

# ARIZONA ADULT PROBATION



**FY 2010 ANNUAL REPORT**

**Administrative Office of the Courts  
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 and previous fiscal year reports are available on the APSD Internet website at: <http://www.azcourts.gov/apSD/AnnualReports.aspx>.

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# Table of Contents

	<b>Page</b>
Mission / Vision	4
Director's Message	5
Introduction	7
Intensive Probation Supervision	8
IPS Personnel	9
IPS Population	10
Standard Probation Supervision	12
SPS Personnel	13
SPS Population	13
Interstate Compact	16
ISC Population	16
Arizona Probation Population	18
Community Restitution	19
Financial Restitution and Fees	20
Adult Probation Services	21
Safe Communities Act	21
Evidence-Based Practices	22
Policy	23
GPS	24
APSD Website	24
Information Management Systems	25
ICOTS	25
APETS	25
Glossary	27
Probation System Flow Chart	29

## **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



Probation services and supervision strategies in Arizona have been known for their progressive approaches for many years. As outlined in the Chief Justice's Strategic Agenda, Justice 20/20, goals have been set that will continue to put Arizona on the cutting edge as one of the finest community corrections organizations in the country. Chief Justice Berch and other court leaders have advocated for the employment of evidence-based practices (EBP) throughout Arizona's probation departments. We are now seeing the tangible results of these efforts.

In partnership with the Adult Probation Services Division and the adult probation departments in Arizona, and at the direction of the Arizona Judicial Council, we have been working very diligently to implement EPB through a plan developed to move all departments to the use of EBP by December of 2010. Making this goal a reality required significant revisions to the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration. The Codes provide the general guidelines and minimum standards that must be met by county probation departments. Through statewide committee work over the past two years and ultimate approval by the Arizona Judicial Council and Administrative Orders by the Chief Justice, all supervision Codes of Judicial Administration have been revised to incorporate the principles of EPB. This includes the changes made to the Uniform Conditions of Probation which are now behavior based to include EBP principles. The new Pre-Sentence format has also been adopted and provides relevant information to the courts in regards to the appropriate interventions and supervision strategies for each offender sentenced by the court.

Adult probation departments have progressed or are progressing through the application process in order to move to the use of the new EBP Codes. For applications to be approved, each department's policies and procedures must be in compliance with the revised Codes that reflect EBP. They must also demonstrate the organizational development changes outlined in their strategic plans which insure the quality assurance of managing an EBP department. Each department must also have provided training on the new Codes and new local policies prior to their application being approved. Our probation departments are moving forward

to reach the December 2010 deadline for all departments moving to EBP. Monthly statistics are now being reported and downloaded through our automated systems of APETS (Adult Probation Enterprise Tracking System). Adult Probation Services staff continues to work with probation departments statewide to insure accurate collection and reporting of data and outcomes.

The next phase of the use of EPB will be in the area of Treatment Services and Programs. We hope to be able to improve the use of contracted providers who truly follow the use of EBP to address the needs of the offenders we supervise. This approach coupled with the EBP supervision strategies continues to improve the success of probationers statewide. Our outcomes and data are already showing great improvements in the reduction in revocations of probationers. Successful completion of terms of probation without revocations and commission of new crimes is significant. These are great success stories which will continue to get the attention of stakeholders and policy makers. Success rates are up and revocations of probation are down. Probation works in Arizona.

# Introduction

**T**here are 15 county adult 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 2010. Data contained in this report are drawn from the statewide information management system (APETS) and monthly statistical reports, as reported by adult county probation departments.

# Intensive Probation Supervision

PS 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 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 be exempt 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

**A**t the end of FY 2010 there were 178 state funded full-time employees working in the IPS program statewide. Included in this total are 72 probation officers, 43 surveillance officers, 4 treatment and education staff, 44 support and administrative positions, 11 supervisors, and 4 management positions. The annual cost per slot for IPS in FY 2010 was \$7,737.92. Table 1.2 outlines these positions for FY 2010.

**Table 1.2: IPS Personnel**

IPS Category	FY 2010
Probation Officers	72.00
Surveillance Officers	43.00
Treatment & Education	3.50
Support & Administrative	44.21
Supervisors	11.40
Management	4.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>178.31</b>

## 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 (including Death);
- ❖ Revoked;
- ❖ Graduated to standard probation supervision;
- ❖ Reinstated to standard probation supervision; or
- ❖ Modified or reinstated to unsupervised probation.

During FY 2010, 1,176 (24%) IPS probationers successfully completed their IPS grant (discharged or graduated to standard). 991 (47.7%) IPS probationers were revoked and incarcerated in either a county jail or with the Arizona Department of Corrections in FY 2010.

At the end of FY 2010 there were 2,077 directly supervised probationers statewide in the IPS program. 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.

Table 1.3: IPS County Population

County	FY 2010
Apache	41
Cochise	79
Coconino	111
Gila	31
Graham	43
Greenlee	22
La Paz	6
Maricopa	889
Mohave	31
Navajo	67
Pima	378
Pinal	63
Santa Cruz	25
Yavapai	78
Yuma	213
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>2,077</b>

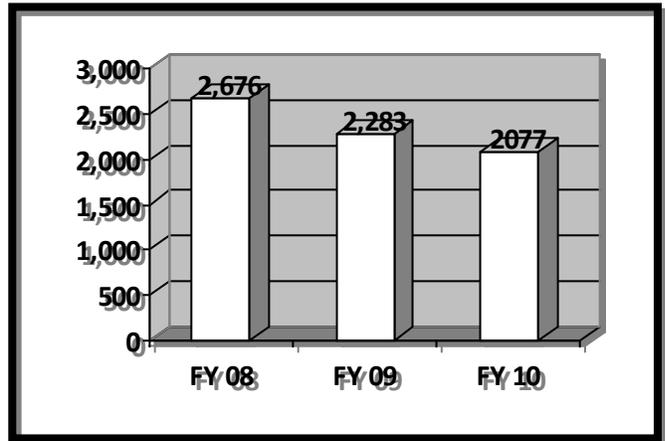


Figure 1: IPS Directly Supervised Population

# 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.

As authorized by Arizona Code of Judicial Administration (ACJA) § 6-201, the Standard Probation Supervision Program established minimum supervision Requirements 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: 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

## Standard Personnel

At the end of FY 2010 there were 254<sup>1</sup> SAE funded full-time employees statewide. Included in this total are 194 probation officers, 3 surveillance officers, 29 support and administrative positions, 20 supervisors, and 8 management positions. The annual cost per slot for standard probation supervision in FY 2010 was \$1,222.59. Table 2.2 outlines these positions for FY 2010.

*Table 2.2: Standard Personnel*

Standard Category	FY 2010
Probation Officers	193.50
Surveillance Officers	2.73
Support & Administrative	28.73
Supervisors	20.00
Management	7.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>252.81</b>

## 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;

<sup>1</sup> Due to the rounding up of figures, the total listed will not match the total listed in the table.

- ❖ 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 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 (including Death);
- ❖ Revoked;
- ❖ Early Termination;
- ❖ Closed Interest;
- ❖ Modified or reinstated to unsupervised probation; and
- ❖ Modified or reinstated to intensive probation supervision.

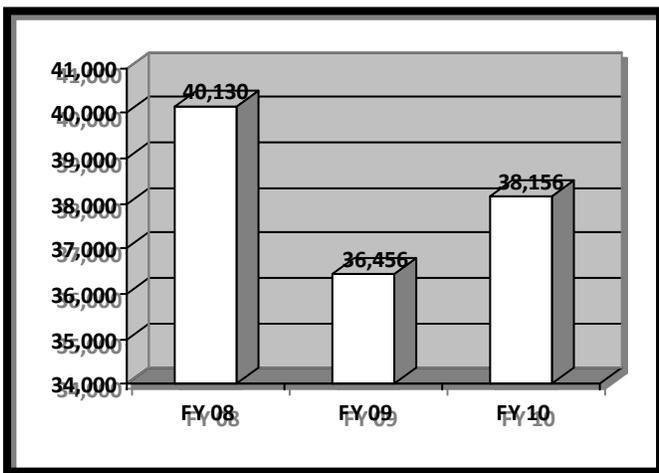


Figure 2: Standard Directly Supervised Population

During FY 2010, 16,679 (81%) standard probationers successfully completed their probation grant (discharged or early termination); this is an increase of 18.3 percentage points from FY 2009 (63.69%). During FY 2010, 3,989 (10.5%) standard probationers were revoked and incarcerated in either a county jail or with the Arizona Department of Corrections.

**Table 2.3: Standard County Population**

<b>County</b>	<b>FY 2010</b>
Apache	372
Cochise	669
Coconino	671
Gila	458
Graham	462
Greenlee	79
La Paz	120
Maricopa	22,441
Mohave	1,182
Navajo	937
Pima	5,227
Pinal	1,779
Santa Cruz	261
Yavapai	2,038
Yuma	1,106
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>37,802</b>

At the end of FY 2010 there were 37,802 probationers under direct supervision (3,517 are courtesy supervision cases from another county). These figures include Interstate Compact offenders 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.

# Interstate Compact

**E**ffective 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

**T**he ISC Unit within the Adult Probation Services Division of the AOC is responsible for the oversight of over 3,800 ISC probationers, those transferring their probation supervision into or out of Arizona. This oversight involves ongoing 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. In addition, staff provides technical assistance and training to all ICOTS users throughout Arizona.

At the end of FY 2010 there were 1,346 probationers from other states being supervised in Arizona and 2,550 Arizona offenders under compact supervision in other states. Table 3.1 outlines the incoming ISC population according to individual counties. Figure 3 shows the increase from FY 2009 to FY 2010 in incoming and outgoing cases.

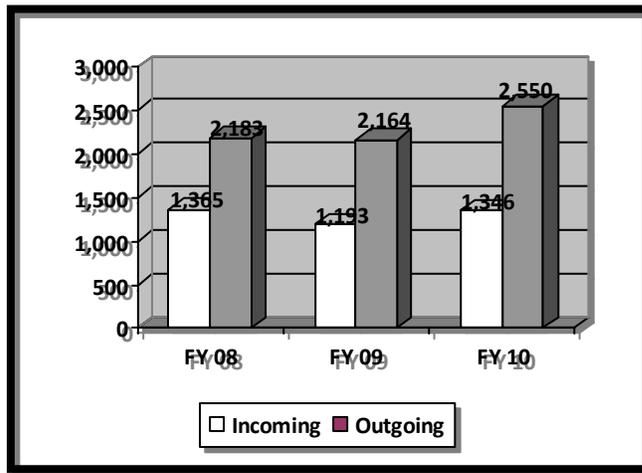


Figure 3: Statewide ISC Population

Table 3.1: Incoming ISC Population

County	FY 2010 Incoming	FY 2010 Outgoing
Apache	26	81
Cochise	43	49
Coconino	26	180
Gila	8	24
Graham	8	38
Greenlee	2	11
La Paz	8	76
Maricopa	685	1,061
Mohave	106	206
Navajo	28	144
Pima	243	193
Pinal	97	59
Santa Cruz	5	4
Yavapai	48	270
Yuma	13	154
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>2,550</b>

# Arizona Probation Population

In addition to the 37,802 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. The indirect category includes those probationers who are on administrative supervision, incarcerated (jail or prison), supervised by another state, absconders, and deported.

At the end of FY 2010, there were 84,749 individuals under the supervision of the court on IPS, standard, or in an administrative or indirect caseload. Figure 4 shows the decrease from FY 2009 to FY 2010. Table 4 outlines the overall number of individuals on probation in each county.

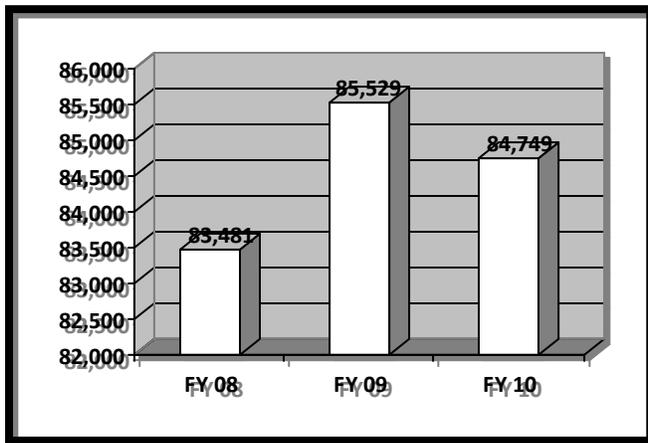


Figure 4: Overall Probation Population

Table 4: Overall Probation Population

County	FY 2010
Apache	769
Cochise	1,216
Coconino	1,675
Gila	1,046
Graham	933
Greenlee	177
La Paz	389
Maricopa	56,229
Mohave	2,475
Navajo	1,743
Pima	7,957
Pinal	3,258
Santa Cruz	672
Yavapai	4,161
Yuma	2,046
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>84,749</b>

## 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 2010 probationers completed 861,912 hours of community restitution. This represents approximately \$8,619,120 in unpaid labor. Figure 4.1 shows the decline of hours completed from FY 2009 to FY 2010.

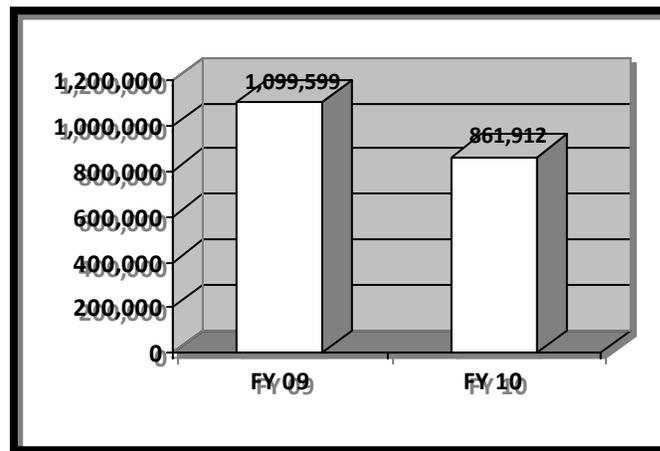


Figure 4.1: Community Restitution Hours

## 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 2010, probationers paid \$12,506,309 in restitution and \$12,784,046 in fees. Figures 4.2 and 4.3 show the amount of restitution and fees paid in FY 2010 in comparison to FY 2009.

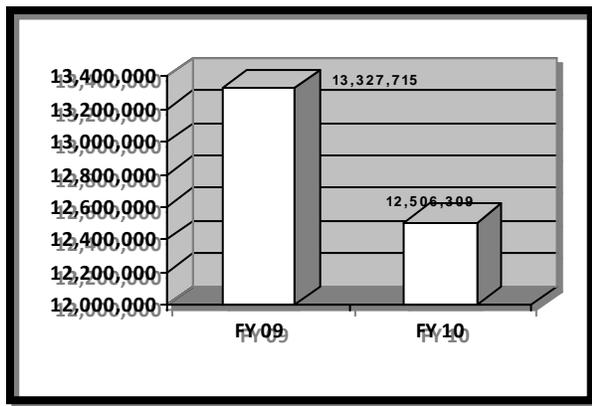


Figure 4.2: Restitution Paid

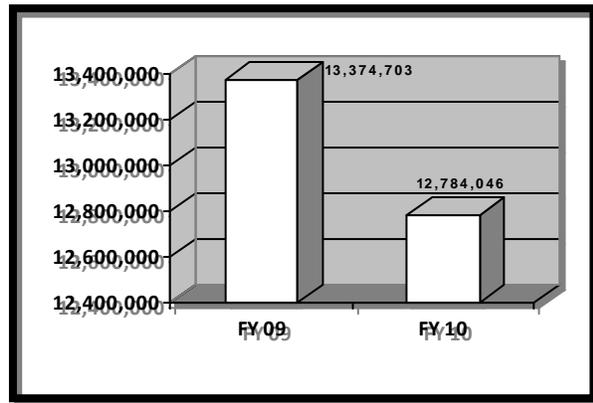


Figure 4.3: Fees Paid

## Adult Probation Services

**D**uring FY 2010, the Adult Probation Services Division (APSD) of the AOC completed a variety of projects affecting the probation practices of community supervision and case management in Arizona. Some of the projects were decided upon to compliment the roll out of EBP while others were required due to the passing of legislation.

### Safe Communities Act

**W**ith the passing of “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.

During FY 2010, 2,188 people on probation had a new felony conviction; this was a decrease of 29.7% from FY 2009 to FY 2010. By the end of FY 2010 there were a total of 5,456 dispositions that resulted in probation grants being revoked. Statewide, the number and type of dispositions that resulted in revocations were:

- ❖ 4,911 dispositions resulted in a revocation to the Department of Corrections;
- ❖ 441 dispositions resulted in a revocation to jail; and
- ❖ 104 dispositions resulted in a revocation with no incarceration.

## Evidence-based Practices

**T**he Administrative Office of the Courts continues to roll out EBP within the adult probation departments. During FY 2010 the following projects were developed and or completed in relation to EBP in Arizona:

- ❖ Evidence-based Principle #2: Enhance Intrinsic Motivation:
  - During the month of June 2010, the Administrative Office of the Courts hosted motivational interviewing “train the trainer” session.
- ❖ Evidence-based Principle # 5: Increase Positive Reinforcement:
  - During the month of September 2009, the Administrative Office of the Courts hosted a statewide training in graduated sanctions and incentives presented by Douglas Marlowe from the National Drug Court Institute.
- ❖ Evidence-based Principle #7: Measure Relevant Processes/Practices:
  - During the month of August 2009 an EBP data work group completed the development of EBP measures that will ascertain the implementation of EBP in Arizona and the affect on the probation system. The work group is now moving toward the phase of automating the performance measures.
  - During the month of May 2010, the operational review data collection sheets were revised to conform to the new EBP codes of judicial administration (ACJA 6-105.01, 6-201.01, 6-202.01, and 6-204.01).

## Policy

**T**he following modifications and orders went into effect during FY 2010: A.R.S. § 13-902 (G), Administrative Order 2009-86, Administrative Directive 2009-28, Administrative Directive 2009-29, Senate Bill 1123.

- ❖ The legislature modified A.R.S. § 13-902 (G) which was adopted on July 13, 2009. A.R.S. §13-902 (G) provides “after conviction of a dangerous crime against children (DCAC) as defined in section §13-705, if a term of probation is imposed, the person is required to register pursuant to § 13-3821 and the person is classified as a level three offender pursuant to §§ 13-3825 and 13-3826, the court shall require global position system or electronic 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 § 12-267, subsection A, paragraph 3. This subsection does not preclude global position system or electronic monitoring of any other person who is serving a term of probation.”
- ❖ Administrative Order (AO) 2009-86 was signed on August 26, 2009 and orders the Administrative Director to adopt an approval process for the adult probation departments to meet in order to utilize electronic monitoring devices for offenders convicted of a dangerous crime against children as defined in § 13-705, if a term of probation is imposed, the person is required to register pursuant to § 13-3821 and the person is classified as a level three offender pursuant to §§ 13-3825 and 13-3826. The AO also mandates the administrative director to approve a plan and request from each presiding judge of the superior court that meet the established criteria.
- ❖ Administrative Directive 2009-28 was signed October 5, 2009 adopting an approval process establishing statewide criteria that probation departments shall meet before obtaining authorization from the administrative director to implement electronic monitoring (EM) pursuant to A.R.S. § 13-902(G). This approval process shall be followed when the court orders placement on EM or substitutes EM for a current GPS monitoring for probationers convicted of a dangerous crime against children, required to register pursuant to section § 13-3821 and classified as a level three offender pursuant to sections §§ 13-3825 and 13-3826. This approval process is for mandatory DCAC cases only.
- ❖ Administrative Directive 2009-29 was signed October 15, 2009 and directs modification of provisions B, C, D and I of the GPS Policies and Procedures to incorporate the modifications outlined in A.R.S. § 13-902(G).

## GPS

**O**n July 13, 2009, the governor signed legislation modifying A.R.S. § 13-902(G) providing that offenders sentenced on or after July 13, 2009 for DCAC, if a term of probation is imposed, the person is required to register (pursuant to § 13-3821), and the person is classified as a level 3 offender (pursuant to §§ 13-3825 and 13-3826), the court shall require GPS or electronic monitoring for the duration of the term of probation.

For offenders sentenced after July 13, 2009, since the Level 3 notification will not be established at the time of sentencing, probation officers should recommend GPS tracking for offenders based upon their criminogenic risks in their DCAC pre-sentence reports. The court may exercise its discretion about placing an offender on GPS when a notification level has not yet been established.

## APSD New Website

**D**uring FY 2010, the Arizona Supreme Court updated its website. This update brought about a new look for the APSD webpage. During a six month process, staff from all divisions of the Supreme Court came together to design the new website with the guidance of R&R Partners. Over a three-month period, the APSD engaged in a clean-up process to transfer information and files from the old site to the new one. The new website for the APSD can be accessed through the following link:

**<http://www.azcourts.gov/Default.aspx?alias=www.azcourts.gov/apsd>**

# Information Management Systems

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

## ICOTS

**T**he 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 across state lines.

## APETS

**W**ith all 15 counties on a single database, APETS now holds over 300,000 client records; over 85,000 probationers with governing supervision records; nearly 14 million contact records; and has approximately 2,000 users. During FY2010 newly added functionality included:

- ❖ Revised Risk/Need Assessment instruments (OST/FROST) and new risk level categories based on evidence-based practices;
- ❖ An OST Communiqué that allows the presentence writer to communicate to the court the defendant's overall risk and criminogenic needs in a concise, easy to read, and uniform manner;

- ❖ A re-designed 2010 version of the Uniform Conditions of Supervised Probation that aligns with evidence-based practices;
- ❖ New Jail and Community Restitution Sanction tracking capabilities;
- ❖ Revised compliance alerts that align with the newly adopted EBP versions of Code sections; and
- ❖ Several features necessary for the upcoming interface between the Clerk's case management system and APETS.

# 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.

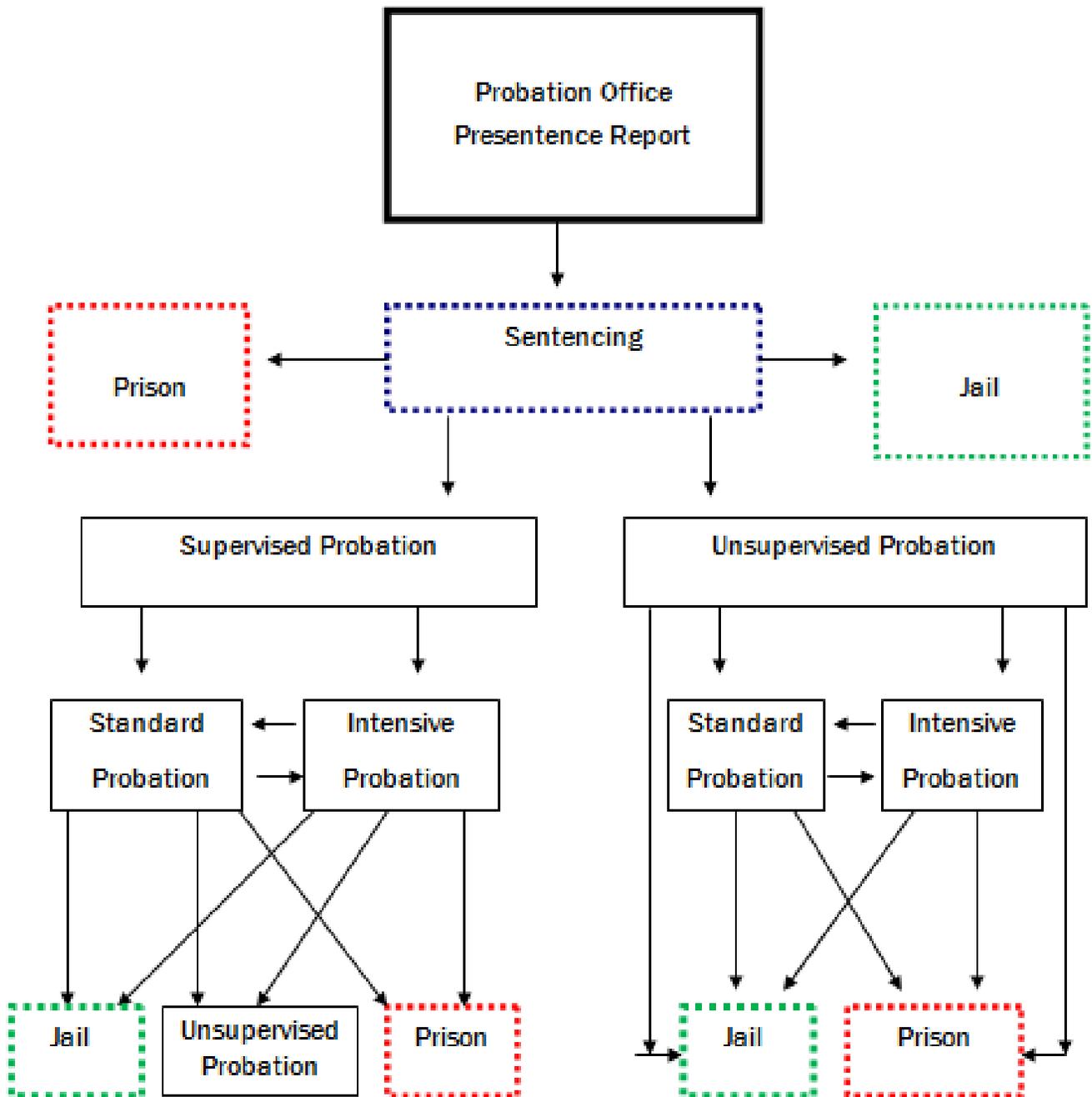
**Restitution** – A form of legal relief in which the victim recovers the amount of money lost as a result of the offender’s crime.

**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.

# Probation System Flow Chart



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