

# ARIZONA ADULT PROBATION



**July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014  
FY 2014 ANNUAL REPORT**

**Administrative Office of the Courts \* Adult Probation Services Division**

# Arizona Supreme Court Administrative Office of the Courts

---



**This Report Published By:**

**Adult Probation Services Division**

**Kathy Waters, Division Director**

**JL Doyle, Administrative Services Unit Manager**

**Dr. Maria Aguilar-Amaya, Researcher**

For additional information about the Arizona Adult Probation Population, or for clarification of any information contained in this report, please contact the Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, Adult Probation Services Division at (602) 452-3460.

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

© 2014 Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts. All or any part of this document may be reproduced and distributed for government or nonprofit educational purposes, with attribution to the owner.

# Table of Contents

	Page
Mission / Vision . . . . .	4
Director’s Message . . . . .	5
Introduction . . . . .	7
Intensive Probation Supervision . . . . .	8
IPS Personnel . . . . .	10
IPS Population . . . . .	11
Standard Probation Supervision . . . . .	13
SPS Personnel . . . . .	14
SPS Population . . . . .	14
Interstate Compact . . . . .	17
ISC Population . . . . .	17
Arizona Probation Population . . . . .	19
Community Restitution . . . . .	20
Financial Restitution and Fees . . . . .	21
Adult Probation Services Division . . . . .	22
Evidence-based Practices . . . . .	22
Administrative Services Unit . . . . .	23
Interstate Compact Unit . . . . .	24
Programs Unit . . . . .	24
APETS . . . . .	24
Externs . . . . .	26
Glossary . . . . .	27

## 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 in the field of probation.*

# Director's Message



Adult probation in Arizona continues to meet or exceed the goals of the Arizona Supreme Court's strategic agenda by "*Protecting children, families and communities*". As part of that agenda, the Court embraces Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) as its business model. Adult probation in Arizona continues to refine and improve the use of EBP in the supervision of offenders and in the use of specialized programs and supervision. The business model also recognizes, "*Although the Arizona Judiciary has successfully incorporated evidence based practices in probation services, Arizona courts must stay current with this research and remain a leader in implementing successful approaches.*"

Adult probation is cost-effective, efficient, and a good use of taxpayer money. Our role in protecting the public and using scarce resources wisely, makes us an essential component of the criminal justice system and vital part of the Judicial Branch of Government.

The Adult Probation Services Division (APSD) serves as the oversight agency for 15 Adult Probation Departments in Arizona. We are responsible for the management of standards and compliance for quality of supervision in jurisdictions under the Superior Courts. Over 80,000 adults are supervised by the fifteen probation departments in the state of Arizona. There are seven combined adult and juvenile departments (Apache, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Mohave, and Santa Cruz). All other counties supervise adults only. Adult probation is a judicial branch function which is funded by a combination of state and county funds.

Providing offenders with evidence-based interventions continues to be a challenge as departments try to match the offender with the right treatment or intervention based on risk, need and responsivity principles. Departments also face the issue of identifying quality programs and treatment providers that understand criminogenic needs, evidence based treatment and best practice interventions, and the unique needs of convicted felons. Probation departments continue to identify and focus on the specialized needs of special populations of offenders under supervision through the strategic use of specialized caseloads and problem solving courts to address those factors contributing to risk of reoffending.

The introduction of Effective Practices in Correctional Settings (EPICS II), has proven to be an effective tool in its first year of implementation. EPICS II teaches skills to officers through direct-practice and effective coaching with the goal of assisting the probation officer and offender to recognize the need for cognitive interventions that will assist with reducing recidivism through behavior change. Next steps include expanding the training of additional coaches and taking EPICS II to scale across the state. The skills learned are recognized as an EBP and further reinforces the work of probation departments in continuing this effort statewide.

Based on the tremendous success of using EBP by adult probation departments, EBP is being introduced or expanded to pretrial assessments and supervision. There are currently eight counties in the state utilizing pretrial assessments and services. Coconino, Gila, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Pinal, and Yuma. Other counties in various other stages of implementation include Graham, Navajo, Santa Cruz, and Yavapai. This strategy aligns perfectly with the strategic plan of the Supreme Court, *“Advancing Justice Together”*, to *“Improve and expand the use of evidence based practices to determine pre-trial release conditions for low-risk offenders.”*

Arizona was fortunate to be included in a pilot project in four counties and one municipal jurisdiction to test the implementation and use of the latest pretrial risk assessment instrument (PSA Court, Public Safety Assessment, Court) based on the latest research, in partnership with the Laura and John Arnold Foundation. Initial plans include statewide rollout and use of this instrument again putting Arizona on the cutting edge of evidence-based decision making to improve public safety.

Adult probation in Arizona continues to meet or exceed the goals of the strategic agenda by *“Protecting children, families and communities.”* In order to continue on this path, the criminal justice system must champion adult probation’s efforts to protect the public with research-driven methods that back our practices. We believe this will require patience, courage, and a passion to do the right thing based on what we know works. The exemplary leadership and support from the courts has driven these efforts and has been the impetus for probation departments to continue to manage for results, and succeed.

# 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 2014. 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 2014, 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 weeks, 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 ACJC § 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 2014 there were 173 state funded<sup>1</sup> full-time employees working in the IPS program statewide. Included in this total are 70 probation officers, 43 surveillance officers, 3 treatment and education staff, 40 support and administrative positions, 12 supervisors<sup>2</sup>, and 5 management positions. The annual cost per slot for IPS in FY 2014 was \$7,382. Table 1.3 outlines these positions for FY 2014.

**Table 1.3: IPS Personnel**

Personnel Type	FY 2014
Probation Officers	69.50
Surveillance Officers	42.50
Treatment & Education	3.50
Support & Administrative	39.60
Supervisors	12.40
Management	5.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>173.29</b>

<sup>1</sup> State funded IPS positions include case carrying and non-case carrying positions.

<sup>2</sup> 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 2014, 1,394 IPS probationers completed their IPS grant (discharged or graduated to standard)<sup>3</sup>. During FY 2014, 44% of IPS probationers who exited were not committed to jail or prison. A total 56% of IPS probationers

---

<sup>3</sup> 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.

who exited were revoked and incarcerated<sup>4</sup> in either a county jail or with the Arizona Department of Corrections during FY 2014.

At the end of FY 2014 there were 2,373 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 2014
Apache	32
Cochise	76
Coconino	150
Gila	20
Graham	49
Greenlee	21
La Paz	4
Maricopa	980
Mohave	36
Navajo	120
Pima	497
Pinal	59
Santa Cruz	31
Yavapai	85
Yuma	213
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>2,373</b>

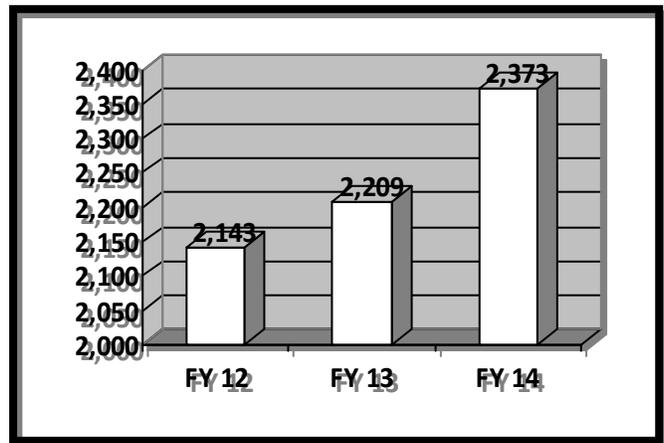


Figure 1: IPS Directly Supervised Population

<sup>4</sup> 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 2014 there were 243 SAE funded<sup>5</sup> full-time employees statewide. Included in this total are 184 probation officers, 5 surveillance officers, 28 support and administrative positions, 19 supervisors<sup>6</sup>, and 7 management positions. Table 2.2 outlines these positions for FY 2014. The annual cost per slot for standard in FY 2014 was \$1,087.

*Table 2.2: Standard Personnel*

Standard Personnel	FY 2013
Probation Officers	183.70
Surveillance Officers	4.73
Treatment & Education	0.00
Support & Administrative	28.43
Supervisors	18.65
Management	7.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>243.15</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;

<sup>5</sup> State funded standard positions include case carrying and non-case carrying positions.

<sup>6</sup> 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 2014, 17,907 standard probationers completed probation (discharged or early termination)<sup>7</sup>. During FY 2014, 78% standard probationers who exited probation were not committed to jail or prison. A total of 22%

---

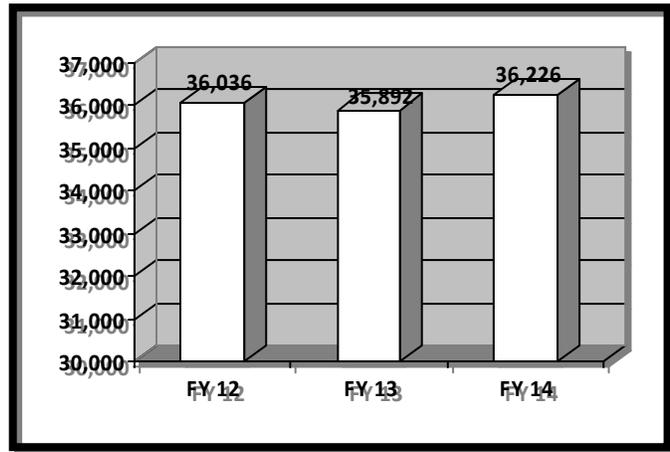
<sup>7</sup> Successful completion of probation supervision is based on data collected from absolute exits according to the following hierarchy: revoked to prison, revoked to jail, revoked, co-terminus, early termination, earned time credit, full termination, judicial termination, deceased, closed interest,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

standard probationers who exited were revoked and incarcerated in either a county jail or with the Arizona Department of Corrections<sup>8</sup> during FY 2014.

At the end of FY 2014 there were 36,226 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 2014
Apache	295
Cochise	469
Coconino	679
Gila	322
Graham	331
Greenlee	88
La Paz	71
Maricopa	22,193
Mohave	1,173
Navajo	579
Pima	5,459
Pinal	1,560
Santa Cruz	203
Yavapai	1,902
Yuma	902
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>36,226</b>



**Figure 2: Standard Directly Supervised Population**

<sup>8</sup> 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

**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

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 2014 there were 1,272 probationers from other states being supervised in Arizona and 2,304 Arizona offenders under compact supervision in other states. Table 3 outlines the outgoing ISC population according to individual counties.

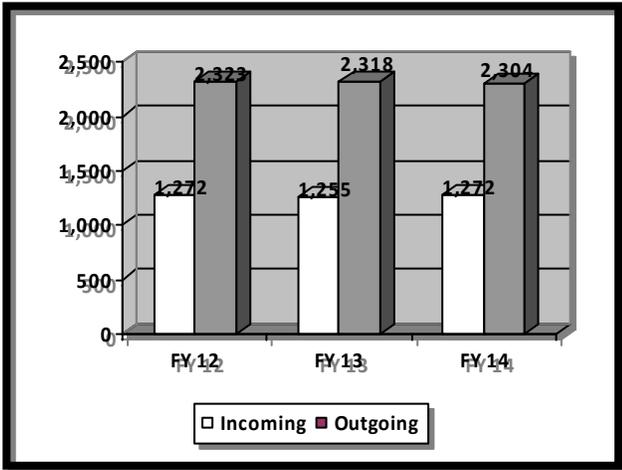


Figure 3: Statewide ISC Population

Table 3: Incoming & Outgoing ISC Population

County	FY 2014 Incoming	FY 2014 Outgoing
Apache	24	91
Cochise	27	35
Coconino	20	154
Gila	3	28
Graham	11	21
Greenlee	3	5
La Paz	8	32
Maricopa	791	917
Mohave	71	231
Navajo	13	179
Pima	156	153
Pinal	41	82
Santa Cruz	5	6
Yavapai	54	283
Yuma	45	87
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>2,304</b>

# Arizona Probation Population

In addition to the 2,373 IPS and 36,226 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 2014, there were 79,545 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.

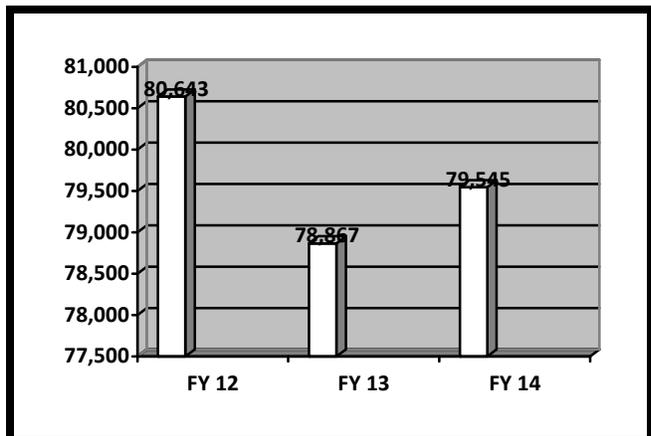


Figure 4: Overall Probation Population

Table 4: Overall Probation Population

County	FY 2014
Apache	701
Cochise	1,006
Coconino	1,649
Gila	751
Graham	793
Greenlee	193
La Paz	237
Maricopa	52,347
Mohave	2,429
Navajo	1,501
Pima	8,536
Pinal	3,109
Santa Cruz	542
Yavapai	3,968
Yuma	1,783
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>79,545</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 2014 probationers completed 776,654 hours of community restitution. This represents approximately \$7,766,540 in unpaid labor<sup>9</sup>. Figure 4.1 shows the hours completed during the last three years.

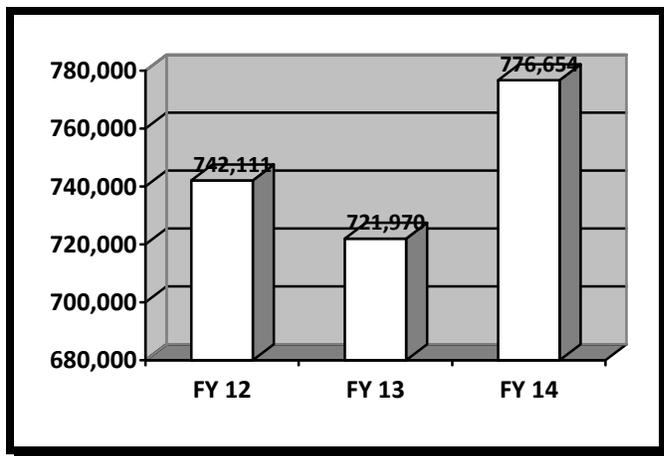


Figure 4.1: Community Restitution Hours

<sup>9</sup> 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 2014, probationers paid \$13,166,077 in restitution and \$14,046,942 in fees. Figures 4.2 and 4.3 show the amount of restitution and fees paid over the past three years.

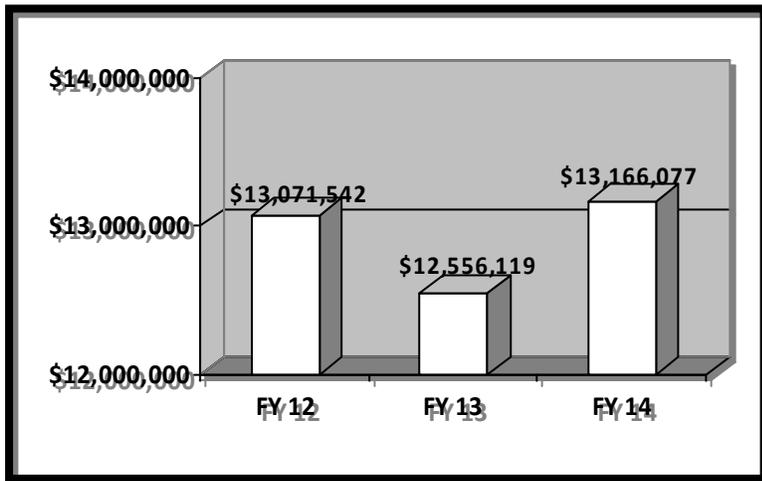


Figure 4.2: Restitution Paid

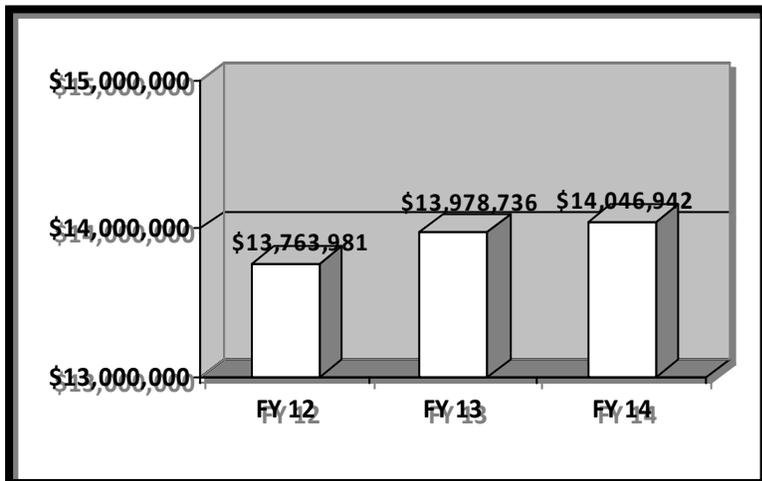


Figure 4.3: Fees Paid

# Adult Probation Services Division

**D**uring FY 2014, 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

**T**he 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 2014 the following projects were developed and or completed in relation to evidence-based practices in Arizona:

### Enhance Intrinsic Motivation

- ❖ AOC staff facilitated EPICS II Coach's Training which was provided by Chris and Melanie Lowenkamp.
- ❖ AOC hosted and MRT New Facilitator training facilitated by CCI to adult probation departments.

### Skill Train with Directed Practice

- ❖ AOC staff hosted an ASUS-R training to all adult county probation departments.
- ❖ AOC staff developed an APETS Client Services screen User's Manual.
- ❖ AOC staff updated the DTEF User's Manual to coincide with changes made in APETS.

### Target Interventions

- ❖ AOC staff conducted OST/FROST/Case Plan Refresher training for the adult probation departments.

- ❖ AOC presented at NADCP and APPA on lessons learned from the field related to treatment mapping, collaboration, and EBP.

### **Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities**

- ❖ AADCP, AOC, and ASU offered the Problem Solving Court Conference in April 2014 in Prescott, AZ.
- ❖ The AOC held its first statewide SMI Academy in 2014 and anticipates that this two-day training will be held annually.
- ❖ The AOC held a day-long conference on sex offender supervision and training.

### **Provide Measurement Feedback**

- ❖ The statewide Recidivism Study was completed.
- ❖ The Yuma County Adult Drug Court Recidivism Study was finalized.
- ❖ Data collection and data entry begin for the statewide Probation Violator Study.

## **Administrative Services Unit**

**T**he following projects were completed by the Administrative Services Unit during FY 2014:

- ❖ Annual Fleet Liaison Meeting;
- ❖ Technical assistance and training on data quality and control (APETS and Data Entry);
- ❖ Three DEA Audits;
- ❖ Rollout of SSRS Reports via APETS;
- ❖ Revised ACJA sections for Firearms, Use of Force, and added 6-208 CEW (Conducted Electrical Weapons);

## Interstate Compact Unit

Annual interstate compact training was completed for the majority of the 15 probation departments throughout the year regarding the March 1, 2014 ICAOS rule changes. Specialized interstate compact training for public defenders was requested and delivered in Maricopa County and at the statewide conference for Arizona Public Defenders in Tempe. The annual meeting for Arizona's State Council was held on August 20, 2013 and the Council adopted Policy 1.1 which will eliminate the duality of supervision of certain incoming offenders who also have local probation or parole matters. This policy goes into effect August 15, 2014. Arizona's average incoming interstate compact offender population in FY 2014 was 1,255 and the average outgoing interstate compact offender population was 2,357.

## Programs Unit

The emergence of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) has presented probation departments with a unique opportunity to assist probationers with enrollment in health insurance allowing them to access integrated care including substance abuse and mental health treatment, both formerly difficult to obtain before the ACA. APSD has successfully partnered with a national non-profit agency to roll out a statewide initiative to enroll probationers in insurance including AHCCCS. Research confirms that drug-involved offenders in particular, have significant physical and mental health needs, especially when released from a period of incarceration. It is anticipated that enrollment in healthcare will fill many of the gaps that exist in providing for the health and well-being of probationers and their families, reducing risk and changing behaviors.

## APETS

With all 15 counties on a single database, APETS now holds more than 398,000 client records; over 76,500 probationers with governing supervision records; over 21 million contact records; and has

approximately 2,150 users statewide.

During FY 2014, the APETS team implemented its 'Ponderosa' Build in March 2014. Some specific enhancements contained in this Build include:

- ❖ Created a new 'Client Services' screen for users to enter all treatment- and education-related records. The screen is the centralized location to enter DTEF Treatment, non-DTEF Treatment, and Education record types and displays all historical records related to these categories;
- ❖ Enhanced several Address screen features, as well as restricted the user's ability to make edits to certain fields in order to preserve the integrity of data that has been used during a prior month's population calculation;
- ❖ Improved the manner in which a prior assessment's static factors are imported into a subsequent assessment;
- ❖ Updated several Case Plan screen features, and created the ability for the user to select optional 'suggested' statements for the four subsections of: Problem Statement; Goal; Strategies; and PO Strategies;
- ❖ Added several system edits to improve the accuracy of demographic information, including: date of birth, social security number, FBI number, and military discharge information; and
- ❖ Enhanced the Interstate Tracking screen to allow multiple interstate status records to be open simultaneously.

In addition, the Ponderosa Build included a number of enhancements to support the 5 counties who use the Pre-Trial Services (PTS) module in APETS (Coconino, Gila, Mohave, Pinal, and Yuma).

- ❖ Provided a series of enhancements to improve the quality of information entered and maintained;
- ❖ Re-formatted the Employment screen and the Scars, Marks, and Tattoos section on Demographics to allow information to be transferred to the Presentence portion of APETS;
- ❖ Automated the newly implemented Public Safety Assessment (PSA-Court) Assessment.

## Externs

**D**uring FY 2013 the APSD initiated a partnership with Arizona State University's School of Social Work to host students pursuing their Master's degree in Social Work. Since then, the APSD has expanded their Externship Program to include students from other ASU departments such as the School of Political Science, School of Social Transformation, School of Human Communication, and the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice. The purpose of the Externship Program is to provide college students with a one-time, unpaid, real world work experience where theory and concepts can be tested and applied. The mutually enriching experience results in the understanding of and macro level application of policy development, research, best practices, organizational leadership and skills development that can be used in a professional environment. The externs have participated in projects related to systems research, data collection, data entry, literature reviews and writing, legislative procedures, court hearings, statewide standards development, and SPSS. The experience gained at the APSD has assisted students in obtaining scholarships to work in Congress in Washington D.C., secure internships with the state Public Defender's office, employment as a Clerk of the Court, Supervisor/Administrator at local behavioral health agencies and in Juvenile Probation, to name a few. A total of 1,096 hours of externship were completed during FY 2014.

# 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.

**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.

**Produced and Published By:**

**Arizona Supreme Court  
Administrative Office of the Courts  
Adult Probation Services Division  
1501 West Washington, Suite 344 \* Phoenix, AZ 85007-3231  
Phone: 602.452.3460 \* Fax: 602.452.3673  
<http://www.azcourts.gov/apd>**