

# ARIZONA ADULT PROBATION



July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016  
FY 2016 ANNUAL REPORT

Administrative Office of the Courts \* Adult Probation Services Division

# Arizona Supreme Court Administrative Office of the Courts

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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



As we continue to pursue a probation system that is driven by data and research, it appears to be getting more difficult even though we have been utilizing the principles of Evidence Based Practices for well over 10 years. There are many factors which make it more and more challenging for probation supervision to be successful, especially in Arizona.

While we believe we have now institutionalized these principles throughout the state and have moved beyond the negatives of being “soft on crime”, our more intentional tasks at hand are the challenges to appropriately supervise the populations which have been created by these principles as well as by the sentencing practices in the state.

By incorporating Evidence Based Principles in our policies and practices, we have focused our efforts on the higher risk offenders while not ignoring the low risk offenders. We have moved low risk offenders to a very different level of supervision that requires accountability but not the usual resources utilized and required by higher risk offenders to be successful. Based on the research, our focus is now on the higher risk individuals which are the offenders with the higher priority on the caseloads for supervision. Because these individuals are higher risk, they are also higher need. These offenders take much more time and efforts by the supervising probation officers in order to coach and guide them to a more pro social lifestyle by addressing their needs to reduce the risk of reoffending. This means more resources are also dedicated to this population which includes, problem solving courts, substance abuse treatment and other needed interventions. We also are receiving at record numbers, the release of individuals back to probation after serving a prison term. We are now calling these sentences “probation tails”. This sentence occurs when an individual receives prison on one count and probation on a second count all occurring at the same sentencing event. When this occurs, probationers return to our caseloads directly from prison instead of serving the remainder, usually 15 percent, of their Truth in Sentencing prison sentence. In essence, probation is now becoming parole for these sentences. In

addition, this population is coming to us with higher needs translating to a higher risk probationer and a greater challenge for supervision by the probation officers. This also leads us to another challenge. Because these probation tail offenders are not truly probation cases, our validated risk assessment for probation needs modifying to strengthen the predictive validity needed for this released population. This requires us to again follow the science and create a new modified version of the FROST risk/needs reassessment for this population. This will also require us to focus on specific training and supervision strategies for these and other reentry offenders coming back to our caseloads from the jails and prisons. These steps are urgent and necessary if we are to stay true to the principles of Evidence Based Practices and if we are to continue to assist all probationers to be successful while under supervision and to also insure that public safety is our focus for these offenders to remain crime free.

Adult Probation was successful in securing additional funding from the Arizona Legislature this year based on our success in reducing revocations and new crimes by those on probation. We are very grateful for this support of our efforts. We will again be addressing the continued growth of our probation populations as we continue to focus on supervising, engaging, coaching and supporting successful completions of probation as we have since the adoption of Evidence Based Practices. We will also continue to be data and research driven in the coming years. We are committed to the challenges we face and will rely more and more on further research and analysis to enhance our success and the success of the adult probation populations.

# Introduction

**T**here 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 2016. 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 2016, 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 2016 there were 170 state funded<sup>1</sup> full-time employees working in the IPS program statewide. Included in this total are 68 probation officers, 40 surveillance officers, 4 treatment and education staff, 43 support and administrative positions, 12 supervisors<sup>2</sup>, and 4 management positions. The annual cost per slot for IPS in FY 2016 was \$6,565. Table 1.3 outlines these positions for FY 2016.

*Table 1.3: IPS Personnel*

Personnel Type	FY 2016
Probation Officers	67.60
Surveillance Officers	39.50
Treatment & Education	3.50
Support & Administrative	43.34
Supervisors	11.80
Management	3.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>169.44</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.
- ❖ Modified or reinstated to unsupervised probation.

During FY 2016, 1,120 IPS probationers completed their IPS grant (discharged or graduated to standard)<sup>3</sup>. During FY 2016, 48% of IPS probationers who exited were not committed to jail or prison. A total of 61% of IPS revocations resulted in the probationer not being incarcerated<sup>4</sup> in either a county jail or in the Arizona Department of Corrections during FY 2016.

At the end of FY 2016 there were 2,374 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.

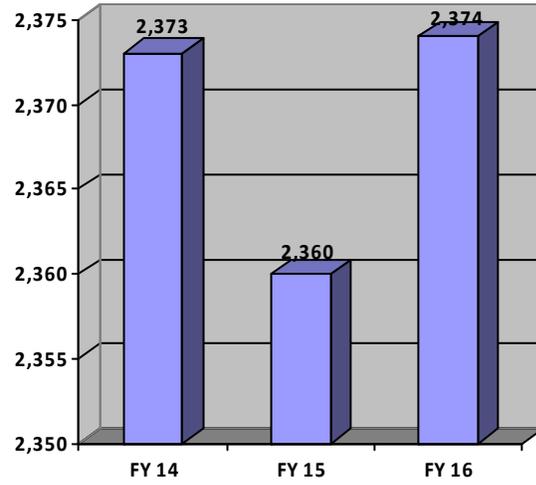
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<sup>3</sup> Successful completion of probation supervision is based on data collected from absolute exits according to the following hierarchy: revoked to prison, revoked to jail, revoked, co-terminus, early termination, earned time credit, full termination,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

<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.

**Table 1.4: IPS County Population**

County	FY 2016
Apache	48
Cochise	106
Coconino	125
Gila	19
Graham	41
Greenlee	21
La Paz	3
Maricopa	1083
Mohave	28
Navajo	82
Pima	482
Pinal	77
Santa Cruz	21
Yavapai	97
Yuma	141
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>2,374</b>



**Figure 1: IPS Directly Supervised Population**

# Standard Probation Supervision

The purpose of standard probation supervision in Arizona is to provide the highest quality service to the court, community and offenders. This is accomplished by promoting public safety through effective community based supervision and enforcement of court orders, offering accurate and reliable information and affording offenders opportunities to be accountable and initiate positive changes.

The State Aid Enhancement (SAE) fund was established in 1978 to augment county funding in order to maintain the statutory (A.R.S. § 12-251) caseload average of 65 adult probationers per probation officer (65:1). The funding must be used primarily for the payment of probation officer salaries to attain the caseload average.

As authorized by 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**

	<b>Maximum Supervision Level</b>	<b>Medium Supervision Level</b>	<b>Minimum Supervision Level</b>
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 2016 there were 243 SAE funded<sup>5</sup> full-time employees statewide. Included in this total are 187 probation officers, 5 surveillance officers, 28 support and administrative positions, 15 supervisors<sup>6</sup>, and 8 management positions. Table 2.2 outlines these positions for FY 2016. The annual cost per slot for standard in FY 2016 was \$1,031.

*Table 2.2: Standard Personnel*

Standard Personnel	FY 2016
Probation Officers	187.20
Surveillance Officers	4.73
Support & Administrative	28.43
Supervisors	15.15
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;
- ❖ 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.

<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.

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 2016, 17,844 standard probationers completed probation (discharged or early termination)<sup>7</sup>. During FY 2016, 79% standard probationers who exited probation were not committed to jail or prison. A total of 63% of standard probation revocations resulted in the probationer not being incarcerated in either a county jail or in the Arizona Department of Corrections<sup>8</sup> during FY 2016.

At the end of FY 2016 there were 39,792 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.

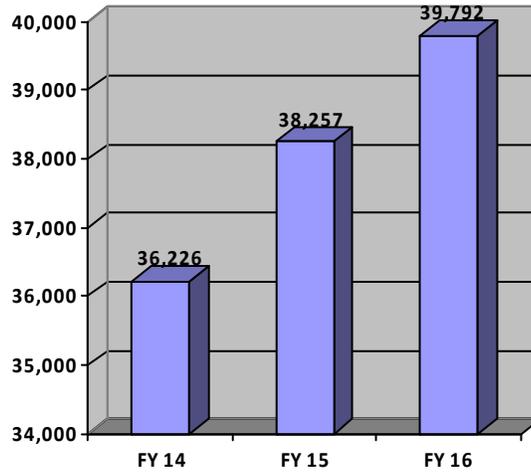
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<sup>7</sup> Successful completion of probation supervision is based on data collected from absolute exits according to the following hierarchy: revoked to prison, revoked to jail, revoked, co-terminus, early termination, earned time credit, full termination,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

<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.

*Table 2.3: Standard County Population*

<b>County</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>
Apache	321
Cochise	574
Coconino	779
Gila	342
Graham	388
Greenlee	101
La Paz	78
Maricopa	24,490
Mohave	1,296
Navajo	651
Pima	5,298
Pinal	2,172
Santa Cruz	175
Yavapai	2,181
Yuma	946
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>39,792</b>



**Figure 2: Standard Directly Supervised Population**

# 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 3,800 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) for all active cases to ensure accurate tracking of offender movement, notification to victims, responses to violations and compliance with the national rules.

At the end of FY 2016 there were 1,364 probationers from other states being supervised in Arizona and 2,506 Arizona offenders under compact supervision in other states. Table 3 outlines the outgoing ISC population according to individual counties.

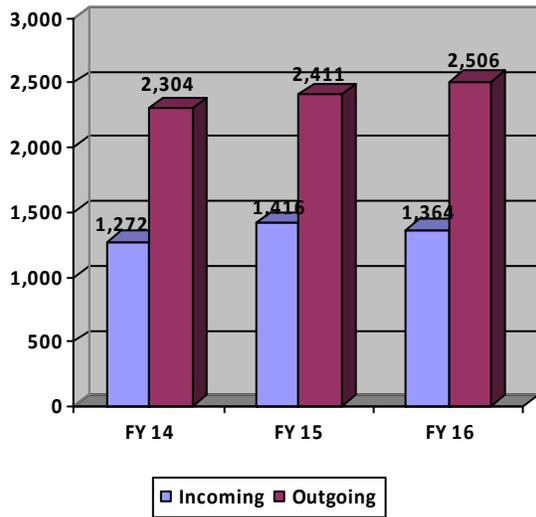


Figure 3: Statewide ISC Population

Table 3: Incoming & Outgoing ISC Population

County	FY 2016 Incoming	FY 2016 Outgoing
Apache	25	118
Cochise	17	40
Coconino	20	139
Gila	9	22
Graham	5	25
Greenlee	4	12
La Paz	2	27
Maricopa	832	937
Mohave	76	251
Navajo	17	190
Pima	149	212
Pinal	88	100
Santa Cruz	3	10
Yavapai	68	341
Yuma	49	82
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>2,506</b>

# Arizona Probation Population

In addition to the 2,374 IPS and 39,792 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 2016, there were 84,766 individuals under the supervision of the court on IPS, standard, or in an administrative or indirect caseload. Figure 4 shows the increase in population over the last three years. Table 4 outlines the overall number of individuals on probation in each county.

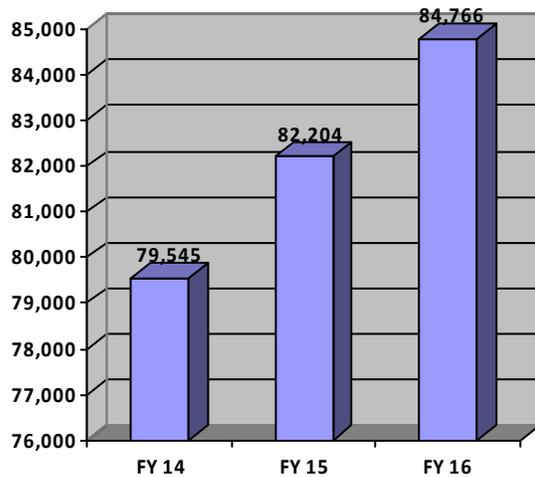


Figure 4: Overall Probation Population

Table 4: Overall Probation Population

County	FY 2016
Apache	765
Cochise	1,229
Coconino	1,727
Gila	830
Graham	889
Greenlee	239
La Paz	257
Maricopa	55,350
Mohave	2,556
Navajo	1,473
Pima	8,397
Pinal	4,432
Santa Cruz	526
Yavapai	4,366
Yuma	1,730
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>84,766</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 2016 probationers completed 862,921 hours of community restitution. This represents approximately \$8,629,210 in unpaid labor<sup>9</sup>. Figure 4.1 shows the hours completed during the last three years.

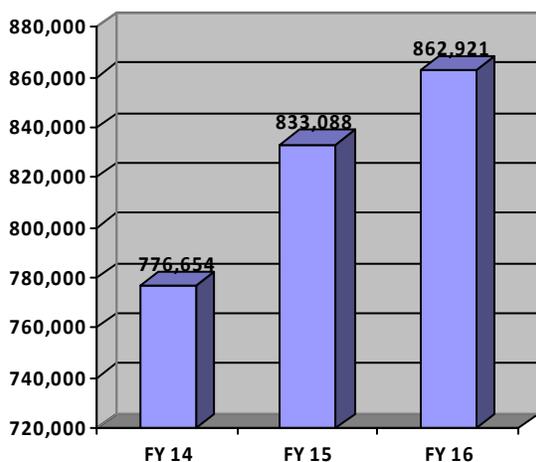


Figure 4.1: Community Restitution Hours

<sup>9</sup> Dollar amount is calculated at \$10 per hour multiplied by 862,921 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 2016, probationers paid \$13,072,817 in restitution and \$14,862,903 in fees. Figures 4.2 and 4.3 show the amount of restitution and fees paid over the past three years.

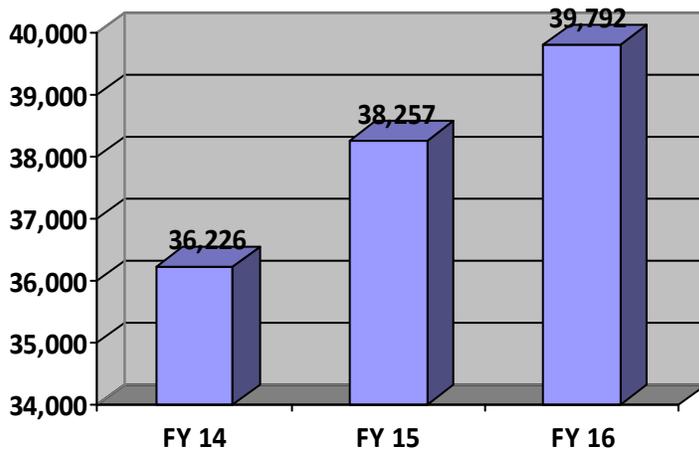


Figure 4.2: Restitution Paid

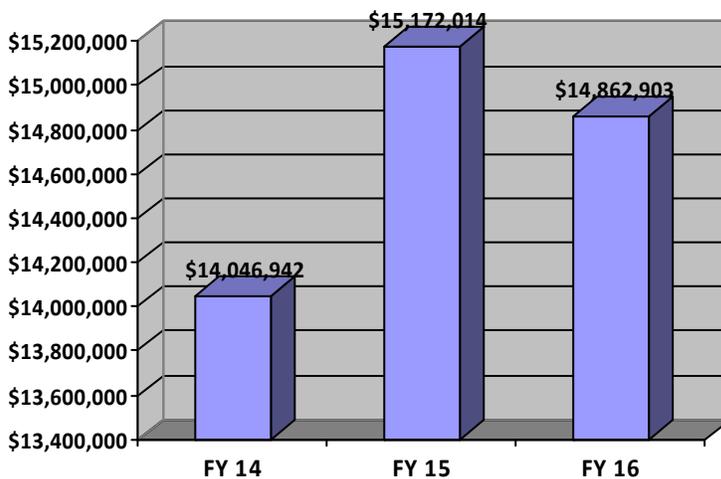


Figure 4.3: Fees Paid

# Adult Probation Services Division

**D**uring FY 2016, the APSD of the AOC embarked on various projects affecting the probation practices of community supervision and case management in Arizona.

## 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 2016 the following projects were developed and or completed in relation to evidence-based practices in Arizona:

### **Assess Actuarial Risk/Needs**

- ❖ AOC staff provided training to all adult probation departments on the Affordable Care Act and how to enroll probationers through the collaborative relationship with Enroll America. Two trainings were offered: one in the southern region of the state and one in the northern region.
- ❖ AOC staff continue to conduct OST/FROST/Case Plan Booster sessions and breakout training sessions at the Intensive Probation Institute.
- ❖ The AOC will be conducting a validation assessment of the OST and FROST.

### **Enhance Intrinsic Motivation**

- ❖ AOC staff facilitated Motivational Interviewing Treatment Integrity (MITI) coding facilitated by Arizona State University, in collaboration with MI trainers, EPICS II coaches and AOC staff.

### **Target Interventions**

- ❖ AOC staff hosted trainings for adult probation staff on the basics of Thinking for a Change which was provided by Arlyn Harris from Maricopa County Adult Probation.
- ❖ AOC staff in collaboration with NHTSA provided a training to general jurisdiction as well as limited jurisdiction courts on the use of the Impaired Driver Assessment tool developed by NHTSA/APPA.

### **Skill Train with Directed Practice**

- ❖ AOC staff in conjunction NHTSA provided training on supervision DUI offenders at the Arizona Problem Solving Courts Conference.
- ❖ MITI training provided to AOC staff, EPICS II coaches and MI trainers.

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

- ❖ AOC staff hosted a State-Federal-Tribal Community Supervision Summit in Flagstaff.
- ❖ AOC in collaboration with AADCP and ASU-CABHP offered the Problem Solving Court Conference in Prescott, AZ.
  - AOC staff along with staff from Maricopa County presented at the Summit Law School on Transferred Youth and the Maricopa County Juvenile Offender Transfer Program.

### **Measure Relevant Processes/Practices**

- ❖ AOC has collaborated with APPA to request grant funding to research the fidelity and processes related to the statewide implementation of EPICS II.
- ❖ AOC staff presented at the APPA Winter Training Institute on the findings of the Probation Violator Study.

### **Provide Measurement Feedback**

- ❖ Analysis were completed on the prison reentry and probation tail populations.
- ❖ Low Risk Probation Supervision Study was completed.

## **Administrative Services Unit**

**T**he following projects were completed by the Administrative Services Unit during FY 2016:

- ❖ Annual Fleet Liaison Meeting
- ❖ One DEA Audit
- ❖ Low Risk Supervision Study completed.
- ❖ Analysis on prison reentry and probation tail populations were completed.
- ❖ Development of a series of standard operational review reports for use in county audits.

## **Interstate Compact Unit**

**A** statewide interstate compact liaison meeting was held on February 24, 2016 to discuss the implementation of new interstate compact rules that became effective March 1, 2016. Additional interstate compact rules training was provided to several probation departments and their judges at their request. Presentations were made at the annual conferences for public defenders, Arizona Courts Association and the Justices of the Peace. The annual meeting for Arizona's State Council was held on September 29, 2015. Arizona's average monthly incoming interstate compact offender population in FY 2016 was 1,400 and the average monthly outgoing interstate compact offender population was 2,441.

## **Programs Unit**

**I**n September of 2015, the APSD Programs Unit provided a four-day Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) training to probation departments throughout Arizona. The training targeted juvenile and adult probation officers interested in receiving basic facilitator training in MRT. Once certified, MRT facilitators returned to their home departments where they implemented the MRT curriculum, one of several evidenced based practices endorsed by SAMHSA. The cognitive based curriculum, coupled with substance abuse therapy has proven to be most effective in addressing cognitive distortions and barriers to change for probationers struggling with drug and alcohol addiction. Approximately 25 participants were certified in MRT.

Also in September of 2015, the APSD Programs Unit, in collaboration with the Judicial Education Center at the AOC hosted a two-day training for adult probation officers supervising sex offenders. The training represented a collaborative effort between various adult probation departments throughout the state and the three Regional Behavioral Health Authorities (RBHAs) with trained personnel and expertise to deliver the training. The training included topics and provided tools necessary to assist any probation officer supervising a sex offender caseload be successful in working and supervising this special population. Approximately 60 officers participated in the training.

In October of 2015 the APSD Programs Unit, in collaboration with the Judicial Education Center at the AOC hosted a two-day training for adult probation officers

supervising offenders with mental illness and/or a Seriously Mentally Ill (SMI) designation. The training represented a collaborative effort between various adult probation departments throughout the state and the three Regional Behavioral Health Authorities (RBHAs) with trained personnel and expertise to deliver the training. The training included topics and provided tools necessary to assist any probation officer supervising a SMI caseload be successful in working and supervising this special population. Approximately 60 officers participated in the training.

April 25-27, 2016 marked the 6<sup>th</sup> Annual AADCP Problem Solving Court Conference held in Prescott, AZ and co-hosted by the APSD Programs Unit. Attendees included judicial officers, court personnel, probation, the treatment community, prosecuting and defense council and public leaders. The conference offered over 400 registrants a venue to discuss and be trained on evidence based practices, the latest research and best practice standards related to the treatment and community supervision needs of participants in our drug court, mental health court, veterans treatment court and juvenile drug court programs throughout the state.

The first ever Northern Arizona State-Federal-Tribal Community Supervision Summit was held in Flagstaff, AZ on May 17, 2016. The Northern Arizona State-Federal-Tribal Community Supervision Summit, hosted by the APSD Program Unit, was intended to bring the three jurisdictions together to discuss issues around shared jurisdiction between state, federal and tribal probation agencies. Issues addressed included; cultural barriers to community supervision, communication issues, documentation and protocols, collaboration, and general supervision. The summit was attended by over 125 professionals representing the Hopi, Navajo, Hualapai, Kaibab-Piute and White Mountain Apache Tribes as well as the Navajo, Coconino, and Apache county probation departments; tribal leaders, court personnel, federal probation, U.S. Attorneys Office and the Department of Corrections.

## **APETS**

**W**ith all 15 counties on a single database, APETS now holds more than 439,000 historical probationer records, has over 80,000 probationers with open governing supervision records; nearly 28 million probationer contact records; and approximately 2,150 users statewide. With regard to the Pretrial Services area, APETS now holds more than 53,000 historical pretrial defendant records; and the number of counties who now use APETS for Pretrial

expanded from 5 counties in FY 2015 to 12 counties in FY 2016: Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Mohave, Navajo, Pinal, Yavapai, and Yuma.

During FY 2016, the APETS project team implemented two Builds:

1. 'Bonsai' Build in November 2015. Some specific enhancements contained in this Build include:
  - Developed 2 new screens: UA/BA Frequency (accessed from the UA/BA screen) and Op Review Report;
  - Added a system 'zoom' feature which allows a user to set an application-wide Default Zoom size, which can easily be activated/inactivated using a 'hot key' combination;
  - Enhanced the Case Plan screen to improve data quality and appropriate use of assessments;
  - Added several system edits to the Birth Country/Citizenship and ICE-related Client Special Attributes, to improve proper use and reporting on probationers pending deportation and verified as deported; and
  - Enhanced the Interstate Tracking and Interstate Compact Client Search screens.
2. 'UA Vendor Interface' Build in May 2016. Some specific enhancements contained in this Build include:
  - Redesigned the manner in which Alcohol and Drug test results from vendors are auto fed into APETS (making the transmission more secure and transmitting in real-time, rather than once per day);
  - Modified the UA Test Results and Data feed Cleanup screens; and
  - Enhanced several Pretrial Services screens to incorporate recent updates to the Public Safety Assessment (PSA) assessment and report.

The APETS team also conducted analysis and implemented revised Monthly Stats coding in August 2015 for the three areas of: New Crime calculations, clients currently serving time in prison/federal custody; and outgoing Interstate Compact (ISC) clients.

## Externs

**D**uring FY 2016 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, survey development and analysis. A total of 601 hours of externship were completed during FY 2016.

# 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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