ARIZONA ADULT PROBATION

Fiscal Year 2008 & 2009
Annual Report

Administrative Office of the Courts
Adult Probation Services Division
Administrative Services Unit | Suite 344 | 602.452.3460

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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.stat.az.us/apsd/azprobpop.htm.

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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 promote a positive probation environment focused on continuous improvements, advancing technologies, and research driven practices.

Director's Message

I am extremely proud of the individual and collective work of Adult Probation employees across the state and here at the Administrative Office of the Courts. The Supreme Court, too, appreciates the important and challenging work that our dedicated probation staff perform. These are professionals who believe in what they do and who believe that probation is the best sentencing option that our courts and criminal justice system have today. Probation ensures public safety, holds individuals accountable for their actions and promotes positive behavioral changes in the individuals we are charged with supervising.

Regardless of the economic situation, we still have an important job to do. Adult Probation provides extremely valuable services to the community. The public needs to recognize the vital role of probation services in public safety and community well-being. The work of all Adult Probation staff helps to meet the mission of the Adult Probation Services Division (APSD) by promoting and supporting an effective probation system through Evidence Based Practices.

The organizational development of probation departments and the APSD over the past year has been very successful. Through an Evidence Based Practices Steering Committee and a Data Work Group, the continued effort to implement Evidence Based Practices statewide has continued to evolve and has gained much momentum. This progress includes conducting risk and needs assessments and reassessments using our validated risk and needs instrument, developing pre-sentence reports and case plans based on

assessment information to focus attention on criminogenic needs, focusing attention on medium and high-risk offenders, and developing quality assurance in all that we do.

Successful implementation of evidence-based principles in community corrections organizations can only be achieved through an equal and integrated focus on evidence-based principles, organizational development, and collaboration. The integrated approach provides the necessary depth and breadth for lasting systemic change. We are proud to have worked with the National Institute of Corrections in following this approach in Adult Probation in Arizona.

The APSD is committed to working with and supporting the Adult Probation Departments statewide in using evidence-based practices to enhance public safety through behavioral change. In this endeavor, APSD is committed to helping probation Departments achieve sustained reductions in recidivism and long term behavioral change in offenders.

We look forward to our continuing success. We will continue to recognize Arizona's Probation system as one of the best in the country and we look forward to celebrating our improvements and successes and in recognizing staff for outstanding performance.

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 fiscal years 2008 and 2009. Data contained in this report are drawn from the statewide information management system (APETS) and monthly statistical reports, as reported by county adult probation departments.

Intensive Probation

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 Correction 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 small counties, one probation officer is authorized to supervise up to 15 intensive probationers, if a waiver is granted.

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 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, the IPS 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 outlines the number of required contacts.

Table 1.1: IPS Required Contacts

IPS Level	Visual Contact	Employer Contacts
I	4 per Week	Weekly
II	2 per Week	Once Every Two Weeks
III	1 per Week	Once Every Two Weeks
IV	2 per Month	Once per Month
V	1 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 supervision 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.

IPS Personnel

At the end of FY 2008 there were 200 state funded full-time employees working in the IPS program statewide. Included in this total are 64 probation officers, 70 surveillance officers, 6 treatment and education staff, 45 support and administrative positions, 11 supervisors, and 4 management positions. At the end of FY 2009 there were 196 state funded full-time employees working in the IPS program statewide. Included in this total are 64 probation officers, 67 surveillance officers, 5 treatment and education staff, 45 support and administrative positions, 12 supervisors, and 3 management positions. Table 1.2 outlines these positions for FY 2008 and 2009.

Table 1.2: IPS Personnel

IPS Category	FY 2008	FY 2009
Probation Officers	64	64
Surveillance Officers	70	67
Treatment & Education	6	5
Support & Administrative	45	45
Supervisors	11	12
Management	4	3
Total	**200**	**196**

IPS Population

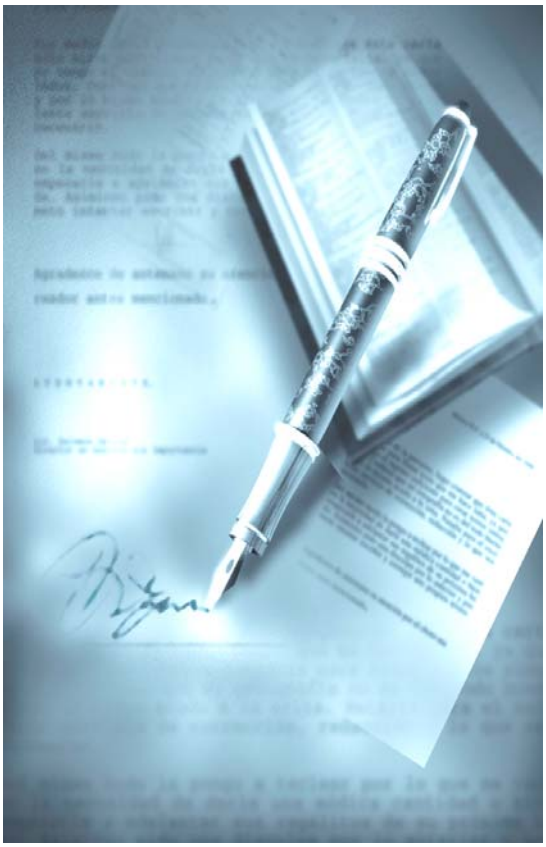
IPS programs are operated in each of the 15 counties. The directly supervised IPS population refers to those probationers who are on intensive probation supervision and are:

- 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; or
- 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;
- Graduated to standard probation supervision;
- Reinstated to standard probation supervision; or
- Modified or reinstated to unsupervised probation.

During FY 2008, 1,364 (43%) IPS probationers successfully completed their IPS grant (discharged or graduated to standard) and 1,244 (46.6%) successfully completed during FY 2009. 1,324 (42%) IPS probationers were revoked and incarcerated in either a county jail with the Arizona Department of Corrections in FY 2008 and 1,138 (42.7%) in FY 2009.



At the end of FY 2008 there were 2,676 directly supervised probationers statewide in the IPS program and 2,283 at the end of FY 2009. Figure 1 shows the decline in this population over the past three years. Table 1.3 outlines the IPS directly supervised population according to individual counties.

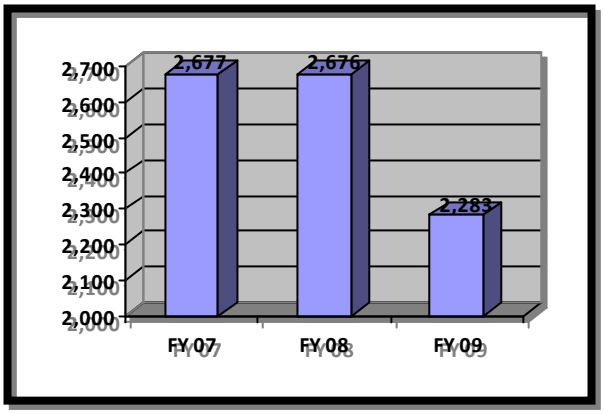


Figure 1: IPS Directly Supervised Population

Table 1.3: IPS County Population

County	FY 2008	FY 2009
Apache	58	40
Cochise	102	97
Coconino	115	84
Gila	49	25
Graham	61	41
Greenlee	21	24
La Paz	2	10
Maricopa	1,155	956
Mohave	58	54
Navajo	104	93
Pima	467	443
Pinal	68	49
Santa Cruz	40	31
Yavapai	147	91
Yuma	229	245
Statewide	**2,676**	**2,283**

Standard Probation

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 requirement 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 outlines the number of required contacts.

Table 2.1: Standard Required Contacts

Standard Level	Visual Contact	Employer Contacts
Maximum	2 per Month	As Necessary
Medium	1 per Month	As Necessary
Minimum	1 Every 3 Months	As Necessary
Report Only	Written Contact Once Per Month	None

During FY 2008 probationers on standard supervision paid $41,905,595 in restitution, reimbursement, fines, surcharges, and fees and $45,535,884 during FY 2009.

Standard Personnel

At the end of FY 2008 there were 258 SAE funded full-time employees statewide. Included in this total are 197 probation officers, 4 surveillance officers, zero treatment and education staff, 29 support and administrative positions, 19

supervisors, and 9 management positions. At the end of FY 2009 there were 264 SAE funded full-time employees statewide. Included in this total are 206 probation officers, 3 surveillance officers, zero treatment and education staff, 28 support and administrative positions, 18 supervisors, and 9 management positions. Table 2.2 outlines these positions for FY 2008 and 2009.

Table 2.2: Standard Personnel

Standard Category	FY 2008	FY 2009
Probation Officers	197	206
Surveillance Officers	4	3
Treatment & Education	0	0
Support & Administrative	29	28
Supervisors	19	18
Management	9	9
Total	**258**	**264**

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;
- 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 ration 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 or 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;
- Closed Interest;
- Modified or reinstated to unsupervised probation; and
- Modified or reinstated to intensive probation supervision.

During FY 2008, 11,181 (62%) standard probationers successfully completed their probation grant (discharged or early termination) and 11,277 (63.6%) successfully completed during FY 2009. 5,271 (29%) standard probationers were revoked and incarcerated in either a county jail with the Arizona Department of Corrections in FY 2008 and 4,439 (25%) in FY 2009.

At the end of FY 2008 there were 40,130 probationers under direct supervision, and 36,456 at the end of FY 2009. These figures include Interstate Compact and limited jurisdiction cases. Figure 2 shows the decline in this population over the past three years. Table 2.3 outlines the standard population who are directly supervised according to individual counties.

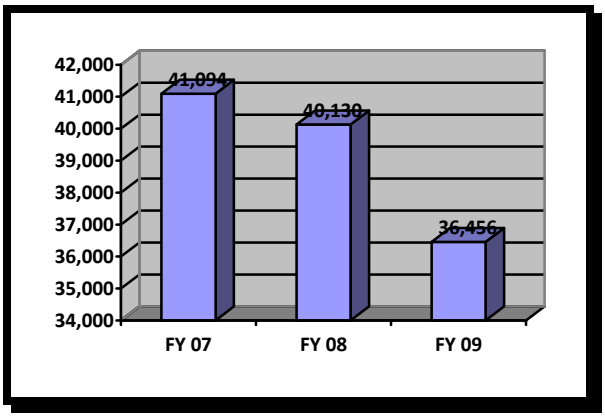


Figure 2: Standard Directly Supervised Population

Table 2.3: Standard County Population

County	FY 2008	FY 2009
Apache	324	371
Cochise	576	573
Coconino	708	739
Gila	524	494
Graham	422	459
Greenlee	95	91
La Paz	107	132
Maricopa	24,886	20,959
Mohave	1,254	1,293
Navajo	952	903
Pima	4,948	5,170
Pinal	1,941	1,674
Santa Cruz	250	231
Yavapai	2,066	2,210
Yuma	1,077	1,157
Statewide	**40,130**	**36,456**

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 ISC Unit within the Adult Probation Services Division of the AOC is responsible for the oversight of ISC probationers (those transferring probation supervision into or out of Arizona). According to the database maintained by the ISC unit, the number of probationers from other states being supervised in Arizona under the ISC for adult offender supervision decreased from FY 2008 to FY 2009. At the end of FY 2008 there were 1,365 probationers being supervised under the ISC, and 1,193 probationers being supervised under the ISC at the end of FY 2009. Table 3.1 outlines the incoming ISC population according to individual counties. Figure 3 shows the decrease from FY 2008 to FY 2009 and the slight decrease from FY 2008 to FY 2009 for the incoming cases. Table 3.2 outlines the outgoing ISC population according to individual counties.

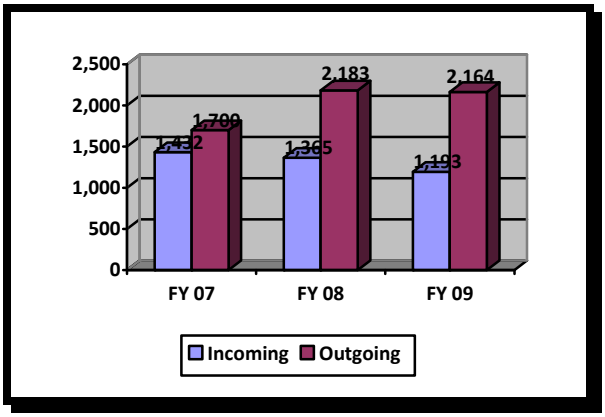


Figure 3: Statewide ISC Population

Table 3.1: Incoming ISC Population

County	FY 2008	FY 2009
Apache	17	22
Cochise	33	27
Coconino	20	21
Gila	9	9
Graham	8	9
Greenlee	4	0
La Paz	7	12
Maricopa	747	598
Mohave	98	87
Navajo	23	23
Pima	221	229
Pinal	87	92
Santa Cruz	5	3
Yavapai	47	31
Yuma	39	30
Statewide	**1,365**	**1,193**

The number of probationers from Arizona being supervised in other states under the ISC for adult offender supervision slightly decreased from FY 2008 to FY 2009. At the end of FY 2008 there were 2,183 probationers being supervised under the ISC in other states, and 2,164 probationers being supervised under the ISC in other states at the end of FY 2009.

Table 3.2 outlines the incoming ISC population according to individual counties.

Table 3.2: Outgoing ISC Population

County	FY 2008	FY 2009
Apache	49	43
Cochise	32	26
Coconino	168	184
Gila	31	30
Graham	15	25
Greenlee	11	18
La Paz	61	81
Maricopa	955	949
Mohave	167	173
Navajo	136	126
Pima	175	179
Pinal	54	50
Santa Cruz	8	5
Yavapai	167	169
Yuma	154	106
Statewide	**2,183**	**2,164**

AZ Probation Population

In addition to the 36,456 probationers who are directly supervised by probation officers, 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 2008, there were 83,481 individuals under the supervision of the court on IPS, standard, or in an administrative or indirect caseload, and 85,583 at the end of FY 2009. Figure 4 shows the increase from FY 2008 to FY 2009. Table 4 outlines the overall number of individuals on probation in each county.

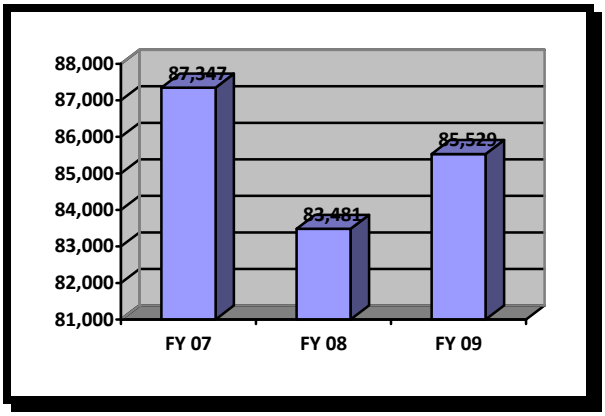


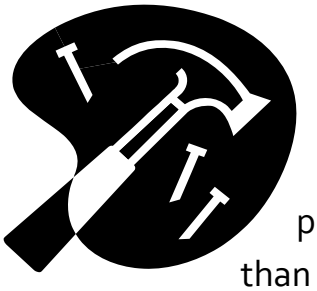
Figure 4: Overall Probation Population

Table 4: Overall Probation Population

County	FY 2008	FY 2009
Apache	862	734
Cochise	1,185	1,148
Coconino	1,684	1,711
Gila	1,190	1,141
Graham	821	917
Greenlee	200	202
La Paz	385	403
Maricopa	57,497	56,817
Mohave	2,520	2,584
Navajo	1,704	1,793
Pima	8,036	8,034
Pinal	3,209	2,831
Santa Cruz	795	687
Yavapai	4,302	4,450
Yuma	2,115	2,077
Statewide	**83,481**	**85,529**

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 2008 probationers completed 1,575,582 hours of community restitution and 1,099,599 hours in FY 2009. Between the two fiscal years, this represents approximately $26,751,810 in unpaid labor. Figure 4.1 shows the decline of hours completed from FY 2008 to FY 2009.

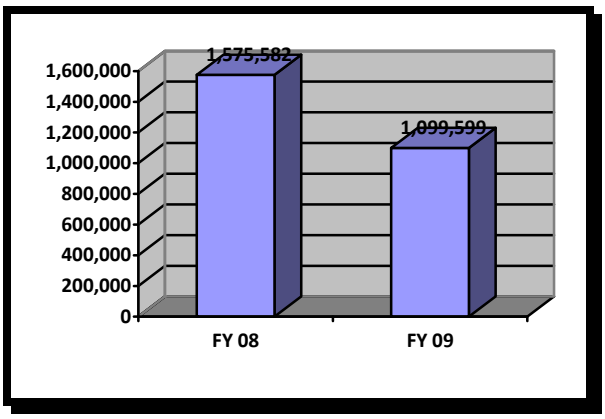


Figure 4.1: Community Restitution Hours

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 2008, probationers paid $14,418,054 in restitution and $15,355,537 in fees. During FY 2009 probationers paid $13,327,715 in restitution and $13,374, 703 in fees. Figures 4.2 and 4.3 show the amount of restitution and fees paid in FY 2008 and 2009.

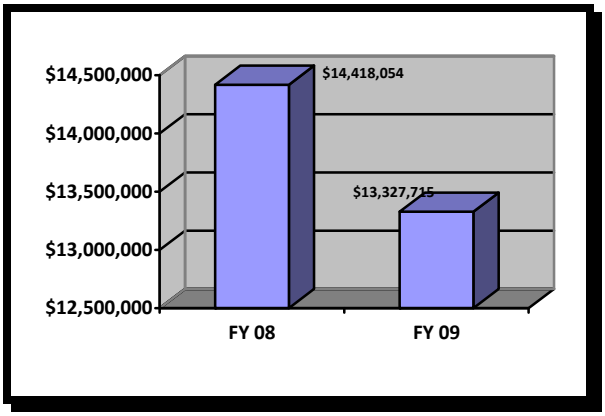


Figure 4.2: Restitution Paid

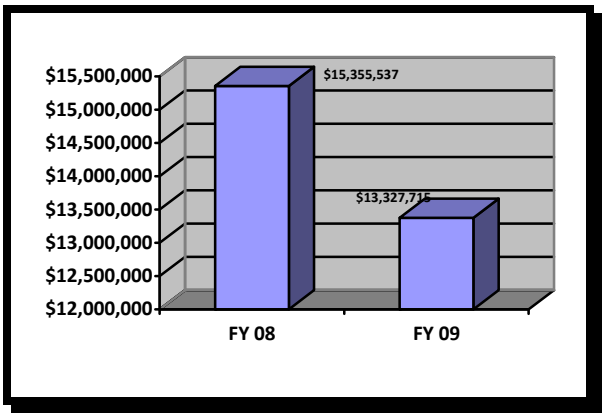


Figure 4.3: Fees Paid

Adult Probation Services

During FY 2008 and 2009, 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. The various areas of probation that were impacted were due to Senate Bill (SB) 1476, ICOTS, APETS, evidence based practices (EBP), data reporting, and safety.

SB 1476

With the passing of Senate Bill 1476, "The Safe Communities Act," effective December 31, 2008, "the Court may adjust the period of a probationer's supervised probation on the recommendation of an adult probation officer for earned time credit". In addition to the earned time credit, the bill also provides financial incentives to probation departments to reduce the number of probationers revoked to prison. The JLBC staff is required to calculate the "prison costs avoided" and "...the legislature shall annually appropriate to the administrative office of the courts forty per cent of any costs that are avoided as calculated" by JLBC. The probation departments will be required to reinvest the monies for substance abuse treatment, victim services, and strategies to improve community supervision.

The new law also requires the AOC, APSD and the State Department of Corrections to submit a report on an annual basis by October 1. The first report was due October 1, 2008, which was the baseline report. Every report thereafter is a reporting of the required information, as it is reported to the AOC by the Arizona Department of Corrections and by the probation departments. Per A.R.S. § 12-270, the annual report will include:

- The average number of people on supervised probation in each county;
- The number of probationers in each county whose probation is revoked each year;
- The number of probationers in each county who are convicted of new crimes each year; and

- The State Department of Correction's most recent cost for contracted private beds.

EBP

During FY 2008 the following projects were developed and or completed in relation to evidence based practices in Arizona:

- The OST/FROST evaluation was conducted by the University of Cincinnati;
- Statewide training on EBP;
- Established EBP steering committee and data work group to establish EBP outcome and performance measures;
- Implemented Access to Recovery grant to expand substance abuse treatment and recovery support services; and
- Hosted 2 day training session on EBP;

During FY 2009 the following projects were developed and or completed in relation to evidence based practices in Arizona:

- Conducted Tier Training for organizational development in conjunction with Maricopa County Adult Probation through a grant from NIC;
- OST/FROST Validation study completed on high risk probationers;
- Provided master training in EBP, MI (motivational interviewing), OST, FROST, case planning, and quality assurance;
- Completed computer and technology upgrades for Cochise and Pima Adult LEARN Centers;
- Completed development of EBP measures; and
- IPS Study final report completed.
- Adoption of EBP Codes of Judicial Administration for standard probation, interstate compact probation and powers and duties of officers.

Policy

During FY 2008 the legislature modified A.R.S. § 12-267 (C) and (G) and A.R.S. § 13-902 (G) which were adopted on September 16, 2008.

A.R.S. §12-267 (C) provides "the state monies in the adult probation services fund, and probation fees collected pursuant to section 13-901 and section 13-902 subsection G, shall be used in accordance with guidelines established by the supreme court or the granting authority".

A.R.S. §12- 267 (G) provides "the administrative office of the courts shall periodically charge each local probation fees account an amount established annually by the supreme court to cover a proportional share of the cost of monitoring devices required pursuant section 13-902, subsection G, and consistent with the guidelines established to implement section 13-902, subsection G".

A.R.S. §13-902 (G) provides "after conviction of a dangerous crime against children as defined in section 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. The Court may impose a fee on the probationer to offset the cost of the monitoring device required by this subsection. The fee shall be deposited in the adult probation services fund pursuant to section 12-267 subsection A, paragraph 3".

Administrative Order 2008-73 orders the Administrative Director of the Courts to adopt guidelines that are necessary to charge all local probation fees accounts one hundred percent of the cost of the GPS monitoring devices.

GPS

On July 1, 2008, the GPS vendor contract was renewed and amended. A new additional unit, the Smart One Wearable Tracking Device (WMTD), was added to the Contract.

In order to comply with legislature changes, Administrative Order 2008-73 and implement the new Smart One Wearable Tracking Device (WMTD) the policies and procedures for statewide global position system monitoring program as adopted in Administrative Directive No 2007-02 were replaced through Administrative Directive 2008-01 on September 16, 2008,

The GPS policies and procedures adopted on September 16, 2008 were replaced on November 3, 2008 through Administrative Directive

2008-02 to afford flexibility for probation departments dealing with offenders who cannot purchase or access a landline telephone by allowing them to place these offenders on a device that uses cell phone communication.

Foreign Born

The foreign born protocols have were modified through Administrative Directive 2009-13 on May 1, 2009 to:

- Add a table of contents,
- Modify the name of the social security number check provider from Trans Union to Accurint,
- Assist with updating the probationer's criminal history record to accurately describe the probationers' legal status of probationers who are deported or voluntarily departed the United States,
- Remove statutes that have been repealed A.R.S. §13-702.01 and §13-604; and
- Add the Department of Public Safety Requirements to note Deportation on the ACJIS System.

Safety

Promoting safety of staff, offenders and the community is a critical component of adult probation supervision. Since 2002, the APSD has provided training on safety, firearms standards, and defensive tactics to probation staff around the state.

Defensive tactics and firearms required 40 hours training. Training topics include:

- Use of force;
- Verbal de-escalation;
- Personal and impact weapons;
- Pressure points & Control holds;
- Handcuffing and searching;
- Edged weapon defense;
- Oleoresin Capsicum spray;
- Weapons retention; and
- Weapons disarming.

Effective January 2008, due to organizational restructuring, safety training is now provided through the Education Services Division of the AOC.

Information Management Systems

The APSD maintains two information management systems (ICOTS and APETS) that allows probation staff to maintain and share information about probationers in Arizona.

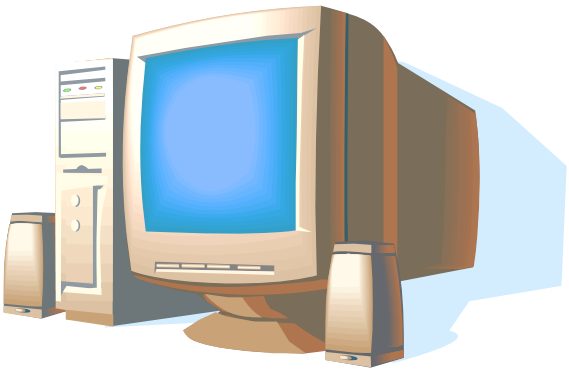
ICOTS

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 06, 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 are transferred across state lines.

APETS

With all 15 counties on a single database, APETS now holds over 250,000 probationer records; over 80,000 probationers with governing supervision records; almost 12 million contact records; and has over 2,000 users. During FY 2009 newly added functionality in APETS included:

- Interstate Compact tracking screen;
- Earned Time Credit tracking screens to support A.R.S. § 13-924;
- Hand Count reports on the Report Application;
- County report capabilities in the Report Application; and
- Release of two comprehensive APETS Builds to all 15 counties that included condensed testing, training, and support to all county coordinators and super-users.



GLOSSARY

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

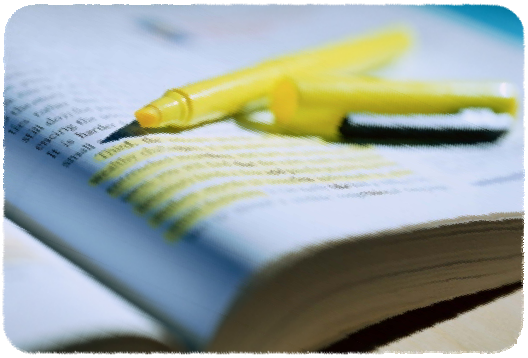
Adult Probation – A function of the judicial branch of government that has as its primary responsibility the community-based supervision of adults convicted of criminal offenses who are not sentenced to prison.

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.

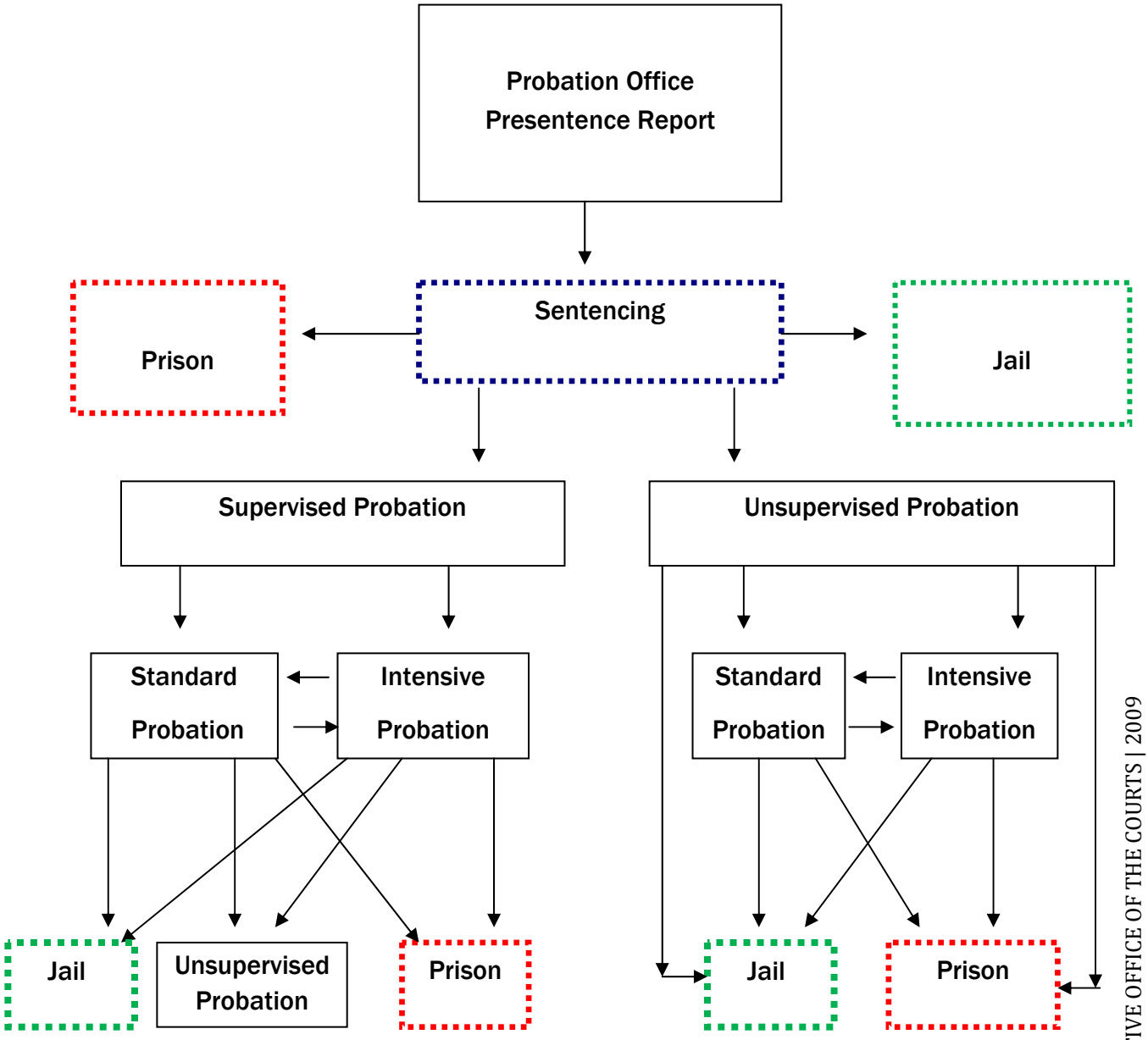
Restitution – A form of legal relief in which the victim recovers the amount of money that was lost because of the offender's crime.

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.

Probation System Flow Chart



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