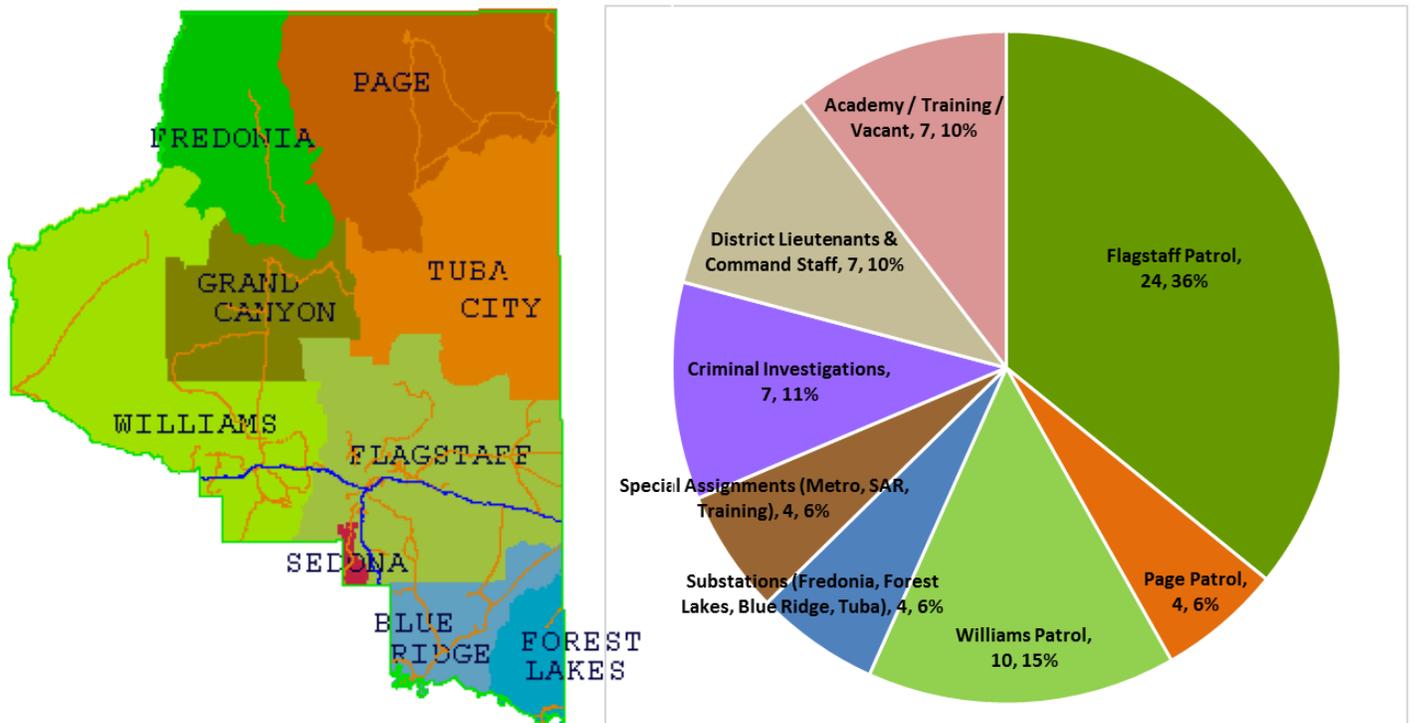


Figure 4 - Distribution of Sworn Peace Officers across Beats and Other Assignments (snapshot taken on 10/24/18)

Patrol resources are allocated by districts with several substations in remote areas. Community deputy liaisons are assigned to community / neighborhood areas.

Flagstaff Patrol District

The Flagstaff Patrol District is responsible for providing patrol functions to the eastern and southern portions of Coconino County. This includes substations in Blue Ridge and Forest Lakes. Community deputies also are assigned to Belmont/Camp Navajo, Doney Park, Fort Valley/Baderville, Kachina Village, Lake Mary area (Heckathorn, Lake Mary Meadows, Mormon Lake), Mountainaire, Munds Park/Pinewood, Timberline/Fernwood, Oak Creek Canyon/Sedona, and Mormon Lake/Ranch Areas.

Page Patrol District

The Page Patrol District is responsible for providing patrol functions for the northern portion of Coconino County including the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, Page, and boat patrol on Lake Powell and the Colorado River. There is a substation in Fredonia.

Williams Patrol District

The Williams Patrol District is responsible for providing patrol functions for the western portion of Coconino County. This district has community policing programs in Kaibab Estates, Parks, Red Lake, and Valle. There is a substation in Tusayan/Grand Canyon.

FREE ONLINE COMMUNITY INCIDENT AND CRIME MAPS

Since 2011, the Sheriff's Office has made available web based, crime maps which are free to the public. The map provides information on both crime and non-crime incidents. Examples of non-crime incidents include Search and Rescue, Lost/Found Property, Suspicious Activity, etc. The map does not show all calls for service received but only those resulting in a departmental report. To access the incident and crime map information for Coconino County, citizens can go to <https://communitycrimemap.com>.

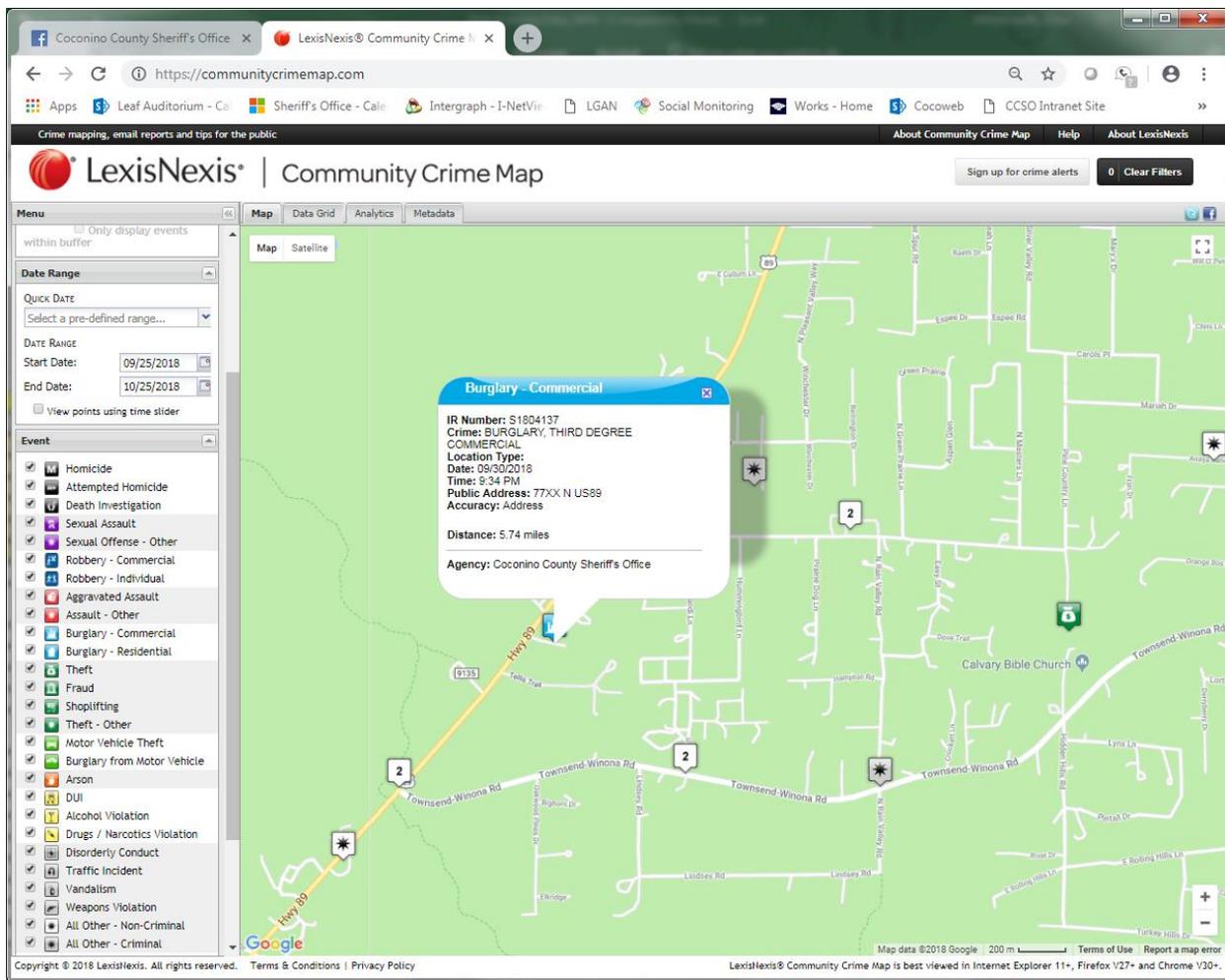


Figure 5 – Screenshot of Lexis Nexis Community Crime Map tool – example shows expanded information on pin map event

CALLS FOR SERVICE

Summaries of Calls for Service provide information about date, time, location, and nature of crimes and public safety needs of the community. Information on how calls are received, who initiates the call, and the priority nature of the call adds to the ability to address allocation of resources to public safety needs. These analyses also help in developing community policing strategies.

The Sheriff's Office has experienced an increase in both volume and complexity of citizen-initiated calls for service. In 2014-2017, citizen driven calls for service increased 26% compared to 2010-2013.

The below chart reflects the category assigned to calls by dispatch based on how the incident was reported to dispatch. The category does not necessarily reflect the outcome or what was found when the officer arrived on scene.

Call for Service Category / Nature Code	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
911 Hangup	692	649	644	893	742	483
Abandoned Vehicle, Parking, Tow Issues	284	277	306	228	162	182
Accidents (961, 962, 963)	1072	995	996	939	763	792
Alarms	519	532	541	502	487	484
Animal Control	265	235	256	246	249	298
Assault	111	104	111	135	105	112
Assist Other Agency*	1484	1403	1585	1556	1399	1273
Attempt to Locate*	1189	1428	1371	1468	1280	1000
Burglary	144	154	147	184	211	183
Child Abuse	67	64	61	82	92	77
Civil	615	679	608	549	473	575
Complaint	65	68	89	55	46	48
Criminal Damage	187	182	178	222	207	203
Death	26	21	16	17	20	35
Detention	54	31	24	26	23	18
Disturbing the Peace	924	969	903	951	895	837
Domestic Violence	430	453	392	431	375	387
Drugs	73	98	65	71	61	62
DUI & Alcohol	68	63	50	71	63	68
Family & Juvenile	83	117	118	123	105	96
Field Interview*	798	585	720	897	1277	1324
Fire Related	1247	900	924	733	940	867
Follow Up*	2323	2249	2223	2682	2521	2503
Fraud & ID Theft	224	262	321	307	276	215
Harassment	145	115	127	95	107	109
Littering	41	35	30	35	17	27
Medical	1946	1849	1795	1750	1373	1305
Mental Health	35	14	19	28	20	23
Message for Field Unit	1635	1554	1444	1376	1278	1186
Miscellaneous / Other Non-Crime	113	165	196	161	150	188
Missing Person	134	94	141	133	141	100
Motorist / Public Assist / Emergency Msg	2578	2525	2796	2805	2571	2632
Officer Information	258	363	273	193	157	209
Other Special Duty	198	160	211	191	197	168
Paper Service	1338	1281	1297	951	1093	759
Patrols*	34655	24966	29063	31521	29758	29059
Person Crime Other	4	8	9	13	18	16
Property – Lost/ Found (Non-Crime)	242	213	195	210	194	189
Property Crime Other	2	4	6	6	3	4
Search and Rescue	197	199	229	261	202	213
Sex Assault & Other Sex Offenses	67	40	42	43	42	50
Suicidal	200	197	184	194	151	136
Suspicious Activity	1734	1661	1887	1951	1906	1837
Theft	346	378	360	378	365	373
Theft (Grand Theft Auto)	77	79	64	64	42	51
Threatening	135	156	137	119	111	131
Traffic Complaints	240	207	199	176	202	230

Traffic Stops*	6091	5273	4557	6556	7376	8744
Trespass & Loitering	347	294	274	306	322	302
Violation Order of Protection	59	54	46	39	59	53
Warrant	248	259	344	300	484	449
Weapons	22	23	26	18	11	3
TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE	66031	54684	58600	63241	61122	60668

Table 2 – Summary of Types of Calls for Service for 2013-2018. The chart reflects the nature code assigned to calls based on how the citizen reported the incident. The nature code does not necessarily reflect the outcome of the call or what the officer found the situation to be when arriving on scene. Data is from ILEADS/RMS. Red indicates person crimes, green indicates property crimes, blue indicates incidents being tracked for trends, and * denotes activity that is primarily officer initiated.

CALLS FOR SERVICE – SUICIDAL & MENTAL HEALTH TRENDS

Over the last several years, there has been a trend in an increasing number of calls related to suicidal subjects and people in mental health crises. These data summaries involved further research of the data because the original nature code / category assigned to a call by dispatch does not always reflect other significant factors or the final nature of the call. To better understand trends, the call for service data was searched not only by category assigned by dispatch, but also by key words in dispatch notes. For example, suicidal subjects may fall under call categories including missing persons, search and rescue, disturbing the peace, etc. Searching the 2017 data based on the nature code / category resulted in capturing 212 calls listed as suicidal or mental health related. Searching the 2017 data using additional information in dispatch notes resulted in capturing 392 calls had a suicidal or mental health component.

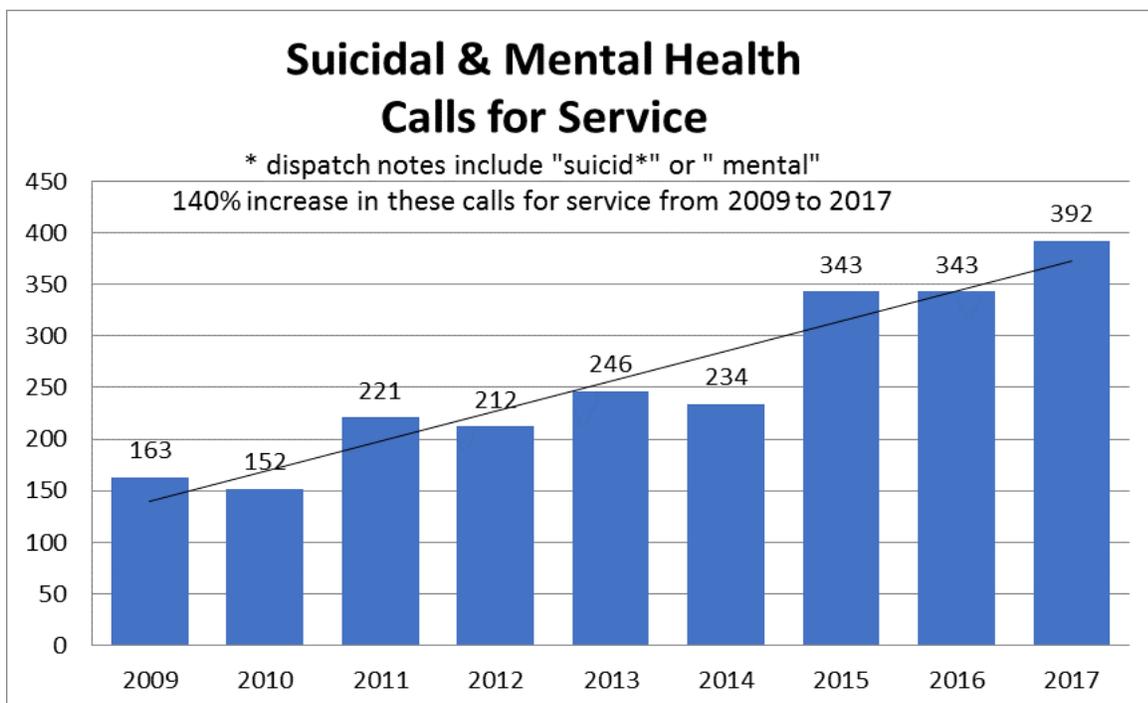


Figure 6 – Suicidal and Mental Health Calls for Service from 2009-2017

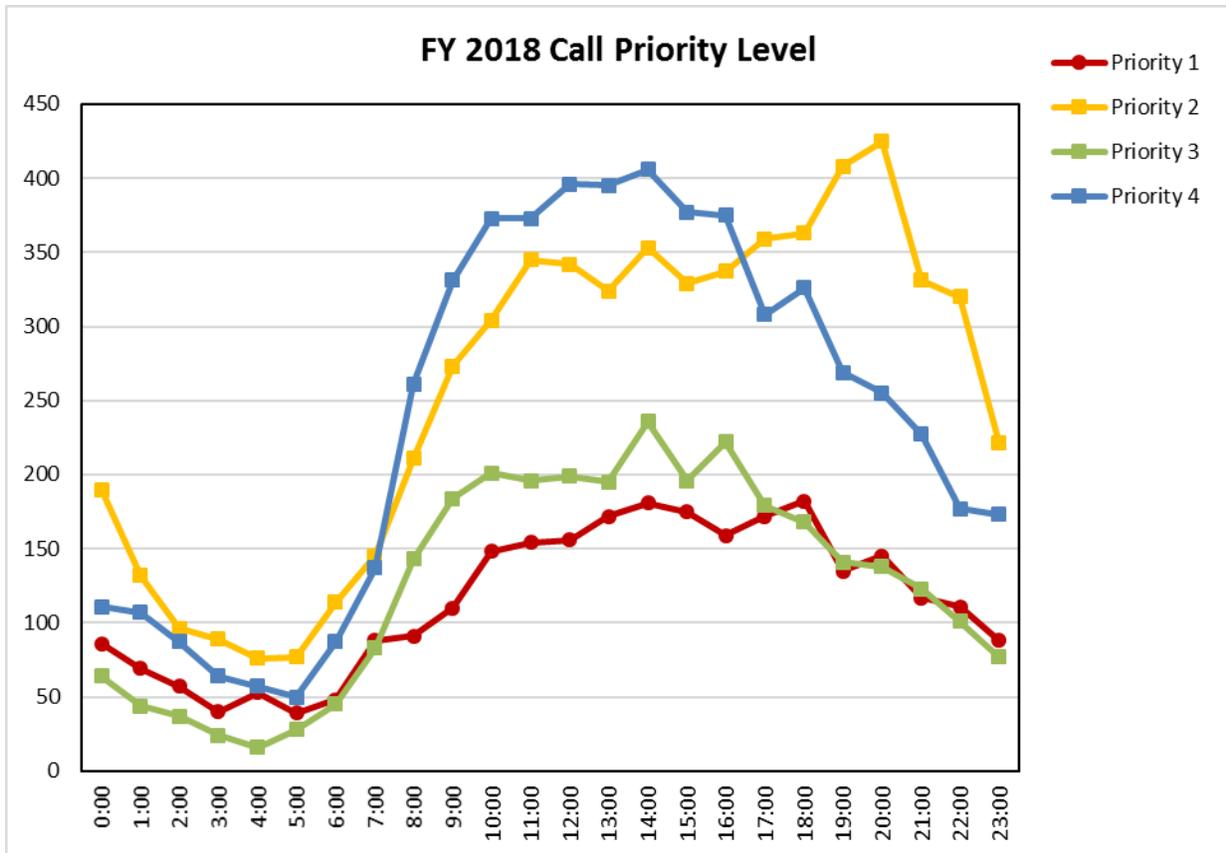


Figure 7 – Calls for Service by Time of Day and Priority Level 1-4 (July 2017 – June 2018)

Priority 1 is the highest emergency level and Priority 6 is the lowest emergency level. Types of calls can fall under different priority categories depending on circumstances of threats to life or property and whether the event is in progress. Priority 1 often includes Injury Accidents, Burglaries, Domestic Violence, Medical Emergencies, Fires, and Suicidal Subjects. Priority 2 often includes Suspicious Activity, Alarms, Theft, and Trespass. Priority 3 often includes Loitering, Fraud, late report Thefts, Non-Injury Accidents, Criminal Damage, Disturbing the Peace, Traffic Complaints, and Parking / Blocking of Thoroughfare Complaints. Priority 4 often includes Disturbing the Peace, Assist Other Agency, Attempt to Locate, Civil Matters, Littering, and Lost and Found Property. Priority 5 often includes other public requests for Officer Contact/Information, Traffic Stops, and Follow-up on Cases. Priority 6 often includes Area Patrols, Forest Patrols, and Business Checks. Because the data is across an entire year, it does not address trends due to holiday weekends or extreme weather events such as snow storms.

REPORTS TAKEN

Summarizing reports taken helps identify trends in types of crime in our community, investigate crime series (such as burglaries in a community), and plan for future public safety needs.

The number of reports taken is lower than the total number of calls for service because not every call for service results in a departmental report. However, the number of reports is not indicative of the total work effort involved with reports. Many reports require follow up including supplemental reports from multiple officers and/or agencies, evidentiary processing and lab results, additional investigative assignments, charging information, and disposition information.

One way we frequently summarize the types of departmental reports taken by our officers is by summarizing the data based on the most severe offense listed in a report. For example, a burglary may also involve an offense of criminal damage. While both of these offenses are listed in the crime report, the most severe offense (or higher charge in a court of law) is the burglary. The burglary and not the criminal damage would be represented in the following report. These types of data summaries give us information about general crime trends.

Categorized by Most Severe Offense Listed on Report	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Property Crime (Burglary, Theft, Criminal Damage, Trespass, Littering, etc.)	708	721	709	762	805	762
Traffic / Vehicle (Speeding, License, Insurance, Registration, etc.)	497	385	345	554	574	504
Person Crime (Assault, Sex Crimes, Endangerment, Vulnerable Adult or Child, Threat, etc.)	428	425	447	434	415	412
Assist Other Agency (EMS, Fire, Law Enforcement, etc.)	258	250	307	284	326	288
Public Order (Disorderly Conduct, Harassment, etc.)	344	318	301	288	310	318
Accident – State	252	249	271	261	233	228
Warrant (including Failure to Appear/Comply)	156	169	244	281	356	347
Other Non-Crime (Lost/Found Property, Abandoned Vehicle, Officer Info, Public Assist, Welfare Check, etc.)	296	255	213	247	271	249
Drug Related	248	247	147	158	151	162
Accident – PP	127	156	141	128	137	120
Suspicious Activity	182	149	130	133	135	170
Fraud (Fraud, Forgery, ID Theft, etc.)	104	124	128	116	122	128
Search and Rescue (SAR)	105	123	120	139	93	102
Suicidal	127	113	102	74	70	65
Civil Matter	140	121	96	86	84	88
DUI	122	104	92	117	133	142
Death (Homicides, Natural, Undetermined, Suicides)	77	88	77	90	70	62
Public Accident	33	46	56	50	37	49
Missing Person	41	40	47	47	53	48
Other (Probation Violation, Failure to Obey Officer, Recovered Stolen, Offender Registration Violation, Weapons Violation, etc.)	35	52	46	40	63	61
Fire Related	61	31	46	38	56	55
Alcohol	40	33	45	49	45	66
Interfere Judicial (and Contempt of Court)	34	43	37	32	49	38
Runaway	11	26	29	36	32	23

Boat Related	14	23	27	5	12	67
Family (Family Trouble, Incurrigible, Custodial, etc.)	59	57	23	52	26	15
K-9	1	19	20	27	22	10
Animal Related	18	13	17	21	12	22
Mental Subject	9	8	4	11	10	22
Cancelled	161	25	32	65	50	64
Grand Total	4688	4413	4299	4625	4752	4687

Table 3 – Comparison of Types of Reports taken in 2013-2018 (based on calendar years)

In Tables 3 and 4, offenses have been grouped into general categories: **Accident-PP** refers to private property vehicle accidents; **Accident-State** refers to collisions on state, county, or city roadways; **Alcohol** refers to liquor violations; **Animal Related**; **Assist Other Agency** includes assist EMS, assist fire, and assist other law enforcement jurisdictions; **Boat Related** refers to boating accidents and boating violation/citation reports; **Civil Matter**; **Death** includes homicide, natural, accidental, completed suicide, and undetermined deaths; **Drug** refers to use, possession and production of drugs; **DUI** is driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs or driving with DUI suspended license; **Family** includes custodial interference, family trouble, and incurrigible juveniles; **Fire Related** includes arson, structure fires, wildland fires, reckless burning and fire ban violations; **Fraud** includes forgery, fraudulent use of credit cards, personal identity theft, and fraudulent schemes; **Interfere Judicial** refers to interfering with proceedings or contempt of court; **K-9** refers to canine deployment; **Mental Subject**; **Missing Person** (not Search and Rescue related); **Other Crime** includes failure to obey officer, fleeing from officer, parole and probation violations, offender registration violations, weapons misconduct, and zoning violations; **Other Non-Crime** includes abandoned vehicles, airplane crashes, alarms without an involved crime, lost/found property, motorist and public assists, and welfare checks; **Person Crime** includes aggravated assault, simple assault, endangerment, child/adult neglect/vulnerability, kidnapping, robbery, sex offenses, threatening/ intimidating; **Property Crime** includes burglary (residential, business, and vehicle), criminal damage, littering, theft, and trespass; **Public Accident** includes accidental discharge of weapons; **Public Order** includes disorderly conduct, fighting, noise, false reporting, harassment, and obstruction of thoroughfare; **Runaway** refers to runaway juveniles; **SAR** are Search and Rescue events; **Suicidal** refers to suicidal subjects or suicide attempts (these also are sometimes taken under the category of Officer Information reports or Non-Crime events); **Suspicious Activity**; **Traffic/Vehicle** includes traffic violations such as speeding, license and insurance violations, plate and registration violations, and reckless driving; **Warrant** includes bench warrants, grand jury warrants, out of jurisdiction warrants, failure to appear warrants, and failure to comply warrants.

categorized based on most severe Offense / Incident Type	Blue Ridge		Detention Facility**		Flagstaff*		Forest Lakes		Fredonia		Page		Sedona		Navajo Nation*		Tusayan		Williams		Total 2016	Total 2018
	2016	2018	2016	2018	2016	2018	2016	2018	2016	2018	2016	2018	2016	2018	2016	2018	2016	2018	2016	2018	2016	2018
Accident - PP	1	0	1	0	85	85	0	0	1	1	10	5	8	3	1	1	21	23	14	9	141	127
Accident - State	17	2	0	0	189	186	12	9	3	2	9	6	1	1	2	4	10	7	29	35	271	252
Alcohol	1	1	0	0	20	23	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	9	14	6	45	40
Animal Related	1	1	0	0	10	11	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	4	17	18
Assist Other Agency	4	10	53	7	151	151	3	5	6	13	19	10	3	7	8	2	5	5	55	48	307	258
Boat Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	14
Cancelled	1	0	0	5	15	115	1	2	1	0	5	3	2	2	0	0	0	8	7	26	32	161
Civil	1	3	0	0	68	87	1	1	1	0	4	4	4	2	1	1	3	4	19	38	96	140
Death	4	3	1	0	33	42	6	3	1	1	5	5	4	2	3	2	3	2	17	17	77	77
Drug	2	2	2	5	87	181	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	2	0	0	20	14	30	41	147	248
DUI	3	1	0	0	54	101	1	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	8	4	22	13	92	122
Family Related	1	1	1	0	17	50	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	7	23	59
Fire Related	1	3	0	0	27	37	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	11	16	46	61
Fraud	3	1	1	0	94	86	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	22	11	128	104
Infernal/Judicial	1	1	1	1	25	20	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	7	9	37	34
K-9	0	0	2	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1
Mental Subject	1	0	0	0	3	5	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	9
Missing Person	3	1	0	0	30	29	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	5	2	5	6	47	41
Other	1	11	0	0	21	23	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	9	8	46	35
Other - Non-Crime	5	6	1	1	114	174	5	3	1	11	20	19	10	8	1	2	19	30	38	42	213	296
Person Crime	5	3	6	4	289	270	7	6	0	0	20	18	4	8	3	3	32	23	84	93	447	428
Property Crime	19	18	3	7	446	443	8	5	1	6	31	23	15	14	10	5	37	54	139	133	709	708
Public Accident	11	3	0	0	29	18	7	3	0	0	4	4	4	1	0	0	1	0	4	4	56	33
Public Order	2	5	1	2	203	238	3	3	3	2	8	9	6	8	2	2	24	18	49	57	301	344
Runaway	0	0	0	0	24	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	29	11
SAR	9	11	0	0	48	43	6	7	14	5	14	5	7	13	6	2	6	5	10	14	120	105
Suicidal Subject	4	2	0	0	69	84	5	1	0	0	2	5	4	3	1	1	6	7	16	20	102	127
Suspicious Activity	3	4	2	2	96	129	1	1	1	5	1	2	3	2	0	0	2	7	19	34	130	182
Traffic / Vehicle	4	6	0	0	203	370	6	5	7	2	7	16	4	2	2	2	24	16	88	78	345	497
Warrant	1	0	95	0	92	109	2	1	1	1	2	16	1	2	0	0	10	11	25	32	244	156
Total	103	90	177	35	2561	3120	74	66	47	49	210	157	86	83	36	28	257	258	748	802	4299	4688

Table 4 – Comparison of Types of Reports by District 2016 and 2018 * Reports taken at Twin Arrows are included in the Flagstaff District summaries, ** Detention shows only reports taken by Patrol Officers in the Detention Facility and does not reflect reports taken by Detention Officers. (This page and table were updated on 6/21/19 and reflect corrections)

CITATIONS

A citation or complaint is an order requiring a person to appear in court on a specific date and time to respond to allegations contained in the citation. Citations are generally issued for traffic related offenses; complaints are issued for non-traffic. Other types of citations may be for Title violations, city/county ordinance violations, and petty offenses (example: disorderly conduct – noise).

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Felony	240	283	231	350	387
Full Custody Booking	168	185	149	232	226
Taken into Custody	1	15	15	36	56
On View Arrest	37	41	26	60	81
Cite and Release	1	0	3	0	2
Issued Summons	25	42	36	19	20
Summoned/Cite & Release	3	0	1	2	1
Not Listed	0	0	1	1	1
Misdemeanor	1454	1383	1182	1262	1482
Full Custody Booking	517	461	406	390	411
Taken into Custody	18	26	24	41	81
On View Arrest	92	104	83	126	125
Cite and Release	645	622	473	497	666
Issued Summons	145	163	193	203	188
Summoned/Cite & Release	36	6	3	5	10
Not Listed	1	1	0	0	2
Not Listed	13	15	23	35	27
Full Custody Booking	0	0	0	1	1
Cite and Release	0	0	5	14	4
Issued Summons	1	0	3	4	3
Summoned/Cite & Release	0	0	0	0	0
Not Listed	12	15	15	16	19
Warrant	326	312	391	436	317
Full Custody Booking	257	197	226	221	191
Taken into Custody	23	79	109	144	21
On View Arrest	46	34	55	71	105
Cite and Release	0	0	1	0	0
Not Listed	0	2	0	0	0
Grand Total	2033	1993	1827	2083	2213

Table 5 - Citations issued by Top Charge and Court 2014-2018 (based on calendar years; citation listed under agency Coconino County Sheriff's Office)

ARRESTS AND CITE/RELEASE

When persons are charged with non-violent, minor offenses, officers working with the criminal justice system in Coconino County may cite and release individuals rather than book them into jail. This alternative has been successful in keeping many individuals contributing to the work force while they await their court date as well as reduce jail over-crowding issues.

Cite and release differs from booking in that the individual is not immediately taken into custody and booked into jail. In both booking and cite and release cases, the individual receives a citation listing the charges against him/her. For those who are cited and released, the person still must appear before the appropriate court on a predetermined date for review of the case and sentencing. Sentencing may or may not result in jail time.

The Sheriff's Office does not require officers to fill quotas for citations, arrests, etc. The practice of the Sheriff's Office continues to be to take the actions necessary to provide safety for the community and result in corrective behavior of the offender.

	COURT	Flagstaff Justice	Fredonia Justice	Page Justice	Williams Justice	Other Justice	Other City	Not Listed	Voided Citation	Grand Total
	2014 Totals	1822	19	80	596	6	3	111	106	2743
Most Severe Charge	28 Code (Traffic)	1505	13	62	441	4	3	41		2069
	13 Code (Criminal)	249	6	8	131	2		62		458
	Title 4 (Alcohol)	49		3	19			7		78
	Title 5 (Boat)			7						7
	County Fire Ban	17			4					21
	Other	2			1			1		4
	Voided								106	106
	2015 Totals	1523	5	61	617	1	0	53	72	2332
Most Severe Charge	28 Code (Traffic)	1207	3	46	477	1		17		1751
	13 Code (Criminal)	266	2	14	120			32		434
	Title 4 (Alcohol)	44			20			4		68
	Title 5 (Boat)			1						1
	County Fire Ban									0
	Other	6								6
	Voided								72	72
	2016 Totals	1121	17	88	529	3	0	24	47	1829
Most Severe Charge	28 Code (Traffic)	771	15	43	366	2		7		1204
	13 Code (Criminal)	312	2	21	133	1		16		485
	Title 4 (Alcohol)	32		1	24			1		58
	Title 5 (Boat)			23						23
	County Fire Ban	6			2					8
	Other				4					4
	Voided								47	47
	2017 Totals	1400	36	96	467	2	4	17	117	2139
Most Severe Charge	28 Code (Traffic)	1000	32	55	295	2	3	8		1395
	13 Code (Criminal)	348	4	20	144		1	8		525
	Title 4 (Alcohol)	45		1	24			1		71
	Title 5 (Boat)			19						19
	County Fire Ban	2			3					5
	Winter Ordinance	1								1
	Other	4		1	1					6
Voided								117	117	
	2018 Totals	1863	22	75	397	4	0	12	62	2435
Most Severe Charge	28 Code (Traffic)	1332	20	54	225	3		9		1643
	13 Code (Criminal)	437	2	13	144	1		3		600
	Title 4 (Alcohol)	39			23					62
	Title 5 (Boat)			6						6
	County Fire Ban	12			5					17
	Winter Ordinance	42								42
	Other	1		2						3
Voided								62	62	

Table 6 - Arrests by Type of Arrest 2014-2018 (based on calendar years; data queried for arrests listed under agency Coconino County Sheriff's Office)

TRAFFIC AND DUI ENFORCEMENT

Traffic enforcement focuses on identifying and taking appropriate action against aggressive drivers, impaired drivers, drivers endangering child occupants, speeders, and drivers disobeying other highway or boating safety laws. The goal is to improve the public's driving behavior and to help prevent traffic related crashes, injuries, and deaths.

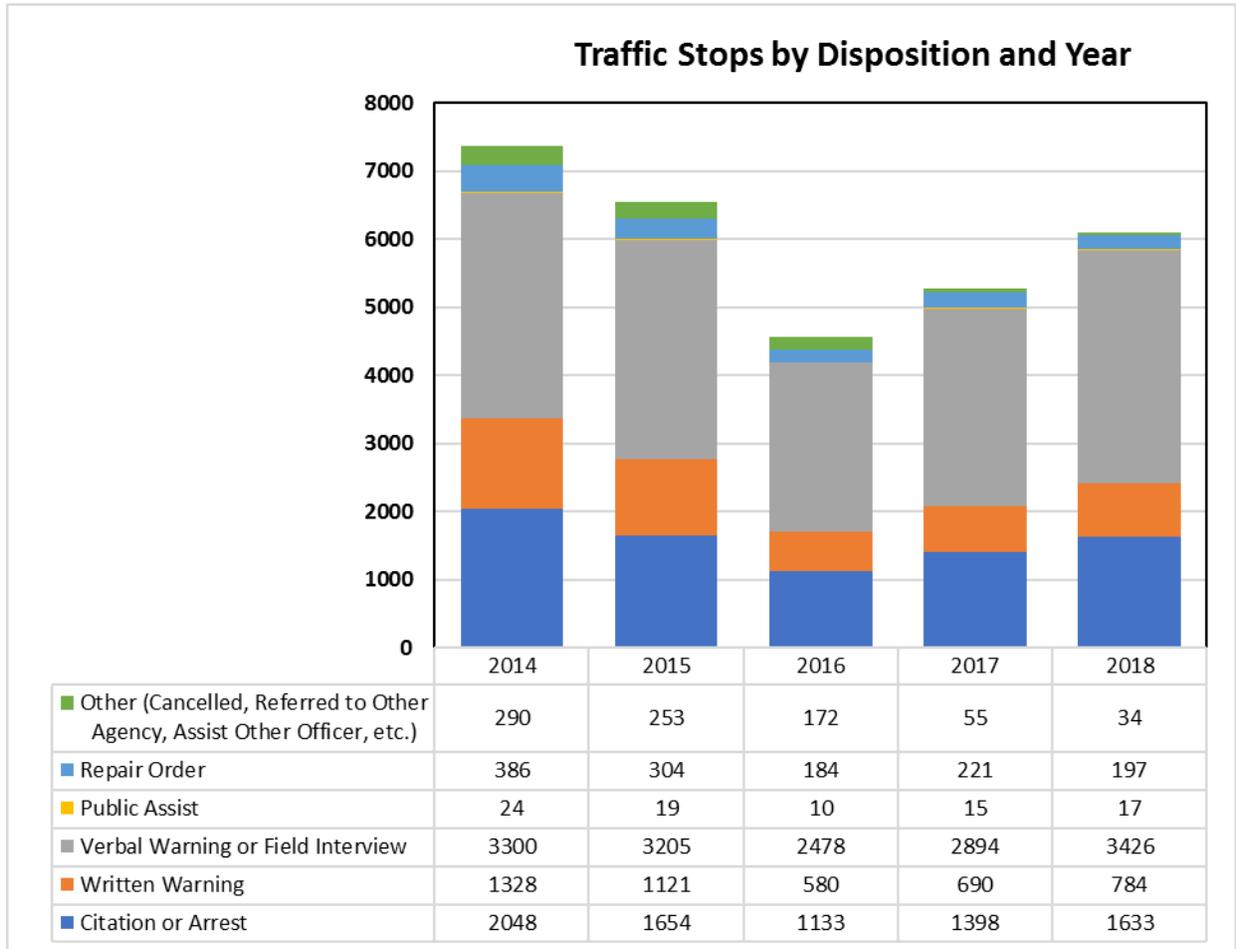


Figure 8 – Number of Traffic Stops by Clearance Categories 2014-2018 (calendar years; data from Calls for Service)

Certified Drug Recognition Experts (DRE) use a standardized evaluation process to determine if a person is under the influence of drugs. Based on the evaluation, the DRE can request the collection and analysis of a blood or urine chemical sample to obtain corroborative, scientific evidence of impairment.

According to law, an officer can request a DUI suspect submit to a blood draw for analyses of substances that can cause impairment. The Sheriff's Office has several officers trained as phlebotomists who assist in taking blood samples from a person to determine level and type of impairment.

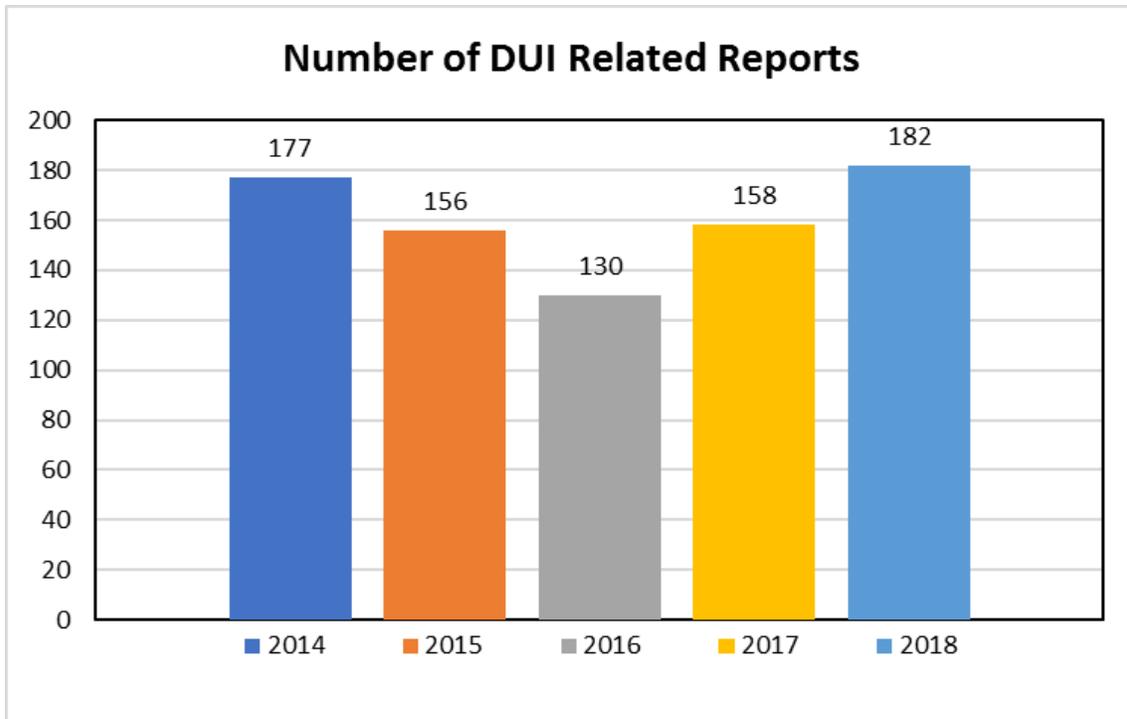


Figure 9 - DUI Related Reports 2014-2018 (calendar years; data from Incident Reports, Offense Group B, DUI/DWI)

OFF HIGHWAY VEHICLE ACTIVITY

The Sheriff's Office works in a highly rural environment and deals with many issues related to off highway vehicles (OHV) and all-terrain vehicles (ATV). Some of the issues include general traffic safety (no license, speeding, etc.), child safety (proper protective gear, age appropriate vehicles), disturbing the peace, injury accidents, and search and rescue events for people recreating on OHVs. We regularly hold OHV task force patrols to educate the public about OHV safety.

MANDATORY VEHICLE IMPOUNDS

In accordance with Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS) 28-3511 through 28-3515, the Coconino County Sheriff's Office conducts mandatory impounds of vehicles. Reasons a vehicle is impounded include: driving while license is suspended or revoked, non-compliance with financial responsibility requirements, involved in an accident with no proof of insurance, or driver has been arrested for Extreme DUI or Aggravated DUI.

SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR)

The Coconino Sheriff's SAR leadership and volunteers are recognized locally, statewide, and nationally as a premier Search and Rescue (SAR) Unit for their training and expertise. The SAR Unit includes several specialty teams including the Mountain Rescue Team, Heli-Rescue Team, Mounted Team, K-9 Team, and Small Unmanned Aerial System Team. The Unit also works closely with agencies such as the Arizona Department of Public Safety Air Rescue, the National Park Service, the US Forest Service and local fire and EMS agencies during training and certain missions.



As defined by Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS), the responsibility to conduct or coordinate, "search and rescue operations involving the life or health of any person" falls upon the Sheriff of that county (ARS 11-441). The statute further states that the sheriff, "may assist in such operations in another county at the request of that county's sheriff and may request assistance from any persons or agencies in the fulfillment of duties under this subsection." Examples of SAR responses include: searching/rescuing lost children, hikers, hunters, or persons in distress; searching for evidence related to crimes; assisting with the management of significant community events; responding to community needs during natural disasters and providing community education. The county Sheriff also has the responsibility of conducting and coordinating all evacuations in the county.

Search and Rescue missions range from events that may be resolved within a short time to events that may span multiple days. Some search and rescue events are handled by deputies on shift, others require the call out of additional resources. Coconino County Sheriff's Office is fortunate to have a highly dedicated group of approximately 120 active volunteers who are dedicated to responding as part of the Coconino Sheriff's SAR Unit. This volunteer unit is managed by the Sheriff's Office SAR Coordinator.

Search and Rescue related calls can have a significant impact on operations. Search and Rescue can be very costly in terms of personnel, time, training, equipment and other resources. Calls range in their complexity, each one having a unique set of components. The Search and Rescue (SAR) appropriated operating budget was \$313,495 for FY2017. Volunteer hours toward search and rescue missions and trainings afford significant savings to the agency and to the public. Volunteers commit significant resources in their time and personal equipment to the SAR program. In 2018 SAR Volunteers contributed a total of 15,498 active member hours.



Training is a large component of the program ensuring that responders are current on their skills. Many of the responses require highly technical training and equipment. All SAR volunteers must successfully complete an application, general background check, and SAR Basic Training. Volunteers and deputies also receive specialized training in: map and compass navigation, Global Positioning System (GPS), high angle rescue, low angle rescue, ATV / snowmobile / snow cat operations, tracking, alpine operations, personal locator beacons, and helicopter rescue.

During 2017 and 2018, approximately 52% of the SAR events were for hikers. For the period of January 1 – December 31, 2018, approximately 76% of the SAR events involved AZ residents. Of the Arizona residents, approximately 50% were from Maricopa County and 21% were from Coconino County. The remainder of subjects were from other US states, France, and Australia.

Photo 5 – Search and Rescue Team performs technical rescue in Oak Creek Canyon

Calendar Year	SAR Unit Active Members	SAR Unit Incident Responses	SAR Members Incident Hours	SAR Members Exercise Hours
2012	128	74	575	651
2013	142	87	736	1,767
2014	144	78	593	2,167
2015	129	88	641	2,485
2016	111	90	1,175	2,139
2017	115	120	818	1,675
2018	114	140	1,643	1,398

Table 7 - Search and Rescue Volunteer hours and responses 2012-2018 (calendar years)

Calendar Year	Natural Disasters	LE Evidence / Other Assist	Search	Rescue Technical & Heli	Rescue Stranded Element	Rescue Medical	Recovery	Other
2015	0	5	39	13	7	18	9	1
2016	3	5	46	8	4	24	5	1
2017	5	11	42	13	8	32	6	3
2018	11	12	64	11	8	28	4	2

Table 8 – Search and Rescue Event Types 2015-2018 (calendar years)

In 2018, SAR members taught over 53 preventative search and rescue classes to 4,200 children and adults throughout the county. SAR also regularly helps spread the word about outdoor safety at the County Fair, National Night Out, Touch-A-Truck events, Arizona Trail Days, Science in the Park, National Weather Service Open Houses, and many other community events.



Photo 6 - SAR Mounted Unit Volunteers at a public education and outreach event

CIVIL PROCESS / SERVICE

By Arizona State Statute, the Sheriff's Office has the responsibility of serving legal documents originating in the Coconino County Superior Court to individuals residing in Coconino County, with the exception of service on reservation lands. Also included in the documents are writs of restitution, writs of replevin, writs of garnishment, writs of execution, and Sheriff's sales.

Fees charged by the Sheriff are set by ARS 11-445. Per Arizona State Statute, the Coconino County Sheriff's Office also is responsible for assisting the Coconino County Treasurer's Office with the collection of personal property taxes once they have become delinquent.

The Administrative Team processes all civil documents which are then served by deputies. The Warrants Unit enters Orders of Protection and Injunctions Against Harassment that are served by other agencies in Coconino County, including those served by Flagstaff Police, Page Police, and the Constable's Office.

Over the past four years, approximately 64% of the papers served by the Sheriff's Office were served in the greater Flagstaff area, approximately 22% in the Page area, approximately 11% in the greater Williams area, and the remaining 3% are in the Blue Ridge, Forest Lakes, Fredonia, Grand Canyon, Sedona, and Tuba areas.

Packet Type	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Adoption		1			
Child Support/Custody	64	87	71	54	59
Divorce	62	48	54	63	42
Forcible Detainer	46	56	97	56	47
Forfeiture	1	7	10	3	
Guardianship	10	17	23	17	13
Injunction	214	170	133	124	151
Liquor License	9	7	6	2	1
Mental Health	225	241	208	311	245
Notice	(estimate) 20	23	24	18	16
Order of Protection	387	333	324	336	332
Order to Show Cause	3	2	8	4	2
Other	9	3	3	1	3
Pawn License	5	9	7	6	5
Petitions	6	2	4	8	3
Restraining Order	1	1	1		6
Small Claims	11	17	8	8	5
Subpoena	370	306	223	166	166
Summons	115	125	170	130	166
Warrant of Authority				3	
Writ of Attachment					1
Writ of Execution	11	6	8	4	7
Writ of Garnishment	10	9	17	11	10
Writ of Replevin			4	3	2
Writ of Restitution	13	22	28	21	21
Writ of Special Execution	4	2	6	3	6
Zoning Violation Notice	4	2			
Grand Total	1600	1496	1437	1352	1309

Table 9 - Civil Process by Packet Type processed by Civil Unit 2014-2018 (calendar years)

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

Community Liaison Deputies



Photo 7 – Deputies enjoying time visiting with youth in the community

The Sheriff's Office Patrol Division is committed to Community Policing. The goals of Community Policing are: to meet the needs of the community and work toward the common good of the community; to enhance the quality of life within the community; to establish alliances among law enforcement, community members, businesses and other government entities; to become part of the community and develop a thorough understanding of day to day activities in the community; and to facilitate crime prevention and problem solving in the community.

Some neighborhoods in the county have designated officers who work closely with neighborhood groups and organizers of special events. Community Deputies are available as a resource to residents in their assigned neighborhoods; however, all deputies take police reports anywhere in the county.

Metro and Drug Interdiction

Since 1987, the Sheriff's Office has been a partner agency in the Northern Arizona Street Crimes Task Force / Metro Unit. The primary objectives of the unit are to investigate, arrest, and prosecute gang members and narcotics traffickers in Northern Arizona. The unit is governed by the Coconino County Metro Board of Directors and daily operations are managed by the Flagstaff Police Department.

Participating agencies include Coconino County Sheriff's Office, Flagstaff Police Department, Williams Police Department, Arizona Department of Public Safety, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Custom Service, and Coconino County Attorney's Office. The Metro Unit receives some grant funding from the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. Requests for Metro reporting information should be directed to the Flagstaff Police Department.

School Education Officers

The Community Programs Planner and Deputies work with students and staff at schools throughout the county to provide instruction in safety, to practice emergency procedures, and to develop respectful, trust-building relationships. While DARE and Stranger Danger are two of the better-known classes taught nationally, our deputies provide a variety of classes. Search and Rescue Volunteers also visit classes to teach students outdoor safety skills such as Hug a Tree.



Photo 8 – Deputy visits schools to teach students about safety

Boat Program and Dive Team

The Coconino County Sheriff's Office Boat Patrol Program began in 1986 and the Dive Team began in 2007. The groups are based out of the Page District office which experiences high volumes of recreation associated with Lake Powell and the Colorado River. Boat Patrol deputies work closely with Arizona Game and Fish Department, Kane County Sheriff's Office, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, National Park Service, Page Police Department, and Utah State Parks for proactive boating safety outreach and enforcement.



Photo 9 – Members of Dive and Swift Water Rescue Teams

While much of the activity of our Boat Patrol Unit and Dive Team occurs on Lake Powell or the Colorado River, they also respond to other waterways. The Dive Team assists with drowning victim body recoveries, evidence searches, and swift water rescues.

Funding for the Boat Patrol and Dive Team programs is largely through the statutorily set Law Enforcement Boating and Safety Fund. These funds are allocated from a percentage of Arizona boat registration fees collected by the Arizona Game and Fish Department.

Tactical Team

In 2006, Deputies from the Sheriff's Office became part of the Flagstaff Police Department Multi-Agency Tactical Team (also known as the Northern Arizona Tactical Team or SWAT team). Five Sheriff's deputies are on the team. These officers are still members of their regular patrol squads and also are on call for tactical team responses.

The team conducts regular physical fitness and weapons training as well as trains for hostage rescues, barricaded subjects, and specialized entries into buildings. They assist the Metro Street Crimes Unit; Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); and Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) with high risk warrant service. Requests for Tactical Team reporting information should be directed to the Flagstaff Police Department.

Sheriff's Deputies also receive tactical training known as Exterior Response to Active Shooter Events (ERASE), which is a part of Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training.

Armory

Armory staff responsibilities include coordinating training and qualifications, maintaining armory equipment and supplies, and developing firearms related policies. They also have been active in researching and applying for armory related grants. Both Patrol and Detention officers make up the armory staff.

Air Operations

In 2011 the Coconino County Sheriff's Office Air Operations Program was developed with the mission to support, promote, and advance law enforcement effectiveness through utilization of aircraft in support of public safety missions. Factors considered in the use of air operations include time effectiveness, cost effectiveness, scheduling needs, geographic coverage needs, and air resource needs.



Air transport can provide a rapid response to emergency situations. Examples of use include transport of SWAT to emergency events, surveillance for illegal drug activity, fire ban surveillance, and search and rescue events. Air operations also are used for extradition of inmates, executive transports to geographically distant communities, and transport of evidence and investigators for felony cases.

Photo 10 – Air Operations plane

Heli-Rescue Unit

The Heli-Rescue Team is an interagency Team that performs helicopter based technical rescue operations including heli-rappels, short-hauls, and long-line hauls. Team members must be certified Emergency Medical Technicians and train closely with the Coconino County Sheriff's Search and Rescue Unit as well as the Arizona Department of Public Safety Air Rescue Team. The basic heli-rescue training is approximately 20 hours with recertification required every 120 days.



Photo 11 – Heli-Rescue personnel prepare for short-haul

K-9 Teams



The Coconino County Sheriff's Office brought K-9 teams to patrol operations in 2007. While the agency does not currently have an active K-9 team, it expects to re-establish the teams in the future. K-9 teams consist of a sworn deputy and a certified dual-purpose police service dog. The deputy and canine partner attend special training in the areas of patrol tactics, control work, building searches, area searches, suspect apprehensions and narcotic detection.

Photo 12 – Retirement announcement for canine Ruger

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEYS

Customer feedback is important to us because it provides us with opportunities to celebrate successes in providing excellent customer service as well as to make improvements where needed. We currently use several surveys: random survey of persons listed as victim in agency reports; survey of people in the community with questions aimed to help identify quality of life issues; surveys for visitors, attorneys, and bondsmen regarding detention services; and surveys of internal and interagency customers to measure effectiveness of internal services.

Random Survey of Persons Listed as Victim in Crime Report					
Calendar Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of Surveys Mailed	499	500	402	393	283
Number of Solicited Responses	100	83	58	41	41
% of Citizen Responses Rating Neighborhood Safe or Very Safe	86%	86%	88%	83%	80%
% of Citizen Responses Rating Deputy Courtesy Good or Excellent	98%	96%	94%	97%	96%
% of Citizen Responses Rating Deputy Interest Good or Excellent	95%	90%	91%	95%	96%

Table 10 - Responses from Customer Satisfaction Surveys sent to randomly selected persons listed as victims in reports taken 2014-2018. Based on surveys sent to victims listed. Surveys are sent to 20% of randomly selected reports for the year, with some exclusions made to protect victims. Data as of 2/8/2019.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

The Criminal Investigations Division is responsible for the advanced investigation of misdemeanors, felonies, missing persons, deaths, and internal affairs. This division provides narcotics and gang interdiction, manages sex offender registrations, conducts computer forensics investigations and examinations, serves warrants, processes crime scenes, and manages and maintains evidence. The Division is committed to providing an advanced level of expertise to the investigation, resolution and prosecution of crimes against persons and property.



Photo 13 – Crime Scene response van

CASE LOAD

Detectives are assigned cases as they are reported or referred from patrol. Cases generally fall into categories of advanced investigation of misdemeanors, felonies, missing persons, deaths, and internal affairs. Several detectives also have special assignments, such as investigating domestic violence cases, monitoring sex offender registrations, performing background checks for firearms license requests, and handling computer forensics cases. Detectives participate in local, state, and regional task forces including the Arizona Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Taskforce, Terrorism Liaison Officer program through the Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center (ACTIC), the Flagstaff Initiative Against Human Trafficking (FIAT), Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board, Child Fatality Review Team, Coordinated Community Response Team, and the Northern Arizona Officer Involved Shooting Investigation Team.

Investigation Type – Criminal Investigations	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Grand Total
Accident - Non-Injury				1		1
Accident - Fatal	1	1	2	1	2	7
Aggravated Assault	8	6	23	15	21	73
Animal Related					1	1
Assist Other Agency	7	8	3	14	6	38
Arson		3	3			6
Burglary	60	74	29	46	48	257
Burglary of Motor Vehicle	14	5	2			21
Counterfeiting		1				1
Criminal Damage	1	3	2	2	7	15
Death - Natural	31	31	27	55	47	191
Disorderly Conduct		1	3	3		7
Driving While Impaired		1		1		2
Explosives	3	1				4
Family - Crimes Against Family & Children	31	24	13	11	5	84
Forgery	2	2	3	1		8
Found Property		3	1	3	1	8
Fraud	19	17	34	47	38	155
Harassment		3	1	1	1	6
Homicide	3	1	1	1	3	9
Juvenile Offenses		1	2			3
Larceny - Theft	25	28	25	26	28	132
Lost Property		3	1		1	5
Missing Person	7	15	6	9	11	48
Motor Vehicle Theft	7	7	7	11	10	42
Narcotics Violations		1	1	2	1	5
Non-Criminal Incident	7	6	20	8	8	49
Other Crimes	6	6	6	15	7	40
Property Crimes	1					1
Robbery	1	1	3	1		6
Recovered (Stolen) Vehicle		1				1
Search and Rescue		1	3	1	1	6
Sex Offenses	36	35	47	42	58	218
Sex Offender Registration Violation	2	1	1	1	3	8
Simple Assault - Misdemeanor	2	2	3	3	7	17
Suicide - Attempted			1			1
Suicide - Completed	8	17	6	9	8	48
Suspicion Report	8	6	8	12	9	43
Traffic Offense		1			1	2
Trespass	2	2		1	5	10
Warrant Arrest		1	1	1	1	4
Weapon Crime	1			1	2	4
Grand Total	293	320	288	345	341	1587
<i>% of Above Categorized as Felony Cases</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>59%</i>	<i>66%</i>	<i>55%</i>	<i>60%</i>	<i>61%</i>

Table 11 - Investigations assigned to Criminal Investigations 2014-2018. Variation in totals reported compared to previous reports may be attributed to the re-assignment of some cases when new information becomes available.

Status of Cases Assigned to CI in 2018 (as of 2/8/19)	
Active Investigation	64
Cleared by Arrest	38
Cleared Other Reason	19
Cleared Prosecution Declined	3
Inactive - Early Case Closure	97
Information Only	78
Pending County Attorney Review	13
Referred to Other Police Agency	18
Unfounded	11
Grand Total	341

Table 12 – Status of Cases Assigned to Criminal Investigations Unit in 2018 (status as of 2/8/2019).

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE UNIT

Detectives are responsible for conducting follow up investigations on felony offenses committed in domestic relationships. All domestic cases investigated by the Sheriff's Office are reviewed by detectives to check prior domestic violence history and to identify potentially volatile situations. This information is shared with the prosecutors and judges to assist with sentencing and probation decisions.

Detectives work closely with Victim Witness and other services for victims of domestic violence. They present classes to officers, educators, health care workers, the Domestic Violence Impact panel (sponsored by Adult Probation), and the Citizens' Police Academy to provide others the tools to recognize, understand, and work with people involved in domestic violence situations.

Approximately 7% of all incident reports taken are listed as Domestic Violence related (per query of Incident Module of ILEADS/RMS, DV box Y/N). This means the people involved had a domestic or family relationship, but it does not necessarily mean there was a Domestic Violence charge (for the definition of Domestic Violence chargeable offenses, see Arizona Revised Statute 13-3601A).

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of Domestic Violence Related Incidents Documented by Initial Patrol Responder <i>(as shown in Incident module, DV box Y/N)</i>	314	348	337	333	337
<i>Above Domestic Violence Related Incidents Referred to Criminal Investigations Unit</i>	<i>DNA</i>	<i>DNA</i>	<i>DNA</i>	23	38
Total Number of Incident Reports Including Non-Domestic Related Incidents	4752	4625	4299	4413	4688

Table 13 - Departmental Reports with Domestic Violence Component 2014-2018. DNA = data not available.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATIONS



OFFENDERS	TOTAL	PUBLISHED
Active	194	117
Inactive-Other	13	0
Inactive-Incarcerated	10	0
Inactive-Out of Area	110	0
Inactive-Deceased	29	0
Inactive-Reg. Expired	64	0
Absconder	4	2
Transitional	0	0
Deported	0	0
Total	424	119

Any person who has been convicted of certain sex offenses must register in the county in which he/she resides, per Arizona Revised Statutes.

Registrations, community notifications, and registration violation investigations are conducted by the Criminal Investigations Division. The Coconino County Sheriff's Office processes registration information for sex offenders in Coconino County. Most tribal governments in Coconino County have adopted the Adam Walsh Act and manage sex offenders in tribal jurisdictions.

To find out more information about laws regarding sex offenders or to view a map of registered sex offenders, go to the Arizona Department of Public Safety Sex Offender Information web page:

<https://www.azdps.gov/services/public/offender>

Figure 10 - Offender Watch dashboard report for Coconino County (snapshot taken on 2/11/2019)

EVIDENCE AND CRIME SCENE PROCESSING

The Criminal Investigations Division has an Evidence Technician / Crime Scene Investigator who supports Criminal Investigations, Patrol, the Detention Facility, and outside agencies. The Crime Scene Investigator has specialized training in the handling of evidence, evidence room management, and crime scene processing to include forensic photography, fingerprint collection and analysis, DNA collection and processing, bullet trajectory analysis, and bloodstain / pattern analysis.

COLD CASE SQUAD

The Coconino County Sheriff's Office Cold Case Squad was established in 2005. The Squad reviews cases that have not been solved, with special attention to unsolved homicide and missing person cases. Some of these cases date back to 1955 when many of today's forensic tools were not available to investigators. Members of the squad are volunteers ranging from retired law enforcement officers, forensic nurses, crime lab analysts, and data specialists. Whenever possible, evidence from these cases is re-examined using the newest scientific methods. Many of the Cold Cases are listed the agency's website <http://www.coconino.az.gov/SheriffColdCases> and the agency's Cold Case Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/CoconinoSheriffColdCases>.

DETENTION FACILITY

The Coconino County Sheriff's Office operates two detention facilities in Coconino County. The main facility is in Flagstaff and serves as a regional holding facility. It houses sentenced and un-sentenced misdemeanor and felony adult offenders and remanded youth. A satellite detention facility is located in Page, AZ. The Page facility is a short term, 72-hour, holding facility. It serves to temporarily hold people arrested by agencies in the northern part of the state before they are transported to Flagstaff.

The facilities operate under the Coconino County Jail District and provide inmate housing for local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies and courts in Coconino County.

PROGRAMS & HEALTH SERVICES APPROACH

The primary objective of Detention Services is to provide a safe and secure environment for inmates and staff, while guaranteeing the constitutional rights of those being held. Inmate programs and services are important components of this objective. Programs and services contribute not only to improving management of those in custody, but also to improving outcomes for inmates as they transition from custody back to their communities. Successes also contribute to community safety and quality of life.

Inmate programs enhance community safety by providing ways for inmates to take positive, life changing steps in line with reducing factors that may lead to recidivism. Examples of programs include Exodus (In-Custody Substance Abuse Treatment program), drug and alcohol recovery support programs, life skills classes, literacy classes, and several other well-being programs. Medical and mental health services are a part of daily inmate care. Medical and mental health clinicians are on staff and on-call to help assess and develop treatment plans for persons in custody.

Further information about these and other inmate programs and care are provided later in this report.

ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES RELATED TO JAILS

- **11-441.** Powers and duties. (A) The sheriff shall: (5) Take charge of and keep the county jail, including a county jail under the jurisdiction of a county jail district, and the prisoners therein.
- **31-121.** Duty of sheriff to receive and provide for prisoners; contracts for furnishing food; city or town prisoners; employment; canteens; special services fund; insurance; education programs.
- **48-4002.** Board of directors; administrative powers, duties and immunities. (A) The county board of supervisors shall serve as the board of directors of the district. (B) A county jail district organized under this chapter is a tax-levying public improvement district.

METHOD OF DATA ANALYSES

Three main data summary processes are used to understand trends in the inmate population at the Coconino County Detention Facility. The three processes are: hand counts/tracking systems, exported Jail (Records) Management System data to a third-party analytics software (Looking Glass Analytics, LGAN), and direct query of data from the Jail (Records) Management System. Variation in reporting may occur due to factors such as: the time of day data is captured or analyzed (e.g., inmate population fluctuates as inmates are booked and released), data updates during the adjudication process, and the inclusion or exclusion of inmates housed under “rental bed” agreements with agencies outside of the county’s jurisdiction.

INMATE POPULATION

The detention facility operates as a Jail District and holds individuals for all of Coconino County, including the Cities of Flagstaff, Williams, Page, Fredonia, and individuals booked by federal agencies including the National Park Service, Game and Fish, Forest Service, Federal Bureau of Investigations, Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States Marshals, and Bureau of Prisons.

Local inmate population consists of individuals waiting for trial or sentencing in courts within Coconino County. The total inmate population includes the local inmate population plus inmates housed through “rental bed” agreements with other jurisdictions.

Over the past seven years, an average of 72% of inmates enter our facility on misdemeanor charges and an average of 28% enter on felony charges. While more are booked on misdemeanor charges, the inmates with misdemeanor charges have shorter lengths of stay and make up a smaller proportion of the average daily population.

Fiscal Year	Total Inmates Booked (includes bed rentals) per Jail (Records) Management System	Total Inmates Booked (includes bed rentals) per LGAN	Inmates with Misdemeanors (includes bed rentals) per LGAN	Inmates with Felonies (includes bed rentals) per LGAN
2012	11384	11373	8732	2641
2013	10884	10857	8178	2679
2014	10795	10787	7717	3070
2015	10567	10559	7553	3004
2016	10791	10783	7387	3395
2017	10819	10825	7172	3653
2018	10787	10781	7013	3768

Table 14 - Total Number of Inmates Processed / Booked FY 2012-2018 (includes rental beds; data comparison from two sources: agency Jail (Records) Management System and LGAN = Looking Glass Analytics); There is variation in reporting by both systems as shown above in the Total Inmates Booked columns.

Bookings

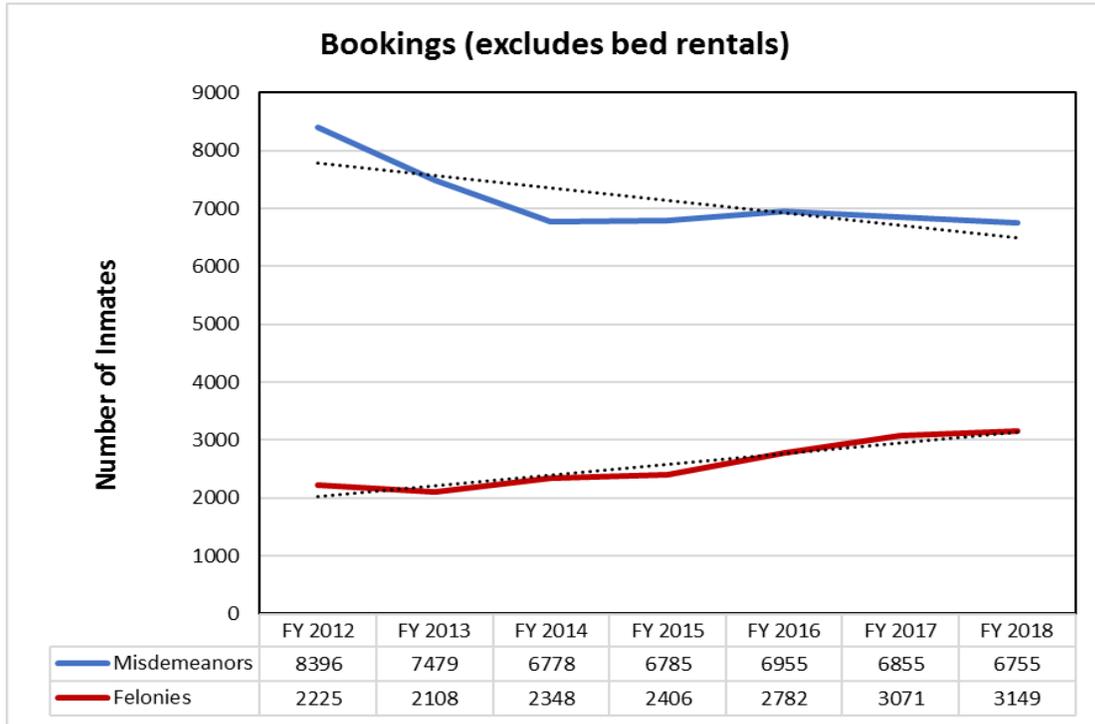


Figure 11 – Trend Analysis of Local Population Bookings by Misdemeanor / Felony Category FY 2012-2018. Data from LGAN excludes rental beds. ** Recent audit of the LGAN data query tool indicates that inmates with trustee status were excluded from the above booking calculations.

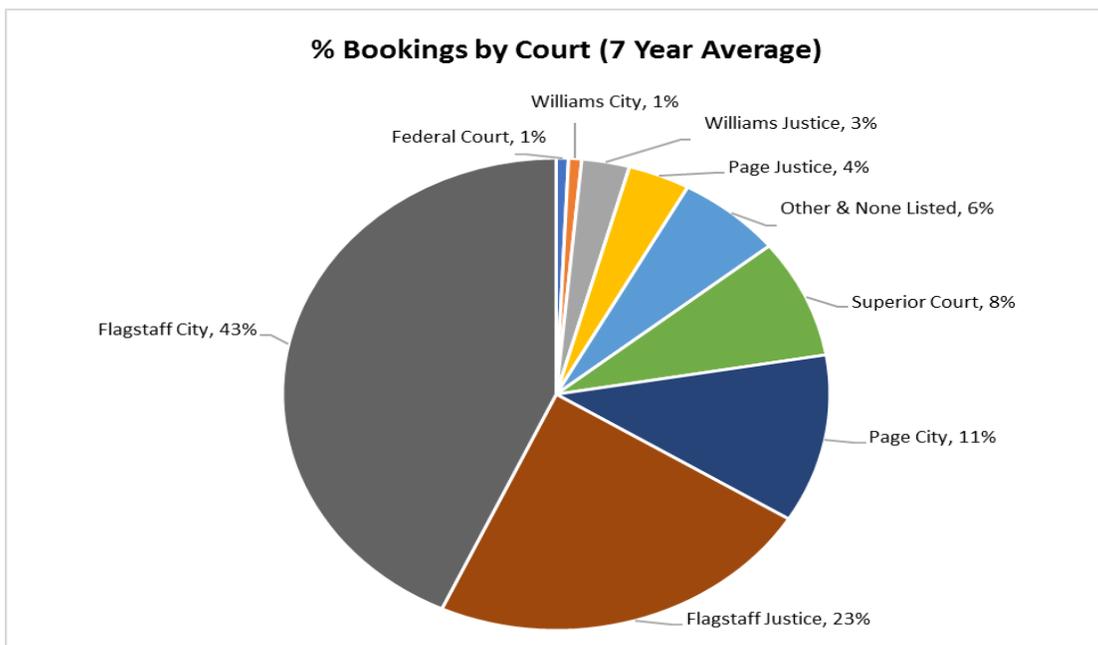
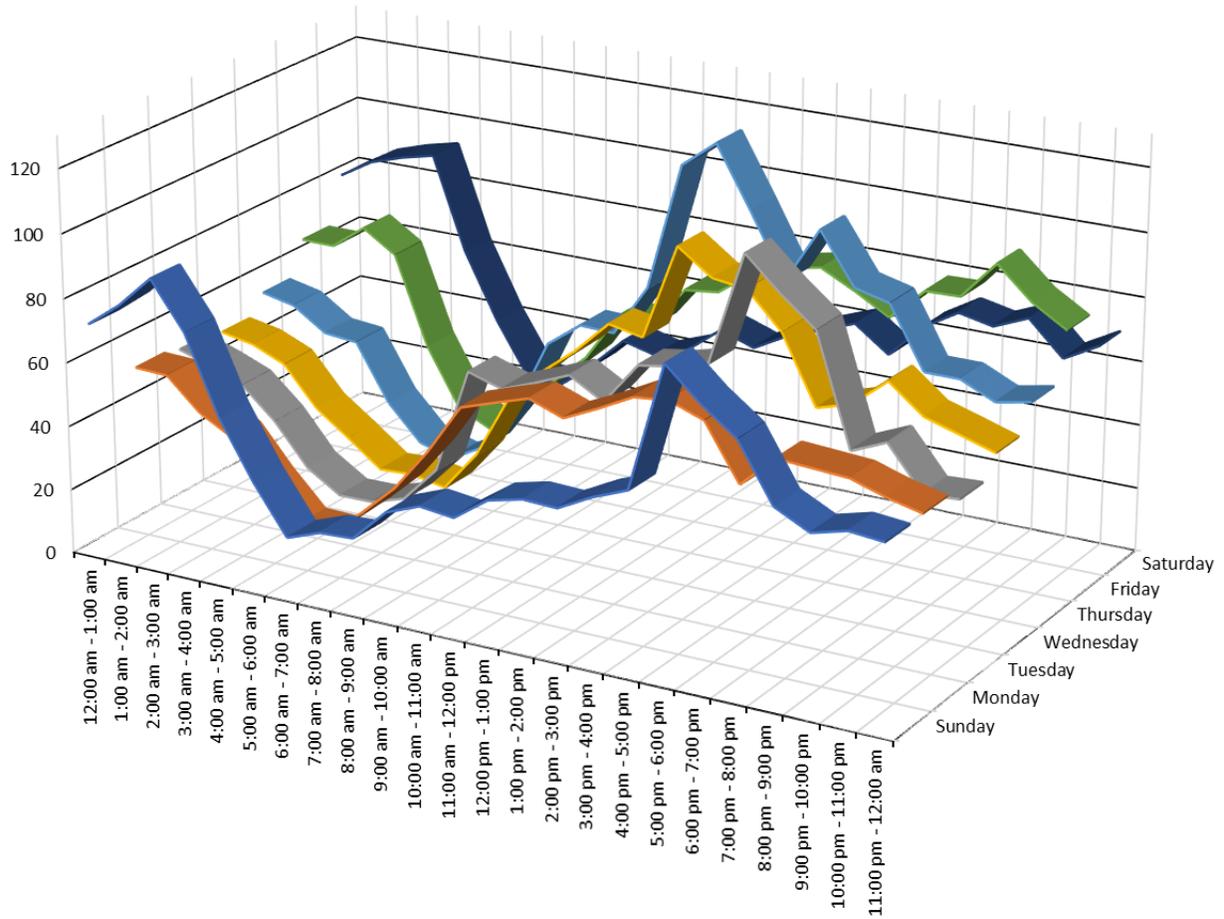


Figure 12 – Percent of Bookings by Court into which Inmate is booked averaged across FY 2012-2018. None includes prisoners in transit, US Marshal holds, etc. Data from LGAN excludes rental beds. ** Recent audit of the LGAN data query tool indicates that inmates with trustee status were excluded from the above booking calculations.

**Bookings by Time of Day & Day of Week
(averaged across FY 2012 - 2018)**



	12:00 am - 1:00 am	1:00 am - 2:00 am	2:00 am - 3:00 am	3:00 am - 4:00 am	4:00 am - 5:00 am	5:00 am - 6:00 am	6:00 am - 7:00 am	7:00 am - 8:00 am	8:00 am - 9:00 am	9:00 am - 10:00 am	10:00 am - 11:00 am	11:00 am - 12:00 pm	12:00 pm - 1:00 pm	1:00 pm - 2:00 pm	2:00 pm - 3:00 pm	3:00 pm - 4:00 pm	4:00 pm - 5:00 pm	5:00 pm - 6:00 pm	6:00 pm - 7:00 pm	7:00 pm - 8:00 pm	8:00 pm - 9:00 pm	9:00 pm - 10:00 pm	10:00 pm - 11:00 pm	11:00 pm - 12:00 am
■ Sunday	72	80	90	75	51	33	18	22	23	33	37	36	43	46	45	51	55	95	85	77	59	54	57	56
■ Monday	51	51	41	35	23	12	12	21	30	44	60	63	67	63	68	73	75	71	54	64	63	62	59	56
■ Tuesday	50	47	43	33	20	14	14	17	28	61	58	62	67	60	74	75	78	113	103	95	61	65	52	53
■ Wednesday	49	47	42	30	22	14	15	13	26	46	56	65	75	73	103	95	94	83	62	65	74	66	62	59
■ Thursday	55	52	45	44	27	16	13	19	33	56	64	63	80	119	128	109	90	107	91	89	70	70	65	67
■ Friday	65	65	73	66	38	20	15	25	35	45	60	59	72	73	81	85	87	82	75	86	86	98	88	81
■ Saturday	80	86	90	92	62	42	25	24	33	43	40	44	52	49	55	58	63	55	66	72	70	74	64	70

Figure 13 – Bookings by Time of Day and Day of Week for Local Population averaged across FY 2012-2018. Data from LGAN excludes rental beds. ** Recent audit of the LGAN data query tool indicates that inmates with trustee status were excluded from the above booking calculations.

Crime Categories Booked

Crime Category	Misdemeanor	Felony	M/F Combined
Public Order	14%	1%	15%
Unknown or Unclassified *	10%	2%	12%
Disobey Court Order	9%	2%	11%
People	8%	4%	12%
Property	7%	3%	10%
Warrant or Hold **	6%	4%	10%
Other Alcohol	6%	<0.5%	6%
DUI	5%	2%	7%
Drug Possession	4%	3%	7%
Criminal Traffic (Non-DUI)	3%	<0.5%	3%
Federal Offenses	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Probation Violation	<0.5%	5%	5%
Other Criminal	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Other Civil	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Weapons	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Drug Sales	<0.5%	1%	1%
Total	73%	27%	100%

Table 15 – Percent of Bookings by Crime Category averaged across FY 2012-2018. Data from LGAN based on top / most severe charge per booking; excludes rental beds. * Unknown or Unclassified includes Print & Mug process, ** Warrant or Hold includes Court Commits and Court Remands. *** Recent audit of the LGAN data query tool indicates that inmates with trustee status were excluded from the above booking calculations.

Average Daily Population

We continue to monitor the trends in average daily population for use in operational, facilities, and programs planning.

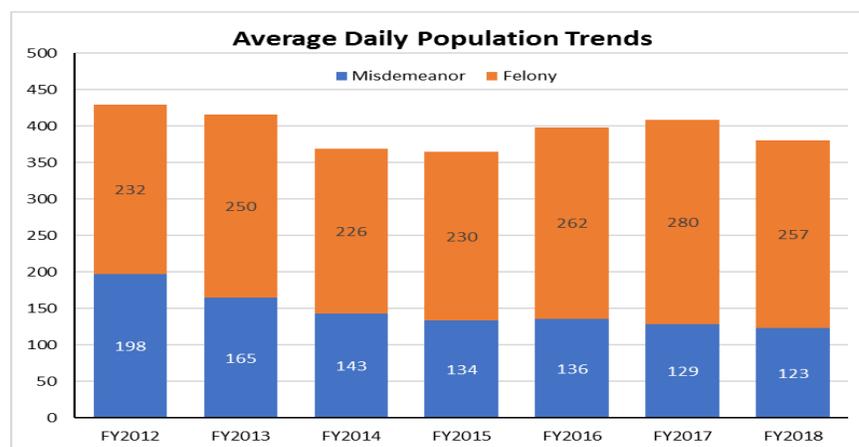


Figure 14 - Average Daily Population (ADP) by Misdemeanor and Felony Charges for Local Population excluding rental beds. Data is from LGAN. *** Recent audit of the LGAN data query tool indicates that inmates with trustee status were excluded from the above ADP calculations.

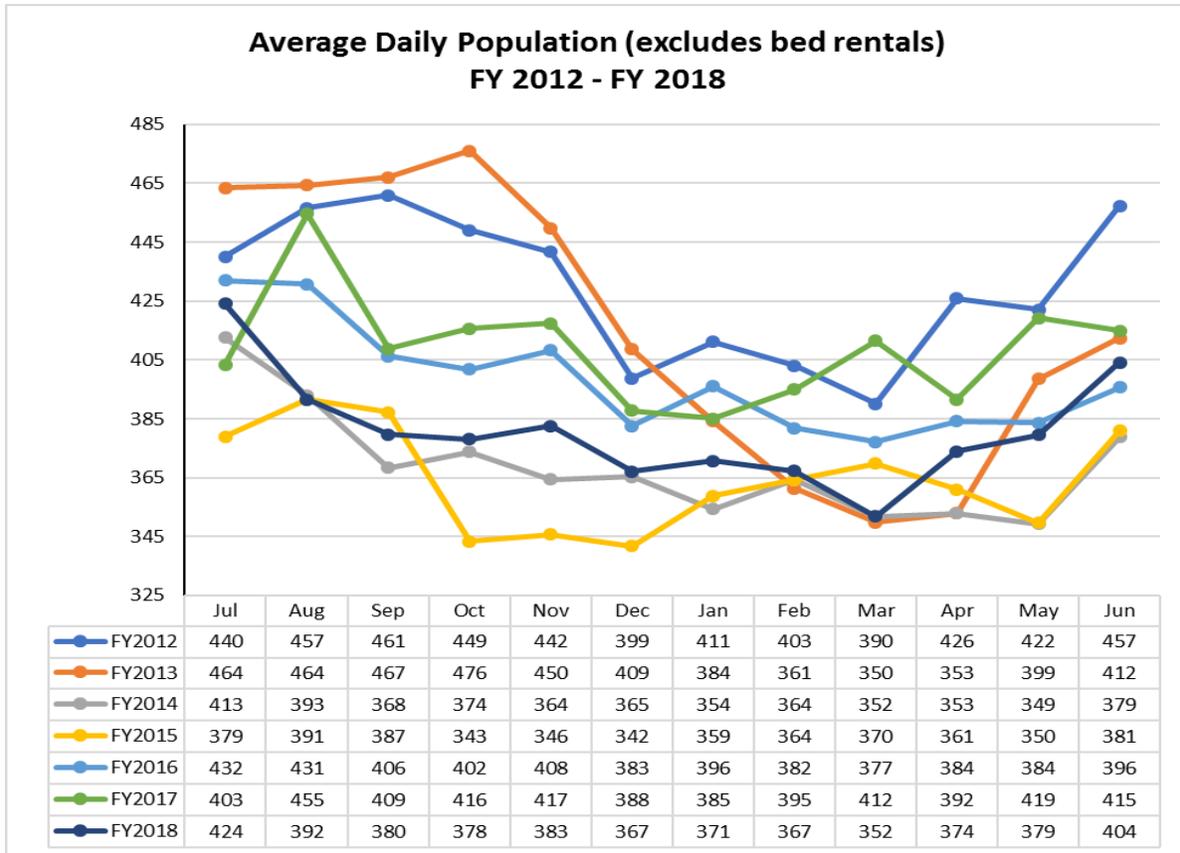


Figure 15 – Average Daily Population Trends by Month and FY 2012-2018 (excludes rental beds to other jurisdictions). Data is from LGAN. ** Recent audit of the LGAN data query tool indicates that inmates with trustee status were excluded from the above ADP calculations.

Length of Stay

Length of Stay (Days)	Misdemeanor with Booking Date in FY 2018	Felony with Booking Date in FY 2018
<24 hours	39 %	11 %
1-3 Days	12 %	6 %
4-10 Days	10 %	6 %
11-30 Days	4 %	2 %
31-60 Days	1 %	2 %
61-90 Days	0 %	1 %
91-180 Days	1 %	2 %
181-366 Days	0 %	1 %
367+ Days	0 %	0 %
Still in Custody	0 %	1 %

Table 16 – Length of Stay by Charge Type for inmates booked in FY 2018 (July 2017 – June 2018). Data is from LGAN excluding rental beds. ** Recent audit of the LGAN data query tool indicates that inmates with trustee status were excluded from the above LOS calculations.

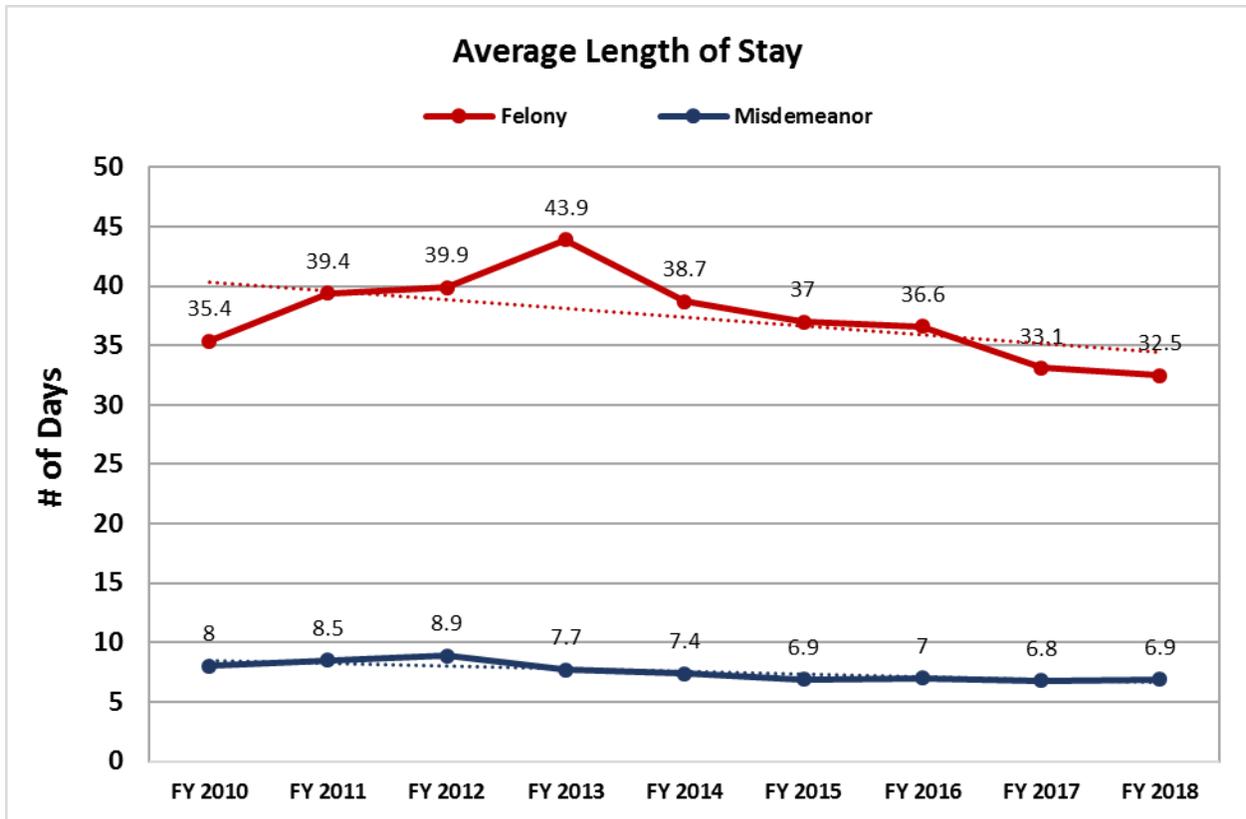


Figure 16 - Average Length of Stay by Charge Type for FY 2010-2018. Data from LGAN and excludes bed rentals. Data varies from previous year's annual reports in that it does not include the court filter. ** Recent audit of the LGAN data query tool indicates that inmates with trustee status were excluded from the above LOS calculations.

Bed Rentals

The Coconino County Detention Facility began renting beds to outside agencies in August 2000. Examples of agencies that have had rental contracts with our facility include the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Arizona Department of Corrections, Fort McDowell Tribe, outside agencies needing juvenile space (juveniles are not mixed with the adult population), US Marshals Office, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Each negotiated contract is unique to needs of the client agency while maintaining the requirements of our agency to provide for safety, security and services.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

In March 2005, county, municipal, and state criminal justice agencies, treatment providers, administrative agencies, and concerned citizens formed the Coconino County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC). The Council facilitates collaborative resolutions to criminal justice issues faced in our community. The Coconino County Sheriff's Office is an active participant and is dedicated to the mission of the council which is to promote: safety of the citizens of Coconino County, efficient and just treatment of offenders, prevention of crime, and reduction of recidivism. To learn more about the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, visit the county website at <http://coconino.az.gov/943/Criminal-Justice-Coordinating-Council>.

INMATE SERVICES

Pre-Trial Services

The Sheriff's Office works closely with Pretrial Services which is associated with Adult Probation and Court Services of Coconino County. Pretrial Services assists the courts in determining who needs to remain in custody and who can be released without undue threat to the community. Pretrial Services: 1) investigates the status of incarcerated inmates for possible release, 2) provides a report to the court allowing for more informed decisions about release, and 3) supervises persons released from jail ensuring their court appearances and community safety.

Medical Services

The Coconino County Detention Facility Medical Unit uses a Public Health Model with an emphasis on promoting wellness. The unit provides comprehensive medical, dental and psychiatric care to all inmates in our custody from booking to release. Our staff, nurses, and health care providers work diligently to offer quality medical care to all inmates beginning with assessments at the time of booking and assessments and care throughout their time in our custody.

In 2018, approximately 45% of inmates were on medication. Some of the more common medical conditions being treated included: chronic pain, cardiac conditions (including high blood pressure, COPD, CHF), alcohol or drug substance use withdrawal, diabetes, gastro-intestinal issues, skin rashes, acute infection, and seasonal allergies.

Summary of the Medical Unit cost-saving measures:

- using electronic medical records system (CorEMR) to manage inmate health care
- providing many medical services within the facility reducing transports and outside fees
- providing many medical services within the housing units reducing inmate escorts in the facility
- instating an inmate co-pay program (\$5 co-pay for medical visit and \$5 co-pay for prescription - no inmate is denied necessary care if he/she cannot pay)
- limiting pharmacy costs by providing only the least expensive medication in each class of drug
- taking advantage of medical discounts for timely payment

- increasing communication with the courts and asking for alternatives to holding medically expensive inmates in custody
- increasing communication with arresting officers and the emergency room to decrease the need for unnecessary emergency room care

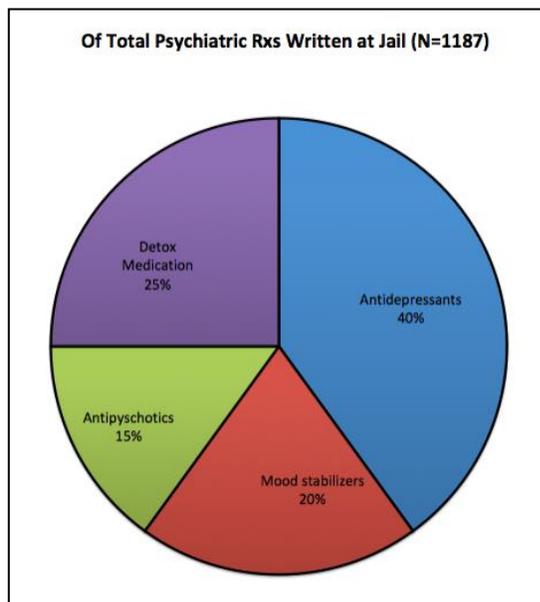
Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System

Continuity of care is an important factor for inmates’ health while in detention. To facilitate continuity of care, Coconino County Detention Facility coordinates on a daily basis with AHCCCS regarding persons booked or released from our facility to ensure their AHCCCS coverage is reinstated timely upon release. While a person is incarcerated, their AHCCS coverage is suspended, but not terminated. When a person is released, their AHCCS eligibility is re-established within approximately one day. This agreement for suspending rather than terminating AHCCCS coverage is a benefit to the community because it helps stabilize and even reduce overall healthcare costs of the inmate population.

The Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS) determined states are eligible for Federal Financial Participation (matching funds) for qualifying inmates when they have “inpatient status” for 24 hours or more at medical institutions (hospitals). Federal Financial Participation (FFP), also known as federal match, provides for savings and adjusted rates for approved inpatient medical care of county inmates.

Mental Health Services

Mental Health Services are recognized as an important component of inmate care. Approximately 65% of the inmate population at the Coconino County Jail have clinical mental illness. The majority of these have co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders. In 2018 our internal mental health practitioners provided 2,178 psychological visits to inmates in our custody.



Our facility has a Mental Health Clinician who advocates for individuals with mental illnesses. The staff member coordinates with detention medical staff, the contracted staff psychiatrists, and local agencies that provide mental health services. The mental health clinician also has been instrumental in helping to prevent recidivism by incorporating essential discharge planning prior to the inmate’s release from custody.

Inmates can meet with our psychiatrist one-on-one through tele-medicine (i.e., video/computer conferencing). The psychiatrist also makes regular in-person visits to our facility, reviews inmate charts, and speaks with inmates via telephone. The psychiatrist prescribes medication from a closed formulary list which affords cost savings while maintaining effective treatment. This reduces the number of inmates on non-formulary (or psychotropic) medications, improving mental health of those inmates.

Figure 17 – Summary of Prescriptions Provided for Mental Health Care of Inmates in 2018

Other mental health services provided to inmates include teaching them effective coping techniques. In some cases, these techniques can be used effectively in place of psychiatric medications that often mask symptoms without addressing underlying problems. These techniques are valuable tools for inmates facing life's challenges both inside and outside of the jail setting.

We are dedicated to working with our community partners to develop better community-wide solutions to dealing with mental health issues.

Video Court

Using a video court system for initial appearances provides increased safety and cost-savings by reducing transports outside of the detention facility.

Video initial appearances are conducted for Municipal and Justice Courts for Flagstaff, Fredonia, Williams, Sedona and Page. Video Arraignments are conducted for Flagstaff, Williams, Sedona and Page Municipal Courts. Other emergency / safety related hearings also are conducted through video.

Detention Officers are present in the video court room for safety and security. Staff from Pre-Trial Services also are present. The Video Court Room is set up like a simple court room with a video monitor for the judge to appear via video conferencing.

The Sheriff's Office continues to seek opportunities to use video court options for proceedings to increase safety and security as well as to enhance services to inmates, the public and the judicial system.

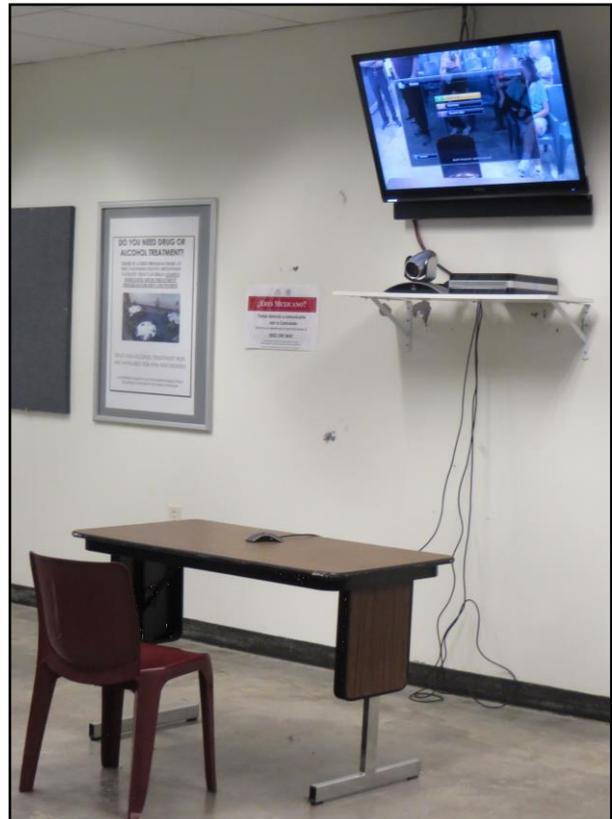


Photo 14 – Video court reduces transports and enhances safety

Attorney / Client Visitation

Attorneys may visit their clients in specified attorney / client rooms, visitation booths, program rooms, or through video visitation. As with the video court system, the attorney / client video system provides increased safety and is a time-savings measure for both attorneys and jail staff.

Civil Rights Attorney Program

A Civil Rights Attorney is retained as a legal resource for inmates to assist them in pursuing issues of civil rights, Habeas Corpus, and conditions of confinement. This attorney is funded through the Inmate Welfare Fund. Inmates request a Civil Rights Attorney by submitting an Inmate Request Form to the Inmate Relations Officer.

Veterans Affairs

To better serve military veterans, we seek to identify them early in the criminal justice process, during initial court interviews. When an inmate is identified as a veteran, the Inmate Relations Officer (IRO) provides the inmate a Veterans Affairs packet. This packet provides information on care and benefit services available to veterans. Inmates also can request veteran's assistance through our Inmate Request Form process. The IRO notifies a veteran's representative on behalf of the inmate.

Grievances

The Inmate Rule Book provides guidelines for inmates to file grievances. First, the inmate must try to resolve the issue at the lowest supervisory level, such as with the floor officer or supervisor. If not resolved, the inmate may send a request to the Inmate Relations Officer (IRO). If not resolved at that level, the inmate is provided a grievance form to fill out. The grievance form is reviewed by a Detention Lieutenant. If the inmate still is not satisfied with the resolution, he/she may ask for a grievance appeal. The appeal is reviewed by the Detention Commander whose decision is final.

Laundry Services

In-house laundry services are provided through inmate labor and supervised by the Detention Services Officer. The laundry unit washes inmate uniforms, bed linens, towels, and inmate personal whites. Whites, bedding, and towels are laundered once per week. Uniforms are laundered twice per week. Many items are maintained and repaired through the in-house, women's sewing work program.

Kitchen Services

The kitchen is managed by five full-time kitchen supervisors and one manager. They are assisted by two shifts of 10 working inmates. The kitchen provides three meals per day to the inmate population. Menus are pre-approved by an on-call Registered Dietician. The kitchen also provides meals to meet special medical or religious dietary requirements.



Photo 15 – Example of lunch served to inmates

The kitchen staff constantly reviews its operations and meals looking for ways to improve efficiency by reducing labor costs, reviewing menus, and seeking competitive contract bidding. This helps offset the increases in food prices and keeps the kitchen competitive with the open market. In 2018, the cost per meal was estimated to be \$0.866.

Maintenance Services

The Maintenance Team (see also Support Services section of this report) plays an integral role in providing inmates and employees with a safe working facility. Maintenance services include diagnostics, repairs, and upgrades on plumbing, electrical, fire, security, and HVAC throughout the facility. A large part of their workload is for the Detention Facility. Examples of the areas they service include the inmate housing units, recreation areas, visitation areas, laundry, kitchen, intake, sally port, central control, and lobby. They also service the Page Detention Facility. The team is composed of one Facility Manager, one Maintenance Supervisor, and three Maintenance Technicians.

Commissary Services

Since 2003, the Detention Facility has contracted with Keefe Commissary Network to provide commissary services to inmates. Commissary items include sundries, snacks, personal hygiene items, socks, underwear, t-shirts, shoes, and stationery. Using a contracted commissary provider has helped the Detention Facility achieve efficient commissary ordering and distribution. The Detention Facility receives a commission from these transactions. The commission is placed in the Inmate Welfare Fund which directly benefits inmates. In 2018, \$294,952 worth of commissary was purchased with \$136,488 of commission going back to Inmate Welfare Funds.

Each week inmates are allowed to purchase up to \$80 of commissary items. Payment for the commissary items is electronically subtracted from the balance an inmate has on the books. Indigent hygiene kits are available for inmates who do not have the ability to purchase a kit. In 2018 approximately 4,916 indigent kits were distributed to inmates. Family members and friends of inmates also can use an online service known as Securepak to purchase and send packages to inmates.



Visitation Services

Video visitation, phone services and mail services are all available to inmates.

Phone and Video Visitation are available through Telmate (<https://www.gettingout.com/>). Video visitation can occur via kiosks in the Detention lobby or from a computer anywhere in the United States. Family members and friends can add money to an inmate's trust account through Telmate.

Information about inmate mail can be found at <http://coconino.az.gov/1949/Inmate-Mail>.

Photo 16 – Inmate using Telmate visitation services

INMATE WELL-BEING PROGRAMS

General Inmate Programs <i>(includes volunteer, community partners, and contracted providers)</i>		
Program	Number of Sessions 2018	Number of Attendees 2018
Bible Study	849	5119
Native American Spirituality	96	876
Chaplain (one-on-one)	1095	5858
Recovery Programs (NA or AA)	593	6008
Educational (life skills, literacy, parenting, health, Re-entry, meditation, yoga, etc.)	647	10130
TOTAL	3,280	27,991*

An average of 90 volunteers lead programs each month

* Count may include inmate attending multiple classes

The Detention Facility Program Coordinator and a Support Services Sergeant work with staff, volunteers and contracted service providers to develop Religious, Substance Abuse Recovery, Education, Native American, Work, and Recreation programs. Many of the programs are designed to help inmates with immediate issues and need as well as help them prepare for re-entry into the community. Programs are continuously being reviewed and updated to meet the changing needs of the population in custody.

Figure 18 – Number of General Inmate Programs provided and number of inmates utilizing the services in 2018

Some of the programs are provided by licensed counselors. There also are approximately 140 people from the community who volunteer to facilitate programs. Over 60% of these community volunteers / facilitators commit to volunteering at least once per month. All program facilitators must successfully complete an application, background and training process.

Juvenile Education Services

On occasion, courts deem that a juvenile be held as an adult at the Coconino County Detention Facility. According to classification, juveniles are kept separate from adult inmates. On average, four juveniles are in custody in the Flagstaff Detention Facility.

In order to provide education services to juvenile inmates, the Detention Facility has a part-time teacher employed by the Coconino County Regional Accommodation School District #99. The program offers students the opportunity to earn credits toward a High School Diploma. Students also may choose to work toward their GED. The Juvenile Educator instructs juvenile inmates four hours each day, Monday through Friday.

Adult Education Services & Special Education Services

Partnership with the Literacy Center helps identify inmates in need of literacy instruction and provide them with basic reading and writing skills.

Inmates younger than 22 years of age are interviewed to determine if they are eligible for special education services according to the Child Find Law. Those who qualify are referred to the Coconino County Regional Accommodation School District #99.

Library Program

In partnership with the Flagstaff Public Library and City of Flagstaff, the Flagstaff Detention Facility has a library program with two employees and over 6,500 items in inventory. The library maintains an inventory of newspapers, magazines, books by popular authors, self-help books, cartoons, poetry, and religious and substance abuse recovery materials. The Page facility also provides some library services.

Inmate Tablets

Tablets are made available in common areas of the jail and can be “checked out” for use by inmates. A proprietary security software filters inmate’s access to authorized web content. Inmates in the Coconino County Jail can use the tablets to view approved websites, national news, sports scores, weather, approved games and movies, and other applications. They also can access self-help resources and legal information. The inmate rulebook, facility information, and jail program fliers can be viewed on the tablets. Access to many of the self-help sites on the tablets is free of charge, and access to activities such as listening to music or playing games is \$.05 per minute. Money generated from the tablet use goes into the Inmate Welfare Fund which directly supports health and welfare of inmates.

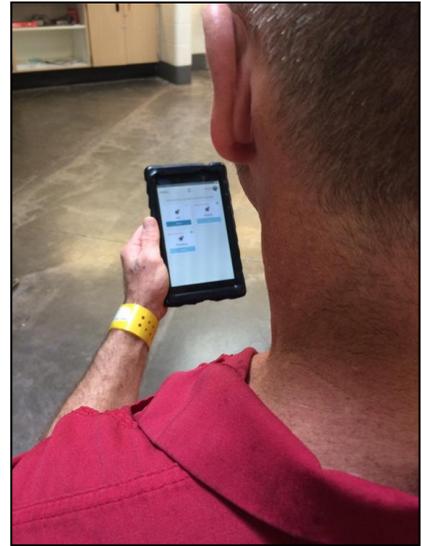


Photo 17 – Inmate using tablet

Life Skills & Well-Being Education

Life Skills and Well-Being classes are offered to the general population and as a part of the curriculums for EXODUS and Fresh-Start, which are explained later in this report.

Examples of classes include Literacy, Anger Management, Parenting Skills, Personal Finance, Creative Writing, Meditation, Art (visual arts and poetry), Yoga, Food Handling, and Job Skills / Job Coaching. Many of the classes are facilitated by volunteers or through agreements with educators.

Recreation

Recreation yards for each of the holding units are outfitted with exercise stations for pushups, pull-ups, sit-ups, etc. Handballs also are provided to inmates for recreational use. The recreation yard for juvenile inmates has basketball hoops. Yoga and meditation classes are also available as mentioned above.

Substance Abuse Programs

Substance abuse is a major issue for many inmates. The following support and services are available to inmates: Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Cocaine and Crystal Meth Anonymous, and Co-Dependents Anonymous. Structured treatment programs such as EXODUS, which is described later in the report, are also offered.

Religious Programs

Most inmates are offered the opportunity to attend one religious program and one substance abuse recovery program per week. A lead Chaplain helps coordinate with faith and spiritual groups to meet the spiritual needs of inmates. Religious sessions and counseling are offered to inmates in both group and individual settings. Inmates may participate in bible studies and religious services. Religious literature including bibles and literature from many different religious organizations as well as a large selection of non-denominational books and magazines are made available to inmates. The kitchen staff tries to accommodate special religious dietary requirements as possible.

Native American Programs

Attention has been given to the unique needs of our Native American population which makes up approximately 50% of our inmate population. A Sweat Lodge and a Hogan are available for special programs. Talking Circle is another program facilitated by local Native American community members which provides an opportunity for inmates to discuss their feelings and thoughts about their current situation in a manner consistent with their spiritual beliefs.

Special Events for Inmates

Occasionally, special events are scheduled for education, recreation and morale. For example, each year inmates are invited to attend a Christmas Caroling program during which time groups from the community lead a holiday sing-a-long with the inmates.

INMATE WORK PROGRAMS

Inmate Work Programs provide opportunities for inmates to give back to the community in a positive way and for inmates to receive job skills training. Male inmates meeting certain criteria have the opportunity to work in the kitchen, laundry, around the building (e.g., in-house cleaning and in-house painting crews), or as part of an outside labor crew. Qualifying female inmates are invited to participate in a sewing program.



Work Crews provide additional labor for upkeep, landscaping, and construction throughout Coconino. Work Crews also provide labor for special projects throughout the communities of Flagstaff, Williams, Page, Tusayan, and the Navajo Reservation such as Clean and Beautiful projects, painting and upkeep at the Law Enforcement Administrative Facility, assistance packing boxes at the Northern Arizona Food Bank, wood for warmth, assisting the Forest Service with projects such as flood mitigation and snow play cleanup, graffiti removal in neighborhoods, and many other projects that benefit the community. On average, the Inmate Work Crew completes 1,500 hours of service to community projects annually.

Photo 18 - Work Crew helps set up for the Coconino County Fair

EXODUS IN CUSTODY SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

Exodus is a 90-day in-custody, drug and alcohol treatment program at the Coconino County Detention Facility. Exodus was established in 2007 as a direct result of the voter passed Jail District Tax extension. Portions of this tax fund the in-custody portion of the program, and funding for the out-of-custody and continuum of care portions of the program come primarily from grants and community partnerships.

Approximately 60-70 inmates are in this voluntary program at any given time. The program consists of a men's group, a group specific to probation, and a women's group. In 2018, 239 people were admitted to the program and 78% of them completed the full 90-days.

The goals of Exodus are to:

- reduce the impact of substance abuse on the community
- enhance inmates' ability to facilitate change in their lives
- reduce recidivism and jail crowding
- provide educational services to inmates and help them maintain a life of recovery from addiction
- improve transition back to the community

The Exodus program uses a multifaceted approach. It combines programming not only for substance and alcohol treatment but also is integrated with classes such as domestic violence awareness, health and hygiene, parenting skills, job skills, stress management, art, yoga, and culturally appropriate approaches such as Sweat Lodge and Talking Circle.

Exodus staff help develop plans for transitional housing, further treatment, and other aftercare needs that support continued sobriety for inmates as they transition from custody back into the community. Grant funding and community partnerships are vital to these transition plans.

FRESH START RE-ENTRY PROGRAM AND COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP

In partnership with Goodwill Industries of Northern Arizona, the Sheriff's Office provides a seven-week, in-custody Fresh Start Re-entry program. The voluntary program helps prepare inmates for workplace readiness and re-entering the community. The program builds upon many of the job skills, career training, health, family, life skills and well-being classes that are offered to the general inmate population, but the classes are offered within a more specific curriculum. Goodwill Industries works with graduates of the program up to a year after release to assist them with many basic needs and to help support workplace success. In 2018, the program assisted over 200 people and over 80 graduated from the program.

DETENTION ACADEMY

Since 2004, the Coconino County Sheriff's Office has partnered with Coconino Community College (CCC) and the Arizona Detention Association to conduct the Basic Detention Academy for Detention Officers. The academy provides entry level training to detention officer staff. The 13-credit curriculum



consists of six weeks of intense training and is designed to meet Arizona Detention Association standards. Training includes academic, tactical, physical fitness, and team building classes. The 13 credits may be applied toward an Associate degree in the Administration of Justice program at Coconino Community College.

Photo 19 – Detention Academy cadets go through rigorous training

OTHER DETENTION ASSIGNMENTS & SERVICES

The Detention Facility has several officers serving in positions where they handle inmate relations and coordinate with outside entities and stakeholders. Examples of these follow.

Court Office

The Court Office of the Coconino County Detention Facility is made up of one Sergeant, eight Detention Officer II's and one Detention Support Specialist. This unit is primarily responsible for ensuring safe and secure transportation of inmates between the jail and the courts. The unit also transports inmates to medical appointments. Once an inmate has been sentenced to the Arizona Department of Corrections, the Court Office is responsible for transporting him/her to the Department of Corrections (DOC). The

Court Office also manages daily transports to and from other facilities throughout the state for persons with warrants outside of Coconino County.

Detention Liaison Officer

The Detention Liaison Officer (DLO) communicates and coordinates with the Arizona Gang and Immigration Intelligence Enforcement Mission (GIITEM) task force regarding gang intelligence. This officer interviews and identifies potential gang members and provides gang awareness training to staff.

Detention Services Officer

The DSO (Detention Service Officer) has several responsibilities, including: ordering janitorial supplies, the provision of linens and uniforms, laundry services, and management of working inmates (trustees).

Inmate Relations Officer

The Inmate Relations Officer (IRO) is responsible for processing all inmate written requests. These range from inmate questions about medical, well-being programs, treatment programs, commissary, money orders, property, release dates, court dates, phone communications, trustee status, and counseling. The IRO also processes inmate complaints, inmate rules violations, Civil Rights Attorney requests, and Veterans Affairs contacts.

DUI Processing

The Detention Facility has areas designated for law enforcement officers to process DUI arrests. The area and equipment allow officers to conduct breath analysis (using an intoxilyzer machine) and to take blood draws (process known as phlebotomy) to measure blood alcohol content. Detention officers assist with these functions.

Hostage Negotiation Team

In December 2006, the Detention Facility established a Hostage Negotiation Team. Each team member must complete approximately 240 hours of formal hostage negotiation training. The team works toward an integrated approach with the Patrol and Criminal Investigation negotiators, the Flagstaff Police Department Hostage Negotiation Team, and the Northern Arizona Tactical Team (made up of officers from both Flagstaff Police Department and the Coconino County Sheriff's Office). This interagency approach expands resource availability.

SUPPORT SERVICES

The Administrative & Support Services Division is led by a Commander and is composed of teams in the areas of: Finance, Maintenance & Custodial Services, Systems Security, Warrants, Information Systems, Communications Systems, Administration, Operations Support, and Human Resources. Most of the members of this division are civilian employees.

The Administrative & Support Services Division serves the entire Sheriff's Office, including the Detention Facility and the substations. The Coconino County Sheriff's Office also provides Information Systems, Warrants, Facilities, and Custodial services to the Flagstaff Police Department through Intergovernmental Agreements. The Sheriff's Office Information Systems team also provides contracted services to several other public safety agencies that are dispatched from 911 Center.

In addition to the day-to-day functions of supporting the agency, Support Services is instrumental in providing logistical support for large scale emergency events. Many Support Services personnel manage and support activities at the Incident Command Post and Emergency Operations Center.

FINANCE AND BUDGET

Finance and Budget plays a vital role in developing the annual budget for the Sheriff's Office. This involves regular budget analyses and reports. This team also processes and manages purchase orders, accounts payable and receivable, timecards, and travel documents. They complete financial reports for contracts and grants for the Sheriff's Office.

Revenue comes from General Fund, Jail District Fund (which includes Jail District Sales Tax), Grants and Cooperative Agreements, Jail Enhancement Funds, and Inmate Welfare Funds. Jail Sales tax revenues are available only for use toward the Jail District Budget. Jail Enhancement and Inmate Welfare Funds must be used within the guidelines of those programs. For additional information about the Coconino County budget visit www.coconino.az.gov/379/Fiscal-Transparency.

GRANTS

Grants are managed by an Administrative Manager and Finance Manager. They work with staff throughout the agency in the application and reporting processes. Grants are funded by Federal, State, and Local funding sources. Some grants are cooperative efforts with other public safety and public service agencies.

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Grant Funding Requested	\$ 1,775,409	\$ 670,102	\$ 1,958,513	\$ 1,414,296	\$ 1,686,004	\$ 1,456,602
Grant Funding Received	\$ 955,465	\$ 352,955	\$ 508,082	\$ 211,585	\$ 514,216	\$ 246,226

Table 17 - Summary of Grant Funding requests FY 2013-2018. Information is from Grants Project Manager tracking form.

SYSTEMS SECURITY / CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS

The Systems Security Manager is assigned to be a liaison between the Coconino County Sheriff's Office and the Arizona Department of Public Safety. Per Arizona Revised Statute 41-1750, the Arizona Department of Public Safety is named as the state repository and mandates policy and procedure for criminal history information and the Arizona and National Criminal Justice Information Systems.

The Systems Security Manager serves as the contact for record validations, quality control matters, Criminal Justice Information Systems security matters, agency personnel training in criminal justice systems, criminal justice system access/equipment, Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), and audits of internal operations and policy concerning the Criminal Justice Information Systems.

For more information on UCR data, visit the Arizona Department of Public Safety website: <https://www.azdps.gov/about/reports/crime>. Note that publication summarizes data two ways, by county and by agency. County summaries include combined summaries from municipal and county police agencies. The agency specific summary for Coconino County Sheriff's Office summarizes data reported by our agency which would be primarily for the un-incorporated areas of the county, excluding Native American jurisdictions.

The Systems Security Manager also serves as the official Custodian of Records and coordinates the filling of records requests.

Calendar Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Murder	4	4	3	4	5
Rape	19	19	15	17	16
Robbery	3	2	4	3	1
Aggravated Assault	68	114	77	86	100
Burglary	153	129	113	109	100
Larceny	300	303	288	291	262
Motor Vehicle	12	21	17	28	23
Arson	39	9	20	11	15

Table 18 – Part I Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Index Crimes – (audit corrections have been made since previously published stakeholder reports; data compiled by Systems Security Manger and available in Crime in Arizona Reports by the Arizona Department of Public Safety)

WARRANTS AND EXTRADITIONS

The Warrants Section is responsible for maintaining, entering, confirming and clearing all warrants issued by Flagstaff City Court; Justice Courts of Fredonia, Flagstaff, Williams, and Page; six divisions of Coconino County Superior Court; and Coconino Juvenile Court. The Warrants Section incorporates business flow that complies with the statewide electronic database for warrants known as eWarrants as well as National Instant Criminal Background Check System (N.I.C.S.).

In compliance with Arizona Criminal Justice Information Systems (ACJIS) regulations, all warrants that are entered by the Sheriff's Office are "packed" meaning that all the warrants for one individual are consolidated into one ACJIS entry. This is mandated by ACJIS to improve records efficiency and reduce the time it takes for ACJIS processing for officers in the field.

As part of the management of Warrants information, warrants staff coordinates out of state extraditions on warrant arrests. Warrants Clerks also enter Orders of Protection and Injunctions into our Records Management System. This includes Temporary Restraining Orders and modifications to Orders of Protection including quashes.

Total Active Warrants maintained by CCSO staff: as of December 20, 2017 = 12,992; as of February 15, 2019 = 12,850

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The Sheriff's Office is dedicated to developing protocols and technological solutions to provide seamless communication among emergency responders (interoperability), both locally and statewide.

The Sheriff's Office is contracted to provide network and computer systems services to the Flagstaff Police Department, Northern Arizona University Police Department, and the Jail District. These agencies share databases and data management systems and having one team responsible for network and software support provides many efficiencies. It also helps ensure integrity of the network and software. Through intergovernmental agreements, the Sheriff's Office Information Systems (IS) Team supports approximately 500 users, and approximately \$3 million has been invested by the cooperating agencies into this shared system. The Sheriff's Office Information Systems also supports the Flagstaff Fire Department for mobile data computers and interface to Firehouse. The Sheriff's Office also previously provided information technology services to the Williams Police Department. In 2018, the Williams Police Department elected to move to a different records management system and to maintain their own information technology systems.

The Sheriff's Office Information Systems Team is comprised of nine positions: one Information Systems Division Manager, one Communications Manager, one Systems Administrator, four Systems Specialists (assigned to Computer Aided Dispatch, GIS/Map Systems Specialist, Records Management System, Jail Management Systems, Firehouse Database Systems), one Data Integrity Specialist, and two Technical Specialists.

Network and Communication Systems

The Sheriff's Office meets regularly with its database partners to discuss user and database needs, issues, and solutions.

The Information Systems (IS) Team provides 24/7 technical assistance in the areas of network systems, communication (radio and telephone) systems, application software (including specialized databases for dispatch, detention, and law enforcement records), intranet services, database interfaces, telephone and voice mail systems, information storage, automated information processing, and mobile computing. The IS Team is responsible for managing, maintaining, and upgrading the Intergraph Public Safety (Hexagon Safety and Infrastructure) system which includes Computer Automated Dispatch (CAD), the Records Management System, and the Jail Management System. Staff also support and maintain servers, routers and switches, wiring and cabling, mobile computers, printers, copiers, scanners, wireless access, and backups.

The Sheriff's Office IS Team manages voice radio systems that support law enforcement and other public safety operations. Equipment for these systems are located at over 25 sites throughout the County linked together by microwave or leased lines. A digital, 800 MHz trunked radio system allows for increased system capacity and functionality, and for interoperability between various agencies.

Our IS Team also is responsible for several public and law enforcement interfaces, including: Citrix, Axon Body cameras, Lexis Nexis Community Crime Maps, CopLink, Looking Glass Analytics, eCitation, IPAGE, CopLogic, CorEMR, LE Web, and Offender Watch. They are responsible for maintaining uploads of data to court systems and connectivity with Arizona Criminal Justice Information Systems. They

regularly work with vendors who provide services to our Detention Facility such as Keefe Commissary and Telmate. They also support the IS needs for Incident Command Post (ICP) Centers and Emergency Operations Centers (EOC).

Criminal Justice Integration

The Information Systems Team helps lead Criminal Justice Integration projects. The goal is for efficient and effective data sharing among law enforcement agencies and their criminal justice agency partners. The processes established in Coconino County have been recognized locally and statewide as a model for the integration of criminal justice data.

FACILITIES (MAINTENANCE & CUSTODIAL)

One of the major goals of Facilities is ensuring a safe, secure and clean environment for employees as well as visitors. The Maintenance and Custodial Teams provide facilities maintenance and custodial services to the Law Enforcement Administrative Facility (LEAF), which houses the Sheriff's Office and the Flagstaff Police Department, the Flagstaff Detention Facility and Search and Rescue Facility. The Maintenance Team also serves the Page Sheriff's Office Substation / Detention Facility. The Custodial Team services 49,000 square feet daily, and our Maintenance Team services 197,000 square feet (which includes the Page facility).

The custodial and maintenance staff keep our facilities in top condition through proactive and regular services to the building and equipment. They are actively involved in environmentally conscious and financially responsible solutions for the facility.

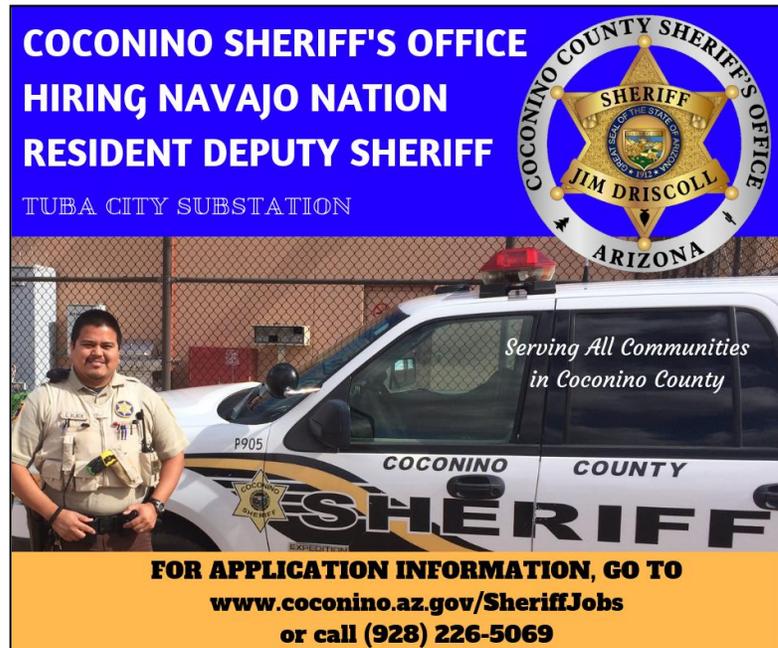
ADMINISTRATIVE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT PERSONNEL

There are several levels of administrative personnel ranging from administrative specialists, accounting technicians, law enforcement specialists, and managers. Some of the duties of administrative personnel include: answering phones and directing calls; greeting and assisting lobby customers; maintaining meeting agendas and notes; composing correspondence and editing documents; maintaining and managing records systems; managing office supplies; maintaining agency manuals, documents, forms and memos; sorting mail; submitting billings and receiving payments; maintaining calendars and scheduling events; making travel and meeting arrangements; creating flyers, brochures, certificates and presentations; transcribing dictations; processing civil documents; conducting criminal history backgrounds; entering and analyzing data; preparing monthly and annual internal and external reports; assisting with investigatory data analysis; researching, writing and managing grants; researching and maintaining data integrity; assisting with resource management and logistics during emergency events; managing web pages and social media; assisting with media relations and releases; participating on internal and external committees and boards; and administering special programs and projects. *Law Enforcement Specialists perform many administrative duties as described above as well as support operations by registering sex offenders, processing civil papers, and conducting impounded vehicle hearings.*

HUMAN RESOURCES

The Human Resources (HR) Manager and HR Administrative Specialist oversee recruitment, employee relations, benefits, training, risk management, and other personnel related needs for the approximately 260 employees of the Sheriff's Office and Detention Facility. They work closely with the County Human Resources Department.

Photo 20 – Recruitment advertisement emphasizing commitment to Service to Community



RECORDS SERVICES

During the co-location of the Flagstaff Police Department and the main office of the Coconino County Sheriff's Office, the agencies entered into an Intergovernmental Agreement to share Records Services. In this agreement, the Coconino County Sheriff's Office and Detention Facility contract with the Flagstaff Police Department for Records Services. Requests for copies of reports or other records should be directed to the Flagstaff Police Department at 911 E. Sawmill Road, Flagstaff, AZ. If the request is for Sheriff's Office information other than an incident report, arrest record, or background check, the Police Department will forward it to the Sheriff's Office Custodian of Records.

DISPATCH SERVICES

As part of the co-location Intergovernmental Agreement, the Coconino County Sheriff's Office and Detention Facility contract with the Flagstaff Police Department for Dispatch Services. This regional dispatch center is the first point of contact with the public who are calling for police, fire, and/or medical emergencies in Coconino County.

Because the Flagstaff Police Department and the Coconino County Sheriff's Office share databases for Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Management, we are able to provide many dispatch related data summaries specific to the Sheriff's Office (see the Patrol section of this report). Requests for other dispatch information should be directed to the Flagstaff Police Department at 911 E. Sawmill Road, Flagstaff, AZ.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

The Community Programs Planner is assigned to assist the Sheriff's Office with media and public relations, assist with public outreach and education, manage the Coconino County Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), and co-manage the Northern Arizona Law Enforcement Citizens Academy. The Planner also manages the Patrol Volunteer and Reserve Deputy programs.

PUBLIC AND MEDIA OUTREACH

Public and Media outreach includes information on major incidents such as arrests, burglaries, and accidents; holiday summaries; search and rescue events; missing person flyers; upcoming community trainings; and public safety reminders / bulletins.

Information is posted on the Sheriff's Office website <http://www.coconino.az.gov/Sheriff> and social media sites such as the agency's Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/CoconinoSheriff>.

CITIZENS POLICE ACADEMY

Northern Arizona
Citizens Police
Academy

Sign up for the
2019 Spring Session

Session Begins
February 27, 2019

Gain a better
understanding of
what local law
enforcement
agencies do

14 week class is free
of charge and open
to those 18 years of
age or older

www.coconino.az.gov/SheriffCPA
or call 928-226-5089

Photo 21 – Advertisement for Northern Arizona Citizens Police Academy

The Coconino County Sheriff's Office partners with the Flagstaff Police Department, Northern Arizona University Police Department, and the Arizona Department of Public Safety to sponsor the Northern Arizona Law Enforcement Citizens Police Academy. The program is usually 14 weeks long. It is intended to create a partnership of trust and shared responsibility between law abiding community members and law enforcement. The Academy combines classroom presentations with field trips for a truly unique experience.

Examples of topics covered include: investigations of felony crimes; field trip to the Arizona Department of Public Safety Crime Laboratory; presentation on narcotics enforcement; presentation on DUI awareness, enforcement and prevention; field trip to the Coconino County Medical Examiner's Office for a presentation on death investigations; presentation on the organization and functions of detention and

correctional facilities; firearms demonstration; and presentation and demonstration of techniques used by Coconino County Sheriff's Search and Rescue.

Academies are normally held each spring and fall. Approximately 80 citizens complete the program each year. Since its inception, we estimate over 1,000 Northern Arizona community members have completed this academy. For information on the next scheduled Citizens Academy, contact our Communities Program unit at (928) 226-5089.

VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS

Volunteering with the Sheriff's Office is a great way to serve the community. The Sheriff's Office Volunteer Program began in the early 1990's.

There are many opportunities to volunteer:

- Search and Rescue and Mounted Unit Volunteers – see Patrol Division section of this report
- Cold Case Squad Volunteers – see Criminal Investigations section of this report
- Detention Programs Facilitators / Volunteers – see Detention Facility section of this report
- Reserve Deputy Volunteers – this requires current Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training board certification
- Patrol Volunteers – these civilian positions assist in community policing efforts and require background and polygraph
- Community Emergency Response Team Volunteers – see below

For more information on volunteer programs contact: Community Programs Planner (928) 226-5089; Detention Services Programs Coordinator (928) 226-5211; Search and Rescue Coordinator (928) 226-5050.

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAMS (CERT)

Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) are a part of the federal government's Citizen Corps program. The goal of CERT is to have citizens participate in making their communities better prepared for dealing with different types of disasters. People who go through CERT training develop a better understanding of the potential threats to their home, workplace and community and learn appropriate steps to lessen the effects of these hazards. CERT members also receive training on providing support to family, neighbors, and co-workers in the event of a large disaster which may temporarily overwhelm emergency responders.

The Basic CERT class is about 20 hours long. The Sheriff's Office partners with Coconino County Emergency Management and area fire departments to sponsor Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) classes. The Sheriff's Office has trained over 1,000 CERT members throughout Coconino

County including Flagstaff, Pinewood, Forests Lakes, Blue Ridge, Parks, Page, Tuba City, Leupp, Tonalea, Supai, Red Lake, Kaibab Estates, Sherwood Forest, Tusayan and Williams to name a few. Teams also have been trained for the Flagstaff Sunnyside neighborhood, the Coconino Rural Environment Corps (CREC), Northern Arizona University, and several other local organizations.

Many people who complete the basic training choose to remain members of the CERT program as volunteers for the Sheriff's Office. These approximately 80 CERT members meet monthly in Flagstaff and Page for ongoing, in-service training. During the year these CERT members support the Sheriff's Office by assisting with: community notifications regarding evacuations; administrative needs for Search and Rescue, road blocks and traffic control; emergency call centers and emergency operation centers; and public education. Sheriff's Office CERT Volunteers are supervised by the Community Programs Planner or on-duty Sheriff's Office personnel.

CERT Volunteers complete the County Volunteer Service Agreement before each assignment. Certain other requirements may apply depending on the level of participation in CERT.

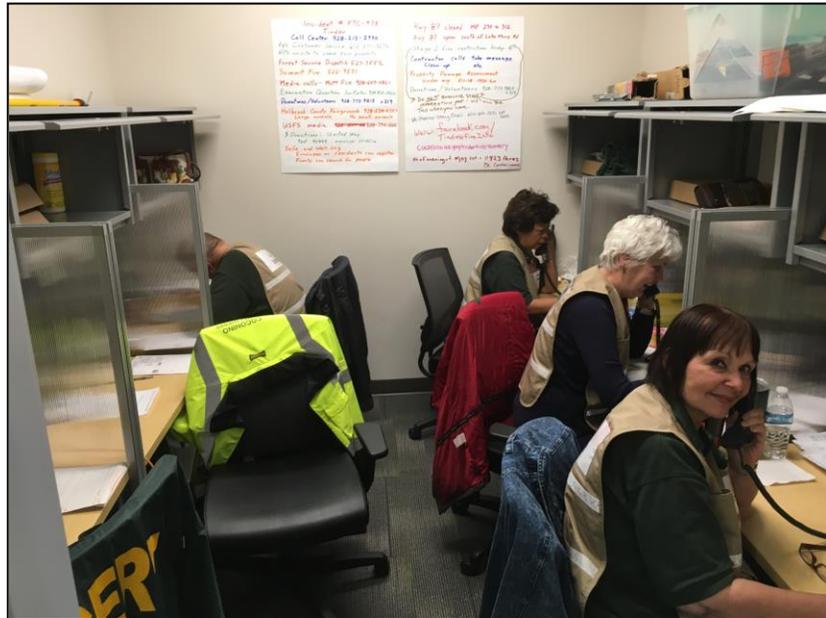


Photo 22 - CERT Members providing community information at Tinder Fire Call Center

NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH / COMMUNITY MEETINGS

Neighborhood Block Watches can help reduce crime and fear of crime through community policing, available crime-prevention services, and neighborhood / residential education. Community members are encouraged to know their neighbors and communicate with them. Neighbors are encouraged to assist one another particularly in times of need.

While the original focus and ongoing success of Neighborhood Watch is to help prevent and reduce residential burglaries and break-ins, it also is of value in identifying problems and assisting with solutions for factors that adversely affect community quality of life. Some of these factors may include chronic speeding, flawed road design or signage, local drug houses, gang activity and a wide variety of other issues. Community Deputies and the Community Programs Planner serve as facilitators at meetings and invite other agencies and departments to participate. Meetings are held monthly, quarterly, or seasonally depending on the community.

SITUATIONAL AWARENESS / ACTIVE SHOOTER CLASSES

The Coconino County Sheriff's Office has provided Situational Awareness and Response to Active Shooter classes to several hundred members of the public. Sheriff's staff also teach the class as part of Coconino County's employee orientation.

The purpose of the three-hour class is to help citizens understand what they can do to improve their safety during a crisis. The first half of the class focuses on how to increase everyday safety through Situational Awareness. The second half of the class teaches a three-step plan known as "Avoid, Deny, Defend" which can be applied to crises such as Active Shooter events. The class includes some video and audio recordings of actual and simulated crises and for this reason is usually restricted to persons of 18 years of age or older.

Here are some comments from citizens who have attended the class:

- It brought awareness to a new level for me. (It) made me want to talk to my grandchildren about being more conscious about their surroundings.
- It was very informative and well-presented leaving me with a positive attitude about our local Sheriff / Police Department's intentions to not only protect residents but also stimulate their awareness of their surroundings and create plans to avoid and or prepare to protect themselves.
- I liked the emphasis on being AWARE in every situation. It makes us THINK.
- It was good to mentally role play in the face of an immediate threat. I really appreciate the time and efforts the Sheriff's Office has put into making us more aware of what is going on around us.

OTHER COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

Members of our agency serve on numerous boards and committees related to public safety and quality of life issues in our community. Examples include: the Coconino County Local Emergency Planning Committee, Ponderosa Fire Advisory Council, Williams Fire Advisory Council, Metro Street Crimes Task Force Board, Northern Arizona Law Enforcement Toy Drive, Law Enforcement Torch Run for Special Olympics, Coconino County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council and its subcommittees, Citizens Against Substance Abuse, Pediatric Injury Group, and Victim Witness Board, to name a few.