

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

FILED

MAR 29 2001

NOEL K. DESSAINT
CLERK SUPREME COURT
BY

In the Matter of:)
)
ARIZONA CODE OF JUDICIAL) Administrative Order
ADMINISTRATION § 6-105:) No. 2001- 42
POWERS AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS)
)

The above captioned provision having come before the Arizona Judicial Council on March 15, 2001, and having been approved and recommended for adoption,

Now, therefore, pursuant to Article VI, Section 3, of the Arizona Constitution, and Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) §§ 12-253 and 12-254,

IT IS ORDERED that the above captioned provision, attached hereto, is adopted as a section of the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration.

Dated this 29th day of March, 2001.


THOMAS A. ZLAKET
Chief Justice

ARIZONA CODE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
Part 6: Probation
Chapter 1: General Administration
Section 6-105: Powers and Duties of Officers

A. Definitions. In this section the following definition applies:

"Abscond" means a probationer has moved from the primary place of residence without permission of the probation officer or whose whereabouts are unknown.

"Alcohol and drug testing" means any method of determining the level or identifiable substances in the body including, but not limited to, breathalyzer, blood tests and urine samples.

"Arrest notification" means notice, by any means, that the probationer has been arrested, cited or had official contact with a law enforcement officer.

"Community service" means unpaid labor or services provided to a not-for-profit or governmental agency.

"Court" means superior court.

"Standardized assessment" means a tool to indicate the individual's propensity to re-offend and the treatment services needed to help prevent further illegal activities.

B. Applicability. Article VI, Section 3 of the Arizona Constitution and A.R.S. §§ 12-253 and 12-254 authorize the Supreme Court to establish powers and duties of officers.

C. Purpose. Outline and clarify the powers and duties of directors of juvenile court services, chief probation officers, probation officers and surveillance officers.

D. Duties of Directors of Juvenile Court Services and Chief Probation Officers.

1. Directors of juvenile court services and chief probation officers shall:

- a. Abide by the Code of Conduct for Judicial Employees and the Code of Ethics for Arizona Probation Personnel;
- b. Treat probationers, victims, criminal justice personnel and the public with dignity and respect;

- c. Require that all probation employees adhere to all federal and state statutes, local ordinances, the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration (ACJA) and all administrative orders concerning adult and juvenile probation services;
 - d. Require that probation employees are provided with, or have access to, current policies and procedures;
 - e. Require all probation employees to comply with all current policies and procedures;
 - f. Promote and support the existence of a drug-free workplace;
 - g. Uphold the mission and strive to meet all related performance measures of state-funded probation services; and
 - h. Maintain accurate and verifiable records of all persons under supervision of the court.
2. The chief probation officer, with the approval of the presiding judge, shall also:
- a. As provided by A.R.S. § 12-251(A), " . . . appoint such deputy adult probation officers and support staff as are necessary to provide presentence investigations and supervision services to the court." The appointed positions shall also contribute to the effective and efficient operation of the probation department;
 - b. "Establish organizational and operational procedures for the deputy adult probation officers of the county" as provided in A.R.S. § 12-254(A)(1). Policies and procedures for the organization and operation of the probation department shall be consistent with federal and state statutes, existing supreme court administrative orders and the ACJA;
 - c. "Direct the work activities of the deputy adult probation officers of the county" as provided by A.R.S. § 12-254(A)(2); and
 - d. "Perform other duties assigned by the presiding judge, which duties may include serving as a juvenile probation officer, if such officer meets the minimum qualifications prescribed by § 8-203, subsection C" as provided in A.R.S. § 12-254(A)(4).
3. The director of juvenile court services, with the approval of the presiding juvenile judge, shall also:
- a. As provided by A.R.S. § 8-203 (B) " . . . recommend the appointment of deputy probation officers, detention personnel, other personnel and office assistants as the director deems necessary.";

- b. Establish policies and procedures for the organization and operation of the probation department consistent with federal and state statutes, existing supreme court administrative orders and the ACJA; and
- c. Perform other duties as assigned by the presiding juvenile judge of the county.

E. Duties of Probation Officers.

- 1. Adult and juvenile probation officers shall:
 - a. Abide by the Code of Conduct for Judicial Employees and the Code of Ethics for Arizona Probation Personnel;
 - b. Treat probationers, victims, criminal justice personnel and the public with dignity and respect;
 - c. Adhere to all federal and state statutes, local ordinances, the ACJA and all administrative orders concerning adult and juvenile probation services;
 - d. Comply with all current departmental policies and procedures;
 - e. Acknowledge the impact of crime on victims by adhering to the Victims Bill of Rights and other applicable legislation;
 - f. Communicate and coordinate with treatment providers concerning probationer participation in and compliance with treatment requirements to ensure probationer rehabilitation, community protection and victim restoration;
 - g. Work with the community and department personnel to develop resources and opportunities for treatment and rehabilitation for persons on probation and under their supervision;
 - h. Ensure that persons under their supervision are referred to appropriate treatment and rehabilitation resources as needed, adhering to department policies and procedures and the ACJA;
 - i. Maintain accurate and verifiable records of all persons assigned to them for supervision; and
 - j. Perform other duties as prescribed by the chief probation officer or director of juvenile court services.

2. Adult probation officers shall also:

- a. "Make and file a complete record of persons placed under suspended sentence by the court, and of all reports made to the officer in writing or in person, in accordance with the conditions imposed by the court" as provided by A.R.S. § 12-253(1);
 - (1) Adult probation officers shall immediately contact the law enforcement officer or agency involved on receipt of an arrest notification to ascertain the nature and circumstances surrounding the contact and obtain a copy of any corresponding incident report or citation.
 - (2) The supervising probation officer shall document in the case file all contacts and information received pertaining to the incident, as well as the action taken as a result of the incident.
- b. "Exercise general supervision and observation over persons under suspended sentence, subject to control and direction by the court" as provided by A.R.S. § 12-253(2);
 - (1) Adult probation officers shall conduct a standardized assessment on every offender.
 - (a) Each probation officer providing probation supervision shall conduct a standardized assessment of each new probationer within 30 days of a probationer's placement on probation unless a standardized assessment was previously conducted during the presentence process. The supervising probation officer shall use the results of the assessment to establish a level of supervision for the probationer and formulate a supervision plan.
 - (b) Each probation officer providing standard probation supervision shall examine and reassess the risk and needs of each probationer under their supervision every 180 days. The probation officer may increase or decrease a probationer's level of supervision based on standardized assessments and the probationer's compliance with conditions of probation.
 - (c) Each probation officer providing intensive probation supervision shall every 90 days examine and reassess the risk and needs of each probationer under the officer's supervision and the factors associated with reducing, maintaining or increasing the intensive probationer's level of supervision. The probation officer shall petition the court to increase or decrease a probationer's level of supervision at regular intervals, when appropriate, based on standardized assessments and the probationer's compliance with conditions of probation.
 - (2) Adult probation officers shall provide a written directive to the probationer referring the probationer to an appropriate service provider within 60 days of sentencing,

release from custody, or identification of the need if a need for treatment or counseling is identified through the use of a statewide standardized assessment or is ordered by the court. If more than one area of treatment or counseling is identified, the supervising probation officer shall prioritize the needs and address the one with highest priority within the prescribed time frame. The supervising probation officer shall then address the remaining treatment or counseling areas in descending order.

- (3) The supervising officer shall administer alcohol and drug tests on a variable schedule, if appropriate. The frequency of testing shall be dependent upon the probationer's substance abuse history, unless otherwise directed by the court.
 - (4) Adult probation officers shall ensure the collection of monies owed as a condition of probation and immediately address any arrearage. The probation officer shall also encourage the probationer's payment of other assessments, such as child support or traffic fines, ordered by any court.
 - (5) Adult probation officers shall monitor and enforce probationer compliance with court-ordered community service requirements. Credit toward court-ordered community service requirements are awarded on the basis of actual hours completed unless otherwise authorized by the court.
- c. As provided by A.R.S. § 12-253(3), "Serve warrants, make arrests and bring persons before the court who are under suspended sentences. The officer has the authority of a peace officer in the performance of the officer's duties.";
 - d. As provided by A.R.S. § 12-253(5), "Secure and keep a complete identification record of every person released under a suspended sentence and a written statement of the conditions of the suspension.";
 - (1) Probation officers shall maintain verifiable records for each probationer supervised, including, but not limited to:
 - (a) A written statement of the conditions of probation;
 - (b) An individual case plan setting forth behavioral and program expectations; and
 - (c) Contact logs detailing the time, nature and location of each contact made with each person on probation.
 - e. As provided by A.R.S. § 12-253(6), "Obtain and assemble information concerning the conduct of persons placed under suspended sentence and report the information to the court." Adult probation officers shall petition the court to terminate the period of probation based on the use of standardized assessments and an evaluation of the

- probationer's compliance with the conditions of probation; and
- f. As provided by A.R.S. § 12-253(7), "Bring defaulting probationers into court when in his judgment the conduct of the probationer justifies the court to revoke suspension of the sentence."
- (1) Adult probation officers shall make documented efforts to locate an absconder.
- (a) If the probationer is on standard probation supervision and is not located within 90 days, the supervising probation officer shall file a petition to revoke probation and request that the court issue a warrant. The supervising probation officer may file the petition to revoke sooner, based on the circumstances surrounding the case and the need for community protection. Documented efforts to locate the probationer shall continue until the probationer is apprehended.
- (b) If the probationer is on intensive probation supervision and is not located within 72 hours, the intensive probation team shall file a petition to revoke probation and request that the court issue a warrant. Documented efforts to locate the probationer shall continue until the probationer is apprehended.

3. Juvenile probation officers shall also:

- a. As provided by A.R.S. § 8-205 (1), "Except as provided by section 8-323, receive and examine all referrals or Arizona uniform traffic ticket and complaint forms involving an alleged delinquent juvenile or incorrigible child."
- b. As provided by A.R.S. § 8-205 (4), "Receive petitions alleging a child or children as dependent and transmit the petitions to the juvenile court."
- c. Maintain verifiable records for each juvenile supervised, including, but not limited to:
- (1) A written statement of the conditions of the probation;
- (2) An individual service plan or court report setting forth behavioral and program expectations and recommendations subject to the approval of the director; and
- (3) Contact logs detailing the time, nature, and location of each contact made with each juvenile on probation.
- d. As provided by A.R.S. § 8-321 (F) (1-7):

If the county attorney diverts the prosecution of a juvenile to the juvenile court, the juvenile probation officer shall conduct a personal

interview with the alleged juvenile offender. At least one of the juvenile's parents or guardians shall attend the interview. The probation officer may waive the requirement for the attendance of the parent or guardian for good cause. If the juvenile acknowledges responsibility for the delinquent or incorrigible act, the juvenile probation officer shall require that the juvenile comply with one or more of the following conditions:

1. Participation in unpaid community service work.
 2. Participation in a counseling program approved by the court, which is designed to strengthen family relationships and to prevent repetitive juvenile delinquency.
 3. Participation in an education program approved by the court, which has as its goal the prevention of further delinquent behavior.
 4. Participation in an education program approved by the court, which is designed to deal with ancillary problems experienced by the juvenile, such as alcohol or drug abuse.
 5. Participation in a nonresidential program of rehabilitation or supervision offered by the court or offered by a community youth serving agency and approved by the court.
 6. Payment of restitution to the victim of the delinquent act.
 7. Payment of a monetary assessment.
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- e. Exercise general supervision and observation over juveniles on probation, enforcing all court orders and emphasizing probationer accountability, and notify the court when probationer conduct displays an inability or unwillingness to comply with the conditions of probation and all court orders.
 - f. Make documented efforts to locate an absconder. The supervising probation officer shall request a warrant be issued if the juvenile is not located. Efforts to locate the juvenile shall continue pursuant to the court's departmental policy.
 - g. Ensure that juveniles placed on probation pay restitution and probation fees as ordered and establish monthly payment schedules which emphasize payment of restitution and probation fees in the absence of specific court ordered monthly payment schedules.
 - h. Conduct a Risk Needs assessment on every juvenile supervised within 30 days if not completed during the pre-dispositional process. The result of the assessment shall be used to establish a level of supervision for the juvenile and formulate a supervision plan.
 - i. Closely monitor school attendance and performance.

- j. Assist those juveniles seeking employment and closely monitor employment of probationers.
- k. Involve the parent or guardian in the rehabilitation and treatment of the juvenile.
- l. Provide or arrange for appropriate supervision of juveniles performing community service.
- m. As authorized by the juvenile court and as provided by A.R.S. § 8-205(3); "... have the authority of a peace officer in the performance of the court officer's duties."

F. Duties of Surveillance Officers.

- 1. Adult and juvenile surveillance officers shall:
 - a. Abide by the Code of Conduct for Judicial Employees and the Code of Ethics for Arizona Probation Personnel;
 - b. Treat probationers, victims, criminal justice personnel and the public with dignity and respect;
 - c. Adhere to all federal and state statutes, local ordinances, the ACJA and all administrative orders concerning adult and juvenile probation services;
 - d. Comply with all current departmental policies and procedures;
 - e. Acknowledge the impact of crime on victims by adhering to the Victims Bill of Rights and other applicable legislation;
 - f. Maintain accurate and verifiable records of all persons assigned to them for supervision;
 - g. Enforce the collection of monies owed as a condition of probation;
 - h. Monitor and enforce probationer compliance with court-ordered community service requirements; and
 - i. Perform other duties as prescribed by the presiding judge, chief probation officer or director of juvenile court services.
- 2. Adult surveillance officers who are part of an intensive probation team, as provided by A.R.S. § 13-916(E), " . . . have the authority of a peace officer in the performance of their duties . . . "

3. Juvenile surveillance officers, as authorized by the juvenile court and as provided by A.R.S. § 8-205(3), " . . . have the authority of a peace officer in the performance of the court officer's duties."