

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



**Annual Report
FY 2018**

This Report Published By

**ARIZONA SUPREME COURT
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS (AOC)
ADULT PROBATION SERVICES DIVISION (APSD)**

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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 Operations and Research Unit at (602) 452-3460.

This report is available on the APSD website at:

<http://www.azcourts.gov/apsd/AnnualReports.aspx>

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MISSION, VISION, VALUES

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.

Values

Our actions reflect our values.

Accountability and integrity are demonstrated in everything we do.

Treat people with dignity and respect.

It is an honor to work for the Adult Probation Services Division.

Individuals are provided the opportunity to embrace leadership roles.

Collaboration is the key to success.

Provide quality services and work products.

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

As another year ends, we reflect on the accomplishments of not only the staff of the Adult Probation Services Division, but on the statewide function of adult probation and the outstanding work that is accomplished each day without the applause and accolades deserved but merely day to day doing a difficult and meaningful job.

We find ourselves continuing the work that began under the Strategic Agenda of Chief Justice Scott Bales, Advancing Justice Together. Under the Goal of Protecting Children, Families and Communities, the continued development of evidence-based practices (EBP) has now become institutionalized throughout adult probation as well as Superior Court Pretrial Services. The ongoing quality assurances and fidelity of this work will be determined by not only collecting and publishing data but will also include meaningful studies of the data we have been collecting since our inception of EBP in 2009. Truly becoming a research-based organization will be a continuing goal going forward. We have accomplishments to be proud of and will also be able to draw comparisons on the practices being implemented and practiced over periods of time. By studying the data in more depth, adjustments and revisions will be able to be justified and thus producing a dynamic approach to the supervision strategies and policies. Informed decisions can be made in addition to lobbying policy makers regarding the “what works” for better outcomes which produce the true effects of public safety.

The need to improve the actual practice of following evidence-based principles on day to day actions will now be a greater focus using the tools of our trade such as motivational interviewing, EPICS-II, SUSTAIN, and coaching practices of varied types. The true test of an Evidence Based System will transcend from the top down leaders to the line officer who is carrying out the daily supervision of probationers. Saying and doing are two quite different things. Striving to not fall back into old school practices of revoking individuals to prison for failures to comply with



Kathy Waters, Division Director

conditions of probation should be a last resort for officers and never the norm. The research has shown that punishment and incarceration do not improve behavior. If this were true, recidivism rates would be much lower for persons released from incarceration. Officers must work with everyone to insure they have assisted in every way possible to reach success. Probation is the hope for individuals before incarceration occurs. Reacting to the back end of a criminal justice system is a more difficult challenge.

Results and training on the third validation of the risk assessments utilized in probation will guide officers to follow the research in assisting and managing a higher risk population

on probation and reentry populations. Supervisory training in managing officers to insure compliance with these strategies will be key for future outcomes and quality assurance. The time has now come for officers to become coaches rather than referees to insure each probationer has the tools needed to be successful. Again, this is how public safety can be accomplished rather than the use of prison sentences that research shows make people more likely to commit future crimes.

Probation work is one of the most rewarding professions in the criminal justice system and probably one of the most difficult at the same time, especially when sentencing policies are counterproductive to what true probation supervision was meant to be. It takes special people with special skills. It takes patience and stamina, compassion, and heart. Arizona has a dedicated probation system that has all these qualities. It is a great system that continues to get better each year whatever the challenges. It has been a privilege to serve on the Access to Justice for All Team.

MEET THE ADULT PROBATION SERVICES DIVISION

APSD Management Team



From left:

Jane Price, Operations and Research Manager; Paula Taylor, APETS Manager; Shanda Breed, Programs Manager; Kathy Waters, Division Director; Dori Littler, ISC & Administration Manager.

Not pictured:

Tom O'Connell, Pretrial Manager; Judge Ron Reinstein, Special Projects Judicial Consultant.

Adult Probation Enterprise Tracking System (APETS)



From left:

Kristen Koon, APETS Specialist

Andy Williams, APETS Specialist

Paula Taylor, APETS Manager

Not pictured:

Lauryn Mooney, APETS Specialist

Interstate Compact (ISC) & Administration



From left:

Carissa Moore, Fleet and Drug, Gang and
Violent Crime Control Grant Specialist

Dori Littler, ISC & Administration
Manager

Ricki Hughes, ISC

Bryan Ethington, ISC

Operations & Research



From left:

Matias Nevarez, Data Statistical Specialist: Monthly Statistics, Performance Measures, Key Numbers, SSRS reports, Remedy Requests, annual Hand Count

Jane Price, Operations & Research Manager

Carol Banegas-Stankus, Operational Review Specialist

Ivan Ramirez, Operational Review Specialist

Not pictured:

Sacha D. Brown, Ph.D., Research Analyst: APSD Annual Report, Safe Communities Report, BJS Annual Survey

Pretrial



Tom O'Connell: Pretrial Manager

Programs



From left:

Shanda Breed, Programs Manager

Susan Alameda, Treatment Specialist: DTEF, Drug Court, Specialty Courts, SMI/Mental Health, Drug Testing, Tribal Liaison, and Treatment

Amy Champeau, Program Specialist: Transferred Youth, EPICS-II, Motivational Interviewing, and LEARN; Case Plans; Supervision Training; Job Programs; and GPS

Guillermo Peña, EPICS-II Grant Program Specialist: EPICS-II trainer, SUSTAIN Program Specialist

Jennifer Flannery, AmeriCorps Grant Program Specialist: recruitment of Members, maintenance of the program, oversight of Lead AmeriCorps Members

Not pictured:

Krista Forster, Special Projects

Support Services

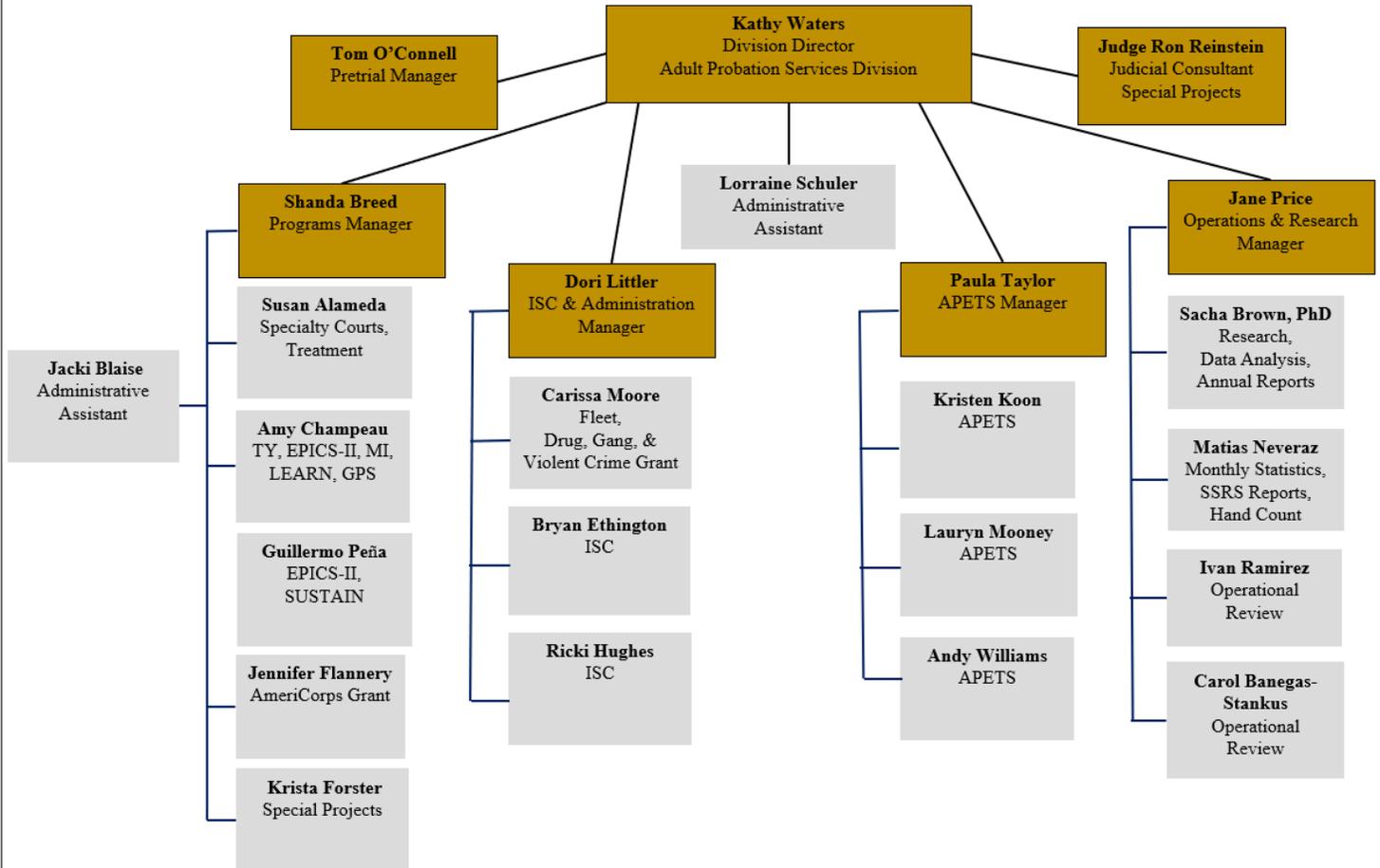


From left:

Jacquelyn (Jacki) Blaise: Administrative Assistant to the Programs Manager, additional key duties include: providing administrative support to the division, assisting with data collection and data entry, and Committee on Probation staffing and minutes.

Lorraine Schuler: Assistant to the Division Director, additional key duties include: providing administrative support to the division; assisting with Adult Management Meeting, Pretrial Services Committee, and Staff Safety Advisory Committee staffing and minutes; maintaining statewide probation personnel badges; maintaining the APSD website.

APSD ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



INTRODUCTION

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), Adult Probation Services Division (APSD) oversees the statewide administration of the adult probation programs and services in accordance with statutory and administrative guidelines in Arizona. The APSD interacts with the courts, probation departments, and a variety of non-court agencies and organizations throughout the state. The division also administers several major program funds and oversees the Adult Probation Enterprise Tracking System (APETS). The APSD consists of four primary units (APETS, Interstate Compact and Administration, Operations and Research, Programs) and has 24 employees.

The APSD Annual Report is intended to provide members of the public, county adult probation departments, applicable government agencies and legislature, and other interested parties with a status update about adult probation in Arizona and specific APSD initiatives. As such, three primary areas are addressed within this report:

1. Statewide adult probation statistics
2. APSD endeavors and accomplishments
3. Empirical outcomes regarding APSD programs

The information presented in this report characterizes the adult probation population statewide and initiatives enacted or in progress during FY 2018. When relevant, the present fiscal year is interpreted considering outcomes from prior fiscal years. Data¹ contained in this report are drawn from the APETS and monthly statistical reports.



¹ Please contact the AOC, APSD Operations and Research Unit with any questions regarding data or statistical outcomes presented in this report.

STATEWIDE ADULT PROBATION STATISTICS

Arizona Probation Supervision²

The 15 county adult probation departments in Arizona include: Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, and Yuma. Of these, seven are combined adult and juvenile departments and eight are bifurcated with separate adult and juvenile departments. Adult probation departments oversee intensive probation supervision (IPS), standard probation supervision (SPS), and administrative supervision populations.

Costs and Personnel

On July 1, 2003, Maricopa County began funding the Maricopa County Adult Probation Department's personnel. The AOC funds the remaining 14 county adult probation departments in Arizona and other Maricopa County costs.

Probation "slots" refer to the number of directly supervised probationers³ who could be served in a fiscal year. Annual funding requests consider that probationers may enter and exit supervision at any time, meaning probation population capacity must be fluid. The cost per slot in a fiscal year is calculated by dividing expenditures by the slot capacity of the IPS or SPS program. Funding comes directly from IPS, State Aid Enhancement (SAE),⁴ and the Judicial Collection Enhancement Fund (JCEF). In FY 2018, cost per slot⁵ when including all funding sources was:

- \$7,695 per IPS slot
- \$1,131 per SPS slot

State funding for probation staff covers a variety of full-time equivalent (FTE) personnel positions. These include: probation officers (POs); surveillance officers (SOs); supervisors; and administrative, management, support, and treatment and education staff. At the end of FY⁶ 2018, average available probation personnel funding⁷ could cover:

- 437.49 FTE personnel total
- 167.34 FTE IPS personnel
- 270.15 FTE SPS personnel

² Figures regarding IPS and SPS only include data for directly supervised probationers.

³ A supervised probationer is defined as a probationer who is directly supervised by an adult probation officer.

⁴ The State Aid Enhancement (SAE) fund was established in 1978 to augment county funding to maintain the statutory (A.R.S. § 12-251(A)) caseload average of 65 adult probationers per probation officer (65:1) for direct SPS. The funding must be used primarily for payment of probation officer salaries to attain that caseload average.

⁵ These figures do not include funding for Maricopa County.

⁶ All figures referring to "at the end of" a fiscal year are based solely on the month of June of that fiscal year.

⁷ These figures do not include funding for Maricopa County.

Restitution and Fees⁸

Fees collected, restitution collected, and hours of community restitution performed are three indicators of probationer involvement and compliance with conditions. The data provided here are estimates as not all county adult probation departments are able to consistently report information regarding these variables. In FY 2018, county adult probation departments reported:

- Fees collected: \$13,711,354
- Restitution collected: \$12,697,822
- Community restitution hours performed: 746,831

Probationer Population

For purposes of funding and caseload ratios of 65:1 that are reported to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the AOC categorizes a subset of probationers on SPS and IPS as “direct supervision” cases. Probationers who are not included in the direct supervision count include individuals categorized as being on administrative and indirect supervision. At the end of FY 2018, the direct supervision population consisted of:

- 44,090 probationers total
- 2,362 probationers on IPS
- 41,728 probationers on SPS

In addition to IPS and SPS directly supervised probationers, there are many individuals supervised in an administrative capacity. At the end of FY 2018, these included:

- 35,209 individuals total
- 15,761 individuals incarcerated in prison
- 10,789 individuals absconders (cumulative warrants open in Arizona)
- 3,573 individuals unsupervised
- 2,619 individuals deported
- 2,039 individuals incarcerated in jail
- 428 individuals in federal custody

⁸ Pursuant to A.R.S. § 13-901(A), SPS probationers must pay probation fees of not less than sixty-five dollars per month unless, after determining the inability of the offender to pay the fee, the court assesses a lesser fee. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 13-914(E)(2), IPS probationers must pay restitution and probation fees of not less than seventy-five dollars per month unless, after determining the inability of the offender to pay the fee, the court assesses a lesser fee.

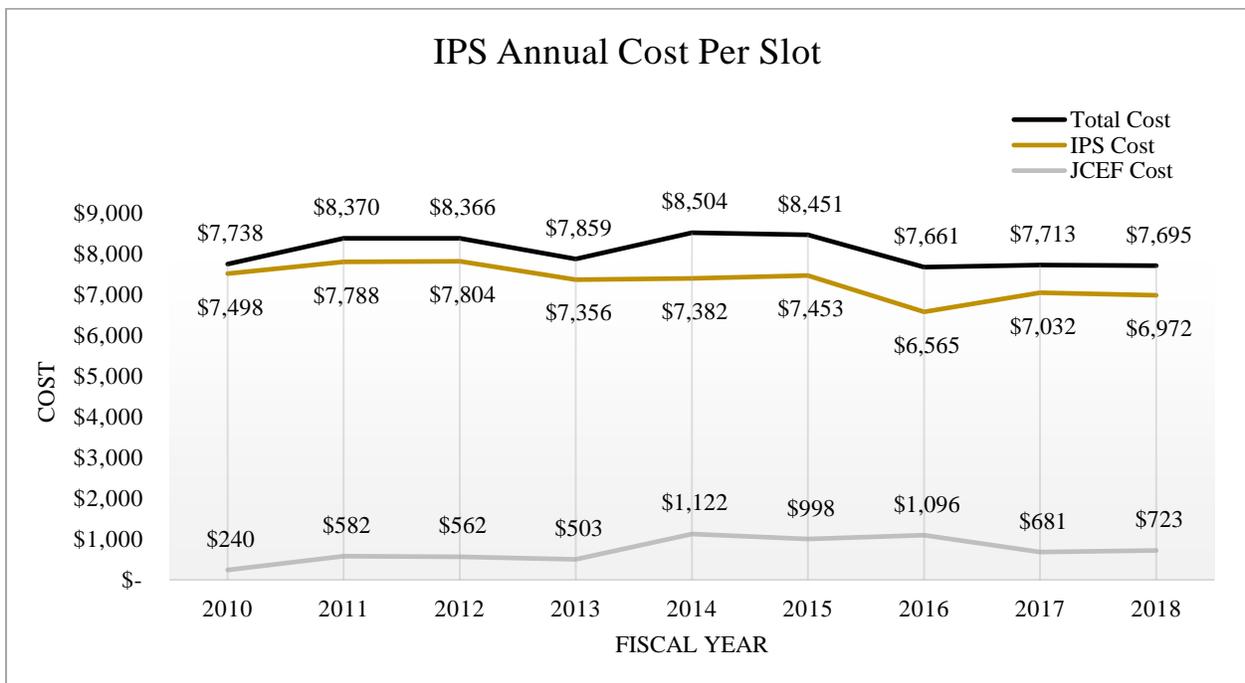
Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS)⁹

Intensive probation supervision (IPS) went into effect in Arizona on July 1, 1985. IPS is a sentencing alternative which provides surveillance, control, and intervention to probationers who would otherwise be incarcerated in prison at initial sentencing or as a result of a technical violation of standard probation (see A.R.S. § 13-914). Supervision teams¹⁰ of one PO and one SO can supervise a maximum of 25 intensive probationers; a team consisting of two POs and one SO or one PO and two SOs can supervise no more than 40 probationers. Supervision caseload ratios may be different in counties with populations of two million or more people¹¹ (i.e., 15:1; Maricopa County).

IPS Costs & Personnel

In FY 2018, total IPS annual cost per slot¹² was \$7,695 (\$6,972 in IPS funds, \$723 in JCEF funds; -\$18 overall from FY 2017). From FY 2010¹³ to 2018, the average annual cost per IPS probation slot was \$8,040 (SD¹⁴=\$370) and ranged from \$7,661 to \$8,504. See Figure 1.

Figure 1: Annual cost per IPS slot, FY 2010-2018.



⁹ Figures regarding the IPS population only include data for directly supervised probationers.

¹⁰ See A.R.S. § 13-916.

¹¹ See A.R.S. § 12-269.

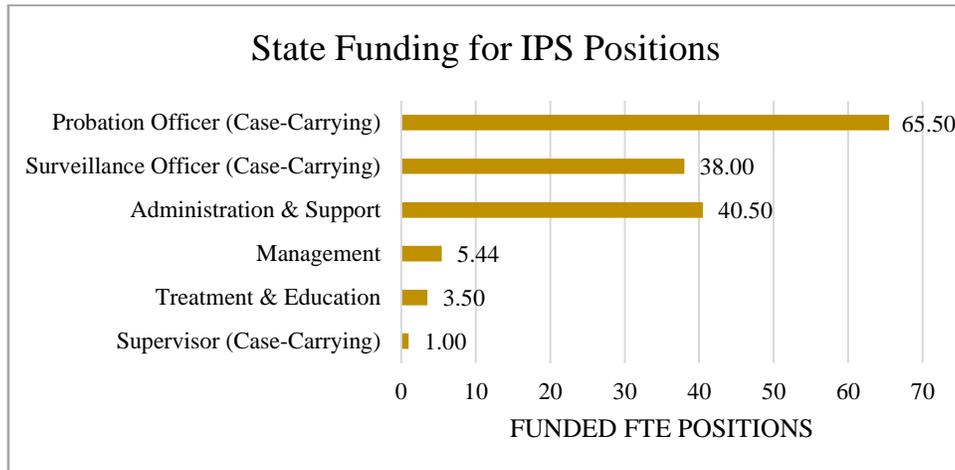
¹² These figures do not include funding for Maricopa County.

¹³ At time of writing, cost per slot figures prior to FY 2010 were unavailable to the author. Within this report, data are provided for FY 2008-2018 when available.

¹⁴ SD= indicates standard deviation of a group of data. Standard deviation is a measure of the variance around the mean (M, i.e., average) of multiple observation points, in this case fiscal years. More variance, a greater SD, indicates greater differences among observation points.

During FY 2018, state funding¹⁵ was available for an average of 167.34 FTE position in IPS; on average, 154.93 FTE positions were filled throughout the year. See Figure 2 for information regarding specific funding for IPS positions. Please note, this figure only includes funding for case-carrying POs, SOs, and supervisors, and administrative, support, management, and treatment and education staff (funding for 153.94 FTE positions; 142.74 filled).

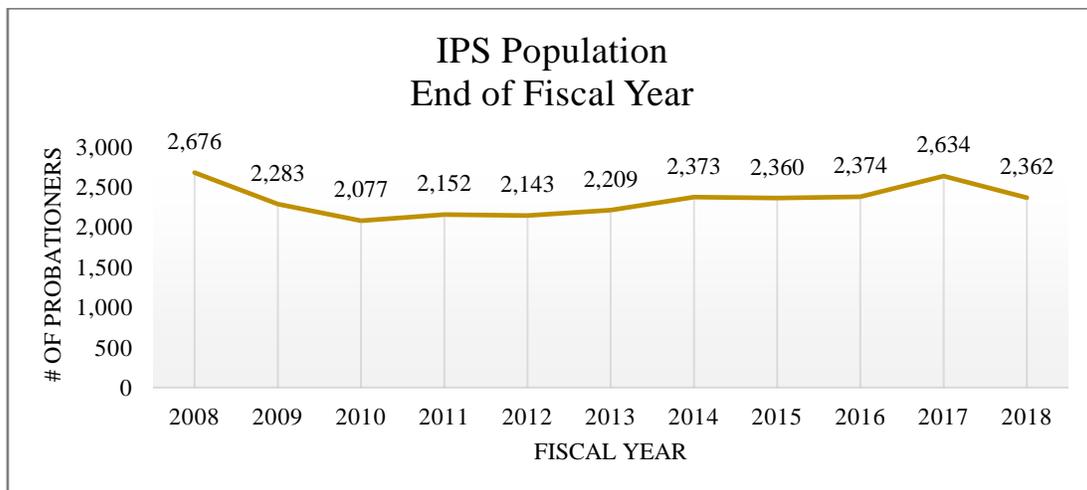
Figure 2: State funding available for IPS FTE positions, FY 2018.



IPS Population

At the end of FY 2018, there were 2,362 probationers on direct IPS (-272 probationers from FY 2017). See Figure 3 for the changes in this population from FY 2008 to 2018. Population size has ranged from 2,077 to 2,676 probationers (M=2,331; SD=191).

Figure 3: IPS population of directly supervised probationers, end of FY 2008-2018.



¹⁵ State funded IPS positions include case carrying and non-case carrying positions. These figures do not include funding for Maricopa County.

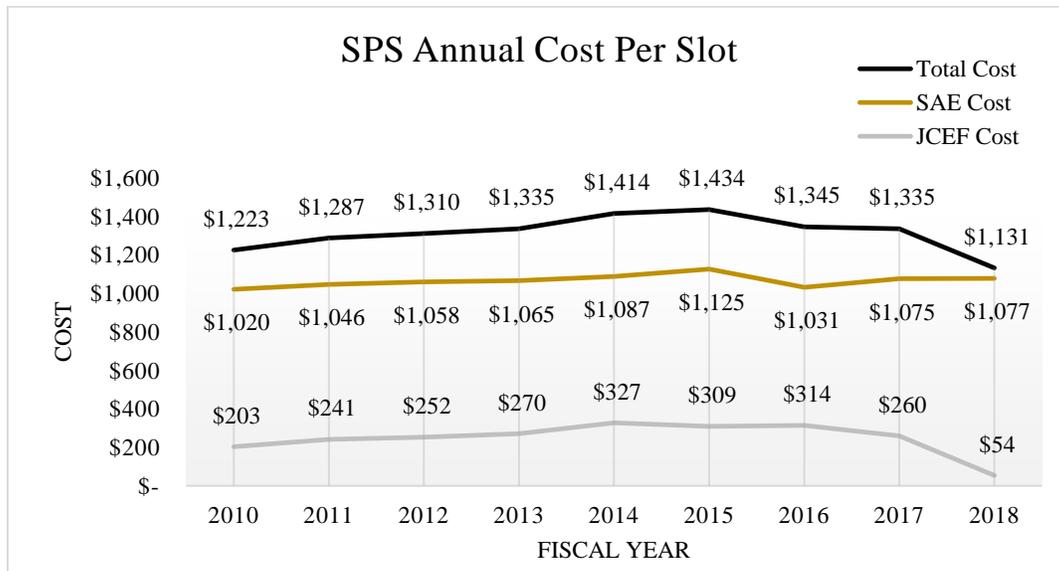
Standard Probation Supervision (SPS)¹⁶

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 supervision and services, offering accurate and reliable information, and affording offenders opportunities to be accountable and initiate positive changes.

SPS Costs & Personnel

In FY 2018, total SPS annual cost per slot¹⁷ was \$1,131 (\$1,077 in SPS funds, \$93 in SAE funds; -\$204 overall from FY 2017). From FY 2010¹⁸ to 2018, the average annual cost per SPS probation slot was \$1,313 (SD¹⁹=\$93) and ranged from \$1,131 to \$1,434. See Figure 4.

Figure 4: Annual cost per SPS slot, FY 2010-2018.



During FY 2018, state funding²⁰ was available for an average of 270.15 FTE positions in SPS; on average 251.51 FTE positions were filled throughout the year. See Figure 5 for specific funding of SPS positions. Please note, this figure includes only case-carrying POs, SOs, and supervisors, and administrative, support, management, and treatment and education staff (funding for 252.35 FTE positions; 236.36 filled).

¹⁶ Figures regarding the SPS population only include data for directly supervised probationers

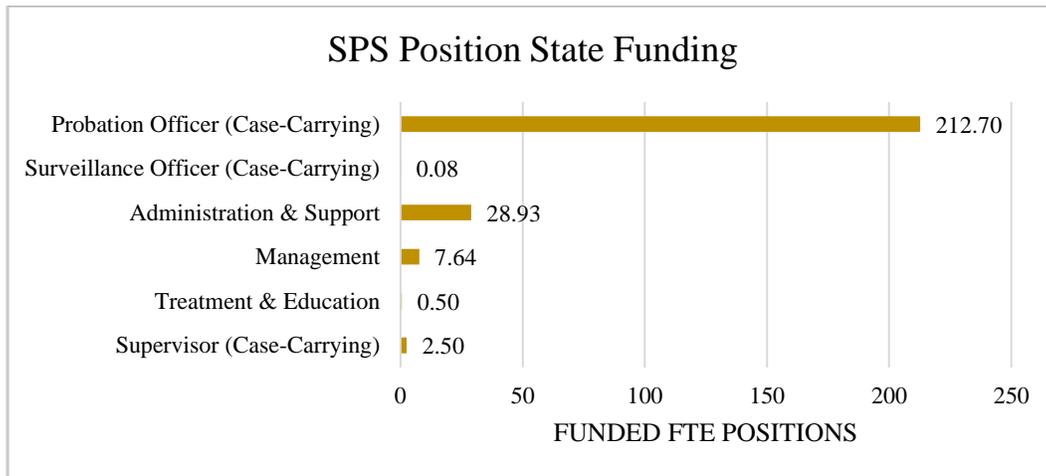
¹⁷ These figures do not include funding for Maricopa County.

¹⁸ At time of writing, cost per slot figures prior to FY 2010 were unavailable to the author. Within this report, data are provided for FY 2008-2018 when available.

¹⁹ SD= indicates standard deviation of a group of data. Standard deviation is a measure of the variance around the mean (M, i.e., average) of multiple observation points, in this case fiscal years. More variance, a greater SD, indicates greater differences among observation points.

²⁰ State funded SPS positions include case carrying and non-case carrying positions. These figures do not include funding for Maricopa County.

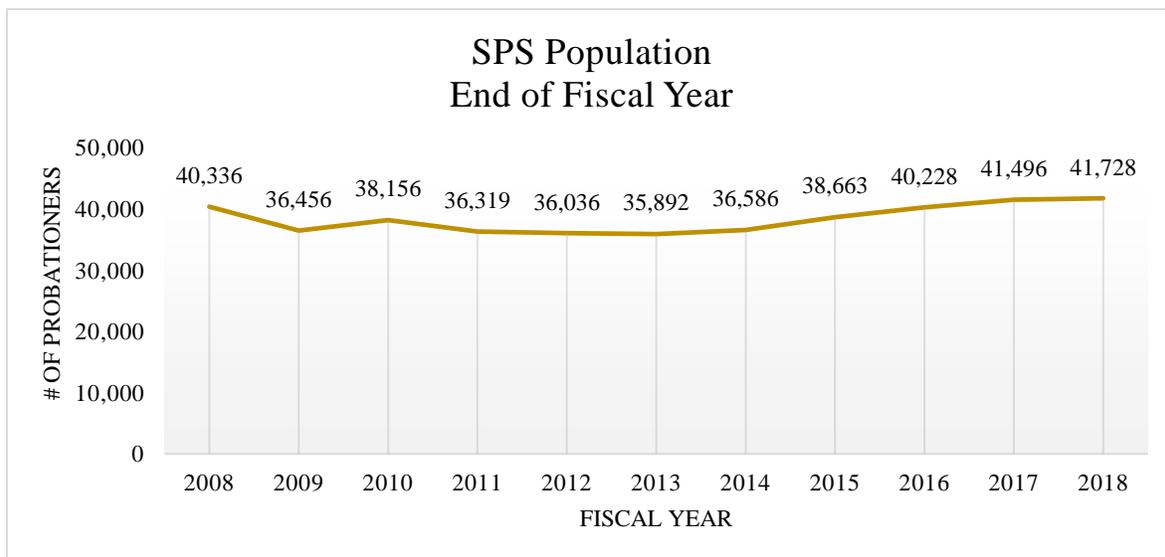
Figure 5: State funding available for SPS FTE positions, FY 2018.



SPS Population

At the end of FY 2018, there were 41,728 probationers on direct SPS (+232 probationers from FY 2017). See Figure 6 for the changes in this population from FY 2008 to 2018. It has ranged from 35,892 to 41,728 probationers (M=38,354, SD=2,261).

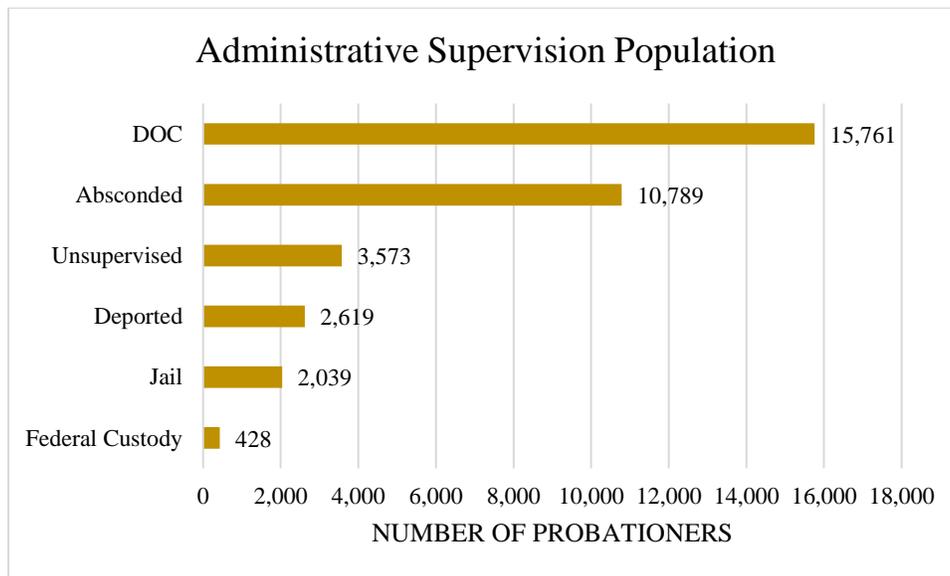
Figure 6: SPS population of directly supervised probationers, end of FY 2008-2018.



Administrative Supervision

In addition to the 2,362 IPS and 41,728 SPS probationers who were directly supervised, probation departments were also responsible for the supervision of individuals who fall into administrative and indirect categories. Administrative supervision includes individuals who are: incarcerated in jail or Department of Corrections (DOC)²¹, supervised by another state, absconded (warrants), deported, unsupervised, or in federal custody. At the end of FY 2018, there were 35,209 individuals on administrative caseloads. The following figure highlights the administrative supervision population at the end of FY 2018 (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Administrative supervision population, end of FY 2018.



²¹ Please note, figures for both DOC and jail include individuals incarcerated in jail or prison both within Arizona and in other states. The DOC figure includes individuals who are currently incarcerated that have a pending probation grant.

ADULT PROBATION ENTERPRISE TRACKING SYSTEM

In December 2016, the Adult Probation Enterprise Tracking System (APETS) celebrated its 10-year anniversary of being Arizona's statewide probation automation system. With all 15 county adult probation departments on a single application and database, APETS now holds more than 480,000 historical probationer records, has over 80,800 probationers with open governing supervision records, contains over 31 million probationer contact records, and has approximately 2,150 users statewide. Regarding the Pretrial Services area, APETS now holds more than 82,500 historical pretrial defendant records. Thirteen counties now use APETS for Pretrial: Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Mohave, Navajo, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, and Yuma.

The APETS Unit provides 'train the trainer' sessions to APETS County Coordinators and County APETS Super Users. The unit creates and maintains an extensive library of training documentation that is available to users via the APETS website. The APETS application plays a critical role in advancing counties use of EBP by providing support for officers' use of assessments, case plans, contact requirements, specialty courts, and numerous other management and tracking features. The APETS Unit ensures the application reflects code, legislative, and policy changes, as well as state and local business practices, to support probation staff's use of APETS.

The unit also maintains the APETS website, develops screen training documents, and creates/maintains user tree view groups. They handle over 800 remedy tickets annually, provide support to the APETS County Coordinators, create business requirements to enhance the APETS application, and provide the necessary information to integrate APETS with other criminal justice agency applications.

Ongoing Development

In early FY 2017, the APETS team began its C#²² Project to rewrite the APETS application from its original programming language, PowerBuilder, to C#. As such, the APETS unit produced functional flowcharts, conversional analyses, and business requirements so that programmers could begin developing the first group of screens created in C#. In the spring of 2018, the project team began designing an application capable of becoming web-based that uses more dashboard-style functionality. The next APETS build will focus on line officers' need to perform initial and follow-up assessments and generate and maintain client case plans. The dashboard format will provide both officers and probation management key information at a glance regarding supervision status and upcoming needs.

²² C# is pronounced "c sharp."

eCPSR

The eCPSR (Convicted Persons on Supervised Release) is a daily electronic feed that is an interface between the APETS, the Justice Web Interface (JWI), and the Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS). eCPSR transmits timely and accurate APETS information regarding deported and intensive probation populations, eliminating the need for adult probation departments to manually enter information into the ACJIS while also increasing public safety. During FY 2017 the feed was expanded from Maricopa County's deported caseload to include all 15 counties deported and intensive probation populations.

INTERSTATE COMPACT AND ADMINISTRATION

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 for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS), 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 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.

The Interstate Compact (ISC) and Administration Unit provides daily technical assistance to probation staff statewide regarding the Interstate Compact, the statewide probation fleet, and the Drug, Gang and Violent Crime Control Grant. The unit also offers onsite database training to all new database users and provides annual training on interstate compact rules to probation departments, attorneys, and judicial staff. Trainings are also available on demand via web-based modules.

Code Revisions

Arizona Code of Justice Administration (ACJA) sections regarding standard, intensive, and intercounty transfers are being reviewed for changes to ensure alignment with the ongoing changes of EBP. Any approved changes will go into effect next fiscal year.

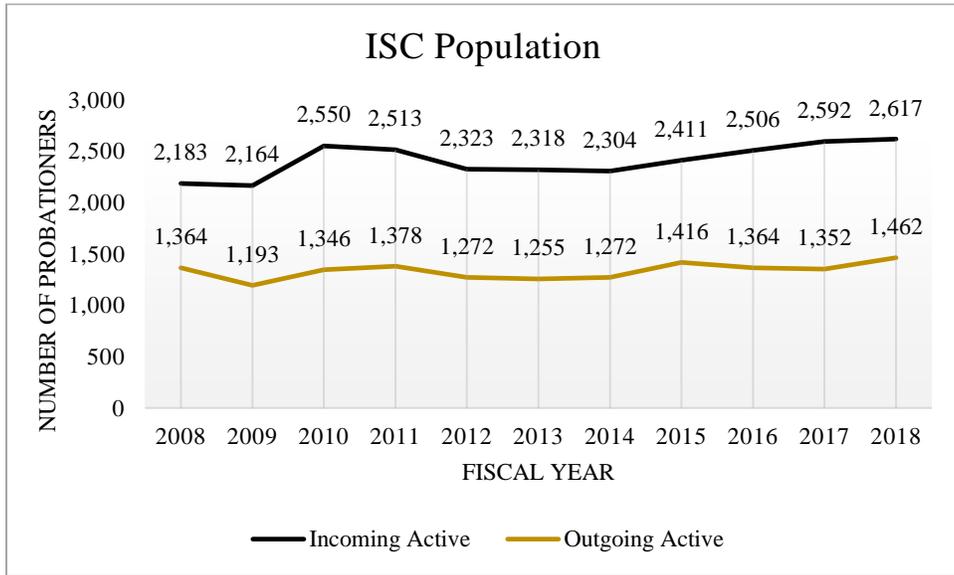
Annual Arizona State Council Meeting

The ICAOS rules require the state council to meet annually. The council consists of all criminal justice agencies, victim representatives, and legislative representatives who meet to create local policy, discuss rule proposals, and discuss arising issues and practices that impact the operation of the Compact in Arizona and nationwide. The council met on October 4, 2017.

ISC Population

At the end of FY 2018, there were 1,462 probationers from other states being supervised in Arizona and 2,617 Arizona offenders under compact supervision in other states. Arizona's average monthly incoming interstate compact offender population in FY 2018 was 1,401 and the average monthly outgoing interstate compact offender population was 2,588. See Figure 8 for population data FY 2008 to 2018.

Figure 8: ISC probationer populations incoming to and outgoing from Arizona, end of FY 2008-2018.



OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH

The Operations and Research Unit is committed to collaborating with the 15 county adult probation departments and serving with excellence and transparency. The Operations and Research Unit believes transparency strengthens collaborations and enhances productivity. The Operations and Research Unit is responsible for statistical reporting, data analysis, research, operational reviews, and the annual report preparation and publication. The Operations and Research Manager is directly involved in strategic planning, developing, and implementing division policies.

Operational Review Brochure

The brochure was developed in FY 2016 to assist the Arizona county adult probation departments with planning and preparing for an operational review. It explains all stages of the operational review process and serves as an excellent resource. The brochure is revised as needed throughout the fiscal year.

Fiscal Year (FY) - Operational Review Findings Report

The FY Operational Review Findings Report was first developed and published in FY 2016. The purpose of this report is to identify and address common areas of non-compliance identified during operational review. This resource document contains pertinent data regarding outcomes of operational reviews and recommendations for improvement to assist adult probation departments in meeting compliance standards. The Operations and Research Unit publishes the Operational Review Findings Report once every fiscal year; the FY 2018 report was distributed in January 2019.

Operating Procedures

In 2016, the Operations and Research Unit developed comprehensive operating procedures to assist staff in the performance of their duties. The operating procedures are essential as they provide instruction and guidance regarding how to perform tasks to minimize mistakes, reduce training costs, save time, and ensure consistency. The operating procedures are updated as needed throughout the fiscal year.

Operational Review Training

The Operational Review team provided training to seven of the Arizona county adult probation departments with operational reviews on the horizon. The training helps to prepare departments for operational review, improve overall compliance/performance, and foster transparency regarding the operational review process.

Operational Reviews Completed

The Operational Review team completed two operational reviews in FY 2018, specifically, Gila County and Pinal County Adult Probation Departments.

Operational Review - New Options

Several new options for *reviews* were introduced to the Arizona county adult probation departments. Specifically, the new *voluntary* options include: Personnel, Warrant, Closed, and ISC Outgoing case types. The process involves the department responding electronically on the Data Collection Sheet to questions the Operational Review team could not answer from APETS data. These options are intended to lessen the burden on departments and promote overall efficiency and cost-effectiveness. The feedback received from departments has been impressively positive.

Data and Statistics

In FY 2018, the AOC, APSD Data Statistical Specialist created several new reports and modified numerous existing reports for the county adult probation departments.

PRETRIAL

In Arizona, anyone charged “with a public offense that is bailable as a matter of right shall be ordered released pending trial on his own recognizance or on the execution of bail in an amount specified by the judicial officer” (A.R.S. § 13-3967). Bail may be a monetary amount in the form of a secure or unsecured bond, but it may also include release under certain conditions, including supervision by Pretrial Services or release on a promise to appear. Superior Courts in Arizona provide pretrial supervision and risk assessment services, conducted by adult probation officers or pretrial officers working for Court Administration.

Pretrial Expansion in Arizona

In 2013, the APSD began its journey of pretrial reform in Arizona. The work of pretrial within APSD is performed by Tom O’Connell (Manager) and Kathy Waters (Division Director). In 2013, when the APSD began to expand pretrial services statewide, five counties (Coconino, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Yuma) were offering pretrial services. The Laura and John Arnold Foundation provided technical assistance and training resources in 2014 for the 4 pilot sites and in 2015, through Justice System Partners, provided subsequent implementation training for the remaining 11 counties. Ongoing work with pretrial in Arizona includes training and technical assistance for implementation of pretrial services.

Public Safety Assessment

Arizona Code of Judicial Administration § 5-201 requires that courts using pretrial services use a validated risk assessment tool that is approved by the Arizona Judicial Council. Effective September 2016, all 15 Superior Courts use the Public Safety Assessment (PSA) as the approved pretrial risk assessment tool. This assessment is prepared by pretrial service officers for use by the judge to assist in determining the release conditions for persons at initial appearance. This assessment is generally provided to the court within 24 hours of the arrest for use at the initial appearance or at subsequent hearings for reconsideration of release conditions. The PSA score is also used to guide the supervision level provided by pretrial services. By September of 2016, all Superior Courts in Arizona were using the PSA and each county had its own Pretrial Unit. All felony cases are provided the PSA at initial appearance along with some misdemeanor cases. The APSD’s goal is to expand the availability of the PSA to lower jurisdiction courts in Arizona.

PSA Training

During FY 2018, training related to pretrial services and pretrial reform was conducted for staff and stakeholders. In conjunction with the Education Services Division, special training on “Felony Bail Rule Changes” related to statutory and Court Rule changes associated with “bailable offenses” was provided to judges throughout the state.

Pretrial Outcome Evaluation

A study of pretrial outcomes was conducted on a small random sample of cases from 4 Arizona counties and a draft report was completed. Additional evaluation of the outcome results is ongoing; however, this evaluation indicates the PSA accurately predicts pretrial risk. Results show that 89% of persons released during the pretrial period are appearing for their court hearings and 87% are remaining arrest free while on pretrial release.

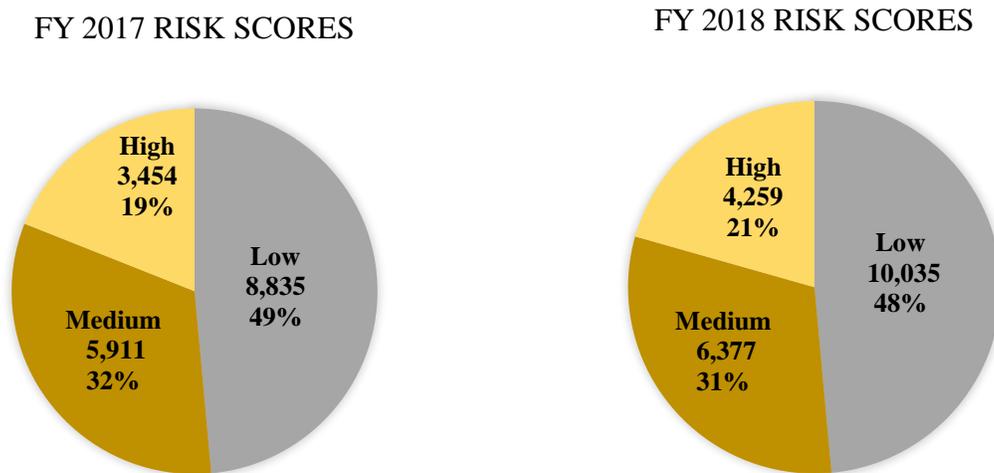
PSA Scoring Enhancements

A project was completed during this fiscal year in cooperation with the Information Technology Division in which access to court records from the Court's Public Access database were made available within the Justice Web Interface (JWI) criminal history records system. These records are used by pretrial services staff to score the PSA. A second phase of this project is also underway which will provide automated scoring of the PSA based on the information contained in JWI. This will allow pretrial officers to more efficiently score the assessments and for lower jurisdiction courts to have access to the PSA for misdemeanor cases with minimal involvement by staff.

Outcome Data

PSA Distribution: Data regarding the distribution of PSA scores can be found in Figure 9. In FY 2018, most scores fell in the low (10,035; 48% of all scores) and medium (6,377; 31% of all scores) ranges. Twenty-one percent of scores were in the high range (4,259).

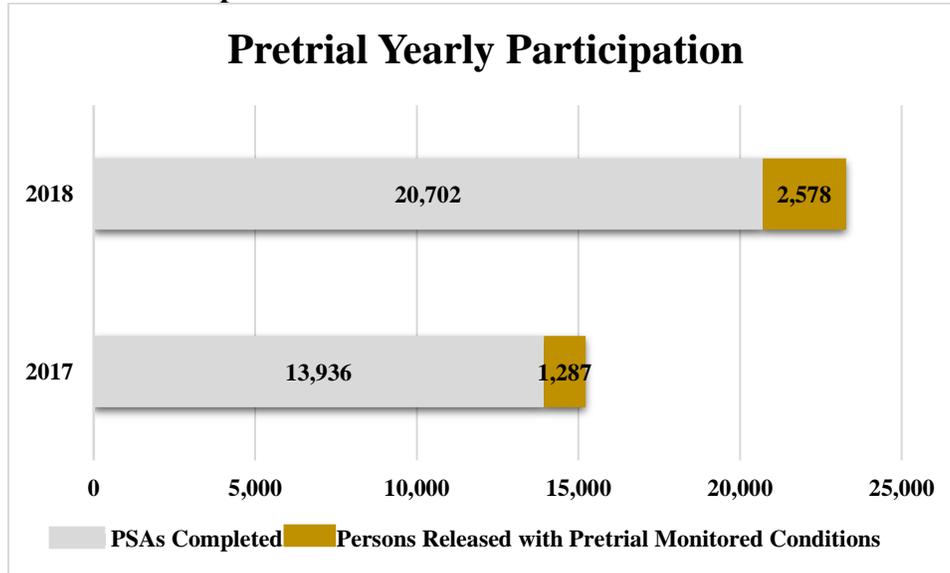
Figure 9: PSA Risk Score Distribution²³



²³ Data reported excludes Maricopa and Pima counties.

PSA Completion & Persons Released: Completion of PSAs rose by 6,766 in FY 2018 as compared to FY 2017. This was accompanied by a similar increase in number of persons released with pretrial monitoring (+1,291). See Figure 10 for data regarding pretrial participation and PSA completions.

Figure 10: Pretrial Participation²⁴



Court Appearance & Public Safety:

Overall Court Appearance Rate: 89%
 (percentage of persons released during the pretrial period who appeared for all scheduled pretrial court appearances)

Overall Public Safety Rate: 87%
 (percentage of persons released during the pretrial period who were not arrested for a new offense while on pretrial release)

²⁴ Data reported excludes Maricopa and Pima counties. It represents total number of PSA assessments completed for 17,393 distinct clients in FY 2018 (some clients may have more than one PSA completed during this date range).

PROGRAMS

Collaboration is key for the Programs Unit as it engages in partnerships with stakeholders to minimize the duplication of efforts and to enhance the services and resources for those in the system. The Programs Unit is committed to supporting Arizona's statewide probation system by working together with county probation departments to advance programs, policy, and business practices. By pursuing research proven methods from around the nation, the unit develops standards and trainings to ensure probation departments are provided the most effective working tools to perform their work efficiently. Through these combined efforts, along with the focus on reducing recidivism for those involved in the probation system, the Programs Unit will continue to respond to the everchanging needs and growth of Arizona's statewide probation system. The Programs Unit provides support on program issues, technical assistance with developing policy and procedures, resolutions to improve systems, and training to adult probation departments and partnering agencies

AmeriCorps

In 2018, the Adult Probation Support Services AmeriCorps Grant Program completed its second program year. For this second year, a total of 52 Members were enrolled and they completed approximately 16,529 service hours. AmeriCorps Members provided essential support to probation officers and staff in enhancing critical services and supporting programmatic expansion which eventually leads to the reduction of recidivism of probationers. The Programs Unit worked hard to recruit new Members and enhance area services, adding juvenile probation staff to services and additional service counties in Yuma, Navajo and Apache.

Reentry Simulations

The Programs Unit was trained in delivering the "Reentry Simulation," a session where participants assume the role of an ex-offender and participate in complying with probation conditions for four 15-minute sessions, with each session representing one week. By the end of the hour long, eye-opening simulation, participants have experienced a month in the life of someone who has recently been released following a long stay in prison. The session is also paired with training on the newly identified probation tail population and the additions to the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration, ensuring release plans are being completed for those released from the Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC). This year, the Reentry Simulation training was delivered on fifteen occasions to statewide probation officers and social service partners, with approximately 30 to 50 attendees per training.

Specialty Courts in Arizona

This year's Arizona Association of Drug Court Professionals Problem Solving Court Conference, held in Prescott, Arizona, co-hosted by the Programs Unit, and co-sponsored by the Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family, marked the 8th annual conference of its kind in the state. The theme of the conference was "Paving the Pathway to Transformation," which emphasized the role of being a resource to offenders in the system and motivating them toward lifelong change and rehabilitation. Session topics, facilitated by local and national experts in the field, included:

- Tribal and State collaborations
- Healing to Wellness Courts
- Education on the Opioid Epidemic and Overdose Prevention
- Recovery in Specialty Courts and Relapse Prevention
- Alternatives to Detention and Effects of Juvenile Trauma
- The focuses within Successful Veteran and Domestic Violence Courts
- The utilization of Volunteers and Forensic Peer Supports in Treatment

Approximately 400 were in attendance, consisting of judges, probation and surveillance officers, court personnel, statewide treatment providers, prosecuting and defense council, and public leaders. The conference was a success as it served as a platform to discuss the latest evidence-based research and best practice standards related to treatment and the community supervision needs of participants in drug court, mental health court, veterans' treatment court, domestic violence court, wellness court, and juvenile drug court programs.

EPICS-II

After our initial Effective Practices in Community Supervision II (EPICS-II) training was provided to various officers in May 2017, the Programs Unit was awarded a three-year grant to implement EPICS-II practices throughout our state. The grant allowed for a Grant Specialist to manage the grant and train coaches and officers in the EPICS-II curriculum. The next phase of the grant will be to assist counties with the maintenance of skills and help to develop a plan for training new officers the Staff Undertaking Skills to Advance Innovation (SUSTAIN) Program. Partners of the grant include, Core Correctional Solutions, George Mason University and the American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) research team, and a stakeholders group. Recent research has shown that when the daily interactive techniques of EPICS-II are delivered by community supervision members, these skills can reduce recidivism as they build therapeutic alliances with the offenders, shape offenders' behaviors, and help development of individualized plans to manage high risk behavior and build self-efficacy.

Tribal Community Supervision Summits

In May of 2018, the Programs Unit, along with other partners, co-hosted the 2nd Tribal Community Supervision Summit for the Western Region of the state. There were over 15 jurisdictions participating, including representation from four county adult and juvenile probation departments and seven different tribes. This summit focused on the "Five C's: Connecting, Communication,

Cooperating, Collaborating, and Coordination.” All while focusing on community safety, the attendees were able to share their systems and processes, listen to those experienced in the criminal justice system, and learn about joint topics and resolutions.

Community Punishment Program (CPP)

The Community Punishment Program (CPP) was established with the goal to promote victim and community restoration and hold adult probationers accountable for their actions. It also provides opportunities for behavioral change consistent with the needs of public safety. In FY 2018, 2,127 probationers participated in the CPP.

Drug Treatment and Education Fund (DTEF)

The Drug Treatment and Education Fund (DTEF) covers the cost of placing persons in drug education and treatment programs and the Arizona parents commission on drug education and prevention. In FY 2018, 2,835 probationers received DTEF funded treatment.

APSD INITIATIVES AND ACHIEVEMENTS SUMMARY

Adult Probation Enterprise Tracking System (APETS)

- Created materials to aid conversion of APETS from PowerBuilder to C#.
- Provided 'train the trainer' sessions to APETS County Coordinators and County APETS Super Users.
- Addressed over 800 remedy requests.

Interstate Compact (ISC) and Administration

- Oversaw 1,462 incoming and 2,617 outgoing interstate compact offenders.
- Reviewed Arizona Code of Justice Administration (ACJA) section changes.
- Provided Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS) database trainings
- Arizona State Council Meeting.

Operations and Research

- Streamlined operational review process resulting in considerable cost savings and time on-site conducting reviews.
- Introduced options to departments for case file reviews. These options promote efficiency and enhance departmental collaboration.
- Updated Operational Review Brochure.
- Published FY 2018 Operational Review Findings Report.
- Provided operational review training to seven adult county probation departments.
- Resolved numerous adult probation departments' remedy requests.

Pretrial

- 23,280 Public Safety Assessments (PSA) completed.
- 89% court appearance rate; 87% overall public safety rate.
- Provided trainings related to pretrial services, pretrial reform, and "Felony Bail Rule Changes."
- Study of pretrial outcomes in 4 Arizona counties.
- Completed project to make Court's Public Access data available with the Justice Web Interface (JWI).

Programs

- AmeriCorps Grant Program: 52 Members enrolled; completed 16,529 service hours.
- Reentry Simulations: 15 sessions held, attendance 30-50 individuals per session.
- Specialty Courts: Annual Arizona Association of Drug Court Professionals Problem Solving Court Conference.
- EPICS-II: Continued grant funded EPICS II trainings.
- Tribal Community Supervision Summits: 2nd Tribal Community Supervision Summit.
- 2,127 probationers participated in the Community Punishment Program (CPP).
- 2,835 probationers received Drug Treatment and Education Fund (DTEF) financed treatment

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



The AOC, APSD would like to acknowledge the hard work and dedication of each of the Arizona county adult probation departments. The departments are to be commended for their service, diligence, and continuous efforts to protect the public while also providing probationers opportunities to initiate positive lifelong changes.