

ARIZONA ADULT PROBATION



July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011
FY 2011 ANNUAL REPORT

Administrative Office of the Courts
Adult Probation Services Division
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Arizona Supreme Court Administrative Office of the Courts



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This report and previous fiscal year reports are available on the APSD Internet website at: <http://www.azcourts.gov/apsd/AnnualReports.aspx>.

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MISSION

The Adult Probation Services Division promotes and supports an effective probation system through the use of Evidence-Based Practices that advances the protection of the community, safety of staff, and accountability of offenders.



VISION

A Division of professionals who promotes a positive probation environment advocating for continuous improvements, advancing technologies, and research driven practices the field of probation.

Director's Message



FY 2011 found the Adult Probation Departments in conjunction with the Adult Probation Services Division and the Center for Evidence-Based Sentencing working diligently to meet the standards of the application process to move to the use of Evidence-Based Practices and the newly adopted Arizona Codes of Juridical Administration. This monumental task was completed with the 15th and final county being approved by the Administrative Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) in January 2011. We should not under estimate the significance of all 15 Adult Probation Departments making fundamental changes to their supervision of offenders while transitioning an entire state process to the use of Evidence-Based Practices.

In listening to peers in regard to the progress of other jurisdictions around the country, you will see the accomplishments of a single county or a fraction of a jurisdiction. To make this move statewide is an accomplishment of which Arizona Adult Probation can and should be very proud. Not only have the departments met goals set in each jurisdiction, they have reached a milestone for the Arizona Supreme Court's Strategic Agenda Justice 20/20.

The outcomes and performance measures of these accomplishments have also not gone unnoticed. In March 2011 the Pew Center on the States published "The Impact of Arizona's Probation Reforms"¹ citing Arizona's success in reducing prison growth while also reducing crime by probationers. These achievements were well noted and recognized in the 2011 State of the Judiciary by Chief Justice Berch.

Additional work continues as we reach out to other stakeholders in the criminal justice process and look to more effectively collaborate with treatment providers. An important component and continued success of Evidence-Based Practices will be to insure we are vigilant in our day to day practices and supervision standards. Adhering to the basic principles of Evidence-Based Practices is paramount. We cannot become complacent and must ensure that each department continues to focus on the quality and fidelity of the work we are all doing. The challenge for all of us now is to ensure we are truly following the entire approach and all principles of EBP. The use of the best practices, booster training, quality assurance and interventions that are evidence-based, will help us all to prove and demonstrate a true change in culture and business practice throughout our system of supervision. We must prove that Evidence-Based Practices is our way of doing business not only now but into the future. We cannot fall into a trap of EBP being just the next fad. Probationer's behavior is dependent on our evidenced based behavior as well. I hope you enjoy reading and reviewing the results of many hours of diligent hard work by all involved as presented in our annual report.

¹ A copy of the report can be downloaded at:
http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/uploadedFiles/PSPP_Arizona_probation_brief_web.pdf

Introduction

There are 15 adult county probation departments in Arizona: Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, and Yuma. The Administrative Office of the Courts funds 14 of the 15 county probation departments in Arizona. Effective July 1, 2003, the Maricopa County Adult Probation Department became funded by Maricopa County.

Probation is a form of criminal sentence in which the defendant agrees to comply with specific court ordered conditions rather than being sentenced to jail or prison. While on probation, the defendant is required to report to a probation officer, pay fees and fines, maintain employment, and at times may be required to pay restitution and/or complete community restitution hours. Defendants are typically sentenced to intensive or standard supervision.

The information presented in this report characterizes the adult probation population statewide during FY 2011. Data contained in this report are drawn from the statewide adult probation enterprise tracking system (APETS) and monthly statistical reports, as reported by county adult probation departments.

Intensive Probation Supervision

Intensive probation supervision (IPS) has been in effect in Arizona since July 1, 1985. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 13-913, IPS is a sentencing alternative which provides surveillance, control and intervention to probationers who would otherwise be incarcerated in the Department of Corrections at initial sentencing or as a result of a technical violation of standard probation.

IPS is provided through the use of probation officer/surveillance officer teams. Pursuant to statute, supervision teams of one probation officer and one surveillance officer can supervise a maximum of 25 intensive probationers and a team consisting of one probation officer and two surveillance officers can supervise no more than 40 probationers. In FY 2011, nine probation departments received waivers under A.R.S. §13-919, resulting in 29.5 IPS officers carrying caseloads of no more than 15 probationers placed on IPS. Officer requirements under the waiver of standards are:

- ❖ Visual contact standards of one visual contact at least one time per week per probationer, with at least one occurring at the intensive probationer's residence every other week.
- ❖ Contact with the intensive probationer's employer every two weeks, via face-to-face, telephonic, or written contact.
- ❖ Contact with collateral sources at least once every two weeks, if applicable.

Intensive probationers are required to:

- ❖ Maintain employment or full-time student status or perform community service at least six days per week;
- ❖ Pay restitution and monthly probation fees;
- ❖ Establish residency at a place approved by the probation team;
- ❖ Remain at their place of residence except when attending approved activities;

- ❖ Allow the administration of drug and alcohol tests;
- ❖ Perform at least 40 hours (with good cause the court can reduce to 20 hours) of community restitution work each month except for full-time students, who may be exempted or required to perform fewer hours; and
- ❖ Meet any other condition set by the court to meet the needs of the offender and limit the risk to the community.

As authorized by Arizona Code of Judicial Administration (ACJA) § 6-202.01 and § 6-202.02, the IPS program embodies four levels of supervision, as outlined below. All contacts are to be varied and unscheduled, and include days, nights, weekends, and holidays. Table 1.1 outlines the number of required contacts and Table 1.2 outlines the waiver provision for EBP IPS contacts.

Table 1.1: EBP IPS Required Contacts

		High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Level I	Visual	4 x week (statute)		
	Collateral	N/A		
	Employer	1 x week (statute)		
Level II	Visual	2 x week (with 1 at home)	N/A	N/A
	Collateral	Once every 2 weeks		
	Employer	Once every 2 weeks		
Level III	Visual	1 x week (with 1 every other week at home)		
	Collateral	Once every 2 weeks		
	Employer	Once every 2 weeks		
Level IV	Visual	N/A	Once every 2 weeks at home	
	Collateral	N/A	Once every 4 weeks	
	Employer	N/A	Once every 4 weeks	

Levels I through III are general levels of supervision. Level IV is designed to provide a transition between intensive and standard probation supervision and is reserved for probationers who have successfully completed one or more of the more stringent levels of intensive probation.

Table 1.2: Waiver Provision EBP IPS Contacts

Waiver Provision for EBP IPS	
Visual	1 x week (with 1 every other week at home)
Collateral	Once every 2 weeks
Employer	Once every 2 weeks

IPS Personnel

At the end of FY 2011 there were 167 state funded² full-time employees working in the IPS program statewide. Included in this total are 67 probation officers, 38 surveillance officers, 4 treatment and education staff, 44 support and administrative positions, 11 supervisors³, and 4 management positions. The annual cost per slot for IPS in FY 2011 was \$7,788.07. Table 1.3 outlines these positions for FY 2011.

Table 1.3: IPS Personnel

Personnel Type	FY 2011
Probation Officers	66.50
Surveillance Officers	38.00
Treatment & Education	3.50
Support & Administrative	43.18
Supervisors	11.40
Management	4.20
Total	166.78

² State funded IPS positions include case carrying and non-case carrying positions.

³ There is one case carrying IPS supervisor.

IPS Population

IPS programs are operated in each of the 15 counties. The directly supervised IPS population refers to those probationers who are on intensive probation supervision and are:

- ❖ Residing in the community;
- ❖ Incarcerated in jail pending probation violation proceedings;
- ❖ Incarcerated as a condition of IPS and participating in a work furlough or work release program;
- ❖ Participating in short-term residential treatment in another Arizona county;
- ❖ Participating in long-term residential treatment in the county of conviction.

A probationer can exit IPS by means of one of the following:

- ❖ Discharged;
- ❖ Death;
- ❖ Revoked;
- ❖ Full Termination;
- ❖ Earned Time Credit
- ❖ Graduated to standard probation supervision;
- ❖ Reinstated to standard probation supervision; or
- ❖ Modified or reinstated to unsupervised probation.

During FY 2011, 1,294 (23%) IPS probationers successfully completed their IPS grant (discharged or graduated to standard). Based on the total number (11,664) of IPS dispositions filed, 987 (40.7%) IPS probationers were revoked and incarcerated in either a county jail or with the Arizona Department of Corrections in FY 2011.

At the end of FY 2011 there were 2,152 directly supervised probationers statewide in the IPS program. Figure 1 shows the slight increase in this population over the past year. Table 1.4 outlines the IPS directly supervised population according to individual counties.

Table 1.4: IPS County Population

County	FY 2011
Apache	33
Cochise	106
Coconino	154
Gila	28
Graham	51
Greenlee	19
La Paz	5
Maricopa	885
Mohave	23
Navajo	88
Pima	413
Pinal	62
Santa Cruz	23
Yavapai	80
Yuma	182
Statewide	2,152

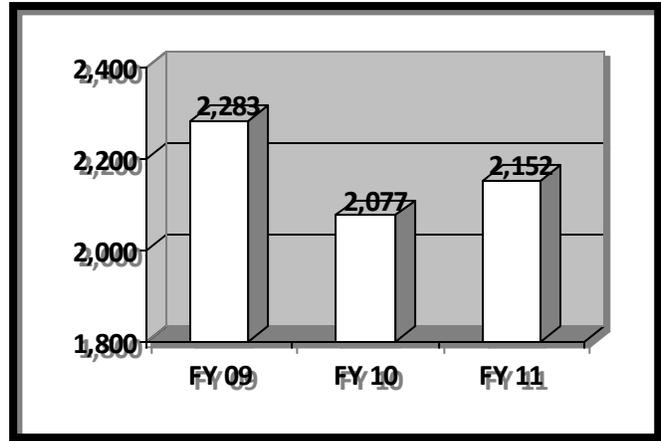


Figure 1: IPS Directly Supervised Population

Standard Probation Supervision

The purpose of standard probation supervision in Arizona is to provide the highest quality service to the court, community and offenders. This is accomplished by promoting public safety through effective community based supervision and enforcement of court orders, offering accurate and reliable information and affording offenders opportunities to be accountable and initiate positive changes.

The State Aid Enhancement (SAE) fund was established in 1978 to augment county funding in order to maintain the statutory (A.R.S. § 12-251) caseload average of 65 adult probationers per probation officer (65:1). The funding must be used primarily for the payment of probation officer salaries to attain the caseload average. During FY 2011 probationers on standard supervision paid \$41,905,595 in restitution, reimbursement, fines, surcharges, and fees.

As authorized by Arizona Code of Judicial Administration (ACJA) § 6-201.01, the Standard Probation Supervision Program established minimum supervision requirement for each of the three supervision levels, as outlined below. All contacts are to be varied and unscheduled. Additionally, each probation department may establish more rigorous supervision requirements for any supervision level. Table 2.1 outlines the number of required contacts.

Table 2.1: EBP Standard Required Contacts

	Maximum Supervision Level	Medium Supervision Level	Minimum Supervision Level
Visual	Minimum of 2 contacts per month with either the probationer or a collateral (or any combination thereof)	Minimum of 1 contact per month with either the probationer or a collateral	1 visual contact as an initial interview. All other visual contacts are based upon the probationer's need
Collateral			As necessary
Employer	As necessary	As necessary	As necessary

Standard Personnel

At the end of FY 2011 there were 249 SAE funded⁴ full-time employees statewide. Included in this total are 192 probation officers, 3 surveillance officers, 29 support and administrative positions, 18 supervisors⁵, and 8 management positions. Table 2.2 outlines these positions for FY 2011. The annual cost per slot for standard in FY 2011 was \$1,045.80.

Table 2.2: Standard Personnel

Standard Personnel	FY 2011
Probation Officers	192.00
Surveillance Officers	2.73
Treatment & Education	0
Support & Administrative	28.73
Supervisors	18.00
Management	7.85
Total	249.31

Standard Population

Standard probation supervision is provided in each of the 15 counties. The directly supervised standard population refers to those probationers who are on standard probation supervision and are:

- ❖ Residing in the community;
- ❖ Incarcerated in jail pending probation violation proceedings;
- ❖ Incarcerated as a condition of probation with work furlough;
- ❖ Participating in short-term residential treatment in another Arizona county;

⁴ State funded standard positions include case carrying and non-case carrying positions.

⁵ There are six case carrying standard probation supervision supervisors throughout the state.

- ❖ Participating in long-term residential treatment in the county of conviction;
- ❖ Residing temporarily (30 days or less) in another county or state; or
- ❖ Placed on probation in a limited jurisdiction court for aggravated domestic violence and transferred to Superior Court for supervision.

Only directly supervised probationers are considered when determining and assessing a department's compliance with the statutorily prescribed caseload ratio of 65 standard probationers per probation officer. However, probation officers may have a variety of other cases assigned to them, such as offenders placed on supervised probation in a court of limited jurisdiction, absconders, and offenders placed on unsupervised probation.

A probationer can exit standard probation supervision by means of one of the following:

- ❖ Discharged;
- ❖ Death;
- ❖ Revoked;
- ❖ Early Termination;
- ❖ Earned Time Credit;
- ❖ Closed Interest;
- ❖ Modified or reinstated to unsupervised probation; and
- ❖ Modified or reinstated to intensive probation supervision.

During FY 2011, 20,789 (83%) standard probationers successfully completed their probation grant (discharged or early termination)⁶. 3,429 (38.8%) standard probationers were revoked and incarcerated in either a county jail with the Arizona Department of Corrections⁷.

⁶ Successful completion of probation supervision is based on data collected from absolute exits according to the following hierarchy: revoked to prison, revoked to jail, revoked, co-terminus, early termination, earned time credit, full termination, judicial termination, deceased, closed interest, and quashed/purged warrant.

⁷ Probation revocations are based on data collected from dispositions according to the following hierarchy: revoked to prison, revoked to jail, revoked, co-terminus, reinstated to intensive probation, reinstated to standard probation, and reinstated to unsupervised probation.

At the end of FY 2011 there were 36,319 probationers under direct supervision. These figures include Interstate Compact and limited jurisdiction cases. Figure 2 shows the decline in this population over the past year. Table 2.3 outlines the standard population who are directly supervised according to individual counties.

Table 2.3: Standard County Population

County	FY 2011
Apache	357
Cochise	693
Coconino	704
Gila	444
Graham	445
Greenlee	117
La Paz	100
Maricopa	21,587
Mohave	1,139
Navajo	786
Pima	5,040
Pinal	1,738
Santa Cruz	237
Yavapai	1,865
Yuma	1,067
Statewide	36,319

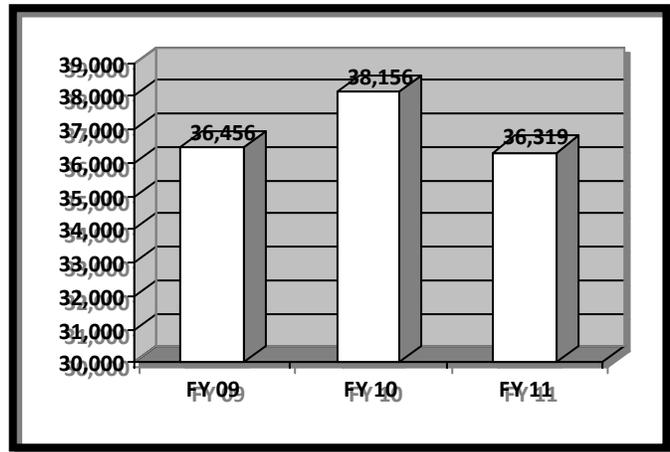


Figure 2: Standard Directly Supervised Population

Interstate Compact

Effective October 25, 1995, the Administrative Office of the Courts became responsible for the probation administration and supervision of offenders under the Compact. The Interstate Compact (ISC) for adult offender supervision, as established by A.R.S. § 31-467 monitors probationers transferred to other states from Arizona and provides supervision to probationers transferring to Arizona. In these instances, local probation departments investigate requests of probationers sentenced in other states who request to transfer their probation supervision to Arizona. After investigation, these requests are either denied or accepted based on acceptance criteria. If accepted, local probation departments provide supervision for these transferred probationers. Probation officers must also collect a statutorily prescribed monthly assessment to the Victim Compensation and Assistance Fund.

ISC Population

The Interstate Compact Unit (ISC) within the Adult Probation Services Division of the AOC is responsible for the oversight of over 3,900 ISC probationers, those transferring their probation supervision into or out of Arizona. This oversight involves ongoing annual statewide interstate compact rules training of probation and parole officers, attorneys and judges. Staff is also responsible for all correspondence submitted through the national interstate compact offender tracking system (ICOTS) to ensure compliance with the national rules.

Since the launch of ICOTS in October 2008, 11 major releases have been completed by the vendor to include dozens of fixes and enhancements to the system. ICOTS has allowed all states to go “paperless” which has saved monies on paper, faxing and postage. ICOTS also provided the national interstate compact office with the tools to conduct audits on each state to ensure states were in compliance with the statutorily required timeframes for processing cases and correspondence. Arizona’s audit took place from July to September 2010 and covered 24 interstate compact rules. Arizona tested above 80% compliance in all 24 areas of the audit; 10 of them being 100% in compliance.

At the end of FY 2011 there were 1,378 probationers from other states being supervised in Arizona and 2,513 Arizona offenders under compact supervision in other states. Figure 3 shows the slight increase and decrease from FY 2010 to FY 2011 for incoming and outgoing cases. Table 3.1 outlines the outgoing ISC population according to individual counties.

Table 3: Statewide ISC Population

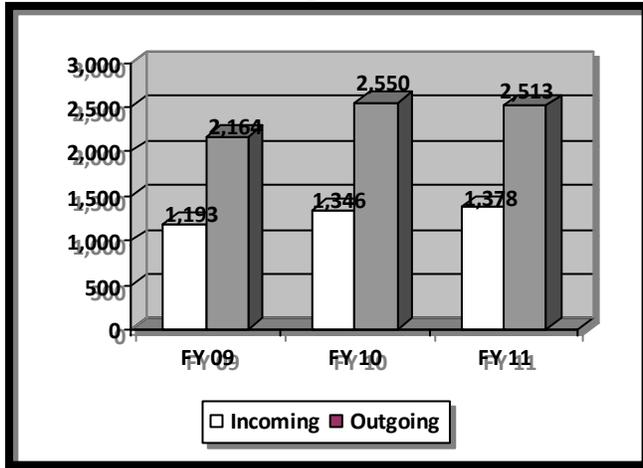


Table 3.1: Incoming & Outgoing ISC Population

County	FY 2011 Incoming	FY 2011 Outgoing
Apache	26	69
Cochise	49	49
Coconino	28	175
Gila	5	29
Graham	11	30
Greenlee	2	7
La Paz	6	68
Maricopa	745	1,010
Mohave	88	189
Navajo	23	171
Pima	217	184
Pinal	68	75
Santa Cruz	5	3
Yavapai	61	290
Yuma	44	164
Statewide	1,378	2,513

Arizona Probation Population

In addition to the 2,152 IPS and 36,319 probationers who were directly supervised by probation officers at the end of the fiscal year, probation departments are also responsible for the supervision of probationers who fall into an administrative or indirect category. Those probationers who are not included in the direct supervision category administrative supervision, incarcerated (jail or prison), supervised by another state, absconders, and deported. At the end of FY 2011, there were 84,344 individuals under the supervision of the court on IPS, standard, or in an administrative or indirect caseload. Figure 4 shows the slight decrease from FY 2010 to FY 2011. Table 4 outlines the overall number of individuals on probation in each county.

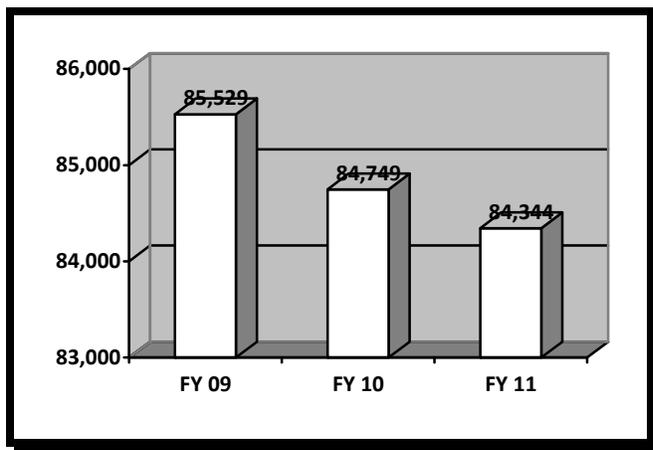


Figure 4: Overall Probation Population

Table 4: Overall Probation Population

County	FY 2011
Apache	732
Cochise	1,337
Coconino	1,704
Gila	978
Graham	916
Greenlee	220
La Paz	496
Maricopa	56,070
Mohave	2,369
Navajo	1,676
Pima	7,741
Pinal	3,463
Santa Cruz	624
Yavapai	3,934
Yuma	2,084
Statewide	84,344

Community Restitution

When granting probation, the Court may require the probationer to perform community restitution. Community restitution refers to unpaid labor or services provided to a not-for-profit private or governmental agency. While some offenses mandate the completion of a specified amount of community restitution (e.g., many drug offenses), the Court will often impose a community restitution requirement as a means of holding offenders accountable and restoring the community.

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 13-914 all IPS probationers are required to perform no less than 40 hours of community restitution each month; full-time students may be exempted or required to perform fewer hours. However, for good cause, the court may reduce the number of community restitution hours performed to not less than 20 hours each month.

During FY 2011 probationers completed 681,219 hours of community restitution. This represents approximately \$6,812,190 in unpaid labor⁸. Figure 4.1 shows the decline of hours completed from FY 2010 to FY 2011.

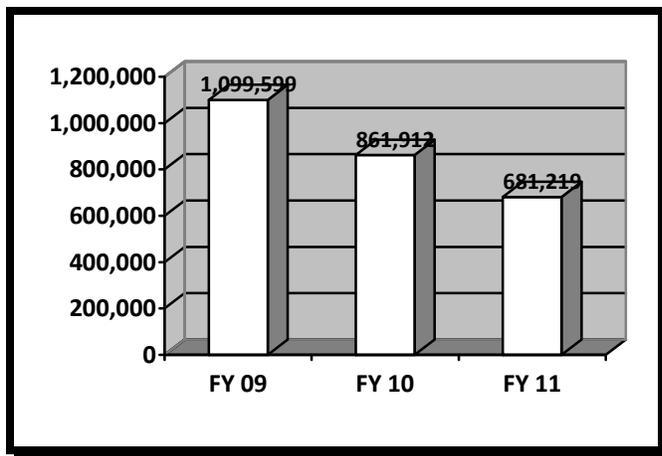


Figure 4.1: Community Restitution Hours

⁸ Dollar amount is calculated at \$10 per hour multiplied by 681,219 hours that were completed.

Financial Restitution & Fees

When granting probation, the Court may require a probationer to pay financial restitution to the victim based on the offense committed. Fees associated with court processing are imposed on the probationer as well.

During FY 2011, probationers paid \$14,155,625 in restitution and \$13,289,837 in fees. Figures 4.2 and 4.3 show the increased amount of restitution and fees paid from FY 2010 to FY 2011.

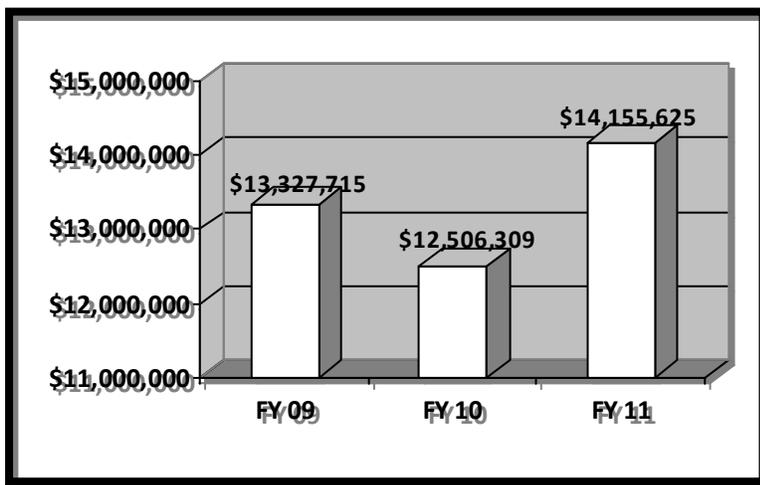


Figure 4.2: Restitution Paid

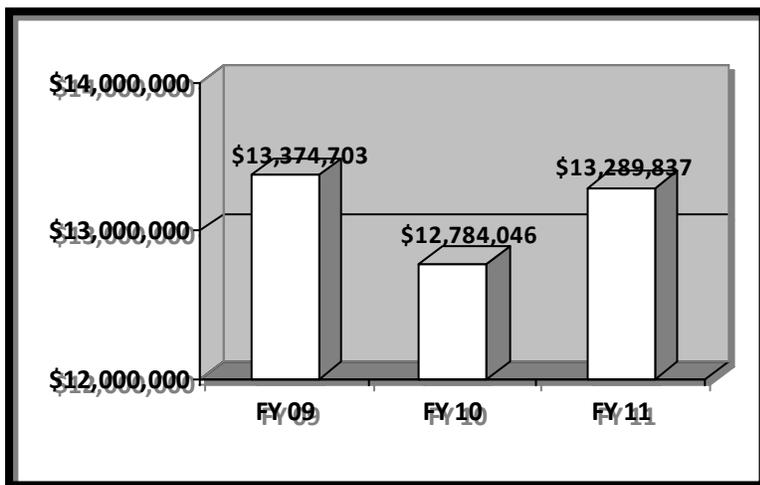


Figure 4.3: Fees Paid

Adult Probation Services Division

During FY 2011, the Adult Probation Services Division (APSD) of the AOC embarked on various projects affecting the probation practices of community supervision and case management in Arizona. While some of these projects were decided upon for the greater good of probation supervision and case management, others were required due to the passing of legislation.

Evidence-Based Practices

The adult probation departments in Arizona in conjunction with the APSD continue to make great strides with the implementation of practice and policy of evidence-based principles. During FY 2011 the following projects were developed and or completed in relation to evidence-based practices in Arizona:

Assess Actuarial Risk / Needs

- ❖ The adult probation departments in conjunction with the APSD and the Center for Evidence-based Sentencing met with standards of the application process to move to the use of evidence-based practices the newly adopted Arizona Codes of Judicial Administration.
- ❖ A statewide workgroup continued to develop standardized sex offender management guidelines incorporating evidence-based principles. The guidelines should be completed during FY 2012.
- ❖ Model addendums of probation terms are being developed for special populations that reflect evidence-based principles. The terms will be available for incorporation by county departments.

Target Interventions

- ❖ Work has begun with the Arizona's Regional Behavioral Health Authority to map available treatment programs to assist probation officers in obtaining

appropriate evidence-based programming while collaborating to address treatment gaps.

Skill Train with Directed Practice

- ❖ An advanced practicum training for the Thinking for a Change program was held. The training was conducted by the National Institute of Corrections. The training was completed by six officers and will allow for those officers with the knowledge and certification to train other officers throughout the state to become facilitators for the program.

Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities

- ❖ The Arizona Association of Drug Court Professionals in partnership with the ASU and AOC hosted a Specialty Court Conference. Over 300 individuals were in attendance. The conference included breakout sessions on reentry courts, updates on drug and DUI courts, and various other topics.

Measure Relevant Processes / Practices

- ❖ Work was completed within the APSD to revise the Operational Review Data Collection Sheets. The revised Operational Review Data Collection Sheets were piloted during the Pinal County Follow-up review during July 2010.
- ❖ Six counties in Arizona have Project Safe pilot projects going. The target groups in each county varies and includes the following as their target population: drug offenses, IPS, pending revocations, and youthful offenders. The pilot programs began approximately in the fall of 2010. County departments are now beginning to review their data for research purposes.
- ❖ Work was completed and is ongoing with the monthly statistical reports from APETS. The reports will assist with data integrity in the statewide database. Statewide, there is less than 1.5% variation between APETS monthly statistical reports and the hand count reports.

Policy

The following modifications and orders went into effect during FY 2011: Senate Bills 1130, 1191, 1235, House Bills 2404, and 2438.

- ❖ SB 1130 – Establishes the offense of Unlawful sexual conduct by an adult probation officer, juvenile court employee, or any person. Establishes offense of intentionally making a false report of specified statutes.
- ❖ SB 1191 – The list of offenses for which a juvenile at least 14 years of age can be charged as an adult, at the discretion of the county attorney, is expanded to all offenses in which the county attorney has discretionary adult filing authority.
- ❖ SB 1235 – Upon request, the employing agency of an officer must provide a list and summary of disciplinary action ordered against other officers of similar rank and experience employed by the same agency who were accused of the same or similar violation within the previous two years. Exemption for court rule prohibition release of information.
- ❖ HB 2404 – Requires the court to issue a criminal restitution order when a defendant absconds.
- ❖ HB 2438 – Sexual relations with a minor who is at least 15 years of age, a Class 2 Felony, now includes anyone who is or was the minor’s parent, stepparents, adoptive parent, legal guardian, foster parent, teacher, clergyman, or priest.

GPS & Sex Offenders

Due to the expiration of the GPS contract at the end of FY 2011, the AOC conducted an RFP process for a GSP vendor. The statewide contract was awarded to BI Inc. for a three-year period commencing on July 1, 2011. Probation departments made the successful transition to the new vendor and GPS policies and revisions to procedures will be completed in FY 2012.

A statewide work group has been reconvened to develop guidelines for the supervision of sex offenders in Arizona.

ICOTS

The Interstate Compact Offender Tracking System (ICOTS) is a nationwide database that allows states to request interstate transfers of offenders via a paperless web based application. ICOTS launched nationwide on October 6, 2008 after a pilot program that involved five states. ICOTS is managed and operated by staff in the interstate compact unit within APSD. Each compact office in the country is linked via ICOTS which standardized and streamlined the process by which we transfer adult offenders across state lines.

APETS

With all 15 counties on a single database, APETS now holds 331,934 client records; over 85,000 probationers with governing supervision records; more than 15 million contact records; and has approximately 2,000 users. During FY 2011, the APETS team performed a variety of work that either added new functionality or was in preparation for the upcoming interface between the Clerk's case management system and APETS. Additionally, work began on the software update that will allow APETS to transition from using Informix to a SQL Server. Some specific enhancements during the fiscal year include:

- Created an updated ASUS (adult substance use survey) screen with automated scoring and revised questions that are evidence-based practice compliant;
- Provided a means to recommend, record, and print various county-specific sets of conditions that the court may impose on those given unsupervised probation.
- Designed and created client matching and case import screens to support data integration points for the upcoming AJACS/APETS integration.

Defined what data elements will be sent and received at each integration point.

- Enhanced compliance calculations to be displayed at either the county and/or state level, based on a county's preference.

Glossary

Absconder – A probationer who has moved from the primary place of residence without permission of the probation office and whose whereabouts are unknown.

Adult Probation – A function of the judicial branch of government that has as its primary responsibility the community-based supervision of adults convicted of criminal offenses who are not sentenced to prison.

ADOC – (Arizona Department of Corrections) Also known as prison, ADOC is a correctional facility that houses persons convicted of serious crimes to a state of confinement.

APETS - (Adult Probation Enterprise Tracking System) A statewide application for tracking probationers; a centralized repository of probationer information from all counties in Arizona.

Community Restitution Work – Unpaid work performed out in the community by individuals on probation as a condition of probation.

Direct Supervision – A classification for the differential supervision of probationers in which a minimum number of personal contacts and collateral contacts are required per month.

Felony – A criminal charge, which is punishable by imprisonment in the State Department of Corrections.

Flat Time – A sentence for a fixed length of time rather than for an unspecified duration.

Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS) – A sentencing alternative for offenders who would otherwise have been incarcerated in the State Department of Corrections at initial sentencing or as a result of a technical violation of standard probation. IPS is designed to provide strict control, surveillance, and supervision in a manner which will restrict and monitor the offender's movement and activities in the community while emphasizing the payment of restitution to victims.

Interstate Compact (ISC) – The ISC provides the sole legal authority to transfer the supervision of eligible adult offenders released to the community by either a paroling authority or court. The purpose of the interstate compact is to provide effective tracking and supervision of adult offenders who relocate to another state while ensuring the protection of the community and victims’ rights.

Misdemeanor – A classification for offenses which are less serious than felonies; a misdemeanor is punishable by a fine, probation, or incarceration in the county jail.

Probation – A form of criminal sentence in which an offender agrees to comply with certain court conditions imposed by the court rather than being put in jail or prison. After the offender has been found guilty of a criminal offense, s/he is granted a suspension of punishment and is placed under the supervision of the court via the probation department.

Restitution – A form of legal relief in which the victim recovers the amount of money lost as a result of the offender’s crime.

Standard Probation – A program for the supervision of adults placed on probation by the court. These adults are under the care and control of the court and are supervised by probation officers.

Victim – A person or entity against whom a crime is committed. A victim is also a witness.

Warrant – A legal order that allows a law enforcement agency to arrest the person named in the order.

Produced and Published By:

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