

AGENDA MATERIAL

DATE 12-6-22 ITEM NO. RA 11



MEMORANDUM

Date: December 19, 2022

To: The Honorable Chair and Members
Pima County Board of Supervisors

From: Jan Leshner 
County Administrator

Re: **Additional Information from Questions Related to the December 6, 2022 Board of Supervisors Meeting, Agenda Item No. 11 - Tucson Crime Free Coalition**

At the December 6, 2022 Board of Supervisors Meeting, Supervisor Scott stated that he had additional questions and concerns in response to the December 2, 2022 memorandum attached to the **Agenda Item No. 11: Tucson Crime Free Coalition** that he would forward to County Administration. This memorandum serves to provide responses to those questions and concerns as follows:

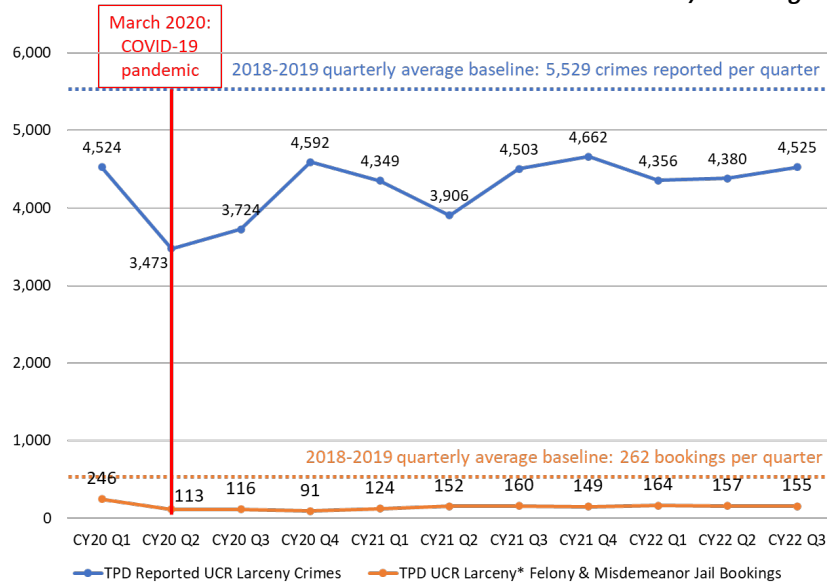
Question 1: Can we get a joint report from the County and City Attorney's Offices on the crimes most likely to be cited as concerns by businesses/property owners and when they are most likely to be prosecuted?

We have submitted a request to the City and County Attorney Office's for prosecution data and will provide this report to the Board of Supervisors once received. While awaiting response to this inquiry, County staff conducted an analysis of crimes reported to Tucson Police Department (TPD) and TPD bookings into the Pima County Adult Detention Complex (PCADC) to illustrate trends in theft-related crime typically affecting property and business owners. Please note, crimes reported data corresponds to an individual incident whereas a booking (where an individual is arrested and taken to jail) may include charges for multiple incidents. Crimes reported and booking data was analyzed from January 2020 through September 2022, by quarter. This data may not necessarily reflect actual business and property crime trends occurring in the community, as not all crime is reported or, when documented by police, may be categorized differently. Jail booking data is provided by the Pima County Sheriff's Department, and crimes reported data is publically available on the TPD Data Dashboard.

Among all larceny (more commonly known as theft) reported to TPD, shoplifting was the most common type of offense reported – representing 46 percent of all reports. Similarly, shoplifting also represented the highest number of bookings in the theft category, at 27 percent. After a low period during the pandemic, larceny reports have been trending upward over the past year and are now similar to the overall 2018-2019 rates (see **Figure 1** below).

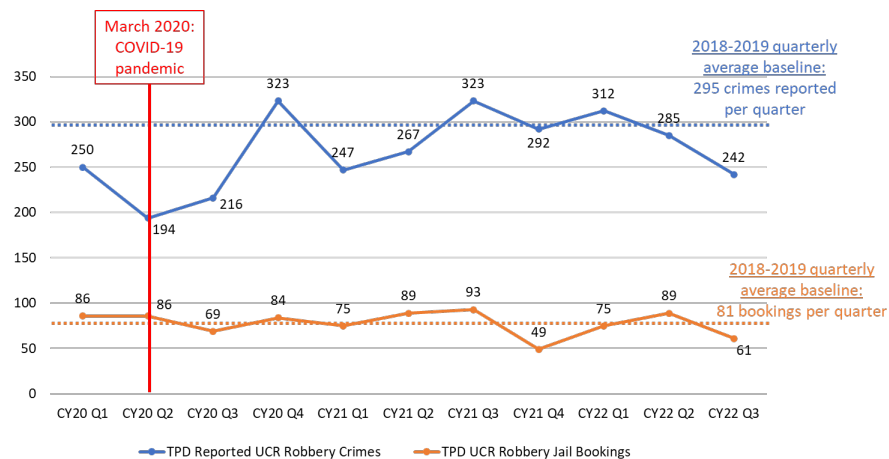
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Figure 1. January 2020 – September 2022 trends in UCR Larceny crimes reported to TPD and individuals booked into PCADC on at least one UCR Larceny* charge by TPD.



Robbery crime (the taking of property of another against their will, either through force or threat of force) bookings have remained generally consistent since 2018 - 2019 baseline data with an average of 81 bookings per quarter. Robberies reported by quarter, however, have varied significantly throughout the last two years and have been on a downward trend since early 2022 (see **Figure 2** below).

Figure 2. January 2020 – September 2022 trends in UCR Robbery crimes reported to TPD and individuals booked into PCADC on at least one UCR Robbery by TPD.



While a more complex analysis is needed, preliminary analysis demonstrates that crimes reported to TPD and bookings by TPD in overall theft-related categories have not demonstrated a significant increase since pre-pandemic levels. That said, a qualitative analysis

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on crime trends is needed to better understand criminality fluctuations in the community, to include interviews with law enforcement and prosecutors on observed trends. Additional research into other crime affecting property and business owners, such as trespassing, criminal damage, and similar offenses are being assessed by our Justice Services Department and those results will be reported when available.

Question 2: The proposed changes to prebooking release protocols should be a high priority initiative. Can the Board get an update on these changes and what needs to be done to put them in place?

In order to enact the proposed changes at prebooking to more strictly implement and enforce zone restrictions for individuals frequently arrested at the same location(s) where the alleged criminal activity occurred, we will need agreement from the City Courts along with a plan to implement within Pretrial Services. Since the courts are an independent body, we will be meeting with representation from both County and City Courts on December 21, 2022 to discuss the proposed changes in hopes that the courts will support this idea and set a timeline for implementation.

Question 3: How soon can the Board expect this change in practice (the integration of wraparound services through the pretrial process) to be implemented?

The objective of integrating wraparound services into the Pretrial Services or as a condition of post release will also be discussed at the December 21, 2022 meeting with County and City Courts. Reaching agreement in this area will require ongoing discussion and vetting by the courts, since it will be a modification to the practices that are currently in place. We will update the Board of Supervisors on the receptiveness of and/or any iteration of this idea that may come from our discussions.

Question 4: For understandable reasons, your December 2 memo focused on "wraparound" services most likely to be needed as part of the reforms in pretrial services. However, as the maker of the motion, I was hoping for a more global explanation of how those county/city services are provided to the unhoused community as a whole, how both governments work with our private sector partners and what more we can do on a collaborative basis. Will those be tasks assigned to the new coordinator position jointly funded by the city and county? Can the Board get a report that fully addresses the language of this motion?

Community & Workforce Development provides direct and contracted services to individuals, families, youth and veterans experiencing homelessness throughout Pima County. In partnership with community-based housing and human service organizations, CWD administers annual competitive and formula grant funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to mitigate the risks and/or effects of homelessness. Through these efforts, CWD delivers street outreach, housing assessment, shelter and resource navigation, employment and training opportunities, intake/eligibility for programs, and case management. The majority of CWD's housing programs for those experiencing homelessness are classified as Rapid Rehousing, which follows a housing first model and is a time-limited

housing intervention designed for families experiencing homelessness. In Rapid Rehousing, families are provided rental assistance for up to 24 months. During this 24-month period, intensive case management is provided to link families to resources and services that lead toward self-reliance, including job training, child care, and other mainstream benefits, such as SNAP and Social Security.

City of Tucson Housing and Community Development (HCD) provides direct and contracted services to individuals, families, youth and veterans experiencing homelessness throughout the City of Tucson. HCD also receives HUD grants to deliver street outreach, housing assessment, and shelter. Most of HCD's HUD housing programs are permanent supportive housing, which also follows a housing first approach, but does not have a maximum length of stay. Permanent supportive housing is designed for people experiencing chronic homelessness, which is defined by HUD as being homeless for more than 24 months and also having a disabling condition. Similar to Rapid Rehousing, Permanent Supportive Housing provides intensive case management to link participants to resources and services the lead toward self-reliance.

CWDs case management model comes with an expectation to do "warm hand off" referrals for behavioral health, substance use, and employment services. For example, CWD programs are interwoven with employment services. Since employment services are located within the CWD, we are able to co-enroll participants in One Stop services and track progress/outcomes.

We follow what we are now calling a "housing plus" approach and emphasize that our design in not a housing only approach. Since our programs have a time limitation, it is imperative that we provide intensive case management to ensure our participants are set to live on their own. Outcomes are tracked and measured in HUD's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Each program funded by HUD, be it Pima County's, the City's, or directly with a non-profit, has its performance measured on a quarterly and annual basis. Performance outcomes often drive project funding renewal.

CWD and HCD also provide leadership to the local community and serve in defined roles to the local Continuum of Care board: the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness (TPCH). CWD serves as the Lead Agency for the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and HCD serves as the Collaborative Applicant. HMIS leads are responsible for managing data from individuals and households at-risk of or experiencing homelessness, preparing and submitting reports, as well as providing ongoing training and technical assistance for over 305 HMIS users and 40 housing and health and human service agencies throughout Pima County. The Collaborative applicants are responsible to collect and submit TPCH's Consolidated Application to HUD and apply for HUD planning funds on behalf of the community.

CWD and HCD also collaborate on outreach and homeless protocols. CWD outreach workers team with HCD outreach workers, Tucson Police's peer support staff, and Tucson Fire's TC-3 Navigators to find and provide navigation services to people living on the streets in homeless encampments.

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Most recently, CWD and HCD homeless shelters coordinate bed availability between County and City-run low-barrier shelters. Most of CWD's shelter capacity is dedicated for families and HCD's capacity is for individuals. CWD and HCD shelter staff will facilitate and coordinate both populations in order to maximize bed utilization. Moving forward, CWD and HCD are exploring the possibility of creating a homeless shelter for families experiencing homelessness owned by HCD, but operated by CWD or one of its partner agencies.

Question 5: Can the Board get a report on approximately how much additional emergency and temporary housing is needed in Pima County, how the data reported to us was compiled and some options to consider for how the county might help to address that need?

The most recent "Point in Time Count" provided by the City of Tucson Housing and Community Development (HCD) reported 1,663 unsheltered and 1,291 sheltered people experiencing homelessness in Pima County. Recent trend data and anecdotal evidence confirm that homelessness has increased since the onset of the pandemic. A more accurate report is being finalized by HCD and will be provided once it is made available.

Given what we know from the data provided, we will need about 2,000 more shelter beds to address the current housing needs for unsheltered people. To meet this demand, we need to continue to push for additional state and federal funding that would allow us to acquire and manage additional locations in partnership with our local municipalities.

An example of costs associated with purchasing and running a non-congregate shelter location that will house 70 people is the City of Tucson's Wildcat Inn. The location was purchased for about \$3 million and costs roughly \$800,000 to run annually. Although this is not the only model that can be used for housing, it should provide an idea of the costs associated with addressing housing needs in Pima County.

JKL/dym

c: Carmine DeBonis, Jr., Deputy County Administrator
Francisco García, MD, MPH, Deputy County Administrator & Chief Medical Officer
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