

# ARIZONA ADULT PROBATION FISCAL YEAR 2007 ANNUAL REPORT

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July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURT'S  
ADULT PROBATION SERVICES DIVISION  
Administrative Services Unit | Suite 344 | 602.452.3460

# Arizona Supreme Court Administrative Office of the Courts

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This Report Published By

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This report and previous Fiscal Year reports are available on the APSD Internet website at: <http://www.supreme.state.az.us/apsd/azprobpop.htm>

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## Introduction

It is an honor and privilege to work with staff of Adult Probation Services and the probation departments throughout the state of Arizona. The work being done truly builds and expands on a strong foundation supported by the Supreme Court and the Superior Courts of the state and judicial branch. The work of all of these individuals truly meets the mission of the Adult Probation Services Division.

The mission statement of the Adult Probation Services Division is to facilitate and equitably distribute resources and implement policies and procedures for the operation of adult probation services statewide while promoting the safety of staff, offenders, and the community.

In addition, the work of the Adult Probation Services Division and the work of the fifteen committed probation departments truly display the dedication of staff who are engaged in promoting the “Good to Great” strategic agenda by making our communities safe while addressing the long term effects on offender supervision and outcomes by reducing recidivism.

Attached you will find the annual report for the Adult Probation Services Division. I hope you will find the information interesting and insightful. We remain committed to continuing to improve the methods of research and outcomes that enable us to utilize public resources wisely.

On February 14, 1912, Arizona became the 48<sup>th</sup> state to join the United States of America. Arizona borders California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and the country of Mexico. With a land area of approximately 114,000 square miles, Arizona is the 6<sup>th</sup> largest state in the nation. The estimated population in Arizona is 6,166,318. It is made up of 15 counties: Apache, Coconino, Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, and Yuma. It's most populous county is Maricopa; with a population of about 3,768,123. Some of the major rivers and lakes running through Arizona include: Colorado River, Gila River, Bill Williams River, Lake Mead, Lake Havasu, Lake Mohave, Theodore Roosevelt Lake, and Lake Powel.

There are 15 Adult Probation Departments in Arizona; one in each county. 14 of the 15 counties are funded by the Administrative Office of the Courts. Effective

July 1, 2003, the Maricopa County Adult Probation Department became funded by Maricopa County. The functions of probation are many. In general, probation is a form of a 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, he/she is granted a “suspension” of punishment and is placed under the supervision of the court via the probation department. While on probation, the offender 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 service hours. The three most common ways in which a probation grant can end are by expiration / termination, early termination, or revocation.

The information presented in this report characterizes the adult probation population statewide during fiscal year 2007 (July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007). The data for this report is drawn from the county statistical reports that are submitted to the Adult Probation Services Division of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). This report provides an overview of intensive, standard, and interstate compact probation supervision personnel and active populations in the state of Arizona for the 15 counties.

### **Mission**

The mission statement of the Adult Probation Services Division is to facilitate and equitably distribute resources and implement policies and procedures for the operation of adult probation services statewide while promoting the safety of staff, offenders, and the community.

## Intensive Probation Supervision

The Arizona Legislature, in seeking an effective diversion program for the burgeoning prison population driven by both a rapidly increasing general population and a new Criminal Code which included mandatory sentencing provisions and delayed parole eligibility, established the Adult Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS) Program during the 1984 First Special Session. The enabling legislation, Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) §12-291 et seq. (later changed to 13-913 et seq.) became effective July 1, 1985.

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 13-913, Intensive Probation Supervision 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. Supervision is designed to include surveillance, control and enforcement, and emphasizes the payment of restitution.

Intensive supervision 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 small counties, one probation officer is authorized to supervise up to 15 intensive probationers.

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 service work each month except for full-time students, who may be exempted or required to perform fewer hours;
- Meet any other conditions 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, the Intensive Probation Supervision program embodies five levels of supervision, as

outlined below. All contacts are to be varied and unscheduled, and include days, nights, weekends and holidays.

**Table 1.1: IPS Contact Requirements**

Supervision Level	Visual Contacts Required	Employer Contacts Required
I	Four Per Week	Weekly
II	Two Per Week	Once Every Two Weeks
III	One Per Week	Once Every Two Weeks
IV	Two Per Month	Once Per Month
V	One Per Month	Once Per Month*

\*Required contact is with the treatment provider.

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

In fiscal year 2007 Intensive probationers paid \$2,574,973 in restitution, reimbursement, fines, surcharges, and fees which is a 4.6% increase from the \$2,461,572 paid in fiscal year 2006.

**Table 1.2: IPS Monies Collected**

	Intensive Probation
Restitution for Victims	\$ 774,504
Fines and Surcharges	\$ 524,262
Reimbursement for Legal Services	\$ 182,509
Probation Service Fees	\$ 1,093,698
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,574,973</b>

## Intensive Probation Personnel

At the end of fiscal year 2007 there were 202.18 state funded full-time employees working in the IPS program statewide. Included in this total are 66 probation officers, 70 surveillance officers, 5 treatment and education staff, 46.78 support and administrative positions, 11.10 supervisors and 4.20 management positions.

**Table 1.3: IPS Funded Positions**

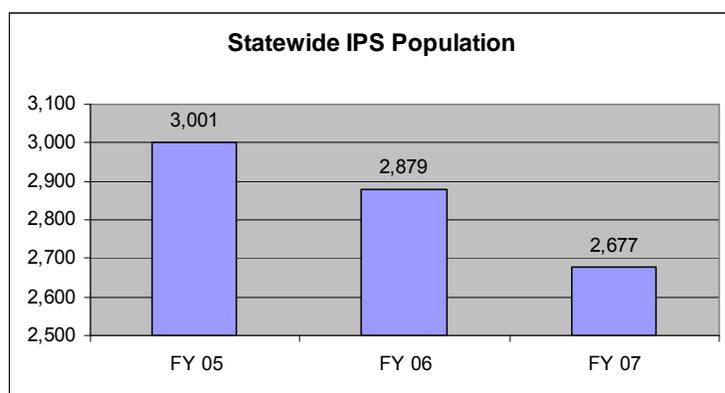
<b>Position Type</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2005</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2006</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2007</b>
Probation Officer	65.00	66.00	66.00
Surveillance Officer	71.00	71.00	70.00
Treatment/Education	4.00	4.00	5.00
Support/Administrative	47.10	46.88	46.78
Supervisor	11.00	11.10	11.10
Management	4.47	4.20	4.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>202.57</b>	<b>203.18</b>	<b>202.18</b>

## Active Intensive Probation Population

**I**ntensive probation supervision programs are operated in each of Arizona's fifteen counties. The active intensive probation population refers to those offenders placed on intensive supervision by the court who 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.

The number of active probationers in an intensive supervision program decreased 7% from 2,879 in FY 2006 to 2,677 at the end of FY 2007.



**Figure 1: Statewide IPS Population**

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

- Discharged
- Graduated to standard probation supervision
- Revoked
- Reinstated to standard probation supervision
- Modified to unsupervised probation
- Death

During fiscal year 2007, 1,320 intensive probationers successfully completed their intensive probation grant (discharged or graduated to standard). This is a decrease of 18.6% over the 1,622 who successfully completed their probation grant in fiscal year 2006. 1,588 intensive probationers were revoked and incarcerated in either a county jail or with the Arizona Department of Corrections; resulting in a 12.2% decrease from the 1,809 revocations with incarceration in fiscal year 2006.

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 13-914 all intensive probationers are required to perform not 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 service hours performed to not less than 20 hours each month. Community restitution refers to unpaid labor or services provided to a not-for-profit private or governmental agency.

In fiscal year 2007 Intensive probationers completed 600,816.5 hours of community restitution, representing approximately \$6.0 million in unpaid labor; a 8.3% decrease from fiscal year 2006.

**Table 1.4: County IPS Population**

COUNTY	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07
APACHE	38	52	50
COCHISE	116	116	91
COCONINO	127	123	119
GILA	42	33	41
GRAHAM	47	53	35
GREENLEE	15	18	22
LA PAZ	7	7	9
MARICOPA	1,400	1,308	1,179
MOHAVE	59	67	67
NAVAJO	103	110	118
PIMA	560	548	514
PINAL	55	52	66
SANTA CRUZ	27	29	34
YAVAPAI	168	159	141
YUMA	237	204	191
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>3,001</b>	<b>2,879</b>	<b>2,677</b>

## 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 60 adult probationers per probation officer (60:1). The funding must be used primarily for the payment of probation officer salaries to attain the caseload average.

As authorized by Arizona Code of Judicial Administration (ACJA) § 6-201, the Standard Probation Supervision program established minimum supervision requirements for each of the four 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: Standard Probation Contact Requirements**

Supervision Level	Visual Contacts Required	Employer Contacts Required
Maximum	Two Per Month	As necessary
Medium	One Per Month	As necessary
Minimum	One Every Three Months	As necessary
Report Only	Written Contact Once Per Month	None

In fiscal year 2007 Standard probationers paid \$43,232,283 in restitution, reimbursement, fines, surcharges, and fees which is a 3.4% increase from the \$41,821,183 paid in fiscal year 2006.

**Table 2.2: Standard Monies Collected**

	Standard Probation
Restitution for Victims	\$ 13,642,118
Fines and Surcharges	\$ 14,227,688
Reimbursement for Legal Services	\$ 1,102,837
Probation Service Fees	\$ 14,259,640
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 43,232,283</b>

## Standard Probation Personnel

**A**t the end of fiscal year 2007 there were 224.51 SAE funded full-time employees statewide. Included in this total are 185.5 probation officers, 2.73 surveillance officers, 28.93 support and administrative positions, 18 supervisors and 9.35 management positions.

**Table 2.3: Standard Probation Funded Positions**

<b>Position Type</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2005</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2006</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2007</b>
Probation Officer	180.50	170.5	182.50
Surveillance Officer	2.73	2.73	2.73
Treatment/Education	0	0	0
Support/Administrative	28.93	28.93	28.93
Supervisor	14.00	21	18
Management	6.85	9.35	9.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>233.01</b>	<b>232.51</b>	<b>242.51</b>

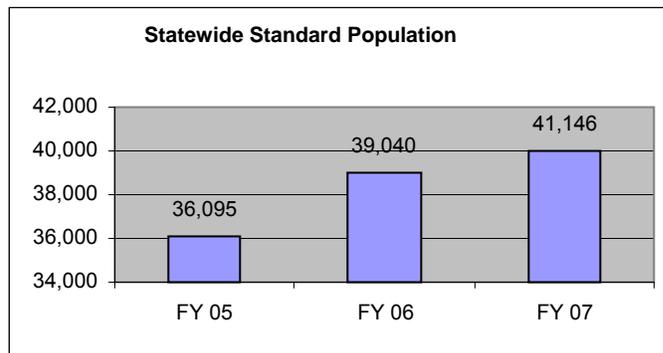
## Active Standard Probation Population

**S**tandard probation supervision is provided in each of Arizona's 15 counties. The active standard probation population refers to those offenders placed on standard probation supervision by the court who are:

- Residing in the community;
- Incarcerated in jail pending probation violation proceedings;
- Incarcerated in jail as a condition of probation;
- Participating in short term residential treatment in another Arizona county;
- Participating in long term residential treatment in the county of conviction;
- Residing temporarily (30 days or less) in another county or state;
- Placed on probation in a limited jurisdiction court for aggravated domestic violence.

Only active probationers are considered when determining and assessing a department's compliance with the statutorily prescribed caseload ratio of 60 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 summary probation.

The overall number of active probationers on standard supervision increased 5.4% from 39,040 in FY 2006 to 41,146 (includes Interstate and Domestic Violence cases) at the end of FY 2007.



**Figure 2: Statewide Standard Population**

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

- Discharged
- Early Termination
- Revoked
- Closed Interest
- Modified to intensive probation supervision
- Modified to unsupervised probation
- Death

In fiscal year 2007 a total of 10,355 standard probationers successfully completed their probation grant (discharged or early termination). This is a substantial decrease (25.4%) from the 13,876 who successfully completed their probation grant in fiscal year 2006. During fiscal year 2007, 5,368 standard probationers were revoked and incarcerated in either a county jail or with the Arizona Department of Corrections; a 5.1% increase from fiscal year 2006.

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

In fiscal year 2007 standard probationers completed 658,845 hours of community restitution, representing approximately \$6.5 million in unpaid labor; a 11.3% decrease from fiscal year 2006.

**Table 2.4: County Standard Probation Population**

<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>FY 05</b>	<b>FY 06</b>	<b>FY 07</b>
APACHE	253	264	298
COCHISE	484	509	647
COCONINO	675	706	771
GILA	563	512	561
GRAHAM	288	282	417
GREENLEE	50	61	87
LA PAZ	148	135	120
MARICOPA	23,486	25,350	26,604
MOHAVE	1,185	1,182	1,132
NAVAJO	653	676	834
PIMA	4,186	4,664	4,828
PINAL	1,385	1,554	1,575
SANTA CRUZ	145	184	216
YAVAPAI	1,626	1,950	2,030
YUMA	968	1,011	1,026
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>36,095</b>	<b>39,040</b>	<b>41,146</b>

## Interstate Compact (ISC) Probation Population

Congress enacted 4 U.S.C. § 122 authorizing the states to enter compacts for cooperation in the enforcement of criminal laws. Accordingly, all fifty states adopted the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers. As provided in the Compact, the Governor of Arizona appointed the Director of the Department of Corrections (DOC) to perform the duties of Compact Administrator. The 42<sup>nd</sup> Legislature authorized the transfer of funds appropriated to DOC and responsibility for probation administration and supervision under the Compact to the Administrative Office of the Courts effective October 25, 1995.

The Interstate Compact 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 assessment to the Victim Compensation and Assistance Fund.

## Active Interstate Compact Population

The Interstate Compact Unit within the Adult Probation Services Division is responsible for the oversight of interstate compact probationers (those transferring supervision into or out of Arizona). According to the database maintained by ISC, the number of probationers from other states being supervised by Arizona under the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision increased 1.7% from 1,407 in fiscal year 2006 to 1,432 in fiscal year 2007. The number of Arizona probationers being supervised by other states pursuant to the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision increased 8.5% from 2,013 in fiscal year 2006 to 2,199 in fiscal year 2007.

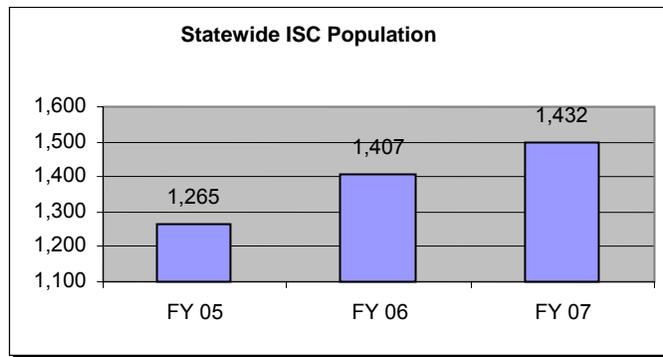


Figure 3: Statewide ISC Population

**Table 3: County ISC Population**

<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>FY 05</b>	<b>FY 06</b>	<b>FY 07</b>
APACHE	14	11	22
COCHISE	34	32	39
COCONINO	24	22	26
GILA	7	11	5
GRAHAM	4	3	8
GREENLEE	1	1	4
LA PAZ	8	3	5
MARICOPA	661	779	810
MOHAVE	111	115	91
NAVAJO	17	14	17
PIMA	232	256	239
PINAL	54	74	75
SANTA CRUZ	10	6	5
YAVAPAI	56	53	52
YUMA	32	27	34
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>1,432</b>

## Division Accomplishments

In fiscal year 2007, the Adult Probation Services Division conducted various trainings statewide and in-house to help facilitate and implement policies and procedures for the operation of adult probation services statewide. Some of the areas in which staff were trained include: monthly statistics, APETS, defensive tactics, Interstate Compact, treatment, assessments, and case management.

**Administrative Services Unit** - is responsible for statistical reporting, the administration of the Drug Enforcement Grant, performance measures, data analysis, quality assurance, research, fleet management, and interstate compact probation. In FY07, the Administrative Services Unit provided training and assistance to probation staff on the following topics:

- **Monthly Statistics and Data Collection Process** - This training focused on categorical definitions within the monthly statistical report, the reason the category is collected, and how the statistic is derived in APETS. The objective of the training was to provide officers and coordinators with a greater understanding of the monthly statistical report and to progress toward the goal of automated monthly statistic. By emphasizing the importance of having a defined and consistent data collection process, the data has more validity and thus is more useful. The number of staff trained during FY 07 was 189, which includes 29 staff during the Statistics and APETS Coordinators Training held on May 17, 2007.
- **Interstate Compact Training** – ISC staff delivered interstate compact training to all 15 probation departments, with other criminal justice personnel in attendance. The objective of this training was to provide annual rule updates to departments and other staff to ensure Arizona’s compliance with the rules governing the transfer of adult offenders across state lines. Over 400 staff received this training during FY 07.
- **Interstate Compact Liaison Meeting** – The first annual statewide Interstate Compact Liaison Meeting was held where probation and compact staff were able to interact, network and provide annual updates regarding the rules governing the transfer of adult offenders across state lines.
- **Vehicle Liaison Meeting** – The annual statewide Vehicle Liaison meeting was held where members from the Arizona Departments of Administration and Transportation provided probation department staff information on recent changes to fleet operations.

**Programs Unit** - is responsible for the oversight of existing treatment services as well as the continued development, implementation and provision of technical assistance for new and existing statewide probation programs including Drug

Court, Literacy Education and Resource Network (LEARN), Drug Treatment Education Fund (DTEF), probation training, and evidence-based practices. Some of the areas in which the Programs Unit provided training and technical assistance in are:

- **DTEF Study** – A process and impact evaluation was commissioned by the AOC to provide information for improvements to the DTEF programs within the 15 county probation departments.
- **DTEF Treatment Resource Centers** – Obtained and distributed substance abuse education materials to each probation department in an effort to establish the development of DTEF Resource Centers.
- **Adult Drug Court Funding** – The first year (Fiscal Year 2007) of legislative appropriated funding for adult drug courts allowed for the continuing support of existing drug courts as well as the implementation of the Navajo County Adult Drug Court in Holbrook; the expansion of the Navajo County Adult Drug into Show Low; and the expansion of the Yavapai County Adult Drug Court into Camp Verde.
- **Motivational Interviewing (MI)** – AOC continued to promote adult and juvenile officer's use of MI to enhance behavioral change among probationers statewide: 4-day comprehensive train-the-trainer course; 27 new statewide lead trainers; continued support for county implementation and curriculum development and technical assistance. All 15 county probation departments have been participated in the statewide training effort.
- **Offender Screening Tool (OST) Training** – AOC held a two day train-the-trainer course to increase the statewide pool of OST trainers and to improve upon officers' scoring accuracy and consistency of the risk needs assessment.
- **Field Reassessment Offender Screening Tool (FROST) Training Video** – AOC produced a one hour FROST training video to improve upon officers' scoring accuracy and consistency of the risk needs assessment.
- **Case Management Training** – Implemented case management training to underscore the need for probation staff to promote positive behavioral changes in the offenders under their supervision by: providing thorough assessments of actuarial risk/needs, enhancing intrinsic motivation to change with the use of case plans, providing positive reinforcement and utilizing effective supervision strategies.
- **Supervising the Sexual Offender Training** – A one day professional development course which provided strategies focused on supervising the sexual offender. This training was provided by the American Probation and Parole Association.
- **Arizona Correctional Educators (ACE) and LEARN Professional Development Symposium** – Professional development and ongoing

educational training and support was provided by AOC for the Arizona Correctional Educators and statewide LEARN educators, administrators and staff.

- **LEARN Center Technology Upgrades** – AOC provided technology assistance and new equipment to the Yuma, Coconino, Cochise, and Pinal County Adult LEARN Centers, who serve Adult Probation Populations.
- **LEARN Agreements & Internal Policies and Procedures** – Collaboration between the Programs' Unit staff and AOC legal staff occurred during FY 2007 to effectively develop new LEARN Agreements and began the implementation of the new agreements with the LEARN Centers. Internal LEARN policies and procedures manual were developed to help guide the ongoing support and development of the program.

## Safety

Promoting safety of staff, offenders, and the community is a critical component of the Adult Probation Services Division's mission statement. In March 2001, Chief Justice Zlakett established an Ad Hoc Committee to study officer safety issues. The committee was comprised of judges, chief probation officers, juvenile court directors, law enforcement officers, state legislators, probation officers, and surveillance officers. In August 2001, a Probation Safety Specialist was appointed. In 2002, curriculum was developed for Safety Training and Firearms Standards which included: New Officer Orientation; Expanded Officer Safety for Certification Academies; Defensive Tactics; and Firearms. During fiscal year 2007, the Adult Probation Services Division in conjunction with Juvenile Justices Services Division and the Education Services Division conducted trainings in various areas to promote the safety of probation and surveillance officers.

- Defensive Tactics – The program began implementation in March 2003. It requires that all adult and juvenile probation and surveillance officers that have direct supervision over probationers must satisfactorily complete 40 hours of Defensive Tactics training. Training topics include: use of force; verbal de-escalation; personal weapons; pressure points; control holds; impact weapons; handcuffing/searching; edged weapon defense; Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray; weapons retention; and weapons disarming. Currently AOC conducts approximately 12 Defensive Tactics classes per year for newly hired officers.
- Firearms – The program began implementation in June 2003. All officers requesting authorization to carry a firearm must undergo a secondary background check, psychological evaluation and satisfactorily complete the defensive tactics program. Additionally, once approved, officers must complete a 40 hour firearms training

## Policy

Implementing policy and procedures for the operation of adult probation services statewide is another component of the Adult Probation Services Division's mission statement. In fiscal year 2007, the Adult Probation Services Division created and implemented various policies that were driven by laws passed and changes in legislation. In fiscal year 2007, policies and procedures surrounding the Global Position System (GPS) were implemented statewide.

A workgroup of representatives of Adult Probation Departments and AOC staff developed recommended statewide GPS Policies and Procedures. On June 18, 2007, the Arizona Judicial Council approved the GPS Policies and Procedures with changes and recommended their adoption.

- On June 21, 2006 GPS Legislation SB 1371 was signed by the governor. This bill had an emergency clause and went into effect immediately.
- Beginning November 1, 2006, SB 1371 added "G" to A.R.S. § 13-902 periods of probation, "after conviction of a dangerous crime against children as defined in 13-604.01, if a term of probation is imposed, the court shall require global position system monitoring for the duration of the term of probation".
- On June 27, 2007, statewide policies and procedures governing the GPS monitoring program were adopted by the Administrative Director.

## Probation Population Summary

The total population of offenders under the supervision of Arizona adult probation increased 12.2% from 72,587 in fiscal year 2006 to 82,719 which includes probationers supervised by the state of Arizona but legally the responsibility of another jurisdiction in fiscal year 2007.

A total 10,355 probationers successfully completed their probation grant (full term discharge or early discharge) in fiscal year 2007. This is a decrease (25.4%) from the 13,876 of standard probationers who successfully completed their probation grant in fiscal year 2006. As of the end of fiscal year 2007, there were a total of 13,996 absconders (1,142 intensive and 12,595 standard), up 0.4% from fiscal year 2006 (13,228). Approximately 43.20% of all probation absconders were apprehended during fiscal year 2007. Additionally, 5,368 probationers were revoked and incarcerated in either a county jail or with the Arizona Department of Corrections; a 5.1% decrease from fiscal year 2006.

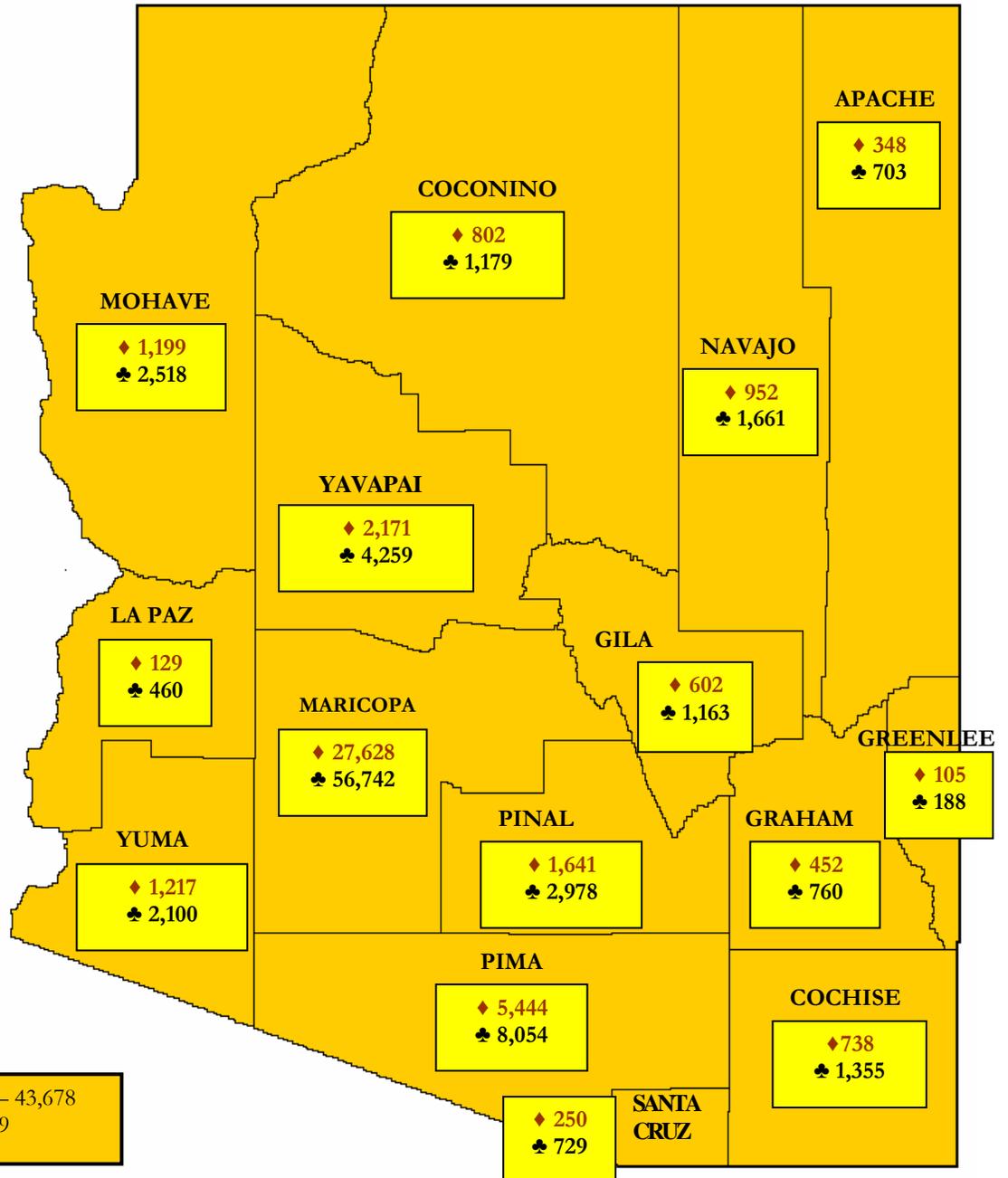
During fiscal year 2007, 20,881 Petitions to Revoke Probation were filed with the Court; a 50.2% increase over the 10,400 Petitions to Revoke Probation filed in fiscal year 2006. Of the 20,881, 17,624 were petitions filed in standard probation cases; a 52% increase over the 8,451 petitions filed in fiscal year 2006. 2,355 petitions were petitions filed in intensive probation cases; a 17.2% increase over the 1,949 petition filed in fiscal year 2006. 910 petitions were filed in unsupervised probation and report only cases during fiscal year 2007.

Standard and Intensive probationers completed 1,259,662 hours of community restitution in fiscal year 2007, which represents approximately \$12.5 million in unpaid labor to the community. This is a decrease of 9.9% from the 1,398,155 hours of community restitution completed in fiscal year 2006. Additionally, standard and intensive probationers paid \$45,807,257 in restitution, reimbursement, fines, surcharges, and fees which is a 3.4% increase from the \$44,282,755 paid in fiscal year 2006.

**Table 4: Monies Collected Statewide**

	<b>Standard Probation</b>	<b>Intensive Probation</b>	<b>Total</b>
Restitution for Victims	\$ 13,642,118	\$ 774,504	\$ 14,416,622
Fines and Surcharges	\$ 14,227,688	\$ 524,262	\$ 14,751,950
Reimbursement for Legal Services	\$ 1,102,837	\$ 182,509	\$ 1,285,347
Probation Service Fees	\$ 14,259,640	\$ 1,093,698	\$ 15,353,338
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 43,232,283</b>	<b>\$ 2,574,973</b>	<b>\$ 45,807,257</b>

Adult Probationers Statewide (as of 06/30/07)



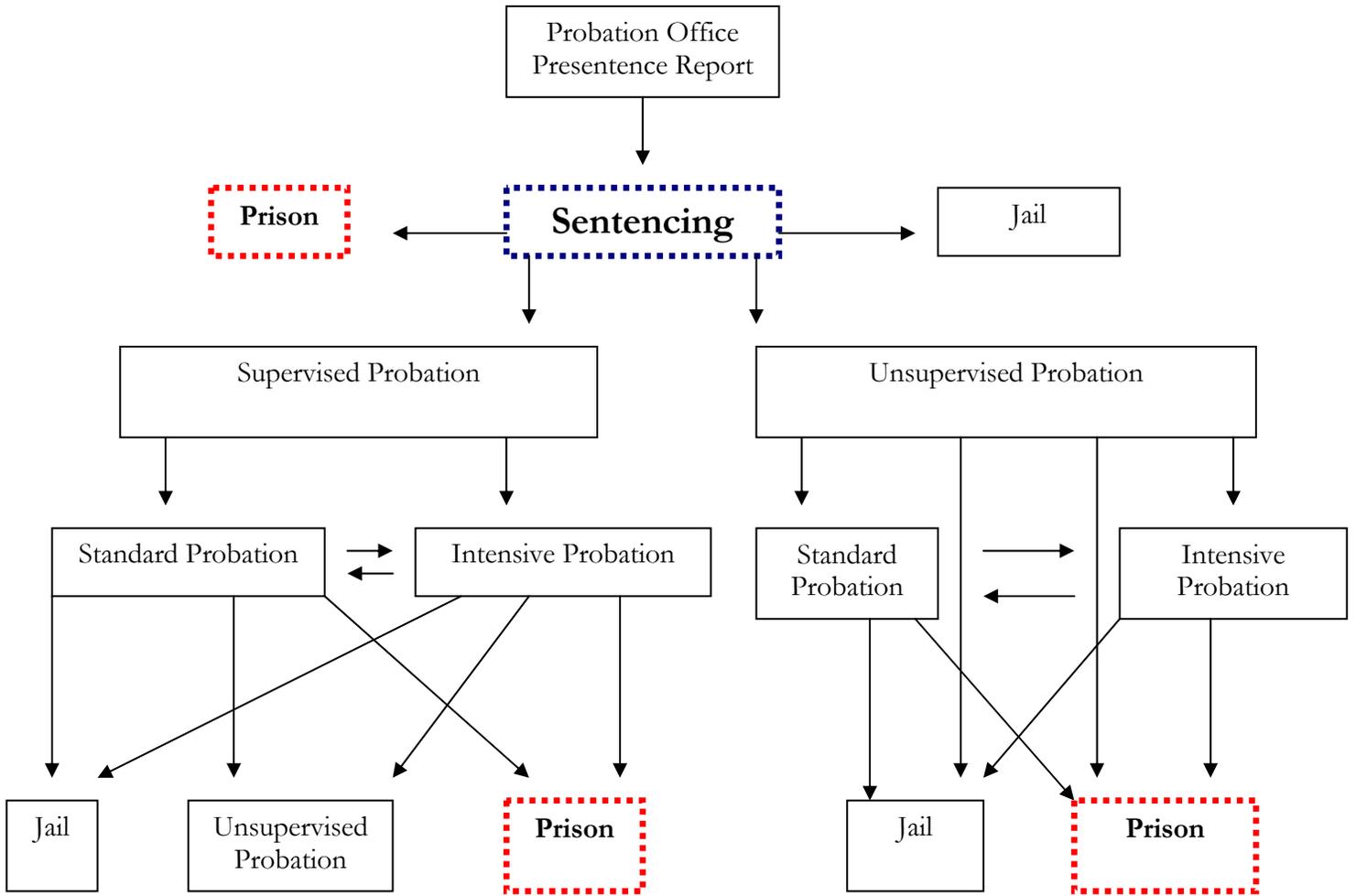
♦ Total Active Adult Probationers – 43,678  
 ♣ Total Adult Probationers – 84,849

♦ Includes: Active Standard, Active IPS, Active DV (ARS 13-3601.01), & Active ISC Non-Discreet Cases  
 ♣ Includes: Active Standard, Active IPS, Active DV (ARS 13-3601.01), Active ISC Non-Discreet Cases, & Administration

## Data Reporting Capability: Adult Probation Enterprise Tracking System (APETS)

**E**ffective December 11, 2006, the Adult Probation Services Division of the Administrative Office of the Courts announced that its Adult Probation Enterprise Tracking System (APETS) officially became a statewide automation system. During fiscal year 2007, the last five counties (Mohave, Cochise, Santa Cruz, Apache, and Navajo) were added. This provided all fifteen counties the capability to initiate, track, and transfer clients from county to county, all within a single database. APETS now holds over 205,000 client records; over 80,000 clients with governing supervision records; more than 7 million contact note records; and has over 2,500 department employees actively using the system throughout the state. With the statewide implementation complete, the latter counties' focus has been to enter and update necessary data for the accurate reporting of statewide statistics and population characteristics. Also during fiscal year 2007, ongoing development support provided county users new functionality in the areas of Drug Court monitoring, improved petition and termination tracking, and enhanced "caseload" views to assist officers' in their supervision role. The system hosts more than 200 screens, which allows officers and departments to maintain and share information, which ultimately helps keep our communities more safe.

## Probation System Flow Chart



## Glossary

**Absconder** – An offender who fails to report for probation supervision or whose whereabouts are unknown.

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

**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.

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

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

**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 Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision was enacted on June 19, 2002. The interstate compact 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 victim's 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 a 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, he/she 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 that he/she has lost because of the offender’s crime.

**Restitution Community Work Service** - Unpaid work performed out in the community by individuals on probation as a condition of his/her probation. Restitution Community Work Service may involve work such as graffiti abatement, litter clean up or any other public or private community assistance project under the supervision of the probation department.

**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 witness.

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

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