



Maricopa County Justice System Annual Activities Report Fiscal Year 2001-02

A Typical Workday for the Maricopa County Justice Systems Means* . . .

- 315 adults booked into jail
- 7,559 total adults in jail
- 406 juveniles in detention
- 27,894 meals served to juvenile and adult detainees
- 390 adult inmates transported to a court appearance
- 1,000 hearings scheduled in Superior Court
- 381 residents appear for jury duty (to Superior, Justice, and most Municipal Courts)
- 965 adults in the community under officer supervision pending trial
- 25,140 adults in the community supervised by probation officers after sentencing
- 115 new felony cases filed
- 458 total cases filed with Superior Court
- 6,275 court documents filed
- 25,000 pieces of paper filed with the Clerk of the Superior Court
- 140,000 hits on website to access Court docket information
- \$269,000 spent for detaining adults
- \$1.3 million spent in the overall County criminal justice system. The behavior of 2% of the region's population (70,000 people) cause the entire workload for the criminal justice system.

* daily average of statistics for fiscal year 2001-02

Welcome to the Annual Activities Report on efforts of the justice and law enforcement agencies of Maricopa County government. This report highlights activity from July 2001 through June 2002, which proved to be one of the more dynamic years in recent history. In order to meet growing demands and a changing environment, system partners responded with creative and fiscally sound innovations that lay the foundation for improved justice services through the 21st century.

National Experience in 2001

Levels of victimization and criminal activity increased in 2001 for the first time since the early 1990s. According to the National Crime Victimization Survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice, residents experienced approximately 24.2 million crimes in 2001. For every 1,000 persons there was one rape or sexual assault, two assaults with injury, and three robberies.

With fewer than half of the total crimes reported to police, 16% of the property crimes and 46% of the violent crimes were solved, down from 18% and 50% respectively in 1999. Murder was the offense cleared most often, with burglary cleared the least. Of cases in 2001, 18.6% involved defendants younger than eighteen. Nearly half the arson cases were attributed to juvenile offenders.

In examining the 12 million crimes reported to law enforcement in 2001, 12% were violent crimes and 88% property crimes (as captured by the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program). Larceny-theft was the crime most frequently perpetrated, exceeding seven million offenses. The monetary value of stolen property totaled \$17.1 billion, with motor vehicle theft representing the greatest monetary loss. Slightly more than one-third of the reported stolen property was recovered.

States comprising the West region, as reported by the UCR, experienced crime at a rate slightly higher

Percent Change 2000 to 2001

	National	Arizona	Maricopa
Change in population	+1%	+3%	+4%
Crime reported	+2%	+2%	+4%
Adult jail inmates	+2%	-	+6%
Juvenile detention		+27%	+1%
Total Superior Court filings		+0.8%	-1%
Adult criminal filings		+11%	+7%
Civil filings		-9%	-10%
Domestic relations filings		-0.5%	+8%
Juvenile delinquency petitions		-0.4%	-2%
Total case dispositions		+9%	+14%
Orders of Protection		-14%	+4%
Superior Court trials		+53%	+21%
Adults on probation		+4%	+0.6%
Juveniles on probation		+3%	+9%
Total restitution, fines, and reimbursement collected		+3%	+59%
Total expenditures in courts		+6%	+3%

than the population increase. This region absorbed a 3% increase in the crime rate over the prior year. Of the 14 states in the West category, Arizona had the fourth highest increase in the rate of crime per 100,000 persons, following Wyoming, Colorado, and California. Crime index categories where Arizona rates increased significantly were murder and non-negligent manslaughter (up 7.7%), robbery (up 14.2%), and motor vehicle theft (up nearly 17%).

During the 1990s, the number of jail inmates per 100,000 residents increased across the country from 163 to 222. This year, 23 of the 50 largest jail jurisdictions had a decrease in population over the last year while Maricopa County saw a 5% increase. Nineteen of the 50 largest jail systems operated above capacity, with Maricopa County having the third highest over-capacity rate (134%). Please see page 5 regarding the new jails under construction.

Trends for Maricopa County differ from those seen nationally. While a portion of the difference may be attributable to the growing population, which will logically require more units of public service, justice-related needs at times increase at a higher rate than the population. Maricopa County grew by 45% between 1990 and 2000, yet Superior Court criminal case filings grew by more than that during only half the time (FY97 to FY02). This phenomenon poses unique challenges to the Maricopa County justice system, with the increased need rarely met with commensurate increases in regional revenues.

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Maricopa County Government

Highlights of Fiscal Year 2001-02

Population growth continued to eclipse other regions. Now home to 3.2 million residents, Maricopa County faced increased demand for services during a declining economy.

Maricopa County is the fourth most populous county in the nation, home to more people than 21 states. The population in Maricopa County grew by just under a million between 1990 and 2000, the greatest increase of any county. Providing services to this growing community is made more challenging by the geographic distance to be covered; Maricopa County has a land area of 9,226 square miles (84.4% unincorporated), is the 14th largest county in landmass, and exceeds the area of seven states. Many regions this size have a stable population base. But this region must continue to grow government to effectively meet the growing demand for services, even when revenues decline.

Maricopa County completed two rounds of difficult budget cuts, to maintain fiscal solvency in the wake of September 11 and the recessionary economy.

County leaders took prompt, decisive action after the September 11th attacks amplified the economic slowdown that had already begun. To maintain a structurally balanced budget, the Board of Supervisors approved budget-balancing guidelines one month after the attack. The guidelines encouraged departments to continue providing exceptional service yet focus on reducing travel and capital outlay, cutting overall spending, and enhancing revenues. This methodology proved better than 'across the board' cuts, by allowing agencies to select cuts and minimize the impact to the community. In December the Board ratified these voluntary budget reductions, which resulted in an \$11.8 million mid-year adjustment and a \$3.5 million increase in department revenue projections.

Yet additional cuts would be necessary. As a delivery system of services for state government, Maricopa County then faced legislative changes to address the \$930 million budget shortfall in State government. Approximately \$20 million of the reduced County revenues resulted from cuts from the State, mainly related to health care and criminal justice. Cost shifts to the County involved Adult Probation, reduced Fill-the-Gap grants that help speed case processing, and requiring County contributions for short-term holds at the Department of Corrections, all totaling a cost shift of \$6.3 million per year.

Elected officials, the judicial branch, and appointed departments all tightened belts again while developing the budget for fiscal year 2002-03. To keep service levels high but reduce expenditures, base budgets were reviewed, no new projects funded, and a salary freeze imposed. Through this process, base budgets were reduced by \$22.8 million. The result is a conservative FY03 budget built on pessimistic revenue projections, which places Maricopa County in a position of fiscal stability.

Maricopa County government received national recognition as one of the two best-run counties in the nation.

In 2001, Maricopa County was selected as one of 40 counties in the nation to be evaluated as part of the Government Performance Project conducted by Syracuse University. Issues examined for each government centered on core management activities related to financials, capital, information technology, human resources

programs, and managing for results (see next section). Maricopa and one other county shared the highest ranking for the Government Performance Project, as released in the February 2002 issue of Governing Magazine. The County Administrative Officer also received special recognition.

Managing for Results became a reality, linking all staff performance to strategic goals of the County.

This process integrates planning with budgeting and performance measuring. All County agencies and the Courts have developed these plans over the past two years, with FY02 the first full year of implementation. Each agency identified future service issues and then developed their vision, mission, goals, and named particular business programs, activities, and services to meet those goals, along with performance measures to monitor outcomes. Each quarter, agencies track performance measures and progress toward strategic goals. Management and elected officials use this information to make informed decisions throughout the year.

The overall mission of Maricopa County is to provide regional leadership and fiscally responsible, necessary public services to its residents so they can enjoy living in healthy and safe communities. Citizens now may be provided definitive information on how Maricopa County furthers that mission, and what they receive for their investment of tax dollars.

Highlights of Fiscal Year 2001-02 Activity Within the Maricopa County Justice System

The justice and law enforcement agencies of Maricopa County each hold distinctive mandates yet function as part of a system. Responsibilities of these agencies are diverse; they investigate, arrest, charge, protect, defend, heal, prosecute, supervise, fine adjudicate, mediate, test, autopsy, or detain members of this community.

This was a very dynamic year for the justice system. Partners struggled to absorb increasing demands for services by reengineering system practices.

Felony filings increased considerably, up 7% over the prior year, to more than 30,000.

Even with streamlining case processing, an increase of 1,900 cases strained the criminal justice system and contributed to a backlog. While 800-900 of these cases were due to direct filing of felonies into Superior Court, a net growth of 4% far out-stripped population growth in the region.

Criminal case processing was dramatically restructured, compressing the disposition time by hearing felonies at newly instituted Regional Court Centers, and then directly filing those felonies with the Superior Court.

The Regional Court Centers (RCCs) are now fully implemented and have dramatically shortened felony processing times by combining preliminary hearings and arraignments to be heard the same day. This efficiency eliminates ten days of case delay. And for defendants sentenced at an RCC, the 30 day presentence time has been reduced to 10 days. An assessment conducted for the Administrative Office of the Courts by Greacen Associates found the revised RCC procedure highly effective, concluding a net fiscal

benefit to the Maricopa County criminal justice system of approximately \$2.9 million per year.

Though the RCCs condensed case processing times, case flow was still slow since felonies were first filed with the Justice Courts and then transferred to the Superior Court. Beginning in May 2002, all felonies were filed directly in the Superior Court, eliminating the need to transfer cases from one court to the other. Superior Court now receives an average of 3,000 direct filed felonies a month.

Issues to be addressed during FY03 include implementing changes in the Rules of Criminal Procedure mandated by the Arizona Supreme Court, which amend speedy trial requirements. These changes also impose a timeline for complex cases. And particular ramifications of the *Ring v. Arizona* decision are still unclear, but will require jury sentencing decisions for death-penalty cases.

Agencies continued to jointly achieve system-wide goals.

The Countywide strategic priority related to the justice system is to have a safe community through a streamlined, integrated criminal

justice system. To further this effort, agencies have developed, modified, and met components of the following goals:

- **Relating to preventing crime:** Develop regional strategies by FY02 for reducing juvenile delinquency, and then show a 25% reduction in violent crimes and a 10% reduction in non-violent crimes in targeted areas during a five year period ending in FY04.
- **Relating to the number of cases:** Conduct an evaluation of which Maricopa County justice sanctions, services, and programs effectively discourage repeat offenses by FY04. With this understanding, realize a 2% reduction in felony offender recidivism rates for each subsequent year.
- **Relating to improving case processing:** Determine what additional progress can be made to more efficiently administer active criminal cases without diminishing effectiveness, by the end of FY03, and then:
 - ◆ Close as many cases as are opened each month by the end of FY03.
 - ◆ Clear 90% of cases within 180 days by the end of FY03.
 - ◆ Clear 99% of cases within 180 days by FY06.
 - ◆ Clear 90% of complex cases within 270 days by the end of FY03.
 - ◆ Clear 99% of complex cases within 270 days by FY06.
 - ◆ Clear 99% of death penalty cases within 450 days (18 months) by FY06.

Key Criminal Justice Indicators

	FY00	FY01	FY02	%CHG
Sheriff's Office Detention				
Bookings	112,123	114,832	115,070	0.2%
Avg Length of Stay (days)	21.54	22.73	23.57	4%
Avg Daily Population	6,664	7,043	7,559	7%

Superior Court—Criminal Department

Filings ¹	26,184	28,106	30,020	7%
Terminations	22,576	27,111	28,093	4%
Case Clearance Rate	86.2%	96.5%	93.6%	-3%
Active Pending Inventory	8,661	7,655	7,741	1%
Trials	777	825	734	-11%

¹direct filing of felony complaints into Superior Court began May 2002

Pretrial Services

General Supervision	620	544	609	12%
Intensive Supervision	217	362	356	-2%
Electronic Monitoring	—	65	78	20%

Adult Probation

Standard Supervision	22,459	22,503	23,567	5%
Intensive Supervision	1,562	1,666	1,573	-6%

Juvenile Court, Probation, Detention

Petitions Filed	20,248	19,969	18,128	-9%
Juv Avg Daily Population	397	404	406	0.5%
Juv Avg Length of Stay (days)	14.4	14.2	14.8	4%
Standard Supervision	4,678	5,186	5,012	-3%
Intensive Supervision	729	722	720	-0.3%

Note: Throughout this report, the percent change columns (%CHG) indicate the percentage increase or decrease over the prior year.

Proposition 400 funded construction of new detention facilities yet would sunset before Maricopa County could rely on revenues for the costly operations. The County received legislative permission, and voters approved a 20-year extension of the jail tax in November 2002.

[please refer to the section beginning on page 5]

The largest jail construction program in the nation continued with all projects on time and within budget.

[see section beginning on page 5]

Other criminal justice facilities were completed, are under development, or planned for the future.

While the highest criticality space need over the past few years has been for detention, all facets of the criminal justice system face dramatic space constraints. During FY02, new facilities opened included the Mesa Parking Garage, the Estrella Support Building for sentenced inmates at Tent City, and the Durango Parking Center.

With the onset of FY03, two other facilities were complete. The Northwest Regional Court expands Superior Court and Clerk of the Court services in that region, within the Surprise City Services Complex. Cases scheduled at that facility relate to civil, family, and probate matters. The Forensic Science Center and new administrative parking structure also opened, replacing an antiquated and grossly overcrowded morgue.

Two detention-related facilities will open later in FY03. The Central Services Complex (including laundry, warehouse, food factory, central plant) will serve existing detention operations in the Durango complex and fully operate once the new beds come on-line in the following year. The Juvenile Residential Treatment Center will open in early 2003, providing space for juveniles requiring substance abuse treatment.

Several court facilities are envisioned in a Court Master Plan under development. Projects include co-locating Justice Courts in the

Northwest, plans for a Northeast Superior Court Center, and a downtown Courts tower.

Present economic conditions have forced a moratorium on funding future capital development needs. Plans on hold include a new administration complex, which will make space available for criminal justice needs in the downtown court complex.

Efforts toward crime prevention show promising results.

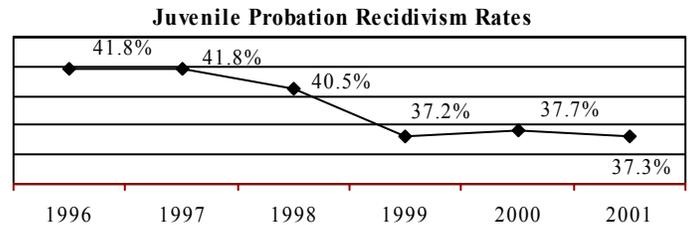
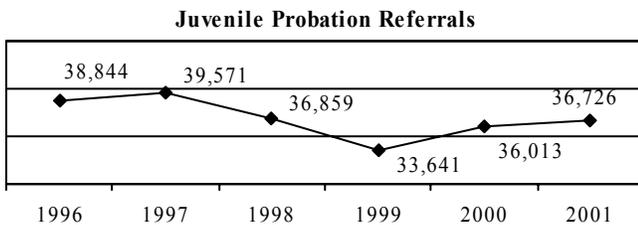
The County mandate related to criminal justice is reactive, yet true improvements for the future require an offensive effort to prevent criminal behavior. Crime prevention remains the only long-term solution. Proposition 400 recommended an increased commitment to innovative prevention programs. Juvenile Probation, Adult Probation, the County Attorney’s Office, and Pretrial Services have joined with County Administration to develop a multi-agency juvenile delinquency and adult recidivism prevention plan. This plan is based upon the model used in San Diego and other metropolitan areas. The effort includes developing regional strategies with the large municipalities, and committing grant dollars to regionally-identified violence prevention goals.

Prevention efforts have been initially targeted to the 2% of the residents in the region who are already part of the criminal justice system, to try to lessen the risk that these persons will re-offend.

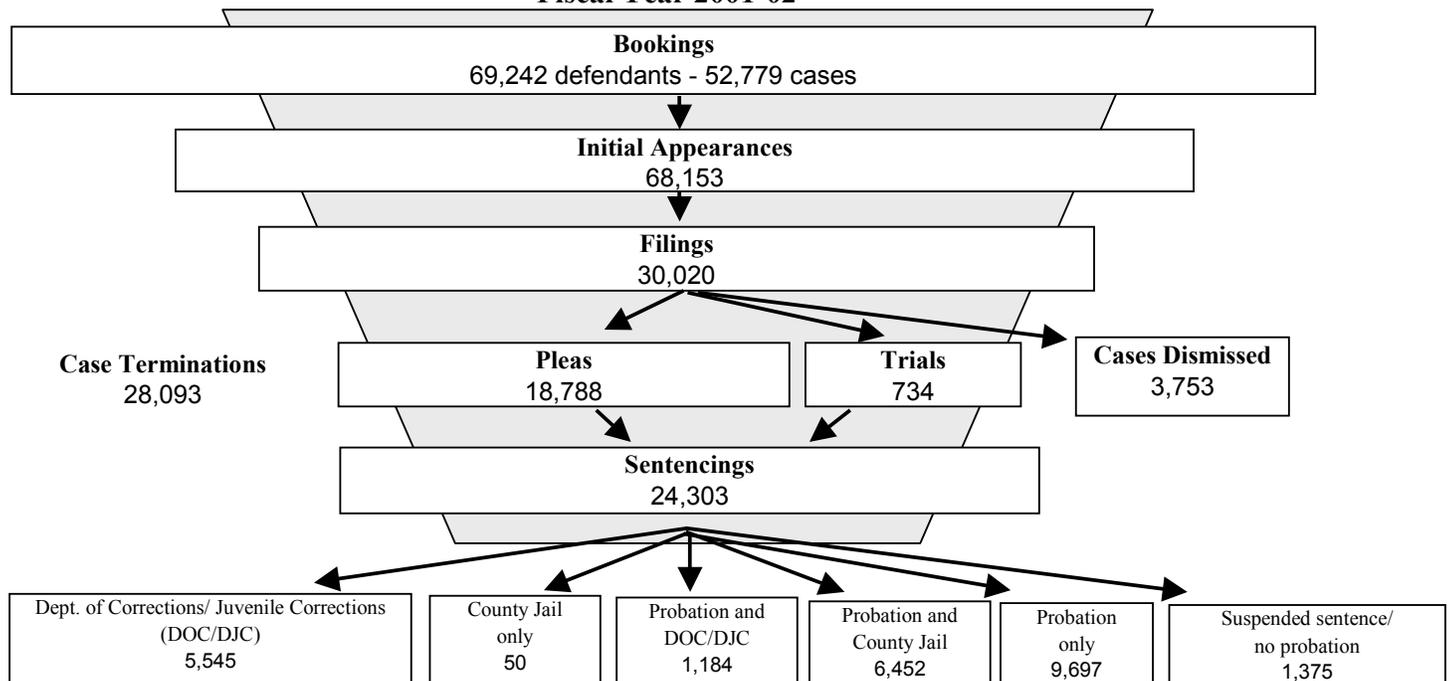
The Juvenile Probation Department has funded truancy prevention and other school and community-based solutions, to surround youth with protective factors so they may overcome risks to re-offend. The Department targets geographic areas that generate the highest number of referrals to Juvenile Court. The program has been highly successful, with recidivism rates dropping from nearly 42% to 37%. The Office of Management and Budget estimated a long-term cost avoidance of more than \$6.7 million.

New during FY02 and for the first time in this region, probation officers for juveniles and for adults joined forces to identify instances where a child and a parent might both be interacting with the justice system. This pilot project has been initiated in three of the high-referral zip code areas. Once staff identify where parents and children in the same household are on probation, the agencies target solutions to those families as a unit. Initial responses are promising, with results to be available at the end of the fiscal year.

These significant efforts and results were recognized by the American Probation and Parole Association, who awarded the 2002 Excellence in Community Crime Prevention award to the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department. This award recognizes where agencies integrate crime prevention initiatives with traditional criminal justice services. The Juvenile Probation Department will continue to work with the community and justice agencies to improve the regional quality of life.



**Felony Case Events in the Maricopa County Justice System
Fiscal Year 2001-02**



Note: The graphic portrays all events related to felony cases that occurred in fiscal year 2002. It does not track individual cases through the system so the numbers may not add.

Adult and Juvenile Detention Facilities Propositions 400 and 411

The most dramatic issue facing the Maricopa County justice system over the past few years has been inadequate space for holding the increasing number of adults and juveniles needing to be incarcerated, pending case disposition. The existing capacity, approximately 5,200 adults and 350 juveniles, did not adequately support the number of defendants judicial officers ordered to be detained. Construction of detention facilities is very costly yet pales in comparison with the operation costs over the life of a facility. Jails are among the most expensive public projects to operate, with round-the-clock needs.

This region supports public safety.

Regardless of economic conditions, Maricopa County voters have supported the need to detain defendants when such is deemed by the Courts to be in the best interests of life and safety. Proposition 400 was approved by 69% of the voters in 1998. Then Proposition 411 was approved in November of 2002, also by 69% of the voters. Maintaining a safe environment will continue to be of prime concern, as the region continues to grow.

In 1998 voters overwhelming approved Proposition 400, creating a one-fifth cent sales tax to fund new detention facilities.

Maricopa County faced significant overcrowding for both adult and juvenile detention, due to unprecedented population growth in the region and no funding for capital construction to keep pace with the need. With a Master Plan developed by a team of national experts, a Citizens Committee concluded that the County needed a three-phase, 15-year plan to expand jail capacity for adults by 5,100 beds and juveniles by 777 beds, and to institute a series of programs to better manage defendants through the system. The legislative authorization for the County to put this issue to the voters resulted in a scaled-down version of that plan, to construct 3,139 adult and 388 juvenile beds.

The jail construction program, the largest of its kind in the nation, is on time and within budget. Construction is funded in a "pay-as-you-go" method, avoiding interest. Five projects are already completed and all others are scheduled to be on-line in FY03 (see column to the right and the graphic on page 6).

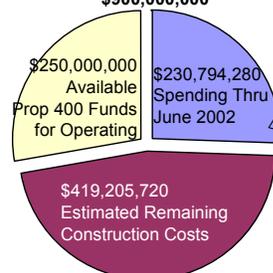
Although the Master Plan recommended an ongoing tax for operations, legislative decisions capped Proposition 400 at nine years or \$900 million.

Since construction costs represent only around 10% of the total investment in a jail over its useful life, the Master Plan recommended continuing funding to pay for operations. Yet legislators felt the County should make do with a scaled-down version of the plan, to a nine-year tax. The Board of Supervisors adopted a fiscal policy to try to assume the operating costs over time within the general fund, and use jail tax revenues for only one-time expenses.

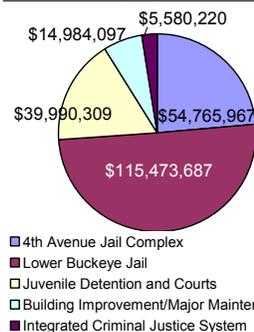
These strategies had potential for making needed funds available without going back to the voters to continue the jail tax. Meanwhile, nearly three-quarters of the total tax collected since 1998 was dedicated to construction and other one-time costs, leaving approximately \$250 million for operational costs.

Summary of Jail Taxes Collected and Expended Through June 2002

Total Tax Collections Thru June 2002
\$313,169,829
Total Tax Dollars Currently Authorized for
Collections and Spending
\$900,000,000



Total Expenditures Through
June 2002 by Project
\$230,794,280



4th Avenue Jail Complex (\$54.7 million): The jail is located between 3rd and 4th Avenues, and Madison and Jackson Streets in downtown Phoenix. The approximately 560,000 square foot mid-rise building contains 1,116 pretrial maximum custody jail cells, an intake processing center, two Initial Appearance Courtrooms, two Early Disposition Courtrooms, administrative support space, and parking. A tunnel system connects the new facility with the existing Madison Street Jail and Courts.

Lower Buckeye Jail (\$115.4 million): The jail is located on Lower Buckeye Road just east of 35th Avenue in Phoenix. The approximately 825,000 square foot project contains 1,110 cells including 288 maximum custody adult cells, 72 minimum custody adult cells, 504 remanded juvenile cells, 210 psychiatric cells, and 36 infirmary cells. The Lower Buckeye Jail also includes intake, jail command offices, Correctional Health Services offices, a central infirmary and pharmacy, Central Services (laundry, stores warehouse/food factory and central plant), Sheriff's Office Training Facility and Facilities Management Department Maintenance Facility.

Juvenile Detention and Courts (\$39.9 million): The Durango facilities are located south of Durango Street between 27th and 35th Avenues in Phoenix. The approximately 270,000 square foot project contains 220 rooms, 12 new courts, and judicial suites and associated office space for support staff and related functions. A Residential Treatment Facility located at the corner of Durango and 35th Avenue includes approximately 28,000 square feet and 48 beds.

Building Improvement/Major Maintenance (\$14.9 million): These costs are associated with renovating or replacing existing mechanical, electrical, plumbing, security, roofing, flooring, painting, and glazing systems at existing county detention facilities. These completed projects have improved operation of the existing detention facilities.

Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (\$5.5 million): This department is responsible for providing automated systems and information technology expertise to promote efficient sharing of case information between criminal justice agencies. This will expedite case processing, reduce redundant data input, and ultimately enhance public safety.

But the economy slowed, then September 11 hit and the economy pitched to recession levels.

County revenues declined significantly due to the slowing of the economy, September 11 and the resulting recession, and the Arizona State Government budget crisis. Sales tax growth slowed, even worse in Arizona than nationally. Customary effects of a recession are that property tax revenues flatten and demands for County services increase. County mandated maintenance of effort contributions for detention needs escalated since 1999, to \$101 million in FY02. Significant losses occurred in the County health system, and State budget balancing efforts shifted additional costs to the County.

Meanwhile, detention operational costs increased.

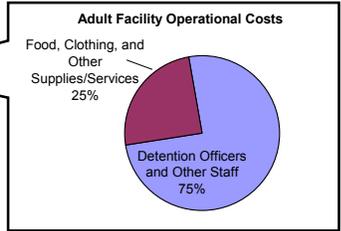
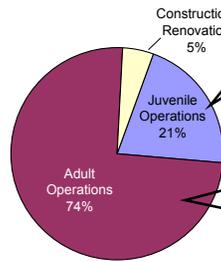
Detailed planning by transition teams for adult and juvenile facilities showed that the actual detention operational costs for the new jails would greatly exceed preliminary forecasts in the Master Plan. This was due mainly to increases in detention officer salaries and costs for correctional health care. All totaled, Maricopa County would need an additional \$100 million per year to fully operate the new detention facilities.

Even cutting all non-mandated services and raising taxes to the limit would only provide enough County revenues to cover one-third of the \$100 million per year needed. Completed facilities would sit vacant or be only partly utilized.

As an administrative delivery system of services for state government, Maricopa County has 97% of its functions mandated by state or federal government. Cutting all non-mandated services and raising property taxes to the limit (the only revenue source controlled by the Board) would generate only \$33 million per year, far less than the \$100 million needed to operate the new detention centers. Current detention population figures indicated that all existing plus new facilities must be operated to meet the need.

Summary of Proposition 411 Taxes and Use of Taxes

Use of Extended Jail Tax Funds *



* Once Adult/Juvenile operations and construction/renovation are fully funded, consideration will be given to funding programs that reduce the expense of adult and juvenile facilities.

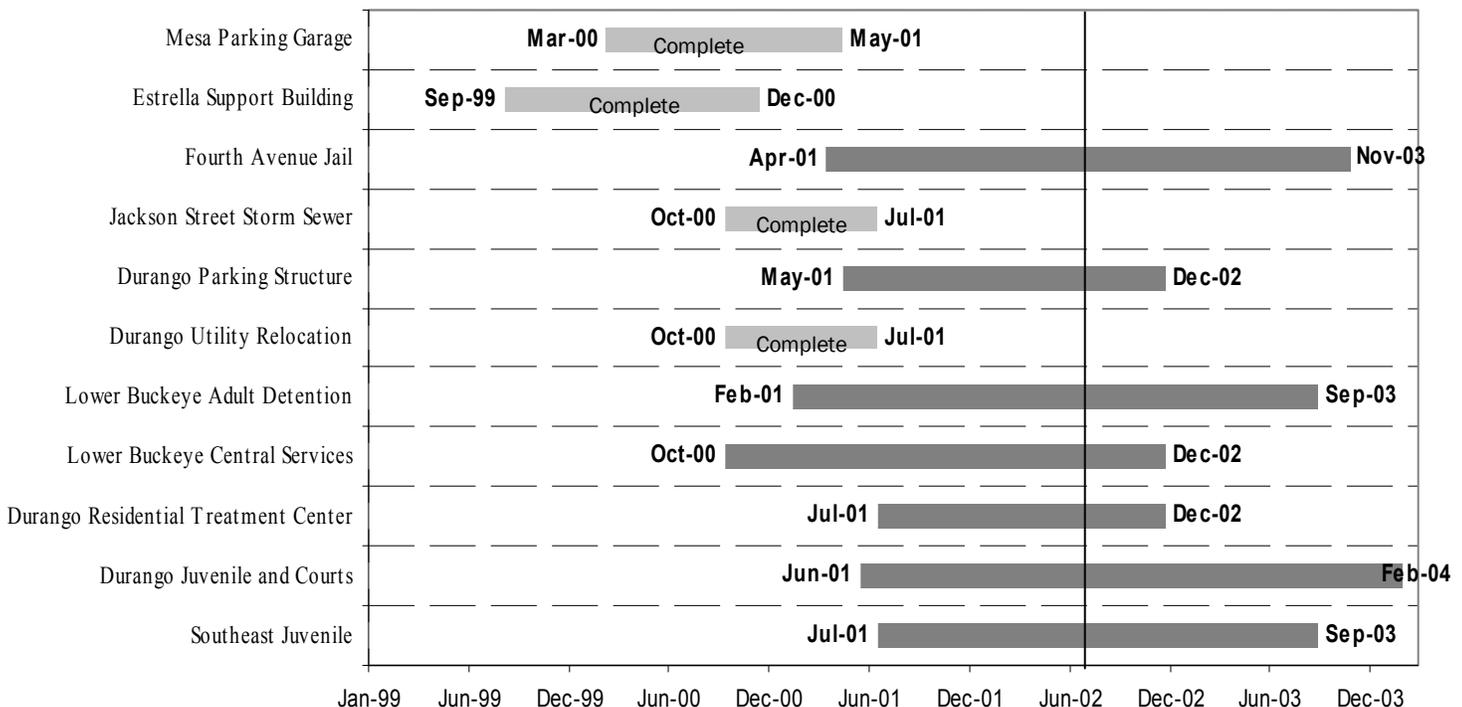
To ensure public safety in the region, Maricopa County voters approved Proposition 411 which continues the existing jail tax.

Once County financial planners realized it would be impossible to pay for new detention facility operations without a dedicated revenue stream, the County returned to the State Legislature for authority to request of voters that they continue the jail tax. House Bill 2313 became law. On November 5, 2002, voters overwhelmingly approved Proposition 411. This tax extension will begin upon expiration of the existing jail tax levy, and may continue up to 20 years.

Approximately 72% of Proposition 400 revenues will pay for construction of detention facilities, and 95% of Proposition 411 jail tax revenues will fund operations.

Proposition 400 revenues presently generate \$103 million per year and have been used to support one-time expenses since the tax

**Jail Expansion Program
Construction Completion Times**



would sunset. The Board of Supervisor Resolution on Proposition 411 stipulates that revenues will support needs in the following priority order:

- first, maintaining and operating the adult and juvenile detention facilities.
- second, constructing or renovating facilities.
- third, programs to reduce the expense of adult and juvenile facilities.

Once Proposition 411 becomes effective, revenues are projected at approximately \$132 million annually, with operational costs absorbing the vast majority of collections (see graphic page 6).

Proposition 411 revenues will be collected beginning in 2007. However, the new facilities will be on line in 2003, with detention expenses of \$100 million per year. Operational funding set aside from Proposition 400 totals \$250 million (see page 5). Therefore four years will pass before the new tax is effective, yet only 2.5 years of funding will be available.

Maricopa County leaders continue to pursue improvement in the criminal justice system.

Recognizing that we may not 'build our way out of the problem,' Maricopa County will lead an interagency effort to seriously target

crime prevention, the only true means to reduced public investment for the future (see page 4).

County leaders will also continue to identify ways to streamline case processing and otherwise improve efficiencies in the criminal justice system. The Board Resolution on Proposition 411 states, "The County will continue a commitment to reduce crime and improve functioning of the criminal justice system, in order to reduce the expense of adult and juvenile jail facilities. The projects identified in Proposition 400 . . . will receive high priority consideration for general fund or other allocations, balanced against other priorities identified during annual budgetary reviews."

Citizens continue to monitor County implementation of new detention facilities and programs.

Review of detention needs has always been a partnership between County government and citizens. In 1997, the Citizens Advisory Committee on Jail Planning held 19 public meetings on the crisis and received information from hundreds of citizens and nationally recognized jail experts. Presently a Citizens Jail Oversight Committee meets bi-monthly to ensure that promises made in 1998 through Proposition 400 are kept, and will ensure proper implementation of Proposition 411.

Status of Other Proposition 400 Projects at Close of Fiscal Year 2001-02

Implement an Integrated Criminal Justice Information System:

This project will provide reliable data more quickly for sound case and jail population management decisions. Progress includes completing:

- seven computer interfaces to an integration computer.
- four data exchanges between agencies.
- a shared development lab for agencies.
- designing a single point for case number assignment.

ICJIS has been recognized by state and national entities as one of the more aggressive and comprehensive information integration efforts in the country.

Develop Regional Centers for Courts Not-of-Record and/or Reduce Transports to Justice of the Peace Courts:

Justice and Superior Courts are consolidating early felony proceedings to improve case processing. These three Regional Court Centers (Northwest, Downtown, Southeast) are reducing processing times for all pretrial stages, also saving jail days. Beginning in May 2002 all felony cases are filed directly with Superior Court, through these Centers. For more information see pages 2 and 9.

Implement Differentiated Case Management:

Some actions that contributed to reducing the active caseload more than 1,000 cases from last year and over 2,500 from two years ago were: Civil Department judges acting in an "overflow" capacity to try criminal cases from case transfer, the direct filing of felonies into Superior Court, improved management information, and 24-hour Initial Appearance Court.

Consolidate Criminal Divisions to a Common Location:

Moving the Southeast criminal divisions to downtown facilities has not been pursued. Yet downtown criminal divisions have been co-located. And Probation Revocation proceedings are now consolidated downtown, which significantly reduces inmate transports [also applies to prior initiative].

Expand Pretrial Release Supervision:

General and intensive supervision of defendants out-of-custody has expanded, with intensive levels including electronic monitoring for up to 100 defendants. Judges are ordering electronic monitoring more extensively (averaging nearly 80 per day). Certain defendants undergo drug testing and treatment. Staff now cover the 24-hour Initial Appearance Court, and future steps may include implementing adversarial bail review hearings within 72 hours of arrest.

Enhance Substance Abuse Evaluation and Programming:

The Reach Out Program assesses jailed, non-violent probationers with substance abuse problems and determines their level of treatment need. During the fiscal year, Reach Out staff completed 1,528 clinical assessments and made possible the release of 737 probationers to outpatient, halfway houses, and residential treatment. A similar program initiated in 2001 screens mentally ill substance abusers and attempts to place them with proper case management. Of 195 screened during FY02, 54 were released from custody to programming.

Expand Drug Court:

Early Disposition Court targets low-level drug offenders (Proposition 200 cases) and welfare fraud cases, at Downtown and Southeast sites. Track II Drug Court addresses first time possession offenders, where jail is not an option yet aggressive court supervision is needed.

Expand Community Based Programs for Juveniles:

The Status Offender Alternative Response (SOAR) program provides crisis intervention for children and families in lieu of detention. Juvenile Drug Court is implemented and refined. School Violence Prevention and Outreach programs continue. Electronic monitoring ensures compliance of juveniles out-of-custody, up to 125 at a time, as does drug diversion, home detention, and day reporting. Crime prevention continues as a focus, by partnering with other county agencies (see more Juvenile Court info on page 12 and crime prevention section on page 4).

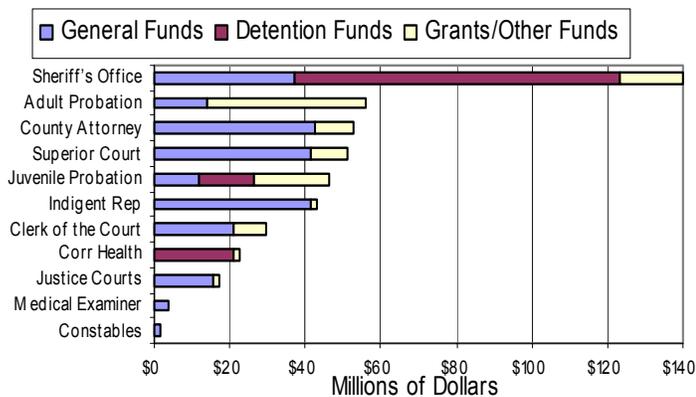
Justice System Agency Budgets

While many high population areas maintain a relatively stable population, service need, and revenue base, Maricopa County government must attempt to keep pace with the growth in this region. This becomes most challenging with the justice system. Budget priorities of the Board of Supervisors have consistently focused on the high criticality needs related to health care and criminal justice, while balancing those needs against other responsibilities. The fundamental community services related to health and safety have received the bulk of any available budget growth since the mid-1990s.

The justice system is also the arena offering the greatest potential for efficiencies and improvements, as the system continues to grow. The economic downturn of the prior and the current fiscal year caused unprecedented need to do more with less. This comes while agencies are 'gearing-up' for the new detention facilities to become operational (see pages 2 and 5).

For fiscal year 2002-03, the net Maricopa County budget is \$2.37 billion. The budget for the criminal justice agencies comprises 19.6% of the total county budget, a slight decrease from 21% the prior year.

FY03 Adopted Budget by Department



FY03 Adopted Budget by Department

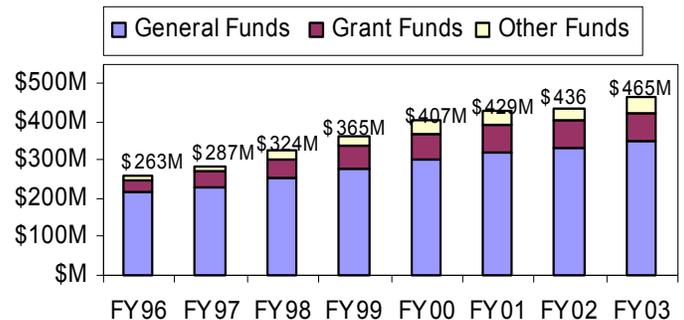
	General Funds	Detention Funds	Grants ¹ and Other Funds	Total
Sheriff's Office	\$37,139,909	\$85,953,950	\$17,136,037	\$140,229,896
Adult Probation	14,210,964	0	41,973,567	56,184,531
County Attorney	42,352,207	0	10,395,192	52,747,399
Superior Court ²	41,595,611	0	9,757,277	51,352,888
Juvenile Probation	11,608,350	14,784,146	20,179,814	46,572,310
Indigent Rep ³	41,455,394	0	1,666,221	43,121,615
Clerk of the Court	21,020,241	0	8,510,881	29,531,122
Correctional Health ⁴	0	21,267,325	1,241,935	22,509,260
Justice Courts	15,710,924	0	1,475,273	17,186,197
Medical Examiner	3,888,275	0	0	3,888,275
Constables	1,573,243	0	0	1,573,243
Total	\$230,555,118	\$122,005,421	\$112,336,197	\$464,896,736

With the events of September 11th and a general downturn in the economy, Maricopa County's Board of Supervisors took mid-year action to deal with a forecasted structural imbalance in the FY 2001-02 budget (see page 2). On October 15th, Board members approved the FY 2001-02 Budget Balancing Policy Guidelines and Plan. One element of this plan was for County departments to submit voluntary expenditure budget reductions and revenue enhancements. In total, the Maricopa County justice system reduced their FY 2001-02 appropriations by \$1,047,483.

FY02 Mid-year Voluntary Reductions

	General Fund	Special Revenue	Total
Adult Probation	\$141,500	\$0	\$141,500
Clerk of the Court	66,086	62,456	128,542
Constables	10,100	0	10,100
Correctional Health	0	0	0
County Attorney	335,677	0	335,677
Indigent Representation ³	100,774	0	100,774
Justice Courts	17,990	53,000	70,990
Juvenile Probation	150,000	0	150,000
Medical Examiner	7,500	0	7,500
Sheriff's Office	0	0	0
Superior Court ²	102,400	0	102,400
Total	\$932,027	\$115,456	\$1,047,483

Aggregate Annual Budgets⁵ for all Maricopa County Justice Agencies



Jail Tax Revenues and Expenditures

	FY01	FY02	FY03
Revenue	\$95,333,000	\$103,017,791	\$101,691,796
Expenditures			
Capital Facilities			
Development	69,618,279	232,997,678	249,325,795
Integrated Criminal Justice			
Information System (ICJIS)	1,900,000	4,682,763	4,541,898
Other Jail Tax	9,376,325	17,020,497	26,955,666

¹grants are primarily from state agencies

²includes Pretrial Services, a segment of the Superior Court

³effective in FY03, funding for Judicial Mandates was budgeted with Indigent Representation

⁴includes hospitalization budget

⁵on this chart, general fund amounts include detention fund appropriations

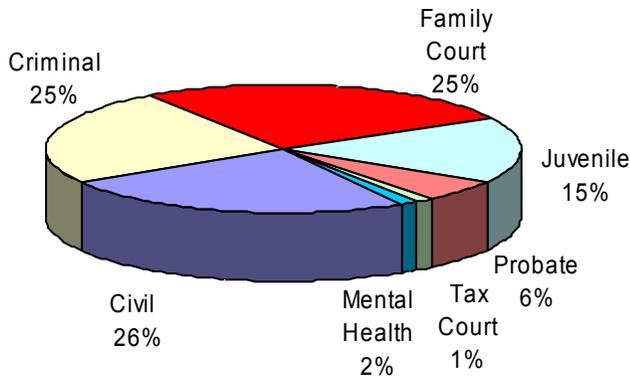
Superior Court

To comply with speedy trial rules the Superior Court reengineered how felony cases are initiated, collapsing lower court locations from nineteen to three and the number of hearings from multiple to one.

Agency Information

The Superior Court provides a public forum for dispute resolution and court services so that the public may realize timely, fair, and individualized justice.

Superior Court Filings by Department - FY02
Total Filings 119,277



Superior Court Case Filings by Department

	FY00	FY01	FY02	%CHG
Civil	31,258	28,052	31,188	11%
Criminal	26,184	28,106	30,020 ¹	7%
Family Court	28,551	30,695	29,894	-3%
Juvenile	19,439	18,984	18,016	-5%
Probate	6,414	6,569	7,047	7%
Mental Health	1,518	1,640	2,104	28%
Tax Court	1,043	1,140	1,008	-12%
Total Filings	114,407	115,186	119,277	4%

¹direct filing of felony complaints in Superior Court began in May 2002

Filings: Adult criminal filings continue to increase. The Court received more than 30,000 filings this last fiscal year, a seven percent increase over the prior year. As indicated on page 2, approximately 3% of the FY02 new felony filings can be attributed to direct felony filing into Superior Court, which became effective May 2002. The Court disposed of over 28,000 cases in FY02.

Felony Case Filings by Class of Felony

	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	%CHG
Class One	169	191	151	205	36%
Class Two	3,987	4,270	4,028	3,962	-2%
Class Three	3,869	3,941	4,224	4,867	15%
Class Four	10,184	10,779	11,653	12,614	8%
Class Five	1,775	1,707	1,812	1,817	0.3%
Class Six	4,328	5,296	6,238	6,555	5%
Total	24,312	26,184	28,106	30,020	7%

Case Processing Times continue to improve. The end of the fiscal year saw the Court terminating 80% of its active cases within 150 days, a six percent improvement over July 2001. The Court also terminated 84% of active cases within 180 days, an improvement of two percent over July 2001.

Major Events/Changes

The Regional Court Centers (RCC) are now fully implemented, and have dramatically shortened felony processing times by handling preliminary hearings and arraignments on the same day. This efficiency eliminates ten days of case delay. For defendants sentenced at an RCC, the 30-day presentence waiting period has been reduced to 10 days.

The Downtown RCC began handling felonies from ten Justice Courts in August; the Glendale RCC began operation in October; the Southeast RCC began handling felonies from all the Southeast Justice Courts in December. During the upcoming fiscal year, the three RCCs should handle nearly 20,000 felonies.

Direct Complaint Program: Starting in May, all felonies were filed directly in the Superior Court, thus eliminating the need to transfer cases from a Justice Court to the Superior Court. Superior Court now receives an average of 3,000 direct filed felonies a month.

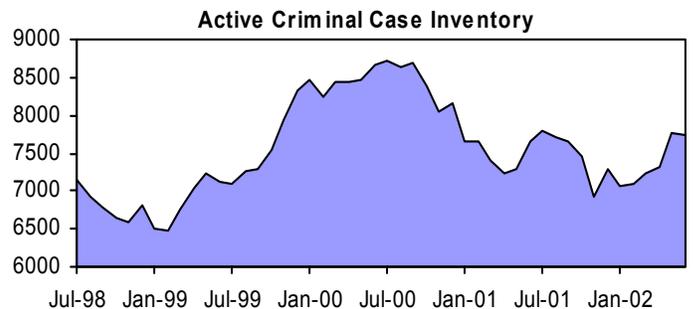
Limited Jurisdiction Court Coordination: Effective July 2002 and in response to an Arizona Supreme Court administrative order, Presiding Judge Colin Campbell oversees the Justice and Municipal Courts as well as the Superior Court. Plans are underway to increase coordination and efficiencies by sharing administrative resources between Justice Court Services and Superior Court Administration.

Initial Pretrial Conferences (IPTC): Experience has shown that settlements occur most often at scheduled court hearings. In October, the court advanced IPTCs from 56 days after arraignment to 35 days. This change advanced settlement and plea negotiations by almost a month in many cases.

In July, the Court initiated an IPTC Center composed of two commissioners. The Center now handles IPTCs, changes of plea, and settlement conferences formerly heard by the manager judge program.

The Probation Revocation Center was also implemented in July of 2002, along with the IPTC Center. The PR Center handles all initial probation revocation proceedings and disposes of many cases, freeing up divisions for more trial work.

Final Trial Management Conferences: Despite effective early case management efforts, many cases still settle just prior to trial. This frustrates jurors screened and selected and wastes court time. In February, the Court launched a major effort to hold final trial management conferences, in most cases, just before the scheduled trial. These conferences should advance settlements and eliminate wasted resources.



Justice Courts

Justice Courts worked with the Superior Court to usher in unprecedented improvements in managing community justice needs.

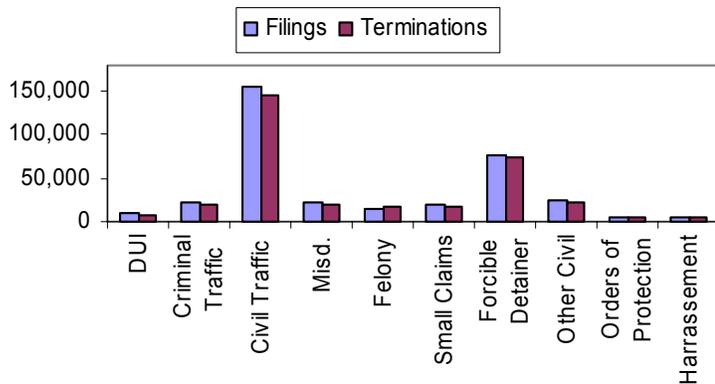
Agency Information

The 23 justice courts are limited jurisdiction courts that process DUI, criminal traffic, civil traffic, misdemeanor, civil, small claims, forcible detainer, domestic violence and injunction against harassment cases.

Major Events

Justice Courts began a major reorganization and retooling effort in FY02. Significant components include:

- Shifting early felony processing to Superior Court.
- Reorganizing Justice Court Services with appointment of a presiding judge, a court administrator, and a deputy court administrator. The courts have been grouped into four regions with the appointment of a regional leadership judge and regional court administrators.
- Instituting new cost control reports to allow Justice Court Services to better manage the budget, and establishing review teams to help courts streamline operations.
- Coordinating misdemeanor calendars to reduce system transport costs for in-custody defendants.
- Instituting a caseload management program to reduce pending case inventory in the DUI, misdemeanor, and criminal traffic areas. The DUI pending caseload was reduced 74%, misdemeanors reduced 51%, and criminal traffic reduced 31%.
- Establishing a temporary drug court for extreme DUI cases at three justice courts co-located downtown.
- With State agencies' involvement, initiated an insurance fraud prevention program.
- Enhancing technology to transfer data to a central domestic violence repository.
- Improving collections of unpaid fines by establishing a garnishment program and capturing state tax refunds.



Other Proceedings	FY01	FY02	%CHG
Small Claims Hearings/Defaults	4,099	4,030	-2%
Small Claims (w/Hearing Officer)	2,332	2,729	17%
Civil Traffic Hearings	4,188	4,560	9%
Felony Preliminary Hearings ¹	1,264	1,481	17%
Initial Appearance	10,623	9,640	-9%
Order of Protection Review Hearings	818	987	21%
Injunctions Against Harassment Review	858	934	9%
Fugitive Complaints	0	1	1%
Juvenile Hearings	0	17	17%
Search Warrants Issued	3,020	3,192	6%

¹Direct filing of felony complaints began in May 2002. Preliminary hearings after that date were set in Superior Court and are not reflected here.

Filings and Terminations		FY00	FY01	FY02	%CHG
Driving Under the Influence	Filings	6,859	7,383	9,369	27%
	Terminations	4,068	6,507	7,931	22%
Criminal Traffic	Filings	34,498	19,751	21,999	11%
	Terminations	27,776	17,428	19,060	9%
Civil Traffic	Filings	158,138	154,950	155,291	0.20%
	Terminations	146,412	144,279	146,430	1.50%
Misdemeanor	Filings	22,853	23,618	23,086	-2%
	Terminations	23,177	21,464	19,133	-11%
Felony	Filings	18,089	16,661	15,279 ²	-8%
	Terminations	16,900	16,394	17,066	4%
Small Claims	Filings	17,600	17,665	19,045	8%
	Terminations	17,482	16,529	17,489	6%
Forcible Detainer	Filings	59,743	68,787	75,663	10%
	Terminations	58,589	66,961	74,848	12%
Other Civil	Filings	17,422	20,125	25,074	25%
	Terminations	17,839	17,543	21,415	22%
Orders of Protection	Filings	5,405	5,600	6,068	8%
	Terminations	5,185	5,461	5,947	9%
Injunctions Against Harassment	Filings	5,200	4,779	4,990	4%
	Terminations	4,986	4,659	4,836	4%

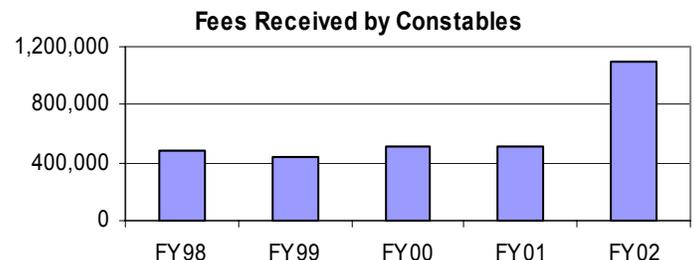
²Direct filing of felony complaints into Superior Court began May 2002

Trials	FY01			FY02		
	Non-Jury	Jury	Total	Non-Jury	Jury	Total
Criminal Traffic	536	31	567	951	66	1,017
Misdemeanor	508	1	509	262	10	272
Civil	19,873	5	19,878	22,459	5	22,464
Total	20,917	37	20,954	23,672	81	23,753

Constables

Agency Information

Constables are elected to serve criminal and civil process of the 23 Justice Courts. Their duties include: executing and returning writs of possession, restitution, and execution; serving orders of protection and orders prohibiting harassment; and serving criminal and civil summons and subpoenas. The impact of legislation increasing user fees is reflected in the FY02 data. Now revenues more closely approximate cost recovery.



Clerk of the Court

Documents related to all adult cases filed in fiscal year 2001-02 were electronically scanned, and nearly two million minute entries were distributed by e-mail.

Agency Information

The Clerk of the Superior Court provides court-related records management, as well as financial and family support services to the public, the legal community, and the Superior Court.

Case File Documents¹

	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02 ²	%CHG
Civil	408,790	409,276	389,200	313,020	-20%
Family	510,293	586,328	608,400	445,307	-27%
Juvenile	241,470	265,112	253,181	249,984	-1%
Criminal	495,144	462,426	512,508	381,990	-26%
Probate/MH	92,588	99,671	107,059	120,723	13%
Total	1,748,285	1,822,813	1,870,348	1,511,024	-19%

¹refers to documents filed in a case after the initial file has been opened

²certain FY02 figures appear artificially decreased due to implementation of a new court case management system and an electronic imaging system

and enhances efficiency. The full cycle from the Clerk's Office, through the Public Defender Records System update, and distribution to Public Defender attorneys is regularly completed in three days (versus one to two months previously). This has improved the timeliness of office records and statistical reporting. In addition, many of the general business minute entries are no longer printed by the office at all, saving paper as well as labor.

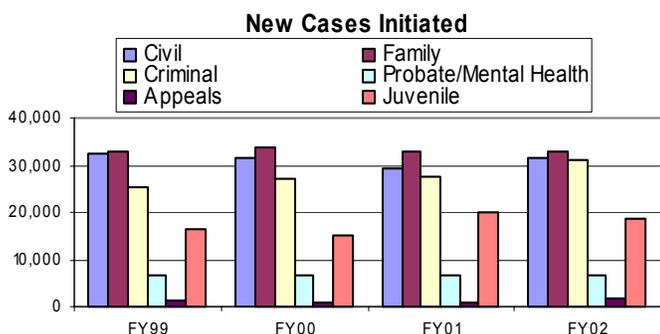
The Clerk of the Superior Court has researched and implemented a number of other technology projects that help the office work more efficiently, involving case exhibits and communications with the legal community.

Northwest Court: The Clerk of the Superior Court worked with the Superior Court to plan for, staff, and open the new facility in Surprise, dramatically improving access for residents in that area.

Other Workload Indicators

	FY00	FY01	FY02 ²	%CHG
Marriage licenses issued	13,144	14,600	12,234	-16%
Passport applications	36,164	33,383	24,180	-28%
Notary bond applications processed	12,471	12,280	12,219	-0.50%
Documents docketed	1,806,554	1,845,042	1,434,020	-22%
Images microfilmed ³	6,941,812	5,062,711	3,409,208	-33%
Document pages scanned ³			1,372,132	-
Exhibits processed	101,854	120,779	109,976	-9%
Minute entry pages distributed (paper)	5,089,970	804,022	914,675	14%
Minute entry pages distributed (electronically)	0	1,331,874	1,938,759	46%
Total minute entry pages distributed	5,089,970	2,135,896	2,853,434	34%
Number of RFR payments processed	58,923	67,671	60,824	-10%
Amount RFR payments	\$5,735,345	\$9,092,695	\$9,239,148	2%

³reflects the shift in business processing from paper and microfilm to electronic documents and scanning



Major Events

Electronic Document Management System (EDMS): Over the past few years, the Clerk's Office has been working with a consultant to develop a master plan for design, procurement, and implementation of an EDMS. Document scanning for all 2002 adult criminal cases is underway, and integration with the new iCIS case management system is nearly complete.

A pilot project has been underway since December 1, 1997, where all Probate Department documents filed since that date have been imaged and are available electronically. With expansion of the project into other areas, the EDMS will allow additional automated routing (workflow) and storage of these electronic images. Most importantly, this system will provide the back-office automation required to implement electronic filing of Superior Court documents. A pilot e-filing project is in the planning stage, and is intended to support three new complex civil litigation courts planned for 2003.

Electronic Delivery of Minute Entries: The Clerk of the Superior Court continues to expand electronic delivery of minute entries. About 150 law firms/agencies, representing 2,000 attorneys, have registered for electronic receipt of minute entries.

The Public Defender's Office is the largest County agency to benefit from this expedited delivery system. Not only are minute entries received significantly sooner than before, they are sorted and later distributed electronically within the Public Defender's Office. This reduces manual effort

Report Information

- Please excuse minor differences in data reporting between agencies, due to the point in time when data is captured and different definitions. Also agencies do not all deal with the same cases; Superior Court criminal cases include both County Attorney and Attorney General filings, and Indigent Representation and the County Attorney have cases at Justice Courts and the Superior Court.
- In percent change columns (%CHG), the number indicates the percentage increase or decrease over the prior year.
- For questions or suggestions regarding this report, contact Trina Lambert (506-1310).
- For information regarding departmental reporting and data please contact representatives listed on the last pages.

Juvenile Court Services

Crime prevention efforts appear to be contributing to fewer referrals to the Juvenile Court and fewer commitments to the Department of Juvenile Corrections (see page 4 for related information).

Agency Information

Juvenile Court Services provides information, services, and programs to county residents so they can solve problems associated with juvenile crime.

The Juvenile Probation Department administers community-based prevention programs, formal diversion in collaboration with the Court and the County Attorney, and Community Justice Centers and Committees, as an extension of restorative justice. The Department also manages two detention facilities with a 357 bed capacity, is planning for a major facility expansion, and supervises youth placed on probation by the Court.

Petitions Filed with Juvenile Court

	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	%CHG
Delinquency ¹	13,852	17,428	16,783	15,026	-10%
Direct File as Adult	N/A	N/A	368	335	-9%
Dependency	1,169	989	982	1,033	5%
Adoption	970	930	1,000	945	-6%
Severance	574	406	279 ²	293 ²	5%
Other	690	495	557	496	-11%
Total	17,255	20,248	19,969	18,128	-9%

¹6% of this change is due to new processes regarding handling citations

²FY01 & FY02 severance filings have decreased because no new severance petition is required if there is already a dependency filed (as per change in law)

Juvenile Detention

	FY00	FY01	FY02	%CHG
Average Daily Population	397	404	406	0.5%
Average Daily Capacity	330	357	357	0%
Average Daily % Over Capacity	20%	13%	14%	1%
Avg Length of Stay (Days)	14.4	14.2	14.8	4.2%

Average Daily Juvenile Probation Population

	FY00	FY01	FY02	%CHG
Standard Probation	4,678	5,186	5,012	-3%
Intensive Probation	729	722	720	-0.3%
Total	5,407	5,908	5,732	-3%

Juveniles Committed to the Department of Juvenile Corrections

	FY00	FY01	FY02	%CHG
	451	396	288	-27%

Juvenile Community Service Hours Completed

	FY00	FY01	FY02	%CHG
	226,888	182,823	166,744	-9%

Juvenile Compliance with Diversion Consequences

	FY00	FY01	FY02
Consequences Given	16,754	10,928	10,632
Completed on Time	13,157	9,306	8,842
Eventual Compliance	3,292	1,414	1,726
Did not Comply	125	208	64

Note: consequences may include community service, participation in educational programs or counseling programs, and restitution

Major Events

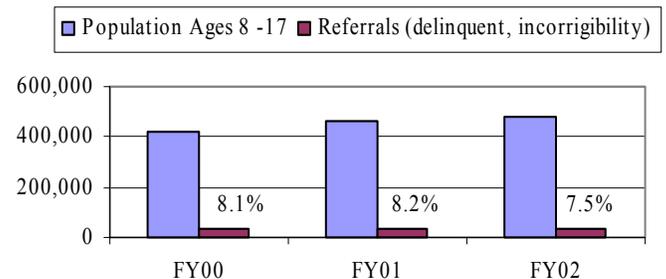
Symposium about Schools Are For Education noT worry (SAFETY): In September 2002, the County and Juvenile Probation Department co-hosted the Second Annual Symposium on School Safety. This event is part of a series offered via grant sponsorship from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The Symposium brings together teachers, principals, school administrators, police, probation officers, and specialists in the fields of threat assessment, bullying, and related topics, to develop partnerships and plans that enhance school safety.

The highlight of this year's Symposium was a specialized 'Art, Essay and Poetry' contest on school safety. Local personalities presented certificates and prizes to a dozen winners chosen from over 1,000 entries, which wall-papered the meeting room. The work of the winners will be displayed on a calendar being developed as part of a public outreach and awareness component of the grant, that will include information for parents if their child demonstrates problem behavior.

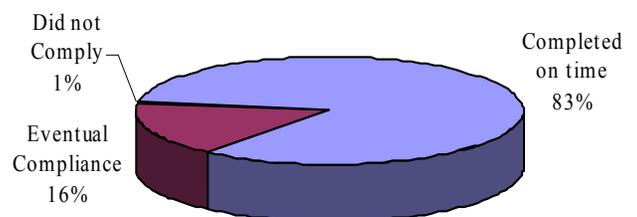
JAG Center: Three years ago, the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department obtained a grant from the Governor's Office to provide services to at-risk youth in Glendale. The purpose of the grant was to provide services in middle and elementary schools. The ultimate goal was to expand the services from strictly school-based to a community-based alternative center. This goal was achieved when Westside Social Services opened the doors of the JAG Center (Juvenile Alternatives in Glendale) in December of 2001.

The primary goal of the JAG Center is to divert productive youth that may exhibit initial signs of pre-delinquent behavior. It offers families in the West Valley the option of a time out (up to 23 hours) for their children, individual and family case management, development of comprehensive action plans, personal development groups, pre-employment mentoring, and referrals to outside services. The JAG Center's goals are to enhance family relationships, improve the self-esteem of children, introduce basic employment skills, and increase positive behavior.

Juvenile Population vs. Referrals



Juvenile Compliance with Probation Consequences FY02



Pretrial Services

Electronic monitoring of Criminal Court defendants has shown a steady increase in use since the program began in early 2000. Based on that success, a request has been submitted to use a Global Positioning System (GPS) to enhance supervision and provide the Court with further release alternatives.

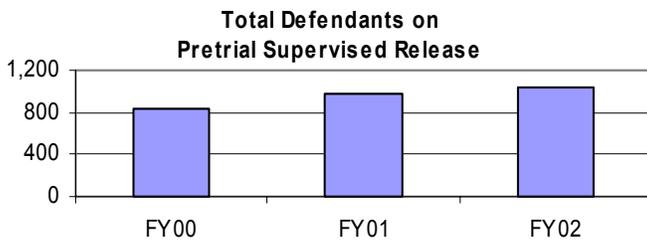
Agency Profile

Pretrial Services, an agency of Superior Court, has five primary responsibilities:

1. Conduct background checks on arrested defendants, which involves interviews and information verification for persons booked into the Maricopa County Jail System.
2. Provide standard, intensive, and electronic monitoring services for defendants released to Pretrial Services and secure that defendant's appearance in court.
3. Track defendants who fail to appear.
4. Refer defendants to needed social services, including drug treatment.
5. Complete Bond Modification investigations and reports for the Court.

Pretrial Services

	FY00	FY01	FY02	%CHG
General Supervision	620	543	610	12%
Intensive Supervision	218	327	339	4%
Electronic Monitoring		64.1	77.5	19%
Total	838	935	1,027	10%



Major Events

- Conducted 38,177 interviews of arrested defendants in the Maricopa County Jail System.
- Expanded services and personnel to the Southeast Complex, to accommodate growth in the Regional Court Center.
- Implemented a new drug testing process using random scheduling, which results in cost savings without a compromise in service.
- Modified policies and procedures, as well as internal forms, to conform with best practices identified through research of areas throughout the country.
- Modified countywide Release Forms to a standardized document (eliminating 56 versions), realizing a significant cost and space savings.
- Instituted a pilot project to evaluate the efficacy and value of a Bail Review Unit.
- Began the RFP process for a drug treatment provider, requiring built-in performance measures and seamless collaboration with Adult Probation for better service and cost savings.
- Submitted a request to use a Global Positioning System (GPS) to enhance electronic supervision and provide the Court with further release alternatives.
- Researched, and will continue to pursue, technological aids to enhance financial information used in setting bonds and determining indigency.
- Began developing a more technologically integrated Pretrial Automated Case Tracking System, to be implemented in FY03.

County Attorney

The County Attorney's Office prosecuted more than 9,000 juvenile petitions and 30,000 felony cases in fiscal year 2001-02, a 7.8% increase over the previous year.

Agency Information

The County Attorney's Office provides criminal prosecution, victim services, crime prevention, and legal counsel for county government, on behalf of the people of Maricopa County.

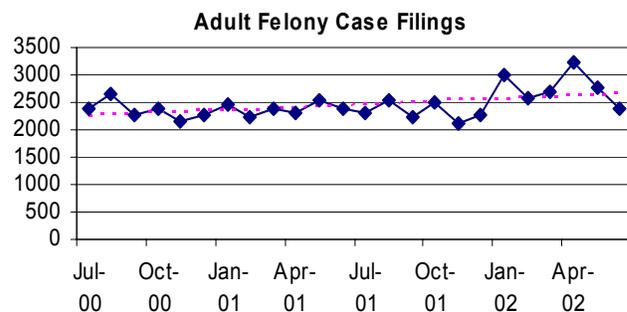
Adult Felony Filings by Offense Type

	FY01	FY02	%CHG
Homicide	217	279	29%
Sexual Assault	91	90	-1%
Child Molestation	366	377	3%
Robbery	722	831	15%
Aggravated Assault	2,675	2,546	-5%
Burglary	1,629	1,738	7%
Arson	42	41	-2%
Vehicular Theft	1,619	2,167	34%
DUI	3,049	3,121	2%
Theft	840	860	2%
Drug Related	11,025	11,613	5%
Other Offenses	6,136	6,970	14%
Total	28,411	30,633	8%

Source: County Attorney Information System

Major Events

- The Office participated in implementing the three Regional Court Centers, designed to promote the efficient handling of felony preliminary hearings. This effort included a complete "re-engineering" of early case processing for filing direct complaints into Superior Court.
- The Probation Violation Bureau was put into operation in the fall of 2001, to improve the prosecution of cases involving probationers who are facing Petitions to Revoke probation. The Probation Violation Bureau handled over 8,000 cases in FY02.



Medical Examiner

The Medical Examiner's Office completed 94% of all case reports within 90 days during fiscal year 2001-02, a significant improvement over prior years.

Agency Information

The Office of the Medical Examiner makes a public inquiry and investigation to determine the cause and manner of death when that death is unattended, unnatural, or suspicious (approximately one-fifth of all deaths in Maricopa County).

Upon completion of the investigation, the Medical Examiner will issue a report of findings of any contributing factors and cause of death, and a determination as to the manner of death. Manner of death is designated in one of five categories: accident, homicide, natural, suicide, and undetermined.

In cases involving criminal investigation and prosecution, a copy of the final report is sent to the law enforcement agency and County Attorney's Office. When a case involves public health or safety, results are reported to the Public Health Department and safety regulatory boards.

Unlike a coroner, who is an elected official and usually not required to be a medical doctor, a medical examiner is a licensed physician specializing in pathology, with a sub-specialty in forensic pathology.

Major Event

In October 2002, the Office moved to a new 57,000 square foot Forensic Science Center at Jefferson and 7th Avenue. This specially constructed, state of the art facility replaced an antiquated, 11,500 square foot facility designed for Medical Examiner needs of the 1970s.

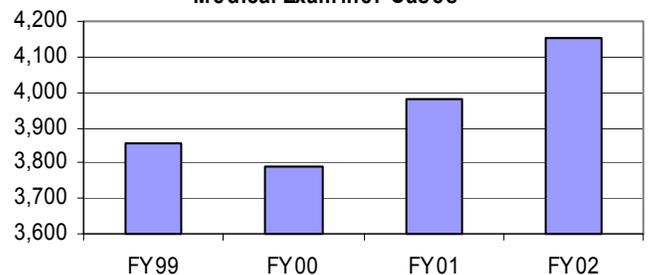
Case Completion (% Closed in . . .)

	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02
45 Days	23%	48%	41%	43%	62%
90 Days	60%	89%	84%	75%	94%

Caseload Summary

	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	%CHG
Number of Cases	3,858	3,790	3,983	4,153	4%
% of Autopsies Performed	62%	61%	60%	60%	-
Accident	1,266	1,208	1,362	1,454	7%
Homicide	330	326	343	417	22%
Natural	1,774	1,763	1,784	1,736	-3%
Suicide	417	413	413	452	9%
Undetermined	53	72	75	82	9%
Pending	-	-	6	12	-

Medical Examiner Cases



Correctional Health

Correctional Health Services has been awarded a federal grant of \$982,000 to implement a comprehensive Telemedicine Program in the Maricopa County jail system.

Agency Information

Correctional Health Services provides medical, dental, and mental health services to inmates in the adult and juvenile detention facilities operated by Maricopa County.

Major Event

The jail telemedicine system will integrate with Maricopa Medical Center and the Arizona Telemedicine Network, using video technology to expedite patient visits. The agency's goal is to develop the model jail telemedicine program in the nation.

Encounters by Visit Type

	FY02
Counseling	55,120
Dental	18,364
Medical Doctor	66,633
Nursing	247,115
Psychiatry	12,944
X-Rays	5,214

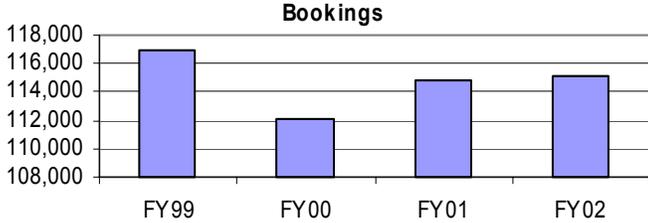
Note: statistical data prior to FY02 is not included due to incomplete reporting of encounters from clinics

Sheriff's Office

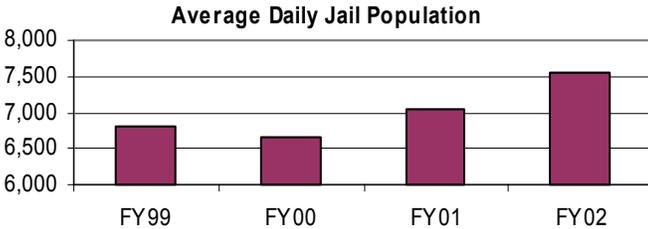
The average daily population in Maricopa County jail facilities for fiscal year 2001-02 reached 7,559, up 11% from fiscal year 1998-99. This trend affirms the need to open and operate new jail facilities as soon as possible.

Agency Information

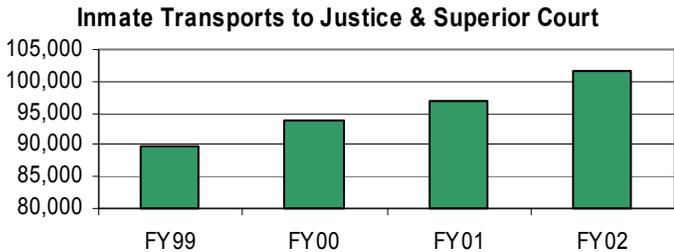
The Sheriff's Office provides law enforcement, jail detention, and crime prevention services to the public.



Bookings by Agency	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	%CHG
Local Police	94,378	92,601	90,116	90,781	0.7%
Federal	1,772	1,699	1,160	1,192	3%
County	5,522	6,233	6,632	6,934	5%
State	229	232	230	235	2%
Self Surrenders					
City Court	10,407	7,979	11,926	10,934	-8%
Justice Court	2,296	1,540	2,499	2,725	9%
Superior Court	2,326	1,839	2,269	2,269	0%
Total	116,930	112,123	114,832	115,070	0.2%



Average Daily Population by Category of Offense	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	%CHG
Felony	4,987	5,095	5,394	5,779	7%
Misdemeanor	1,307	1,124	1,234	1,207	-2%
Agency Hold	480	421	392	545	39%
Other	26	24	23	28	22%
Total	6,800	6,664	7,043	7,559	7%



Inmates Transported	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	%CHG
Superior Court	70,286	73,591	79,526	93,527 ¹	18%
Justice Court	19,607	20,110	17,429	7,926 ¹	-55%
Total	89,893	93,701	96,955	101,453	5%

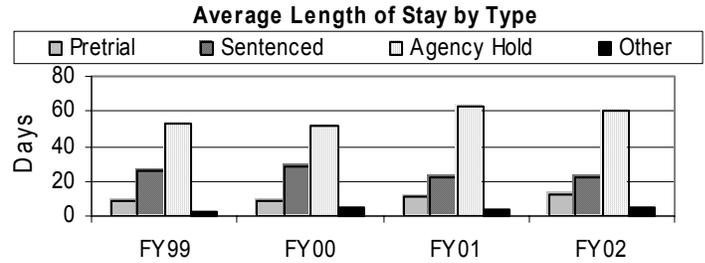
¹inmate transports to the 23 Justice Courts dramatically lessened due to direct filing of those cases to one of three Regional Court Centers

Inmate Population High Count

	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	%CHG
Date	8/29/1998	6/25/2000	9/23/2000	6/2/2002	
Population	7,202	7,129	7,454	8,168	10%

Average Length of Stay by Type (in days)

	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	%CHG
Pretrial	8.48	8.59	11.66	11.88	2%
Sentenced	25.50	28.38	22.27	22.38	0.5%
Agency Hold	53.51	52.20	62.59	59.76	-5%
Other	2.38	5.22	4.10	4.67	14%
Total	21.46	21.54	22.73	23.57	4%



Note: In FY02 5.5% of all bookings involved INS holds, with the average length of stay for these holds at 42.3 days.

Other Workload Indicators

	FY01	FY02	%CHG
Bonds/Fines Processed	\$10,684,559	\$10,603,670	-0.8%
Net Canteen Sales	\$2,976,241	\$3,717,226	25%
Meals Served	8,966,218	10,181,648	14%
Warrants Received	38,841	50,290	30%
Civil Process Received	47,535	43,580	-8%
Subpoenas Received	21,692	35,710 ¹	65%
Subpoenas Served	13,428	21,029 ¹	57%
Tax Bills Collected	17,086	14,701	-14%
Tax Bills Amount ²	\$10,937,555	\$3,573,631	-67%
Dom Violence Orders Rec'd	20,370	21,466	5%
Posse Members	3,114	3,312	6%
Reserve Members	133	156	17%

	CY00	CY01	%CHG
911 Calls Received	179,844	201,378	12%
Calls for Service	85,801	92,803	8%

¹increase due, in part, to direct filing

²incompatibility with the Maricopa County Treasurer's computer system has affected MCSO ability to accurately reflect commercial tax bills

New Programs for Inmates

- ADEPT is offered to inmates to educate them about the physical, emotional, and familial impact of abusing alcohol and drugs.
- Universal Spirit Quest is offered to male inmates and focuses on recovery from child sexual abuse and breaking the cycle of abuse.
- Volunteers from local technical schools teach inmates basic computer skills in the new computer labs at Towers, Durango, and Estrella Jails.

Indigent Representation

The case-weighting study initiated in fiscal year 2001-02 assesses agency workload, producing an empirical method of measuring the amount of work required by staff on different types of cases. This will lead to a uniform method of defining, counting, and weighting cases.

Agency Information

The offices of Indigent Representation provide legal defense services to indigent defendants in the following instances:

- Criminal proceedings including felony, misdemeanor, probation violation, appeals, post-conviction relief, and cases in which defendants oppose extradition.
- Juveniles facing delinquency or incorrigibility charges.
- Witnesses in criminal cases, when assigned by the court.
- Indigent individuals at risk of a loss of liberty in civil mental health proceedings.
- Those involved in civil child dependency or severance proceedings.

To provide constitutionally mandated legal representation to indigent individuals in the most cost-effective manner, Maricopa County created three in-house defender offices and maintains a limited number of contracts with private attorneys. Multiple offices are necessary to address legal conflicts of interest that arise primarily because of prior representation by attorneys of co-defendants, victims, or witnesses.

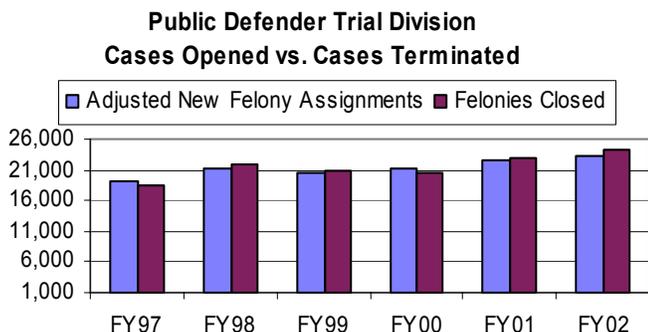
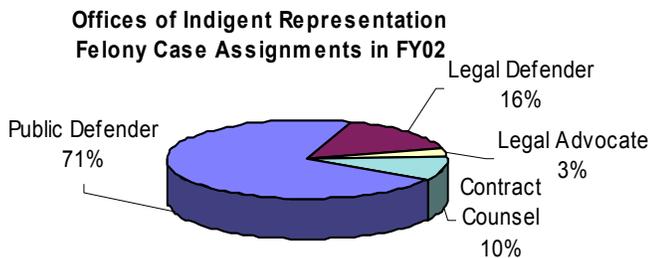
Major Events

In FY02, Indigent Representation contracted with The Spangenberg Group to conduct a case-weighting study. The purposes of the study were to assess agency workload, produce an empirical method of measuring the amount of work that is required by staff on different types of cases, and to develop a uniform method of defining, counting, and weighting cases so that the offices can establish and maintain reasonable caseload and performance standards.

During this past fiscal year, the Offices continued to integrate Managing for Results (MFR) into everyday business practices and planning. MFR has been substantially integrated into case tracking mechanisms and financial/budgeting procedures. Significant effort also went into developing employee performance plans that linked the office-wide and County-wide goals to individual employee plans.

In FY02, staff began work on the Indigency Screening Project, focusing on financial screening processes to ensure the offices' attorneys are assigned only to clients truly entitled to publicly-funded counsel. The project also deals with reimbursement options for clients who cannot afford to hire their own attorney, but can contribute to the cost of the public representation they receive.

Case Assignments	FY00	FY01	FY02	%CHG
Public Defender	49,084	51,427	54,601	6%
Homicides ¹	159	115	147	28%
Serious Crimes Against Children ¹	300	283	343	21%
Other Felonies ¹	20,764	22,117	22,924	4%
Probation Revocations ²	11,469	12,340	13,751	11%
Misdemeanors ²	3,757	3,399	4,366	28%
Delinquencies ³	9,917	9,831	9,259	-6%
Juvenile Appeals ⁴	112	127	86	-32%
Appeals ⁴	469	489	448	-8%
Post-Conviction Reliefs ⁴	1,024	1,036	1,506	45%
Mental Health ⁵	1,113	1,690	1,771	5%
Other Statistics				
Jury Trials - Trial Division	513	688	575	-16%
Percent Felony Cases Closed within 180 Days of Arraignment or Assignment	Unk	Unk	91%	-
Average Case Length (days) - Trial Div.	128	125	108	-13%
Legal Defender	5,717	5,557	5,820	5%
Major Felonies ¹	123	74	105	42%
Other Felonies ¹	3,826	3,637	3,988	10%
Probation Revocations ²	304	310	267	-14%
Misdemeanors ²	20	14	8	-43%
Dependencies	725	729	603	-17%
Severance	97	100	91	-9%
Recertification	622	693	758	9%
Legal Advocate	327	1,506	2,297	53%
Major Felonies	N/A	65	82	26%
Other Felonies	N/A	668	944	41%
Probation Revocations	N/A	68	102	50%
Appeals	N/A	73	53	-27%
Post-Conviction Reliefs	N/A	299	239	-20%
Dependencies ⁶	310	326	274	-16%
Severance ⁶	17	7	1	-86%
Recertification	Unk	Unk	507	-
Sexual Predators ⁷	N/A	N/A	95	-
Office of Contract Counsel	11,772	11,635	13,944	20%
Major Felonies	82	39	47	21%
2nd Chair Death Penalty	23	21	24	14%
Felonies	2,445	1,794	3,086	72%
Sexual Predators ⁷	62	75	0	-100%
Delinquencies ⁸	3,266	3,251	4,694	44%
Appeals	54	33	31	-6%
Post-Conviction Reliefs	334	315	347	10%
Mental Health	44	39	29	-26%
Dependency	5,008	5,443	4,993	-8%
Probate	454	625	693	11%



¹ Assignments resulting in no complaint being filed are not counted. No credit is taken for early case transfers to other IR departments. Cases with dispositions of withdrawal due to conflict or retention of private counsel are counted as full cases unless withdrawal or retention occurred prior to arraignment or this office withdrew due to workload, in these instances, no credit is taken for the case.

² P.V. and Misdemeanor private counsel and withdrawal cases receive no credit.

³ Report and Review cases receive only half credit. No credit is taken for cases withdrawn from due to excessive workload or because no complaint filed.

⁴ No credit is taken for cases withdrawn from due to excessive workload or because no complaint filed. PCRs and Appeal/PCRs are counted by CR# rather than by number of petitions.

⁵ No deductions are made from gross case assignments.

⁶ FY99 and FY00, dependency unit part of the Public Defender's Office. Entire unit moved to Legal Advocate's Office for FY01. Percent change is from FY00 to FY02.

⁷ In FY02, the Office of the Legal Advocate accepted responsibility for Sexual Predator cases. These cases had previously been assigned to contract attorneys through the Office of Contract Counsel.

⁸ No credit is given to contract counsel for additional petitions in Juvenile matters. This is a count of juveniles assigned to private counsel through disposition.

Adult Probation

Due to reductions in State aid, the Adult Probation Department is unable to continue levels of supervision ordered by the Court. With cuts already approved and more to come, it is certain that at least 2,500 offenders in the community will be terminated early from probation, no longer under correctional supervision.

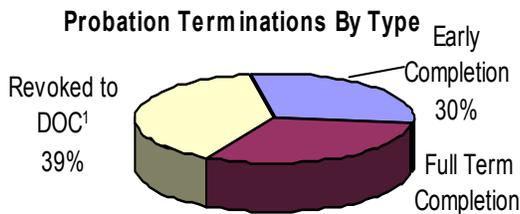
Agency Information

Adult Probation has the following duties:

- Managing offender risk by enforcing Court orders.
- Encouraging probationers to engage in pro-social change, law-abiding behavior, and personal accountability under general and intensive supervision.
- Providing presentence reports to assess offender risk/needs in order to help guide Court decisions and to apply the appropriate level of service.
- Working in community partnerships to provide crime prevention and intervention services.
- Facilitating victim involvement and restorative justice services.

Average Daily Population on Supervision

	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	%CHG
Standard Probation	20,837	22,459	22,503	23,567	5%
Intensive Probation	1,580	1,562	1,666	1,573	-6%
Total	22,417	24,021	24,169	25,140	4%



¹ Probation revoked, sentenced to Department of Corrections

Percent of Standard and Intensive Probationers Successfully Completing Probation

	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	%CHG
	63%	65%	62%	61%	-2%

Restorative Justice Indicators

	FY00	FY01	FY02	%CHG
Community Service Hrs	897,326	903,051	864,242	-4%
Restitution Collected	\$7,536,386	\$8,425,867	\$13,849,014	39%
Victim Satisfaction ¹	52%	49%	54%	9%

¹ of victims who have opted to be notified of probationer activity

Major Events

Staff Safety: Chief Justice Jones issued Administrative Orders related to officer safety. These orders will direct Probation Departments throughout the state in developing policies and training related to the use of force, officer safety training, and firearms standards. A Maricopa County Adult Probation workgroup developed a plan to comply with the new Administrative Orders. They completed tasks from developing forms for medical and psychological evaluations, to identifying which staff will be authorized to carry handcuffs, batons, O.C. spray, and firearms.

Court Reports: Adult Probation achieved a nearly 99% on-time rate for submitting Presentence and Combination reports to the Court (up from 95% in FY01). The number of continuances due to late reports reduced from 944 in FY01, to 252 in FY02.

Budget Cuts: In addition to contributing voluntary mid-year budget reductions, the Department faced a considerable reduction in State aid. Approximately 59% of Department funding is from these sources. To help manage the State budget deficit, the Legislature reduced funding for Adult Probation functions statewide, which resulted in a cut to the Maricopa County Department of \$2,776,214 and 125 full-time positions. These reductions are permanent and effective January 1, 2003.

The Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts urges probation offices to retain as many staff as possible by using local funds, which would be County general fund dollars and probation fees. The Maricopa Department will take all action possible to avoid a reduction in force. Particularly in this growing region, the Court will continue to require probation supervision as a viable and economical sentencing option.

Turnover Rate: In fiscal year 2002, the turnover rate for new officers was 26%. A market study of comparable salaries was completed in June and showed new probation officer salaries were 19% below market value. Additionally, 52% of departing staff cited pay the most common reason for leaving, much higher than the county average of 34%.

Reach Out and Day Reporting Centers: FY02 was the first year the Reach Out program was fully operational. The program identifies probationers who are serving a jail term and are in need of substance abuse treatment. If eligible, probationers are released early from jail and transported to the treatment program. In FY02, 737 probationers were released to treatment, resulting in 25,077 jail days saved.

Day Reporting Centers (DRCs) began in 1992 to help reduce jail overcrowding. Due to the success of Reach Out, Work Furlough, and other programs, participation in the Day Reporting Center dwindled. These factors, plus budget cuts, led to closing the DRCs at the end of the fiscal year.

Research: Since 1998, Adult Probation has used the *Offender Screening Tool* (OST). In June 2002, studies were completed that showed the OST – plus the shorter version MOST (*Modified Offender Screening Tool*) – did a good job differentiating between offenders who are low, medium, or high risk. This strengthened confidence in using tools to help determine appropriate supervision levels, and to identify treatment needs or intervention strategies to reduce recidivism.

Adult Probation and Arizona State University obtained a research grant from the National Institute of Justice to study recidivism of sex offenders. Analysis of the data found that:

- 98% of sex offenders under Adult Probation supervision were not arrested for a new sexual offense.
- 87% of sex offenders were not arrested for any new criminal offense.
- 73% of sex offenders were not revoked to prison and did not abscond.

A research project conducted on terminated probationers produced valuable information. Some findings include:

- 61% of probationers participated in a treatment program while on probation.
- 75% successfully completed the treatment.
- If the probationer successfully completed an education program, 88% of the time he or she did not go to prison.
- If the probationer successfully completed a treatment program, 92% of the time he or she did not go to prison.

Presentence Reports

	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	%CHG
Reports Completed	14,067	15,097	18,888	19,397	3%
Late Reports to the Court (%)	N/A	3%	5%	1%	-

Directory of Maricopa County Agencies

Information related to justice and other Maricopa County agencies may be accessed through www.maricopa.gov. This Internet site provides information on hundreds of County services.

The "Courts/Legal Matters" section provides links to various Maricopa County justice services, including adoptions, victim services, court calendars, case histories, jury duty information, filing fees, lawyers and mediators, marriage licenses, passports, small claims, and legal forms. The Clerk of the Superior Court provides direct access to the court docket which is used extensively, with 4.2 million hits each month.

The "Public Safety" section links citizens to law enforcement-related information on such things as reporting a crime, bad check enforcement, block watch, child abuse, child support, crime statistics, domestic violence and drug prevention, fingerprinting, gang and hate crimes program, hazardous material and illegal dumping reporting, warrants, and victim services.

To access any County agency or personnel via telephone, you may call the switchboard at 602/506-3011.

Justice Agencies

Adult Probation Department

Barbara Broderick, 602/506-3262
Chief Probation Officer
West Court Building
111 South Third Avenue, 3rd Floor
Phoenix, Arizona 85003-2204
www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov/adultPro
Department Information 602/506-7249

Clerk of the Superior Court

Michael K. Jeanes, 602/506-3676
Clerk of the Superior Court
201 West Jefferson, 2nd Floor
Phoenix, Arizona 85003
www.maricopa.gov/clkcourt
Department Information 602/506-3360

Durango Facility 602/506-3360
Family Support 602/506-3762
Financial Services 602/506-8571
Juvenile Div – Durango 602/506-4494
Juvenile Div – Southeast 602/506-4494
Old Court House 602/506-7400
(marriage licenses, notary bonds, passports,
probate registrar)

Correctional Health Services

Dr. Joseph Scalzo, Director
www.maricopa.gov/corr_health
Department Information 602/506-2906

County Attorney's Office

Richard M Romley, 602/506-3411
Maricopa County Attorney
County Administration Building
301 West Jefferson, 8th Floor
Phoenix, Arizona 85003
www.maricopacountyattorney.org
Department Information 602/506-3411

Administrative Division 602/506-5508
County Counsel Division 602/506-8541
Criminal Trial Division 602/506-1145

Graffiti Hot Line 602/506-7327
Hate Crimes Hot Line 602/506-5000
Slum Lord Hot Line 602/506-SLUM
Investigations Division 602/506-3844
Juvenile Division
Eastside 480/962-8002
Westside 602/455-3877
Law Enforcement Liaison 602/506-3411
Major Crimes Division 602/506-5840
Pretrial Division 602/372-7250
Southeast Regional Cntr 602/506-2600
Speakers Bureau 602/506-3411
Victim Services Division 602/506-8522

ICJIS

Integrated Criminal Justice Information Systems
John Doktor, Director
General Information 602/506-7906

Indigent Representation

Public Defender

Jim Haas, Public Defender 602/506-8200
11 West Jefferson
Phoenix, Arizona 85003
www.pubdef.maricopa.gov
General Information 602/506-7955

Appeals 602/506-8220
Juvenile – Durango 602/506-4230
Juvenile – Southeast 602/506-2033
Mental Health 602/344-5856
Trial Groups Downtown 602/506-7711
Trial Groups Mesa 602/506-2200

Legal Defender

Robert Briney, Legal Defender
General Information 602/506-8800

Legal Advocate

Susan Sherwin, Legal Advocate
General Information
Adult 602/506-4111
Juvenile 602/506-5379

Office of Contract Counsel

Mark Kennedy, Director
General Information 602/506-7228

Justice Courts

Michael Lester, Associate Presiding Judge
Limited Jurisdiction Courts 602/506-7106
www.justicecourts.maricopa.gov
www.maricopa.gov/constable
General Information 602/506-8530

Buckeye Justice Court 623/386-4822
Justice of the Peace G. M. Osterfeld
Constable Murel Stephens

Central Phx Justice Court 602/506-1168
Justice of the Peace C. Steven McMurry
Constable Armando Saldate

Chandler Justice Court 480/963-6691
Justice of the Peace Ron Johnson
Constable J. Kevin Jones

East Mesa Justice Court 480/985-0188
Justice of the Peace R. Wayne Johnson
Constable Bill Taylor

East Phx #1 Justice Court 602/506-3577
Justice of the Peace Adelita Villegas
Justice of the Peace-Elect C.A. Mendoza
Constable John Powers

East Phx #2 Justice Court 602/266-3741
Justice of the Peace Michael R. Orcutt
Constable Annette Clark

Gila Bend Justice Court 602/506-1589
Justice of the Peace Joe B. Getzwiller
Constable Carol Sly
Constable-Elect Billy Joe Spurlock

Glendale Justice Court 623/939-9477
Justice of the Peace Quentin Tolby
Constable Bill Stout

Maryvale Justice Court 623/245-0432
Justice of the Peace Andy Gatelum
Constable Frank Canez

North Mesa Justice Court 480/926-9731
Justice of the Peace Lester Pearce
Constable Tony Martineau

North Valley Justice Court 623/915-2877
Justice of the Peace Kenneth Warren
Justice of the Peace-Elect Gerald Ashton
Constable Phil Hazlett

Northeast Phx Justice Crt 602/506-3731
Justice of the Peace Jacqueline McVay
Constable Doug Middleton

Northwest Phx Justice Crt 602/395-0293
Justice of the Peace Barbara Watkins
Constable Robert Weaver

Peoria Justice Court 623/979-3234
Justice of the Peace Lex E. Anderson
Constable Ronald Myers

Scottsdale Justice Court 480/443-6600
Justice of the Peace Gerald J. Porter
Constable Frank Outcalt

South Mesa Justice Court 480/926-3051
Justice of the Peace Tom Freestone
Constable Harrel Boyster

South Phx Justice Court 602/243-0318
Justice of the Peace Pamela C. Gutierrez
Constable Clarice Davis
Constable-Elect Jimmie Munoz

Tempe East Justice Court 480/967-8856
Justice of the Peace John Ore
Constable Joe Arredondo

Tempe West Justice Court 480/350-9442
Justice of the Peace Victor "Mike" Wilkins
Constable Don Calender

Tolleson Justice Court 623/936-1449
Justice of the Peace Joseph "Pep" Guzman
Constable Alfredo Gamez

West Mesa Justice Court 480/964-2958
Justice of the Peace Clayton Hamblen
Constable Fred Arnett

West Phoenix Justice Court 602/256-0292
Justice of the Peace Rachel Carrillo
Constable Joe Reyes

Wickenburg Justice Court 602/506-1554
Justice of the Peace John Henry
Constable Amy Travers
Constable-Elect Glenn Gill

Juvenile Probation and Detention

CherylN Townsend, 602/506-2638
Chief Juvenile Probation Officer
3125 West Durango
Phoenix, Arizona 85009 or
1810 South Lewis
Mesa, Arizona 85210
www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov/juvenileprob
General Information 602/506-4011

Court Information
- Durango 602/506-4401
- Southeast 602/506-2544
Durango Detention 602/506-4280
Southeast Detention 602/506-2676

Medical Examiner

Dr. Philip Keen, Director
General Information 602/506-3322

Sheriff's Office

Joseph M. Arpaio, Sheriff 602/506-1801
100 West Washington - 19th Floor
Phoenix, Arizona 85003
www.mcso.org
General Information 602/256-1000
Administration Bureau 602/256-1300
x4400
Custody Operation Bureau 602/256-1894
Custody Programs Bureau 602/256-1815
New Jail Construction 602/256-1074
Custody Support Bureau 602/256-1816

Criminal Invest. Bureau 602/256-5494
Patrol Bureau 602/256-1822
Special Operations Bureau 602/256-1822

Superior Court

Colin F. Campbell, 602/506-3837
Presiding Judge
Central Court Building
201 West Jefferson, 4th Floor
Phoenix, Arizona 85003
www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov
General Information 602/506-3204

Civil Court 602/506-1497
Conciliation Services 602/506-3296
Criminal Court 602/506-8575
Domestic Violence Prevention Center
602/506-5553
Family Court 602/506-1561
Jury Commission/Assembly 602/506-JURY
Juvenile Court 602/506-4533
Law Library 602/506-3461
Mental Health Court 602/506-3354
Pretrial Services 602/506-8500
Penny Stinson, Chief Pretrial Services
Officer

Probate Court 602/506-3668
Self-Service Center 602/506-SELF
www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov/ssc/info/gen_info.asp
Southeast Court (Mesa) 602/506-2020
Tax Court 602/506-3009

Other County Officers

Maricopa County Board of Supervisors

Supervisor Don Stapley, 602/506-7431
Chairman
Supervisor Fulton Brock, 602/506-1776
District 1
Supervisor Andy Kunasek, 602/506-7562
District 3
Supervisor Max Wilson, 602/506-7642
District 4
Supervisor Mary Rose Wilcox, 602/506-7092

Fran McCarroll, 602/506-3766
Clerk of the Board
Ross Tate, 602/506-1585
County Auditor

Assessor's Office

Kevin Ross, County Assessor
General Information 602/506-3406

Recorder's Office

Helen Purcell, 602/506-3628
County Recorder
General Information 602/506-3535

Karen Osborne, 602/506-1511
Elections Director
General Information 602/506-1511

Star Call Center

David Sobieski, Director
For information from 602/506-3011
Assessor, Elections, Recorder, Treasurer

Superintendent of Schools

Sandra E. Dowling, Superintendent
General Information 602/506-3866

Treasurer

Doug Todd, Treasurer
General Information 602/506-8511

Other Maricopa County Departments

County Management

David R. Smith, 602/506-3098
County Administrative Officer

Sandra L. Wilson, 602/506-2468
Deputy County Administrator

Dr. Jonathan Weisbuch, 602/506-6609
Chief Public Health Officer

Linden E. Thatcher, 602/506-5887
Chief Information Officer

Robert Williams, 602/506-0129
Chief Public Works Officer

Tom Manos, 602/506-3561
Chief Financial Officer

William C. Scalzo, 602/506-2930
Chief Community Services Officer

Animal Care and Control

Ed Boks, Director
General Information 602/506-2772

Capital Facilities Development

Heidi Birch, Director
General Information 602/372-2320

Chief Information Office

Linden E. Thatcher, Chief Information Officer
General Information 602/506-5887

Communications Office

Al Macias, Director
General Information 602/506-7063

Community Development

Isabel McDougall, Director
General Information 602/240-2210
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Emergency Management

Robert Spencer, Director
General Information 602/273-1411

Environmental Services

Al Brown, Director
General Information 602/506-6623

Equipment Services

Fentress Truxon, Director
General Information 602/506-8692

Facilities Management

Steve Conner, Director
General Information 602/506-1141

Finance Department

Tom Manos, Chief Financial Officer
General Information 602/506-3561

Flood Control District

Michael S. Ellegood, Chief Engineer
and General Manager
General Information 602/506-1501

Housing

Jim Satterwhite, Director
General Information 602/257-1113

Human Resources

General Information 602/506-3233

Human Services

Rich Marshall, Director
General Information 602/506-5911

Library District

Harry R. Courtright, Director
General Information 602/506-2894

Maricopa Integrated Health System

Administration 602/344-5011
Health Information Svcs 602/344-8500
MIHS Health Plan 602/344-8700
Maricopa Medical Center 602/344-5011
Outpatient Services 602/344-5356

Materials Management

Wes Baysinger, Director
General Information 602/506-3967

Office of Management and Budget

Sandra Wilson, Deputy County Administrator
General Information 602/506-7280

Parks and Recreation

William C. Scalzo, Chief Officer and Director
General Information 602/506-2930

Planning and Development

Joy Rich, Director
General Information 602/506-3301

Public Fiduciary

Richard T. Vanderheiden, Public Fiduciary
General Information 602/506-5922

Public Health

Dr. Johathan Weisbuch, Director
General Information 602/506-6609

Research and Reporting

Ken Anderson, Manager
General Information 602/506-1600

Risk Management

Peter Crowley, Assistant Risk Manager
General Information 602/506-4062

Solid Waste Management

Ash Madhok, Director
General Information 602/506-7060

Stadium District

William C. Scalzo, Director
General Information 602/462-6400

Telecommunications

Nancy Bozich, Director
General Information 602/506-7908

Total Compensation

Mike Schailberger, Director
General Information 602/506-1249

Transportation

Tom Buick, Director & County Engineer
General Information 602/506-8309



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