

ARIZONA ADULT PROBATION



**July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015
FY 2015 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

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MISSION

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



VISION

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

Director's Message



Today, probation is the most widely used judicial sanction and disposition that encompass elements of both community protection and offender rehabilitation. It is a status, a system and a process. Utilizing probation as a sentence by the courts in Arizona is the best option of sentencing for persons who are a good risk, at the court's discretion, to stay in the community and be supervised for compliance and risk reduction.

As evidence-based practices has become institutionalized and a way of business to be followed per the Supreme Court's ongoing Strategic Agendas, it is important to continue to work towards quality assurance by tracking data and outcomes. Our data collection which results in reports of outcomes is proof that these practices have had positive results over time. We also must stay true to the core principles of evidence-based supervision and ensure our skills are being applied with fidelity per the research.

The expanded use of evidence-based practices in pretrial across the state is proof of the Supreme Court's support of using research and data to drive our policy and practice. The addition of evidence-based pretrial in the Supreme Courts Strategic Agenda for five years, Advancing Justice Together, proves the ongoing support and confidence the court has placed on the ongoing work of our probation departments. The use of risk factors in pretrial release and probation supervision speaks volumes of research guided practices utilized in Arizona.

Creating a culture of evidence-based practices means a culture of release for those persons in jail awaiting adjudication of their case. The use of risk for probation supervision allows our courts and probation departments to determine who is supervised as well as how they are supervised. Reducing risk factors creates successful outcomes for both supervision and public safety.

We are all agents of change and continue to be a cutting edge and model system using research and data within the courts of Arizona to make Arizona a nationally recognized pretrial and probation system.

We hear the term, mass incarceration, and I also offer the term mass probation. We should ensure that we are supervising offenders who truly need to be supervised based on their risk and needs. The commitment to follow evidence-based practices and evidence-based sentencing is imperative to assure success. Following the “Risk Principle” and research will insure we are supervising those individuals who need to be supervised and applying the resources to the right people who need these interventions while holding everyone accountable. We are the stewards of the state’s dollars entrusted to us for pretrial and probation supervision. We are committed to doing the right thing.

As the dialogue continues across the country, and in our own state in regards to reform and what works, we have the data and the outcomes to show what we are doing in regards to supervision using evidence-based practices truly does work in Arizona as the research suggests and has become the model for the criminal justice systems in this country. This report reflects the work being done in the state of Arizona which is demonstrated daily by the probation departments 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 2015. 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 2015, 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 waivers 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. 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. Level V is reserved for probationers in treatment. Table 1.2 outlines the waiver provision for EBP IPS contacts.

Table 1.1: EBP IPS Minimum 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 V	Visual	1 x every 30 days		
	Collateral	1 x every 30 days (with treatment)		
	TX Provider	1 x every 30 days		

Table 1.2: Waiver Provision EBP IPS Contacts

		High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
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 V	Visual	1 x every 30 days		
	Collateral	1 x every 30 days (with treatment)		
	TX Provider	N/A		

IPS Personnel

At the end of FY 2015 there were 173 state funded¹ full-time employees working in the IPS program statewide. Included in this total are 69 probation officers, 43 surveillance officers, 3 treatment and education staff, 42 support and administrative positions, 12 supervisors², and 4 management positions. The annual cost per slot for IPS in FY 2015 was \$6,322. Table 1.3 outlines these positions for FY 2015.

Table 1.3: IPS Personnel

Personnel Type	FY 2015
Probation Officers	68.60
Surveillance Officers	42.50
Treatment & Education	3.50
Support & Administrative	42.34
Supervisors	12.80
Management	3.70
Total	173.44

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.
- ❖ Modified or reinstated to unsupervised probation.

During FY 2015, 1,095 IPS probationers completed their IPS grant (discharged or graduated to standard)³. During FY 2015, 46% of IPS probationers who exited were not committed to jail or prison. A total of 54% of IPS probationers who exited were revoked and incarcerated⁴ in either a county jail or with the Arizona Department of Corrections during FY 2015.

At the end of FY 2015 there were 2,360 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.

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.

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.

Table 1.4: IPS County Population

County	FY 2015
Apache	38
Cochise	81
Coconino	134
Gila	23
Graham	63
Greenlee	17
La Paz	2
Maricopa	1,080
Mohave	27
Navajo	80
Pima	435
Pinal	66
Santa Cruz	25
Yavapai	108
Yuma	181
Statewide	2,360

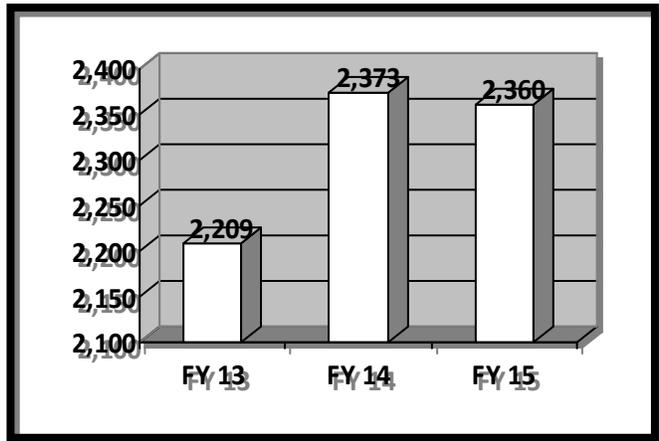


Figure 1: IPS Directly Supervised Population

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 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 2015 there were 243 SAE funded⁵ full-time employees statewide. Included in this total are 187 probation officers, 5 surveillance officers, 28 support and administrative positions, 15 supervisors⁶, and 8 management positions. Table 2.2 outlines these positions for FY 2015. The annual cost per slot for standard in FY 2015 was \$961.

Table 2.2: Standard Personnel

Standard Personnel	FY 2015
Probation Officers	187.20
Surveillance Officers	4.73
Support & Administrative	28.43
Supervisors	15.15
Management	7.64
Total	243.15

Standard Population

Standard probation supervision is provided in each of the 15 counties. The directly supervised standard population refers to those probationers who are on standard probation supervision and are:

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

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.

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.
- ❖ Modified or reinstated to intensive probation supervision.

During FY 2015, 17,752 standard probationers completed probation (discharged or early termination)⁷. During FY 2015, 76% standard probationers who exited probation were not committed to jail or prison. A total of 24% standard probationers who exited were revoked and incarcerated in either a county jail or with the Arizona Department of Corrections⁸ during FY 2015.

At the end of FY 2015 there were 38,257 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 were directly supervised according to individual counties.

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.

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.

Table 2.3: Standard County Population

County	FY 2015
Apache	294
Cochise	489
Coconino	737
Gila	311
Graham	360
Greenlee	106
La Paz	70
Maricopa	23,432
Mohave	1,258
Navajo	631
Pima	5,660
Pinal	1,850
Santa Cruz	194
Yavapai	1,992
Yuma	873
Statewide	38,257

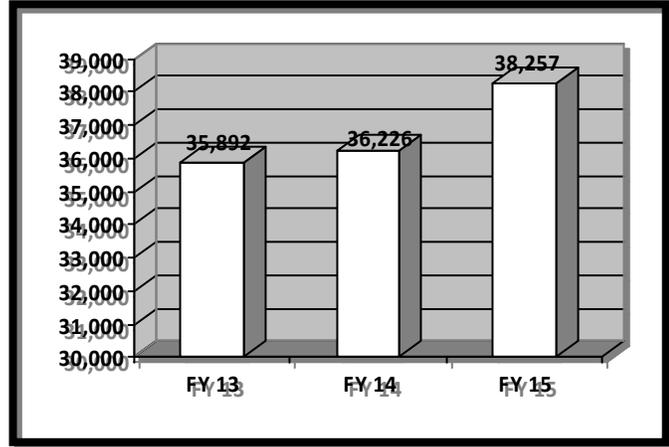


Figure 2: Standard Directly Supervised Population

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 3,800 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 2015 there were 1,432 probationers from other states being supervised in Arizona and 2,380 Arizona offenders under compact supervision in other states. Table 3 outlines the outgoing ISC population according to individual counties.

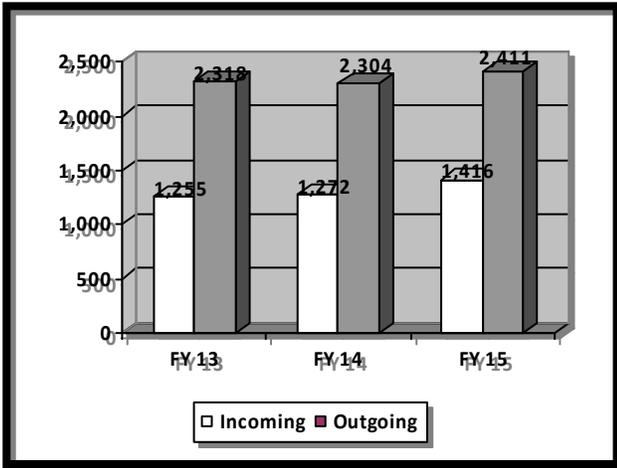


Figure 3: Statewide ISC Population

Table 3: Incoming & Outgoing ISC Population

County	FY 2015 Incoming	FY 2015 Outgoing
Apache	26	115
Cochise	20	39
Coconino	21	131
Gila	8	25
Graham	6	19
Greenlee	4	7
La Paz	4	19
Maricopa	848	953
Mohave	75	243
Navajo	20	189
Pima	170	191
Pinal	93	81
Santa Cruz	5	6
Yavapai	73	303
Yuma	43	90
Statewide	1,416	2,411

Arizona Probation Population

In addition to the 2,360 IPS and 38,257 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 2015, there were 82,204 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.

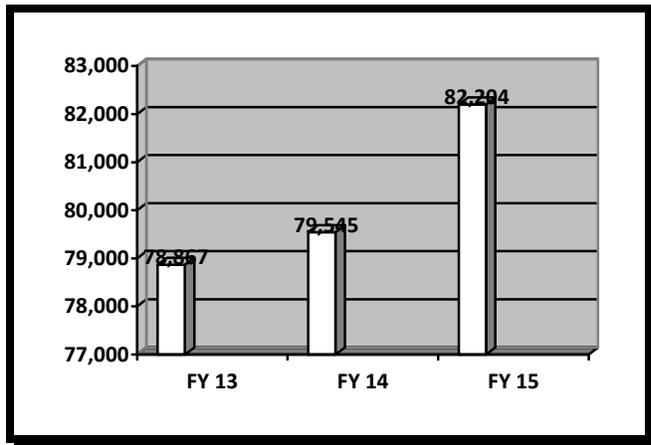


Figure 4: Overall Probation Population

Table 4: Overall Probation Population

County	FY 2015
Apache	715
Cochise	1049
Coconino	1661
Gila	729
Graham	822
Greenlee	228
La Paz	229
Maricopa	54038
Mohave	2520
Navajo	1503
Pima	8667
Pinal	3651
Santa Cruz	527
Yavapai	4169
Yuma	1696
Statewide	82,204

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 2015 probationers completed 833,088 hours of community restitution. This represents approximately \$8,330,880 in unpaid labor⁹. Figure 4.1 shows the hours completed during the last three years.

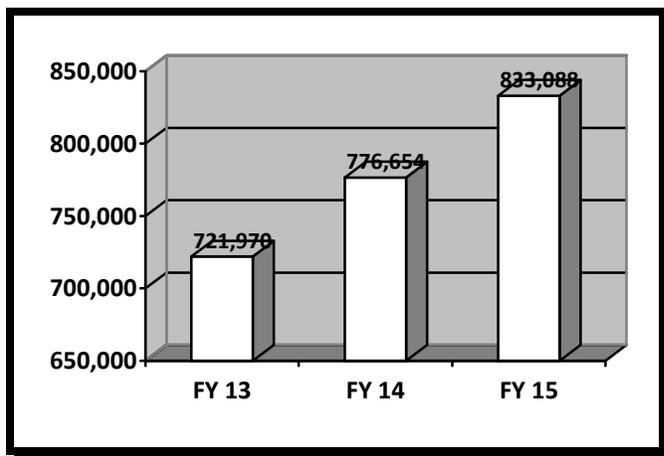


Figure 4.1: Community Restitution Hours

⁹ Dollar amount is calculated at \$10 per hour multiplied by 833,088 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 2015, probationers paid \$12,461,862 in restitution and \$15,172,014 in fees. Figures 4.2 and 4.3 show the amount of restitution and fees paid over the past three years.

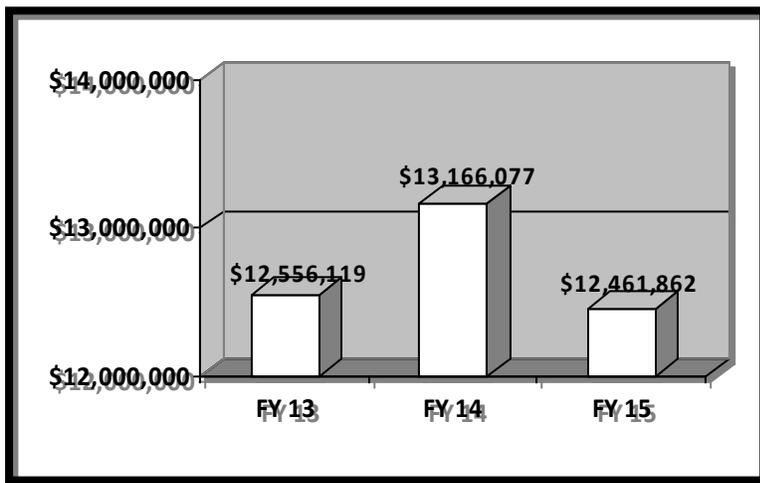


Figure 4.2: Restitution Paid

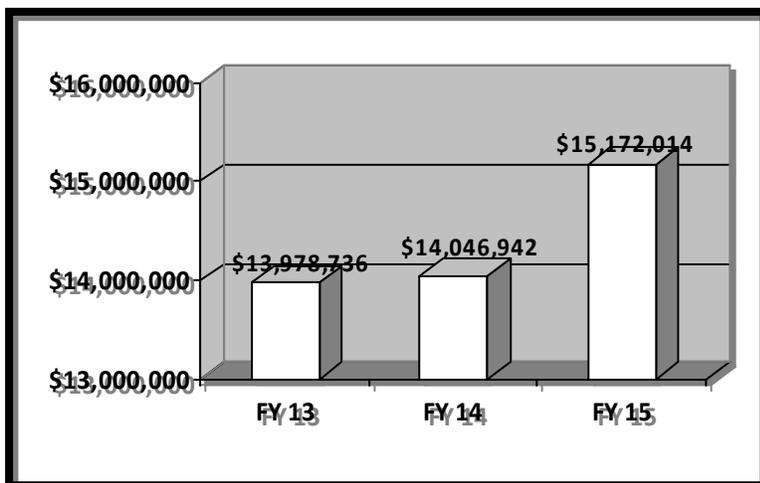


Figure 4.3: Fees Paid

Adult Probation Services Division

During FY 2015, the APSD of the AOC embarked on various projects affecting the probation practices of community supervision and case management in Arizona.

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 2015 the following projects were developed and or completed in relation to evidence-based practices in Arizona:

Assess Actuarial Risk/Needs

- ❖ AOC staff in conjunction with county motivational interviewing (MI) trainers presented training to various community partners and stakeholders at the Ending Homelessness Conference sponsored by Arizona State University's (ASU) Center for Applied Behavioral Health Policy (CABHP).
- ❖ AOC staff conducted OST/FROST/Case Plan Booster sessions in the field and as a breakout session at the Probation Certification Academy.
- ❖ Planned Initiatives and Projects:
 - An ASUS-R Refresher training to the adult county probation departments.
 - Provide MRT facilitator training to new facilitators from various adult county probation departments.
 - Provide Affordable Care Act Training to probation chiefs and directors.

Enhance Intrinsic Motivation

- ❖ AOC staff facilitated EPICS II Coach's Training to further support established coaches and develop new coaches.
- ❖ Planned Initiatives and Projects:
 - To begin training with ASUs CABHP to become MI coders. This project is also in partnership with the U.S. Federal Probation, District

of Arizona in the advancement of further quality assurance for EPICS II.

Target Interventions

- ❖ AOC staff provided trainings to AOC employees and county adult probation departments on drug court programs, best practices and related standards.
- ❖ AOC in collaboration with APAC and AADCP provided a webinar on Problem Solving Courts in Arizona.

Skill Train with Directed Practice

- ❖ AOC staff in conjunction with Federal Probation conducted a webinar to instruct EPICS II Coaches on implementing monthly booster sessions for EPICS II in their county.
- ❖ AOC staff in conjunction with the National Drug Court Institute conducted an Adult Drug Court Operation Tune-up training to five county drug court teams.

Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities

- ❖ AOC staff presented on Probation Leaderships' Perceptions of EBP and Probation Outcomes at APPA in New Orleans, LA.
- ❖ Provided equipment for the computer and technology upgrades for Maricopa, Pima and Yavapai Adult LEARN centers which will allow for increased capacity for probation and community members and expand the availability of adult education/GED skill development and workforce development training/education.
- ❖ AOC staff presented at the Valley Leadership Conference in Phoenix, AZ regarding Transferred Youth and the Maricopa County Juvenile Offender Transfer Program.
- ❖ AOC staff with staff from Maricopa County presented at the Summit Law School regarding Transferred Youth and the Maricopa County Juvenile Offender Transfer Program.
- ❖ AOC, AADCP, and ASU offered the Problem Solving Court Conference in April, 2015 in Prescott, AZ. The conference was attended by over 400 professionals in the field focusing on substance abuse, mental health, veterans, adult and juvenile populations.
- ❖ AOC staff presented at the National Rx Drug Abuse Summit in Atlanta, GA on the treatment mapping project, building collaboration and establishing information sharing protocols between system partners.

- ❖ AOC staff in collaboration with Legal Counsel has established a State, Federal, Tribal Community Supervision workgroup to address system issues and concerns regarding the sharing of resources, supervision and information with and for tribal members on state probation/parole.
- ❖ Planned Initiatives and Projects:
 - Plans are underway for the AADCP Problem Solving Courts 2016 conference with the theme of “Changing the Odds and Setting New Standards”. The conference will focus on drug courts, mental health courts, veteran courts, drug trends and overall intervention treatment services in Arizona.
 - Plans are underway to hold a regional state-tribal summit in the northern region to begin conversations and establish agreements with tribal courts/probation for the sharing of resources, information, supervision, and training.

Provide Measurement Feedback

- ❖ The statewide Probation Violator Study was completed.
- ❖ Analysis was completed on JTOP graduates.
- ❖ Data collection begin for the Low Risk Probation Supervision Study.

Administrative Services Unit

The following projects were completed by the Administrative Services Unit during FY 2015:

- ❖ Annual Fleet Liaison Meeting
- ❖ Two DEA Audits
- ❖ Research design was completed for the Low Risk Supervision Study; began data collection.
- ❖ An analysis was completed on all JTOP graduates and presented to JTOP stakeholders.
- ❖ An addendum analysis was completed on the Yuma Drug Court study.
- ❖ Probation Violator Study was completed.
- ❖ Analysis began on the probation population with probation tails.
- ❖ Rollout of new Monthly Statistics for New Crime and Interstate Compact clients.
- ❖ Addition of new feature in the Address screen to track out of county clients and durations.

Interstate Compact Unit

Annual interstate compact training was completed for the 15 probation departments throughout the year. Specialized interstate compact training for public defenders was conducted in Maricopa County, at the statewide conference for Arizona Public Defenders in Tempe, at the statewide conference for Arizona Prosecutors in Tucson, and at the statewide Judicial Conference in Scottsdale. The annual meeting for Arizona's State Council was held on August 12, 2014. Arizona's average incoming interstate compact offender population in FY 2015 was 1,391 and the average outgoing interstate compact offender population was 2,368.

Programs Unit

In April 2015, the APSD Programs Division was awarded a 6-month \$100,000 grant from the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission to expand the statewide use of Effective Practices in Correctional Settings – II (EPICS-II). The grant includes a proposal to perform quality assurance on 30 established Coaches, as well as the 45 Phase II Coaches, in addition to performing urinalysis testing on EPICS II officers high risk offenders to determine if there is any behavior change related substance abuse within the grant period. The grant also allows for a comprehensive in-person training with Melanie Lowenkamp, with the assistance of the U.S. Probation Office, District of Arizona to be held in September of 2015. The grant will result in the training of 36 additional Phase II Coaches who can assist in building capacities in each of the 15 Arizona Counties. The grant also provides for Motivational Interviewing Coder Training, which will be used to evaluate Motivational Interviewing (MI) skills in the field, as MI is a foundational element in EPICS II skill building; it will also be used as a starting point to assist in developing an EPICS-II specific coding system for quality assurance. EPICS-II expansion priorities will include providing the support and guidance needed for quality assurance and implementation to the county probation departments in collaboration with the U.S. Probation Office, including Booster Sessions, audits of skill use and additional trainings to ensure the fidelity of the program.

APSD has concluded 6 WebEx based trainings with Melanie Lowenkamp, assisted by the U.S. Probation Office, District of Arizona which resulted in training approximately 100 more officers in the EPICS II skills. Of those 100 officers, 45 were identified as Phase II Coaches who could help supplement the 30 already

trained Established Coaches from 2013. In January 2015, a week long training was held to enhance the skills of the Established Coaches, the Phase II Coaches, provide an introduction of the skills to line staff and included a day of training for probationer supervisors to assist them in building capacities in their counties.

The Affordable Care Act (ACA) provides probation departments with the opportunity to connect probationers with enrollment navigators allowing them to access integrated care including substance abuse and mental health treatment, both formerly difficult to obtain before the ACA. APSD has broadened its partnerships with governmental and non-profit agencies statewide to assist in the enrollment of probationers in insurance including Medicaid. New research now confirms that enrollment in healthcare is an evidence-based practice resulting in lower recidivism and incarceration. Enrollment in healthcare is now easier and necessary for offenders who need substance abuse treatment and integrated care to fill the gaps that exist in providing for the health and well-being of probationers and their families.

APETS

With all 15 counties on a single database, APETS now holds more than 418,000 historical probationer records, with over 78,000 probationers with open governing supervision records; nearly 23 million probationer contact records; and has approximately 2,125 users statewide. With regard to the Pretrial Services area, APETS now holds more than 42,000 historical pretrial defendant records; and the number of counties who now use it has expanded to 5: Coconino, Gila, Mohave, Pinal, and Yuma.

During FY 2015, the APETS team implemented its ‘Aspen’ Build in December 2015. Some specific enhancements contained in this Build include:

- Created a FROST Communique, that allows an officer to provide updated field re-assessment tool (FROST) information within their probation violation disposition report;
- Enhanced the Collaterals screen by: updating the format, expanding the information it contains, and providing re-designing permissions, so multiple counties can access;
- Modified how the ASUS-R (Adult Substance Use Survey – Revised) is calculated, to align with Dr. Wanberg’s latest research;

- Enhanced the assessment and summary portion of the 127 version of the Offender Screening Tool (OST) to more clearly identify those items that require a response; and allow the user to return non-mandatory items back to a status of unanswered;
- Updated the Address screen's 'Location/Reason' selections based on policy changes for Monthly Statistics calculations, and created a new format for activating an Out-of-County (OOC) override;
- Created a new screen so users can identify what Urinalysis Test results were automatically imported by their county's contracted vendor(s) during a specified date range;
- Updated 4 counties' (Maricopa, Navajo, Pinal, and Santa Cruz) Financial Forms; Navajo County's Unsupervised Addendum; and Pinal County's Project Safe Addendum.

In addition, the APETS team supported 4 counties (Gila, Mohave, Pinal and Yuma) use of the PSA-Court Assessment; by providing enhancements to the screen and updated Decision Making Matrix. Enhancements were also made to several Pretrial screens (PTS Defendant Name Search, PTS Initiate Defendant, PTS Demographics, and PTS Contacts), to improve data entry and accuracy.

Externs

During FY 2015 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 survey development and analysis. A total of 1,267 hours of externship were completed during FY 2015.

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.

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