

ARIZONA ADULT PROBATION



CENTENNIAL

1912 **Happy** **Birthday** 2012
Arizona

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Administrative Office of the Courts * Adult Probation Services Division

Arizona Supreme Court Administrative Office of the Courts



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

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MISSION

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



VISION

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

Director's Message



Over 75,000 adults are supervised by the fifteen probation departments in the state of Arizona. Probation is an essential component of the criminal justice system and vital part of Judicial Branch of Government. The Adult Probation Services Division (APSD) serves as the oversight agency for the 15 Adult Probation Departments. We are responsible for the management of standards and compliance for quality of supervision in the jurisdictions of the Superior Courts.

Over the past several years, Arizona probation has taken the lead in embracing the Evidence-based Practices (EBP) movement, including the design and validation of the Offender Screening Tool (OST) as the statewide risk assessment. This tool is used as a standardized risk/needs assessment for the state of Arizona. Along with the use of the assessment tool, the state has advanced the adoption and use of evidence-based practices by modifying all Arizona Codes of Judicial Administration (ACJA) that pertain to supervision of offenders to incorporate the principles of EBP. The accuracy of the OST instrument is also critical during the pre-sentence process in criminal courts across the state.

Another major component of these revisions was that the conditions of probation had to be based on the offender risk/needs assessment, rather than on generic rules. Additionally, moving from quantity (number of contacts) to quality (the goals of offenders accomplished) was a change in the culture of probation. The quality assurance of the risk assessment and case plans being utilized by probation officers is critical to the continued use of EBP.

The support and approval of the Arizona Supreme Court and the Arizona Judicial Council requiring all jurisdictions to use the new ACJA EBP codes and continuing the expanded use of EBP in all aspects of community supervision is a strong testimony that Arizona leads the country in the use of research in our daily business.

Providing offenders with Evidence-based treatment and programs is a continual process that we are now focusing on more than ever. Our community providers are a critical component to insure the fidelity of the treatment being administered and the assignment of offenders and dosage to the correct program is extremely important to further the EBP efforts. Our Division continues to foster communication and education between probation staff, treatment providers and funding entities.

Arizona is at a critical point where our continuing probation initiatives will advance the implementation of EBP beyond a policy level and directly to the supervisor and officer level. The APSD is committed to providing skills to probation officers and supervisors to advance their abilities in applying EBPs directly to the offenders they supervise. The APSD and Chief Probation Officers believe that training must be followed by organizational reinforcements. However, we still need a better understanding of which reinforcements will create better outcomes. The newest research is supporting additional training for officers.

Refresher and booster training in EBP principles are also paramount to the continued success Arizona probation has demonstrated. To ensure we are accurately capturing our outcomes, data collection and quality assurance are also keys to our successes.

We look forward to the next step in providing EPICS II training to the officers and supervisors across the state. We are confident that enhanced trainings will allow us to advance the use of EBPs and improve operations in probation departments across the state. Evidence-based practices in community supervision require officers to engage the offender in the change process. Training, with the inclusion of motivational interviewing skills, will help us progress towards next steps in organizational change by impacting the officer's behavior-while they learn to help and assist in behavioral changes of offenders.

For the past four years Arizona has experienced a 42.3 % decrease in the number of dispositions that resulted in a revocation to the Arizona Department of Corrections or to the county jails. Arizona has also experienced a 37.6%-decrease in the number of new felony convictions.

At an average annual cost of \$22,166 for prison and an average of \$65.00 for jail beds per day, the successes of probation have contributed to not only state and county budget reductions, but also meet the mission of probation statewide. I believe we are also meeting the mission of the Adult Probation Service Division to "promote and support 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".

As we help Arizona celebrate its 100 years as a state, we are proud to be a leader as part of the criminal justice system here. While much has been accomplished, the work continues. We hope you enjoy this year's annual report and the work being done by many dedicated staff across the state.

Introduction

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

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

The information presented in this report characterizes the adult probation population statewide during FY 2012. Data contained in this report are drawn from the statewide adult probation enterprise tracking system (APETS) and monthly statistical reports, as reported by county adult probation departments.



Intensive Probation Supervision

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

IPS is provided through the use of probation officer/surveillance officer teams. Pursuant to statute, supervision teams of one probation officer and one surveillance officer can supervise a maximum of 25 intensive probationers and a team consisting of one probation officer and two surveillance officers can supervise no more than 40 probationers. In FY 2012, nine probation departments received waivers under A.R.S. §13-919, resulting in 29.5 IPS officers carrying caseloads of no more than 15 probationers placed on IPS. Officer requirements under the waiver of standards are:

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

Intensive probationers are required to:

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

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

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

Table 1.1: EBP IPS Required Contacts

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

Level I is for high risk probationers and all newly sentenced probationers. Level II is reserved for high risk probationers and is a step-down from Level I. Level III is for high risk probationers who show progress on Level II and for medium and low risk as a step down from Level I. Level IV is reserved for medium and low risk probationers and is a transition to standard probation supervision.

Table 1.2: Waiver Provision EBP IPS Contacts

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



IPS Personnel

At the end of FY 2012 there were 167 state funded¹ full-time employees working in the IPS program statewide. Included in this total are 69 probation officers, 37 surveillance officers, 3 treatment and education staff, 43 support and administrative positions, 11 supervisors², and 3 management positions. The annual cost per slot for IPS in FY 2012 was \$7,804.71. Table 1.3 outlines these positions for FY 2012.

Table 1.3: IPS Personnel

Personnel Type	FY 2012
Probation Officers	69.50
Surveillance Officers	37.00
Treatment & Education	3.50
Support & Administrative	43.10
Supervisors	11.40
Management	3.20
Total	167.70

¹ State funded IPS positions include case carrying and non-case carrying positions.

² There is one case carrying IPS supervisor.

IPS Population

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

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

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

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

During FY 2012, 1,333 IPS probationers completed their IPS grant (discharged or graduated to standard)³. During FY 2012, 25% (n=332) of IPS probationers who exited were not committed to jail or prison. A total of 1,001

³ Successful completion of probation supervision is based on data collected from absolute exits according to the following hierarchy: revoked to prison, revoked to jail, revoked, co-terminus, early termination, earned time credit, full termination, judicial termination, deceased, closed interest, and quashed/purged warrant.

(75%) of IPS probationers who exited were revoked and incarcerated⁴ in either a county jail or with the Arizona Department of Corrections during FY 2012.

At the end of FY 2012 there were 2,143 directly supervised probationers statewide in the IPS program. Figure 1 shows this population over the past three years. Table 1.4 outlines the IPS directly supervised population according to individual counties.

Table 1.4: IPS County Population

County	FY 2012
Apache	47
Cochise	104
Coconino	141
Gila	20
Graham	53
Greenlee	22
La Paz	2
Maricopa	765
Mohave	18
Navajo	85
Pima	450
Pinal	68
Santa Cruz	22
Yavapai	95
Yuma	251
Statewide	2,143

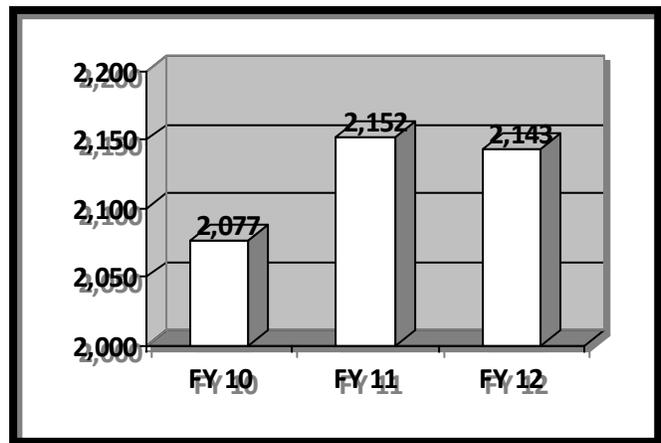


Figure 1: IPS Directly Supervised Population

⁴ Probation revocations are based on data collected from dispositions according to the following hierarchy: revoked to prison, revoked to jail, revoked, co-terminus, reinstated to intensive probation, reinstated to standard probation, and reinstated to unsupervised probation.

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

Table 2.1: EBP Standard Required Contacts

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

Standard Personnel

At the end of FY 2012 there were 241 SAE funded⁵ full-time employees statewide. Included in this total are 190 probation officers, 2 surveillance officers, 24 support and administrative positions, 16 supervisors⁶, and 6 management positions. Table 2.2 outlines these positions for FY 2012. The annual cost per slot for standard in FY 2012 was \$1,057.61.

Table 2.2: Standard Personnel

Standard Personnel	FY 2012
Probation Officers	190.50
Surveillance Officers	2.73
Treatment & Education	0
Support & Administrative	24.93
Supervisors	16.00
Management	6.85
Total	241.01

Fun Fact: Arizona is one of two states which do not observe daylight saving time.

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;

⁵ State funded standard positions include case carrying and non-case carrying positions.

⁶ There are six case carrying standard probation supervision supervisors throughout the state.

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

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

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

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



During FY 2012, 20,335 standard probationers completed probation (discharged or early termination)⁷. During FY 2012, 83% (n=16,952) standard probationers who exited probation were not committed to jail or prison. A total of 3,383 (17%) standard probationers who exited were revoked and incarcerated in

⁷ Successful completion of probation supervision is based on data collected from absolute exits according to the following hierarchy: revoked to prison, revoked to jail, revoked, co-terminus, early termination, earned time credit, full termination, judicial termination, deceased, closed interest, and quashed/purged warrant.

either a county jail or with the Arizona Department of Corrections⁸ during FY 2012.

At the end of FY 2012 there were 36,036 probationers under direct supervision. These figures include Interstate Compact and limited jurisdiction cases. Figure 2 shows this population over the past three years. Table 2.3 outlines the standard population who are directly supervised according to individual counties.

Table 2.3: Standard County Population

County	FY 2012
Apache	359
Cochise	566
Coconino	673
Gila	446
Graham	401
Greenlee	105
La Paz	99
Maricopa	22,106
Mohave	1,001
Navajo	724
Pima	4,869
Pinal	1,788
Santa Cruz	180
Yavapai	1,744
Yuma	975
Statewide	36,036

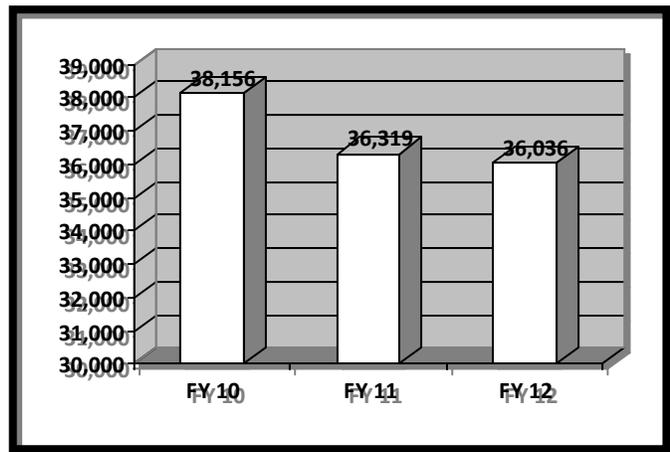


Figure 2: Standard Directly Supervised Population

Fun Fact: Arizona's state motto is "Ditat Deus", meaning "God enriches".

⁸ Probation revocations are based on data collected from dispositions according to the following hierarchy: revoked to prison, revoked to jail, revoked, co-terminus, reinstated to intensive probation, reinstated to standard probation, and reinstated to unsupervised probation.

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 within the Adult Probation Services Division of the AOC is responsible for the oversight of over 3,500 ISC probationers, those transferring their probation supervision into or out of Arizona. This oversight involves ongoing annual statewide interstate compact rules training of probation and parole officers, attorneys and judges. Staff is also responsible for all correspondence submitted through the national interstate compact offender tracking system (ICOTS) to ensure compliance with the national rules.

At the end of FY 2012 there were 1,272 probationers from other states being supervised in Arizona and 2,323 Arizona offenders under compact supervision in other states. Figure 3 shows the slight decrease from FY 2011 to FY 2012 for incoming and outgoing cases. Table 3 outlines the outgoing ISC population according to individual counties.

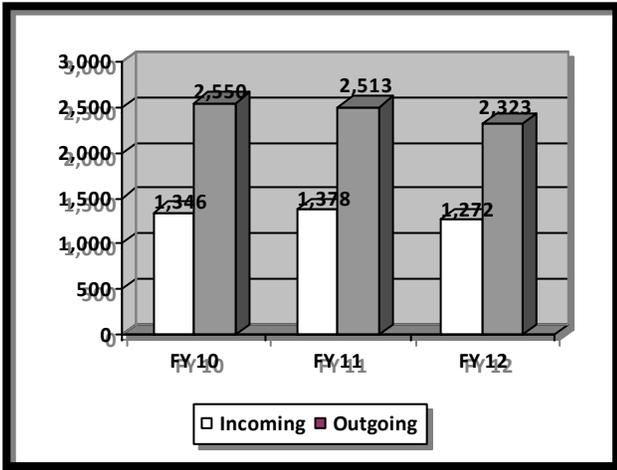


Figure 3: Statewide ISC Population

Table 3: Incoming & Outgoing ISC Population

County	FY 2012 Incoming	FY 2012 Outgoing
Apache	30	56
Cochise	39	38
Coconino	19	148
Gila	4	22
Graham	13	20
Greenlee	2	7
La Paz	7	49
Maricopa	754	928
Mohave	66	178
Navajo	14	207
Pima	192	170
Pinal	45	92
Santa Cruz	5	3
Yavapai	50	282
Yuma	32	123
Statewide	1,272	2,323

Fun Fact: The 13 rays on the Arizona flag represent the 13 original colonies and the rays of the Arizona sunset.

Arizona Probation Population

In addition to the 2,143 IPS and 36,036 probationers who were directly supervised by probation officers at the end of the fiscal year, probation departments are also responsible for the supervision of probationers who fall into an administrative or indirect category. Those probationers who are not included in the direct supervision category administrative supervision, incarcerated (jail or prison), supervised by another state, absconders, and deported. At the end of FY 2012, there were 80,643 individuals under the supervision of the court on IPS, standard, or in an administrative or indirect caseload. Figure 4 shows the decrease in population over the last three years. Table 4 outlines the overall number of individuals on probation in each county.

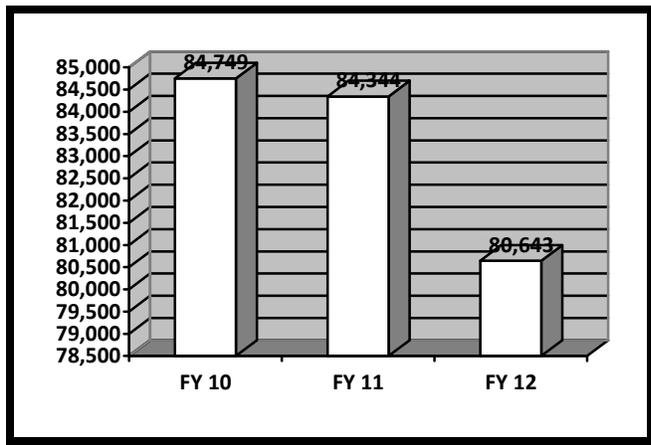


Figure 4: Overall Probation Population

Table 4: Overall Probation Population

County	FY 2012
Apache	724
Cochise	1,167
Coconino	1,592
Gila	963
Graham	805
Greenlee	203
La Paz	305
Maricopa	53,586
Mohave	2,169
Navajo	1,625
Pima	7,582
Pinal	3,551
Santa Cruz	534
Yavapai	3,783
Yuma	2,054
Statewide	80,643

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 2012 probationers completed 742,111 hours of community restitution. This represents approximately \$7,421,110 in unpaid labor⁹. Figure 4.1 shows the hours completed during the last three years.

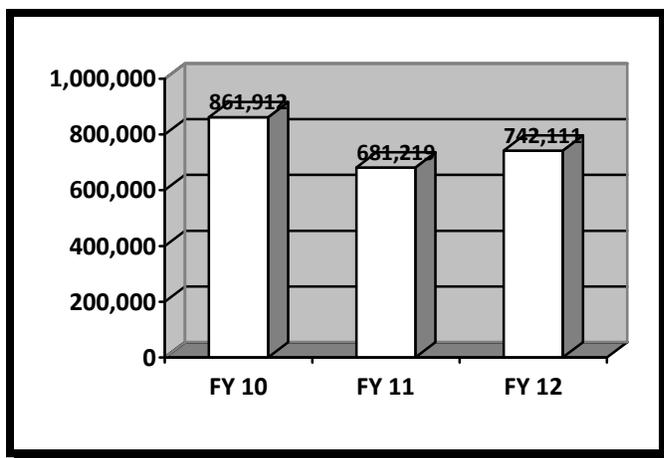


Figure 4.1: Community Restitution Hours

Fun Fact: In 1973 Arizona adopted the Cactus Wren as its state bird

⁹ Dollar amount is calculated at \$10 per hour multiplied by 742,111 hours that were completed.

Financial Restitution & Fees

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

During FY 2012, probationers paid \$13,071,542 in restitution and \$13,763,981 in fees. Figures 4.2 and 4.3 show the amount of restitution and fees paid over the past three years.

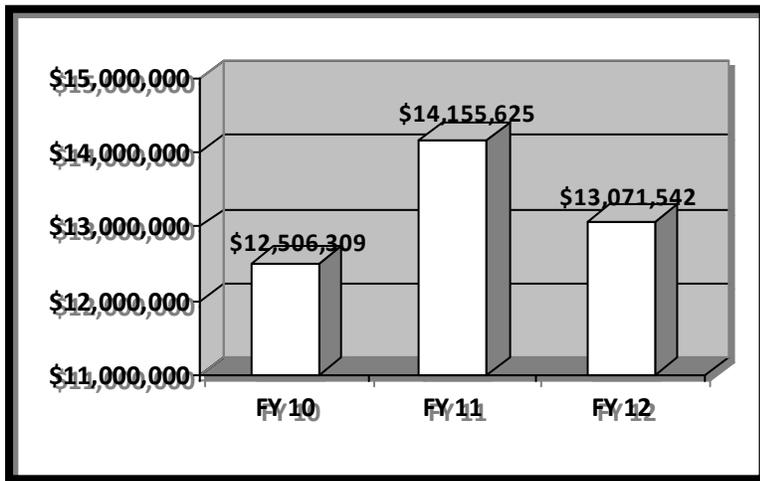


Figure 4.2: Restitution Paid

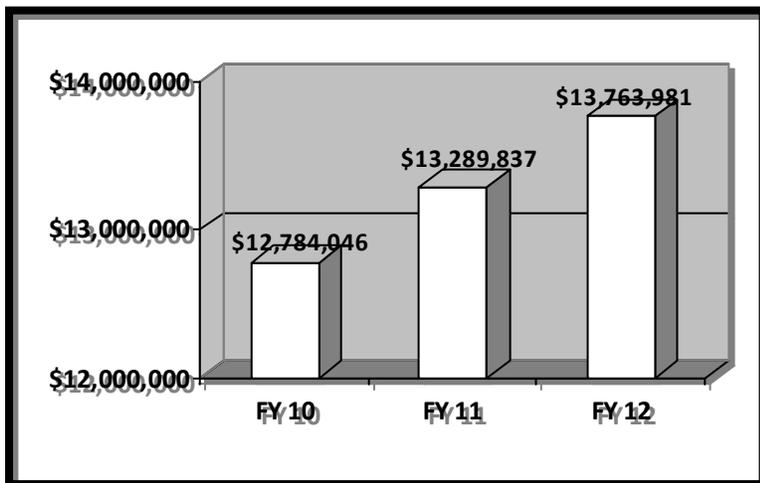


Figure 4.3: Fees Paid

Fun Fact: The Arizona state flag was adopted in 1917.

Adult Probation Services Division

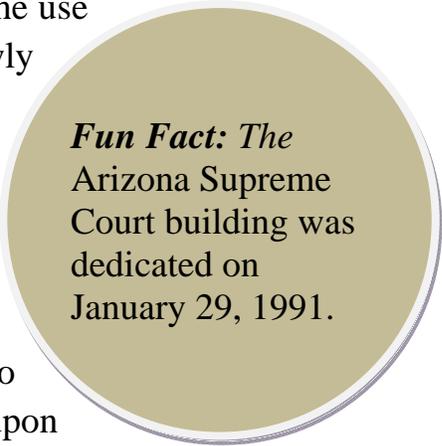
During FY 2012, the APSD of the AOC embarked on various projects affecting the probation practices of community supervision and case management in Arizona. While some of these projects were decided upon for the greater good of probation supervision and case management, others were required due to the passing of legislation.

Evidence-Based Practices

The adult probation departments in Arizona in conjunction with the APSD continue to make great strides with the implementation of practice and policy of evidence-based principles. During FY 2012 the following projects were developed and or completed in relation to evidence-based practices in Arizona:

Assess Actuarial Risk / Needs

- ❖ The Adult Probation Departments in conjunction with the Adult Probation Services Division and the Center for Evidence Based Sentencing met the standards of the application process to move to the use of Evidence Based Practices and the newly adopted Arizona Codes of Judicial Administration. This task was completed with the 15th and final county being approved by the Administrative Director of the AOC in January 2011.
- ❖ A statewide work group was established to develop a youthful offender code section based upon evidence-based practices.
- ❖ An ASUS-R webinar training was provided to all adult county probation departments.



Fun Fact: The Arizona Supreme Court building was dedicated on January 29, 1991.

Target Interventions

- ❖ There has been ongoing dialogue with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration on improving the quality of information on their online treatment locator in order to make this a viable tool for probation staff to use in exploring treatment options for probationers.

Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities

- ❖ Staff completed the Offender Workforce Development Specialist Training conducted by the NIC, in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Justice. The training was comprised of 180 classroom hours, practical, and on-line education.
- ❖ The Arizona Association of Drug Court Professionals in partnership with the ASU and AOC hosted a Problem Solving Court Conference at ASU West. The conference theme was *Collaboration for Positive Change* and was attended by over 200 participants. Topics included incentives and sanctions, healthy teams, drug testing as well as wide ranging topics related to a variety of problem solving courts.
- ❖ Equipment was provided for the computer and technology upgrades for Maricopa, Yuma, and Yavapai Adult LEARN centers which will allow for increased capacity for probation and community members and expand the availability of workforce development training/education.

Measure Relevant Processes / Practices

- ❖ Refined operational review data collection sheets and began automating the process so that the collection sheets populate with data from APETS.

Provide Measurement Feedback

- ❖ A preliminary report for the Recidivism Study was completed and ongoing data collection continues.

Policy

The following modifications and orders were passed in FY 2012 and were effective as of August 2, 2012: House Bills 2019, 2442, and 2556.

- ❖ HB 2019 – Requires convicted sex offenders with multiple residences to provide information on all residences and register as a transient at least every 90 days in their current jurisdiction.
- ❖ HB 2442 – Authorizes the Department of Corrections and the Board of Executive Clemency to require a person to pay the reasonable costs for participation in a drug testing program as a condition of a person’s probation (interstate compact), parole or community supervision.
- ❖ HB 2556 – Requires the court to retain jurisdiction for the purposes of ordering, modifying and enforcing the manner in which court ordered restitution is paid until paid in full or completion of the defendant’s sentence. Authorizes the Superior Court, in its discretion to enter a criminal restitution order at the time the defendant is ordered to pay restitution. On a Superior Court case, requires the defendant to make all payments on a criminal restitution order to the Clerk of the Court. Resets the priority of distribution on a criminal restitution order to monies owed on the order first, followed by interest.

GPS & Sex Offenders

Due to the expiration of the GPS (Global Positioning Satellite) contract at the end of FY 2011, the AOC conducted an RFP process for a GPS vendor. The statewide contract was awarded to BI Inc. for a three-year period commencing on July 1, 2011. Probation departments made the successful transition to the new vendor and GPS policies and revisions to procedures will be completed in FY 2012. BI Inc. has made the successful transition in providing GPS services to assist in the supervision of designated sex offenders. On December 20, 2011 an administrative directive was signed approving GPS policies and procedures that reflect the change in both technology and terminology of the new vendor.

Fun Fact: The colors and materials used to build the Arizona Supreme Court were selected to complement the Sonoran Desert.

A statewide work group has continued to develop guidelines for the supervision of sex offenders in Arizona. It is anticipated that these guidelines will be completed by the end of calendar year 2012.

Programs-Treatment Mapping

Programs staff have been meeting with local treatment providers, probation personnel and representatives from the Regional Behavioral Health Authority representing each county to address treatment gaps, service needs and those roadblocks that impact a probationer's ability to address their treatment needs. Treatment mapping has resulted in more effective communication between providers, treatment funders and adult probation and has brought increased focus on the obstacles to treatment.

ICAOS

The rules governing the Interstate Compact were not amended or changed during FY 2012; however, annual interstate compact training was still conducted and delivered to all 15 probation departments either in person or via Web Ex. In addition, several departments sent their officers to the AOC for refresher training on the national interstate compact database. Arizona's average incoming offender population in FY 2012 was 1,314 and the average outgoing offender population was 2,390.

APETS

With all 15 counties on a single database, APETS now holds more than 355,000 client records; over 80,000 probationers with governing supervision records; more than 17 million contact records; and has approximately 2,000 users statewide. During FY 2012, the APETS team dedicated most of its resources to completing a software update which allowed APETS to successfully transition from using Informix to a SQL Server. Specific work pertaining to the APETS Software Upgrade project includes:

- Migrated from using PowerBuilder 8.3 to 12.5; converted from Informix 10.0 to SQL 2008; and modified screen resolution to support newer technology.
- Converted 533 windows (screens and response screens) some table names also required modification.
- Created nearly 250 test scripts for use during conversion testing as well as for future regression testing of enhancement builds.
- Performed extensive testing, including: in-house unit testing, 9 sessions of AOC on-site conversion testing (with nearly 100 county attendees); and more than 4 weeks of departmental testing.

In addition, work began on an APETS/JWI/ACJIS interface that will allow APETS data to be fed via JWI (Justice Web Interface) to the Arizona Department of Public Safety's ACJIS (Arizona Criminal Justice Information System) file for "convicted persons on supervised release." This file creates both a statewide as well as national alert. The interface is designed specifically to alert law enforcement of probationers who have subsequently been deported so that if they illegally re-enter the U.S., law enforcement can report any contact to the supervising probation department so that actions can be taken to initiate a violation of probation.



Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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