

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



**Annual Report
FY 2019**

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:

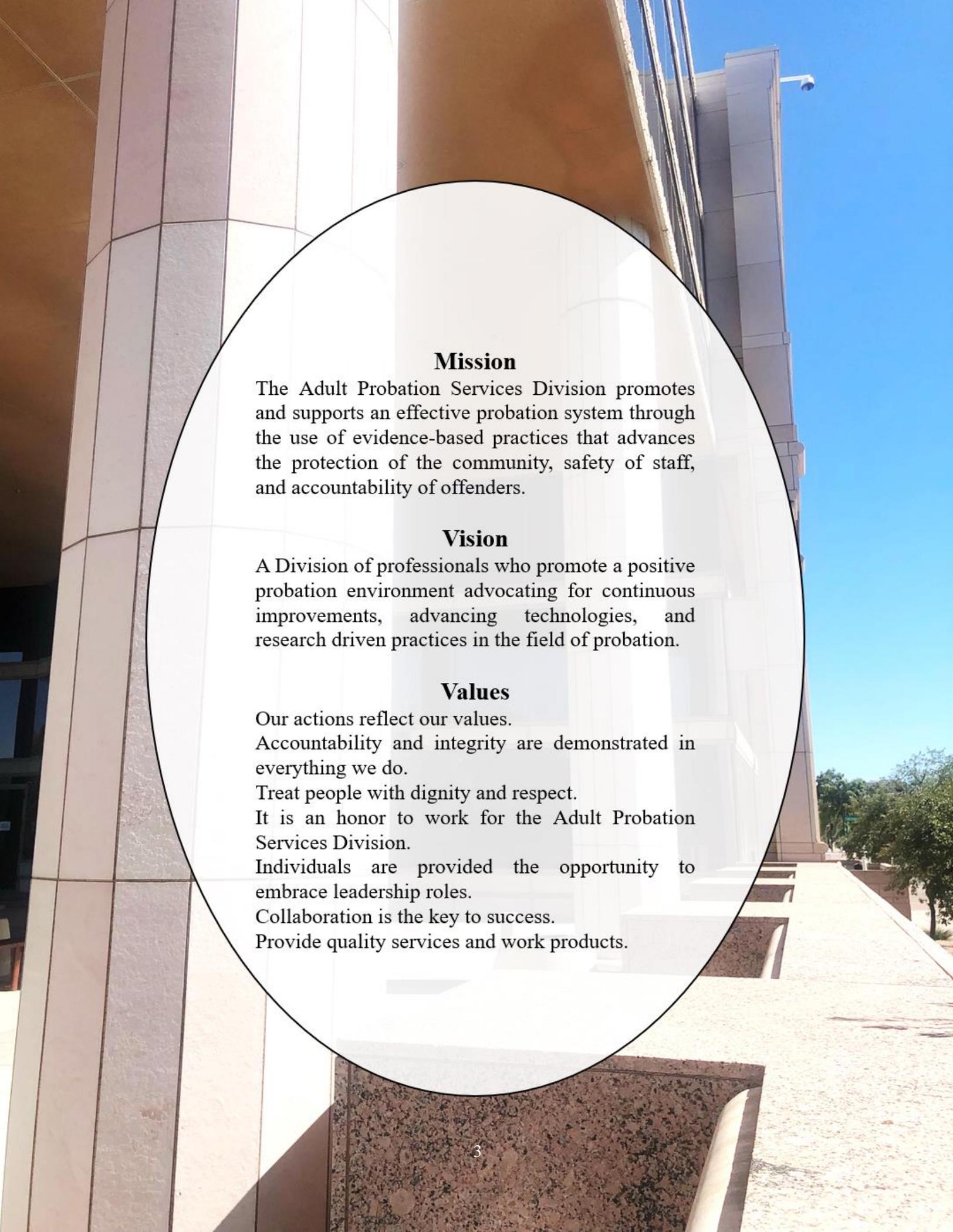
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Mission

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.

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

In reflecting on this year in review, many accomplishments have occurred. For adult probation in Arizona, continuous improvements are the ongoing theme. Arizona can be very proud of the work and commitment to public safety balanced with accountability and successful outcomes of those justice involved individuals under probation supervision. Adult probation in Arizona continues to be recognized for the impressive work being done and as a leader in the industry.

The use of evidence-based practices is approaching two decades and has proven to be the best decision and direction for adult probation and the courts and continues to demonstrate impressive success over time. The third validation of the standardized risk assessment has also demonstrated the extensive training and time commitment statewide has been an investment well spent. The predictive validity and interrater reliability of the research-based assessment prove the dedication and commitment of all probation departments and AOC staff. The cornerstone of supervision has become institutionalized in the probation culture and drives the risk-based supervision required by research to obtain optimum success of individuals and the best outcomes to be expected.

The coming years will be dedicated to further research, further quality assurance, and a continuous state rollout of additional training to insure the vision of the strategic agenda of the Chief Justice and the goals of the Adult Probation Services Division are met. In partnership with the probation leadership, the goal continues to be that evidence-based practices transcends through all levels of probation staff and officers who are tasked with carrying out the day to day operations of supervision.



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



Interstate Compact (ISC) & Administration

From left:

Dori Littler, ISC & Administration Manager
Carissa Moore, Fleet and Drug, Gang and Violent Crime Control Specialist
Bryan Ethington, ISC
Travis Baker, ISC



Operations & Research

From left:

Carol Banegas-Stankus, Operational Review Specialist

Matias Nevarez, Data Statistical Specialist

Riane Meister, Operational Review Specialist

Jane Price, Operations & Research Manager

Sacha D. Brown, Ph.D., Research Analyst



Programs

From left:

Krista Forster, Program Specialist

Shanda Breed, Programs Manager

Jennifer Flannery, AmeriCorps Grant Program Specialist

Guillermo Peña, EPICS-II Grant Program Specialist

Amy Champeau, Program Specialist



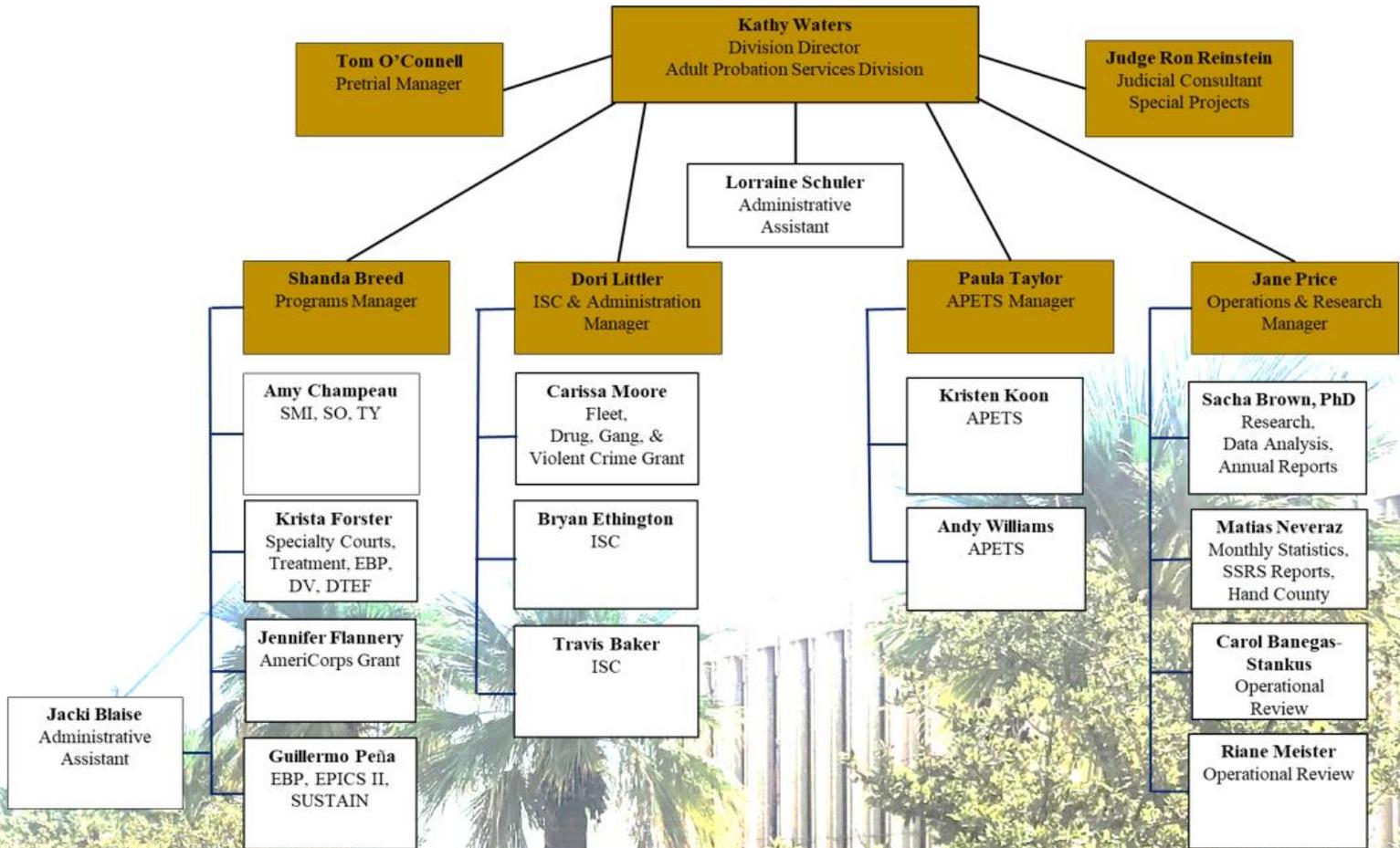
Support Services

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 adult probation programs and services in accordance with the statutory and administrative guidelines in Arizona. The APSD interacts with the courts, adult 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, and Programs) and has 22 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 2019. 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 are: Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, and Yuma. 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 probationers who could be served during 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)³, and the Judicial Collection Enhancement Fund (JCEF). In FY 2019, cost per slot⁴ when including all funding sources was:

- \$7,754 per IPS slot
- \$1,318 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 of⁵ FY 2019, average available probation personnel funding⁶ could cover:

- 440.00 FTE personnel total
- 163.72 FTE IPS personnel
- 276.28 FTE SPS personnel

² Figures regarding IPS and SPS only include data for directly supervised probationers. A directly supervised probationer is defined as a probationer who is directly supervised by an adult probation officer.

³ 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.

⁴ These figures do not include funding for Maricopa County.

⁵ All figures referring to "at the end of" a fiscal year are based solely on June of that fiscal year.

⁶ These figures do not include funding for Maricopa County.

Restitution and Fees⁷

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 2019, county adult probation departments reported:

- Fees collected: \$12,961,623
- Restitution collected: \$11,641,207
- Community restitution hours performed: 765,987

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 2019, the direct supervision population consisted of:

- 43,769 probationers total
- 2,340 probationers on IPS
- 41,336 probationers on SPS

⁷ 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.

In addition to IPS and SPS directly supervised probationers, there are many individuals supervised in an administrative capacity⁸. At the end of FY 2019, these included:

- 34,779 individuals total⁹
- 15,570 individuals incarcerated in prison
- 10,745 individuals absconded (cumulative warrants open in Arizona)
- 3,359 individuals unsupervised
- 2,579 individuals deported
- 2,177 individuals incarcerated in jail
- 349 individuals in federal custody

⁸ Please note, both DOC and jail figures include individuals incarcerated in jail or prison in Arizona and in other states. The DOC figure includes individuals who currently incarcerated that have a pending probation grant.

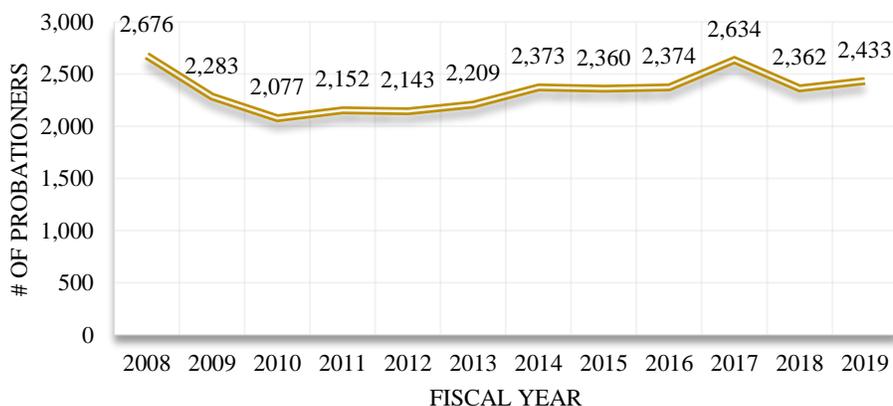
⁹ This figure is an approximation and is an overestimation of the total administrative population. Within the APETS system, an individual may have more than one administrative supervision attributes tagged. For example, an individual may be flagged as both absconded and unsupervised.

Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS)

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 justice involved individuals 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).

At the end of FY 2019, there were 2,433 probationers on direct IPS (+71 probationers from FY 2018). This population has ranged from 2,077 to 2,676 probationers (M=2,340; SD¹²=185) from FY 2008 to 2019.

IPS POPULATION END OF FISCAL YEAR

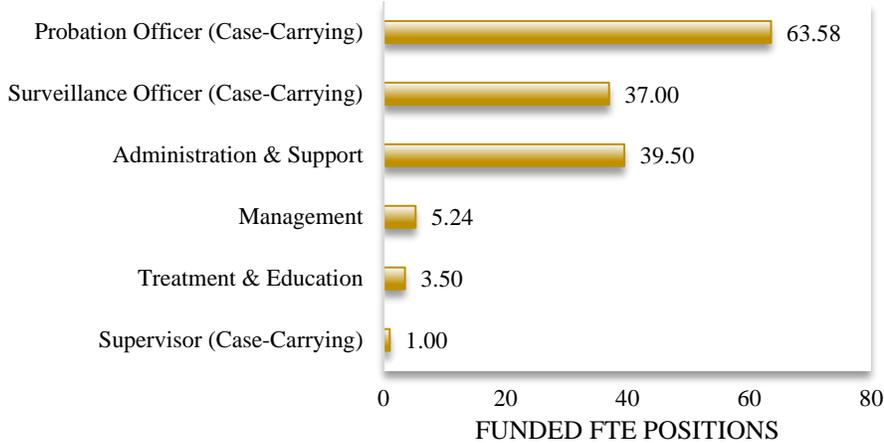


¹⁰ See A.R.S. § 13-916 and § 13-919.

¹¹ See A.R.S. § 12-269.

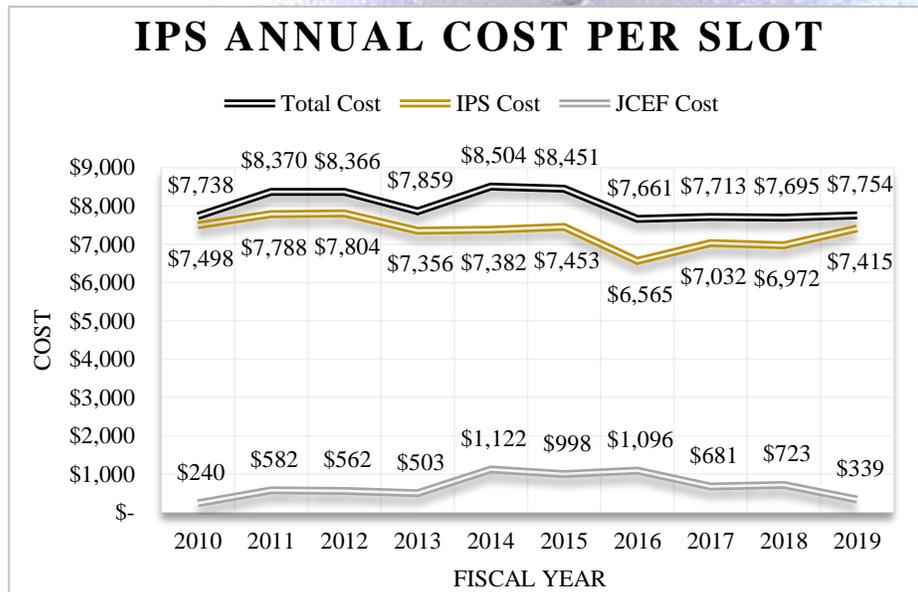
¹² SD= indicates standard deviation of a group of data. Standard deviation is a measure of the variance around the mean (M, i.e., average) of multiple observation points, in this case fiscal years. More variance, a greater SD, indicates greater differences among observation points.

IPS FUNDED PERSONNEL POSITIONS



During FY 2019, state funding¹³ was available for an average of 163.72 FTE positions in IPS; on average, 155.28 FTE positions were filled throughout the year. Please note, the chart to the left only includes funding for case-carrying POs and SOs, and supervisors; and administrative, support, management, and treatment and education staff (funding for 149.82 FTE positions; 141.71 filled).

In FY 2019, total IPS annual cost per slot¹⁴ was \$7,754 (\$7,415 in IPS funds, \$339 in JCEF funds; +\$59 overall from FY 2018). From FY 2010¹⁵ to 2019, the average annual cost per IPS probation slot was \$8,011 (SD=\$360) and ranged from \$7,661 to \$8,504.



¹³ State funded IPS positions include case carrying and non-case carrying positions. These figures do not include funding for Maricopa County.

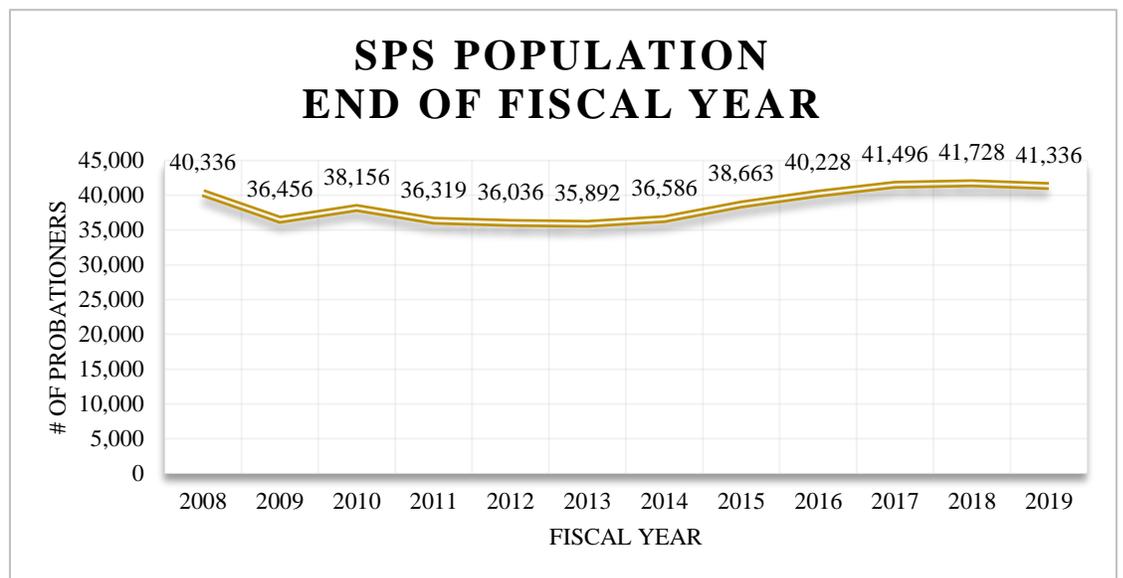
¹⁴ These figures do not include funding for Maricopa County.

¹⁵ 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 2008-2019 when available.

Standard Probation Supervision (SPS)¹⁶

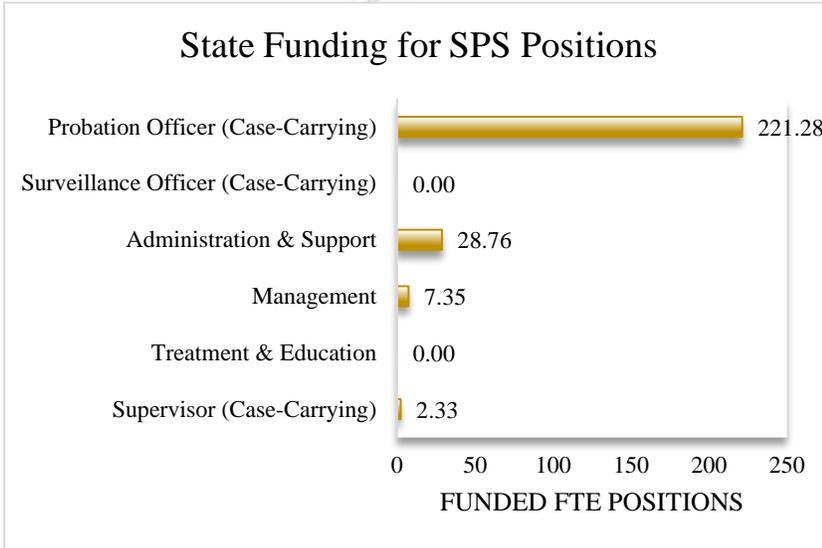
The purpose of standard probation supervision in Arizona is to provide the highest quality service to the court, community, and justice involved individuals. This is accomplished by promoting public safety through effective supervision and services, offering accurate and reliable information, and affording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

At the end of FY 2019, there were 41,336 probationers on direct SPS (-392 probationers from FY 2018). This has ranged from 35,892 to 41,728 probationers (M=38,603, SD=2,322) from FY 2008 to 2019.

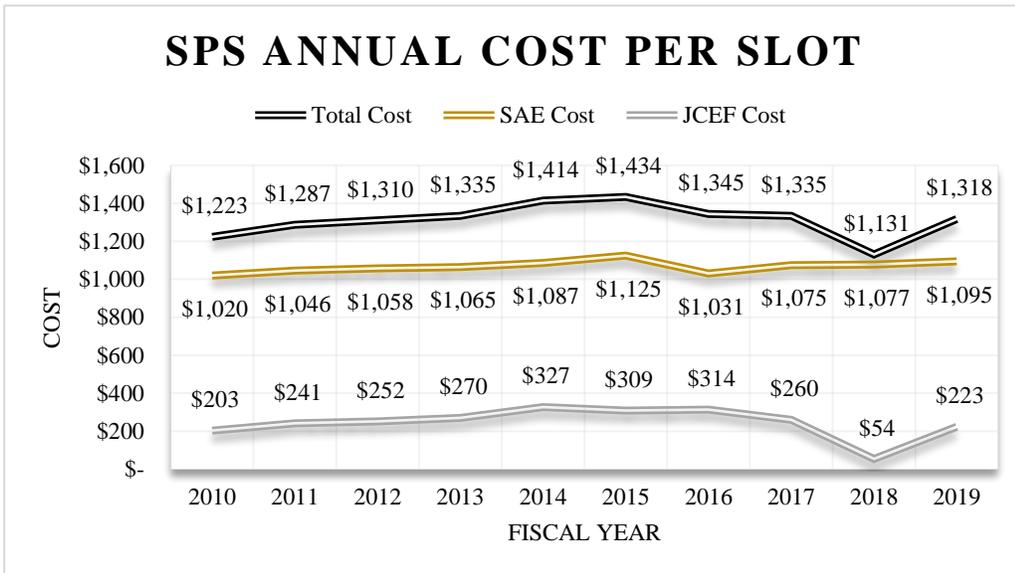


¹⁶ Figures regarding the SPS population only include data for directly supervised probationers

During FY 2019, state funding¹⁷ was available for an average of 276.28 FTE positions in SPS; on average 260.19 FTE positions were filled throughout the year. Please note, the chart to the right includes only case-carrying POs, SOs and supervisors, and administrative, support, management, and treatment and education staff (funding for 259.73 FTE positions; 245.37 filled).



In FY 2019, total SPS annual cost per slot¹⁸ was \$1,318 (\$1,095 in SPS funds, \$223 in SAE funds; +\$187 overall from FY 2018). From FY 2010¹⁹ to 2019, the average annual cost per SPS probation slot was \$1,313 (SD=\$87) and ranged from \$1,131 to \$1,434.



¹⁷ State funded SPS positions include case carrying and non-case carrying positions. These figures do not include funding for Maricopa County.

¹⁸ These figures do not include funding for Maricopa County.

¹⁹ 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 2008-2019 when available.

APSD INITIATIVES AND ACHIEVEMENTS FY 2019

Adult Probation Enterprise Tracking System (APETS)

- Implemented APETS Cherry Build, introducing 50+ screens coded in C#
- Provided 6 counties with updated Special Condition Addendums and Financial forms
- Began development of web-based APETS application
- Prepared for migration from SQL 2008 to SQL 2017 Server
- Provided ‘train the trainer’ sessions to APETS County Coordinators and County APETS Super Users
- Addressed over 1,200 remedy requests.

Interstate Compact (ISC) and Administration

- Oversaw monthly average of 1,447 incoming and 2,681 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

- Operational review training provided to five county adult probation departments
- Four county operational reviews conducted
- Several new APETS reports created and others modified
- Operating procedures for research reports created
- Resolved numerous adult probation departments’ remedy requests
- Completed several AOC, APSD research initiatives

Pretrial

- 21,128 Public Safety Assessments (PSA) completed
- Continued to enhance the Justice Web Interface (JWI) to automate answering of 9 PSA questions

Programs

- AmeriCorps Grant Program: Since FY 2016, 109 Members enrolled and 35,000 service hours completed
- Reentry Simulations: Received “The Training of the Year” award from the Court Staff Education Committee; 13 sessions held
- Specialty Courts: Annual Arizona Association of Drug Court Professionals Problem Solving Court Conference
- EPICS-II: Continued grant funded EPICS II trainings.
- 1,749 probationers participated in the Community Punishment Program (CPP)
- 5,305 probationers received Drug Treatment and Education Fund (DTEF) financed treatment

Adult Probation Enterprise Tracking System

The Adult Probation Enterprise Tracking System (APETS) is Arizona's statewide adult probation automation system. All 15 county adult probation departments are on this application and database. APETS contains more than 495,000 historical probationer records, 81,200 open probationer governing supervision records, and 36 million probationer contact case note entries. It serves 2,150 users statewide. Specific to the Pretrial Services area, APETS holds more than 93,500 historical pretrial defendant records. Thirteen counties use APETS for Pretrial: Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Mohave, Navajo, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, and Yuma.

The APETS Unit maintains and facilitates APETS use throughout the state of Arizona by:

- 1) Providing 'train the trainer' sessions to APETS County Coordinators and Super Users
- 2) Creating and maintaining a library of training documentation available on the APETS website
- 3) Advancing county use of EBP by providing support for officer use of assessments, case plans, contact requirements, specialty courts, and other management and tracking features
- 4) Ensuring APETS reflects code, legislative, and policy changes and state and local business practices

The unit handles over 1,200 remedy tickets annually, provides daily technical support to APETS County Coordinators, creates business requirements for APETS enhancements, and provides needed information to integrate APETS with other court and criminal justice agency applications.

Ongoing Development

In July 2018, the APETS Cherry Build implementation introduced more than 50 screens coded in C#²⁰. The build also provided 6 counties with updated county-specific Special Condition Addendums and Financial forms to meet recent changes in their local court operations.

The unit began developing a web-based application, using dashboard-style functionality that focuses on a line officer's need to incorporate initial and follow-up assessment results into a client's case plan in late 2018. The dashboard design will provide officers and probation management, at a glance, key information about supervision status, an officer's compliance with requirements, and upcoming needs, to aid greater flexibility and mobility.

During FY 2019, the unit prepared for the July 2019 migration from a SQL 2008 to SQL 2017 platform for housing the APETS database. This transition required extensive testing of the application and associated service applications to address compatibility issues as well as ensure reliable performance and data integrity.

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 department staff to manually enter information into the ACJIS and increasing public safety.

²⁰ Pronounced "C sharp," a different programming language than the application's original Powerbuilder language.

Interstate Compact and Administration

Effective October 25, 1995, the AOC handles the probation administration and supervision of offenders under the Compact. The Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS) monitors probationers transferred to other states, supervises probationers transferred to Arizona, and investigates requests of probationers to transfer probation to Arizona after being sentenced in other states. Local probation departments supervise accepted transferred probationers and collect a statutorily prescribed monthly assessment to the Victim Compensation and Assistance Fund.

The 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 adult and juvenile defensive tactics academy requirements and model job descriptions for adult and juvenile probation officers were revised and adopted effective June 5, 2019.

Annual Arizona State Council Meeting

The ICAOS rules require the state council to meet annually. The council consists of Arizona criminal justice agencies, victim representatives, and legislative representatives who meet to create local policy, discuss federal rule proposals, and discuss arising issues and practices that impact the operation of the Compact in Arizona and nationwide. The council met on August 16, 2018.

ISC Population

At the end of FY 2019, there were 1,465 probationers from other states being supervised in Arizona and 2,745 Arizona offenders under compact supervision in other states. Arizona's average monthly incoming interstate compact offender population in FY 2019 was 1,447 and the average monthly outgoing interstate compact offender population was 2,681.



Operations and Research

The Operations and Research Unit is committed to collaborating with the 15 county adult probation departments and serving with excellence, transparency, and inclusion. The Operations and Research Unit is responsible for statistical reporting, data analysis, research, operational reviews, and 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. The brochure explains all phases of the operational review process and serves as an excellent resource.

Fiscal Year (FY) - Operational Review Findings Report

The FY Operational Review Findings Report was first developed and published in FY 2016. This report identifies and addresses 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 Operational Review Findings Report is published once each fiscal year.

Operating Procedures

The Operations and Research Unit continued to develop comprehensive operating procedures to assist staff in the performance of their duties. The operating procedures provide instruction and guidance regarding how to perform tasks to minimize mistakes, reduce training costs, save time, and ensure consistency.

Operational Review Training

During FY 2019, the Operational Review team provided training to five of the Arizona county adult probation departments. The training helps to prepare departments for operational review, improve overall compliance/performance, and foster transparency about the operational review process.

Operational Reviews Completed

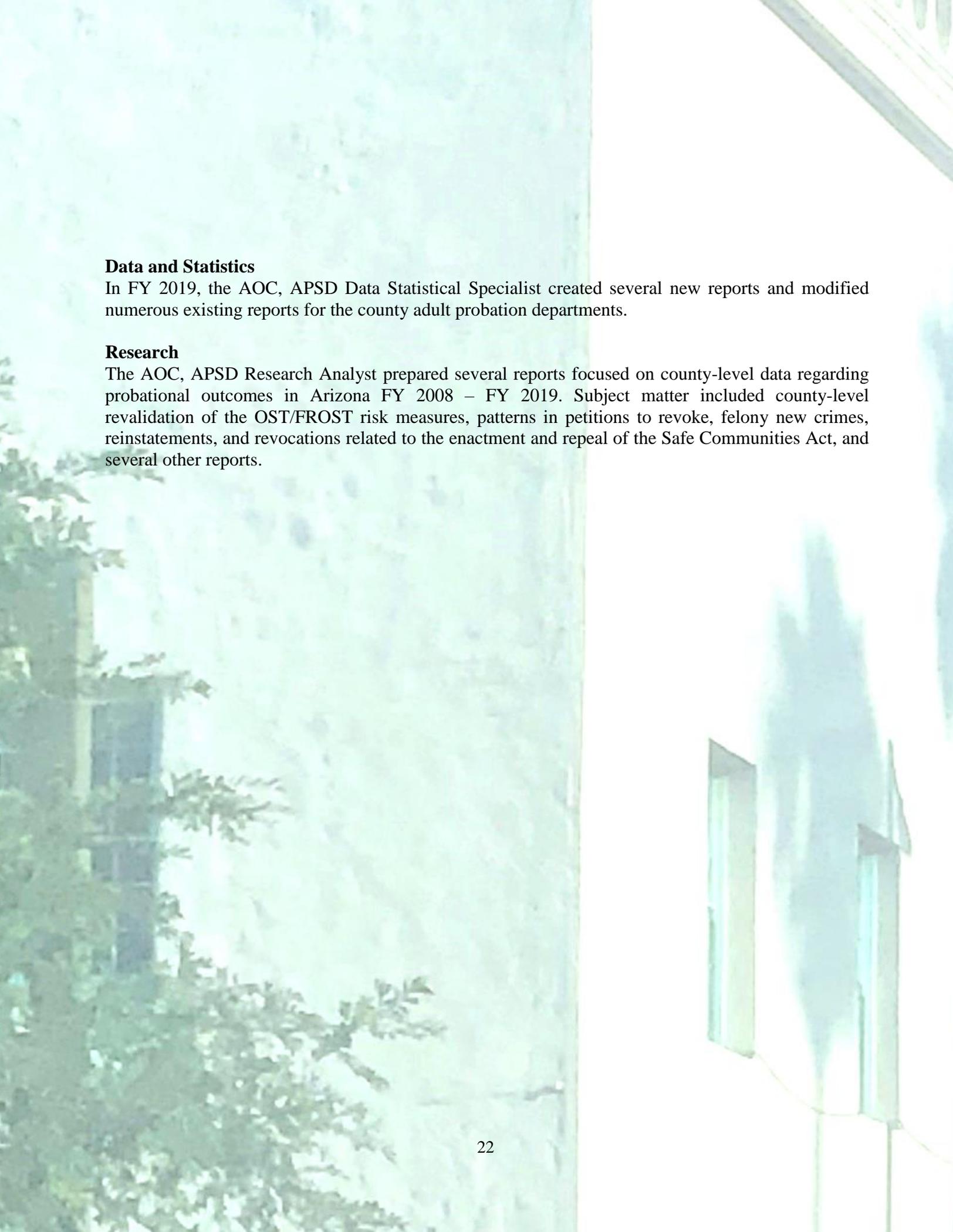
The Operational Review team conducted four operational reviews in FY 2019; specifically, Coconino, Graham, Greenlee, and Navajo County Adult Probation Departments.

Operational Review – Options for file reviews

Several options for *reviews* are available to the county adult probation departments. *Voluntary* options include: Personnel, Warrant, Closed, and ISC Outgoing case types. Department respond electronically on the Data Collection Sheet to questions the Operational Review team could not answer from APETS data. These options lessen the departmental burden and promote overall efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

Operation Review Compliance Snapshot

Randomly selected compliance snapshots regarding various areas examined during operational review are periodically provided to departments throughout the year. The purpose of these snapshots is to keep the departments informed concerning their compliance standing and to serve as training and continuous quality improvement tools.

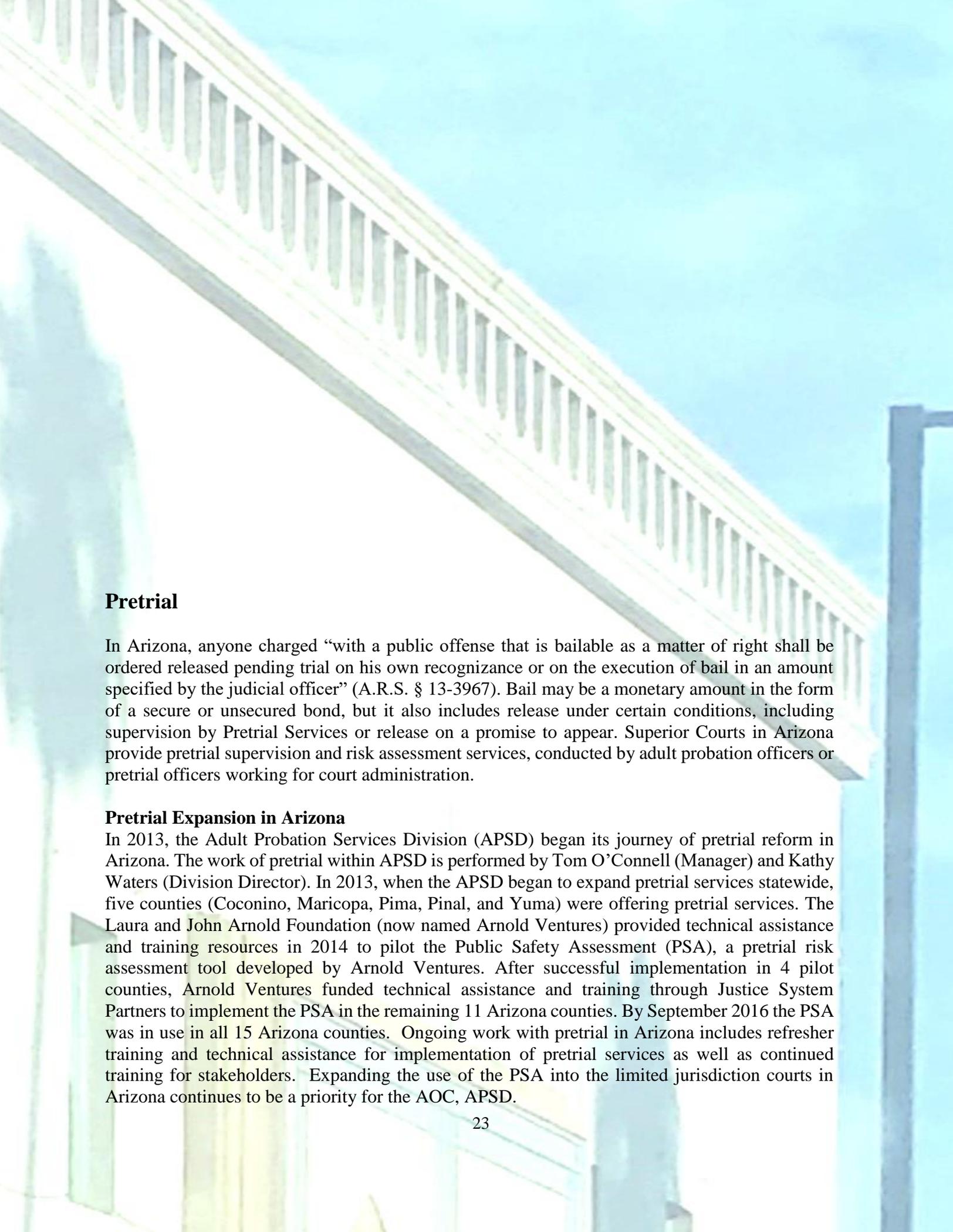


Data and Statistics

In FY 2019, the AOC, APSD Data Statistical Specialist created several new reports and modified numerous existing reports for the county adult probation departments.

Research

The AOC, APSD Research Analyst prepared several reports focused on county-level data regarding probational outcomes in Arizona FY 2008 – FY 2019. Subject matter included county-level revalidation of the OST/FROST risk measures, patterns in petitions to revoke, felony new crimes, reinstatements, and revocations related to the enactment and repeal of the Safe Communities Act, and several other reports.



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 also includes 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 Adult Probation Services Division (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 (now named Arnold Ventures) provided technical assistance and training resources in 2014 to pilot the Public Safety Assessment (PSA), a pretrial risk assessment tool developed by Arnold Ventures. After successful implementation in 4 pilot counties, Arnold Ventures funded technical assistance and training through Justice System Partners to implement the PSA in the remaining 11 Arizona counties. By September 2016 the PSA was in use in all 15 Arizona counties. Ongoing work with pretrial in Arizona includes refresher training and technical assistance for implementation of pretrial services as well as continued training for stakeholders. Expanding the use of the PSA into the limited jurisdiction courts in Arizona continues to be a priority for the AOC, APSD.

Public Safety Assessment

Arizona Code of Judicial Administration § 5-201 requires that courts using pretrial services use a validated risk assessment tool approved by the Arizona Judicial Council. Effective September 2016, all 15 Superior Courts use the PSA as the approved pretrial risk assessment tool. This assessment is prepared by pretrial service officers for the judge to assist in determining the release conditions for persons at initial appearance. It is generally provided to the court within 24 hours of the arrest for use at the initial appearance or subsequent hearings for reconsideration of release conditions. The PSA score also guides 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 limited jurisdiction courts in Arizona.

PSA Training

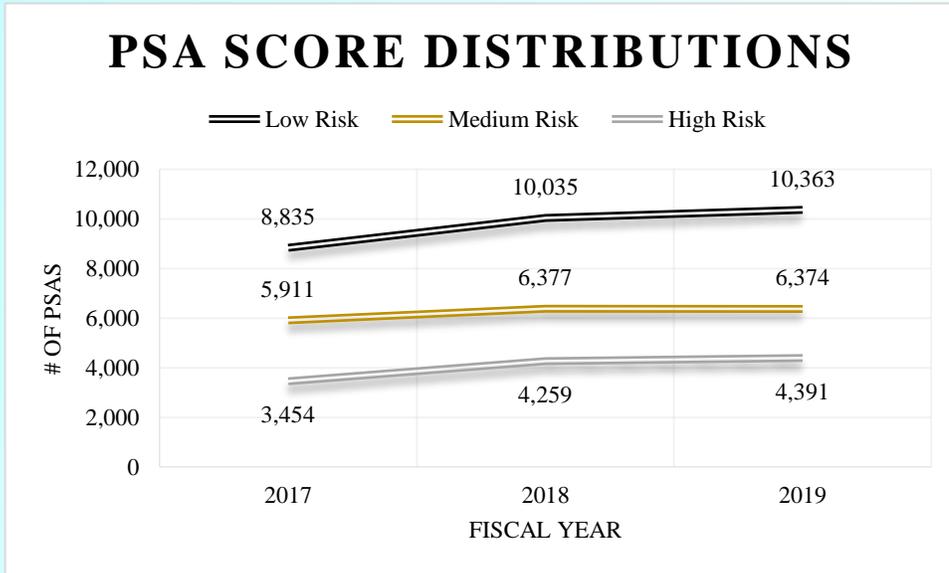
During FY 2019, training related to pretrial services and pretrial reform was conducted for staff and stakeholders, including presentations during the Justice of the Peace Conference, Court Leadership Conference, Arizona Courts Association, and the annual Judicial Conference.

PSA Automation Project

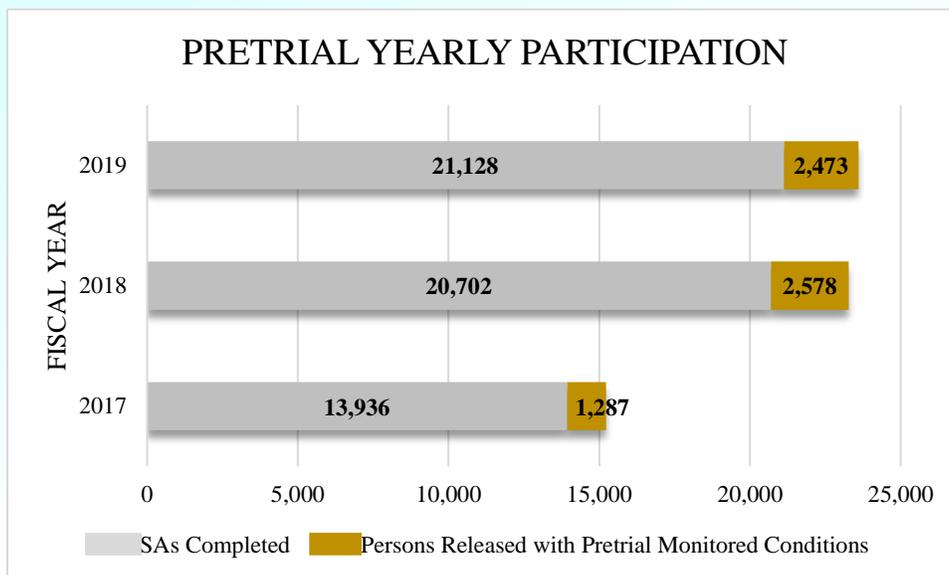
The APSD and the Information Technology Division (ITD) continue to work on enhancements to the Justice Web Interface (JWI) criminal history records system to automatically identify the data contained in criminal history records and the courts public access records to assist with answering the 9 questions of the PSA. In FY 2019 the second phase of this was completed which included building the infrastructure within JWI to calculate the PSA risk scores and produce a PSA report for the court. This phase also included auto-scoring several of the PSA questions. Additional work is scheduled in FY 2020 to address the remaining PSA questions. A long term-goal is to have the PSA risk assessment process automatically initiated upon a person's arrest or at the time they are booked into a jail. This will allow pretrial officers to more efficiently score the assessments and for limited jurisdiction courts to have access to the PSA for misdemeanor cases with minimal involvement by staff.

Outcome Data

PSA Distribution: In FY 2019, most PSA scores fell in the low (10,363; 49% of all scores) and medium (6,374; 30% of all scores) ranges. Twenty-one percent of scores were in the high range (4,391). Data excludes Pima and Maricopa Counties.



PSA Completion & Persons Released: Completion of PSAs rose by 480 in FY 2019 as compared to FY 2018. There was a decrease in the number of persons released with pretrial monitoring (-105). Data reported excludes Maricopa and Pima counties. It represents total number of PSA assessments completed in FY 2019. Some clients may have more than one PSA completed during the fiscal year.



Programs

The Programs Unit is dedicated to strengthening Arizona's statewide probation system by working together with county probation departments to advance programs, encourage best practices, and improve policies based on relevant data. Relationships are 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. By pursuing research proven methods from around the nation and collecting specific statewide data, the unit develops standards, guidelines, and trainings to ensure probation departments are provided the valuable working tools to perform their duties most efficiently. Through these joint 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 adult probation system.

Revalidation Project

This April of 2019 marked the completion of our OST/FROST assessment's third Revalidation Project. The project's success was dependent on the collaboration from many in APSD and the University of Cincinnati's Research team, led by Dr. Edward Latessa. It was once again verified that our foundational tool for assessing individual need and risk is appropriate for the probation population in Arizona. With slight updates and modifications to the tool and scoring guide, the division will be training the state in the new research and consistency of the tool.

AmeriCorps

The Adult Probation Support Services AmeriCorps Grant Program (APSS) Program and its Members provide essential support to probation officers and staff in enhancing critical services and aiding in programmatic expansion which eventually leads to the reduction of recidivism of probationers. The Programs Unit works hard to continually recruit new Members and enhance area services, including securing new competitive AmeriCorps/CNCS funding. From the program's inception in FY 2016 to FY 2019, 109 Members have been enrolled and served in seven County Host Sites and at the Arizona Supreme Court Offices. Overall, 82 Members have successfully completed their terms and earned Educational Awards from AmeriCorps/CNCS (valued at \$104,000). During FY 2016 - FY 2019, approximately 35,000 service hours were completed by APSS Members, with service hours valued at \$890,000 in savings for the County Host Sites. To date, County Host Sites have gone on to hire APSS Members in seven Full-time roles, including two Probation Officers and two Judicial Clerk positions.

Incorporating Reentry

Last year, 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 training received the "The Training of the Year" award from the Court Staff Education Committee. During FY 2019, thirteen Reentry Simulation Trainings were delivered across the state to probation staff, court staff, other state and tribal agencies, community-based programs, and peer support programs. The APSD team worked to develop new code which determines that a direct case may include those eligible inmates being released to a term of probation. The Programs Unit, along with the APETS Unit, successfully developed the new Client

Special Attributes to track these new direct “reentry” cases in APETS. In April, Reentry officers from each county attended the Reentry Workshop, a training dedicated to informing these officers of the new code, the new Client Special Attributes, how to attribute these new direct cases to their capacity, how to navigate the prison tracking system for release information, how to appropriately supervise these cases, and how to run reports in the APETS.

Specialty Courts

This year’s Arizona Association of Drug Court Professionals Problem Solving Court Conference, held in Prescott, Arizona, co-sponsored by the Governor’s Office of Youth, Faith and Family, marked the 9th annual conference of its kind in the state. The theme of the conference was “Voices of Justice,” which highlighted the wellness of specialty court team members and participants, as well as enhancing best practices within the various specialty courts. Session topics, facilitated by local and national experts in the field, included: signs of human trafficking, culturally competent treatment, trauma informed courts, healthier families, working wounded, cannabis in courts, reentry, and recidivism. Approximately 350 were in attendance, consisting of judges, probation and surveillance officers, court personnel, statewide treatment providers, prosecuting and defense counsel, and public leaders. The conference was a success and served as a platform to discuss the latest evidence-based research and best practice standards related to treatment, supervision, recidivism, and wellness.

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 the state. The grant allowed for a Grant Specialist to train coaches and officers in the EPICS-II curriculum. We continue to work with Core Correctional Solutions to provide advanced training for coaches to refresh EPICS-II skills. Another grant partner, George Mason University, trained eight counties in coaching the Staff Undertaking Skills to Advance Innovation (SUSTAIN) Program. The next fiscal year includes the remaining seven counties to receive SUSTAIN Coach training. All 15 counties will have field probation and surveillance officers participating in the SUSTAIN eLearning program. Our research partner, the Council of State Governments, received Phase I of the research information requested. A statewide Stakeholders group was established, with 11 of 15 counties participating to set goals. Of priority is developing curricula for new officers to learn: basic risk, need, responsivity (RNR) principles, integration of assessment results into case planning, and core skills of EPICS-II. Workgroups were established and are focused on creating innovative training material.

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 2019, approximately 1,749 probationers received CPP funded services. This does not include the numerous probationers positively affected by the CPP funded staff providing probation services.

Drug Treatment and Education Fund (DTEF)

The Drug Treatment and Education Fund (DTEF) helps to cover the cost of placing persons in substance abuse education and treatment programs. In FY 2019, 5,305 probationers received DTEF funded treatment. This does not include the numerous probationers positively affected by the DTEF funded staff and counselors providing probation services and treatment.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The AOC, APSD congratulates the 15 Arizona county adult probation departments on another year of exemplary service and looks forward to continued collaboration.





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