

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MOHAVE

STATE OF ARIZONA, Plaintiff vs. A Person Under the Age of 18 Years	Case No: JV-20XX-XXXX JV-20XX-XXXX JV-20XX-XXXX JV-20XX-XXXX JV-20XX-XXXX	WARRANT FOR ARREST
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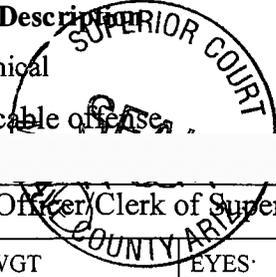
TO: ANY AUTHORIZED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER,

YOU ARE COMMANDED to arrest and bring the Juvenile before this court. If this court is unavailable or if the arrest is made in another county, you shall take the Juvenile before the nearest or most accessible Magistrate. The Juvenile is accused of an offense or violation based on the following document filed with the court: **A.R.S. §13-901(C) – PROBATION VIOLATION - ACCH 5085**

This offense or violation is briefly described as follows:

Offense date	Statute / Rule & Literal Description
	A.R.S. §8-303.B.2 – Technical

The offense is, or is materially related to, a victims' rights applicable offense.



Date _____

Judicial Officer/Clerk of Superior Court

SEX: Male	RACE	DOB	HGT	WGT	EYES	HAIR:
ADDRESS (TYPE RESIDENCE)						
DL#		STATE: ARIZONA		EXTRADITION: Arizona + 150 miles		
COURT ID (SID):		WARRANT #		PURGE DATE.		
LE AGENCY: MOHAVE CO. PROBATION		CITATION #: N/A		DR#: N/A		

IF SUBJECT IS FINGERPRINTED USE AZAFIS PRINT TYPE 04

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

I certify that the juvenile was arrested at _____ a.m./p.m. on _____ 20____
(month) (day) (year) and presented juvenile before Judge _____ at _____

Date:

Agency

Deputy Sheriff / Officer

Badge #



IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF PIMA

JUVENILE COURT



In the matter of

Juvenile No. _____

DOB: _____

SWID: _____

A person(s) under the
age of eighteen years

JUVENILE WARRANT

A Juvenile Delinquency Petition having been filed herein alleging that the above-referenced minor is a delinquent/incorrigible/probation violator in that he/she committed the following: _____

and said minor is under the age of eighteen (18) years and further that his/her apprehension is necessary to secure/compel his/her attendance pursuant to Rules 12(D) or 26(D), Rules of Procedure for the Juvenile Court;

OR

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that any Sheriff, Marshall, Constable, Police Officer, or Peace Officer in this State shall take _____ into custody and deliver said minor forthwith to the Pima County Juvenile Court Center.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED (special conditions)

BENCH WARRANT

You are commanded to attach the body of the above-named minor and bring said minor before this Court forthwith, then and there to show cause why said person should not be punished for contempt in disobeying the Mandate of this Court; to wit: for failure to

A certified copy of this order authorizes a physician to perform a medical examination and/or emergency treatment, if required, and requires a written report of such examination and treatment to be submitted to the Court.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Warrant be a Local , State , or National Jurisdiction warrant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that said minor be held in custody pending a Detention Hearing.

DATED THIS _____ DAY OF _____

HON. _____
JUDGE OF THE JUVENILE COURT

Gary L. Harrison, CLERK, by Deputy Clerk

Legal File—Original
Intake/Receiving
County Attorney—
Juvenile’s Attorney—
Probation Officer/Social File—

Victim Rights Applicable? Yes No
ACES Eligible (Temporary Detainment Warrant)
Failure to Appear (Bench Warrant)
Absconder (Juvenile Warrant)

CALL IN WARRANT PROCESS

(insert page only on Non-Mandatory Warrant Type)

In the matter of:

JV#19XXXX

D.O.B.

F#

Address On File:

If Law Enforcement is considering release of the juvenile to a parent/guardian regarding this Non-Mandatory Warrant, Law Enforcement is required to contact Juvenile Detention at 602-506-4284 prior to the juvenile being released from custody. Juvenile Detention and Law Enforcement will determine together if release to a parent/guardian is appropriate. If the decision is made to release the juvenile to a parent/guardian, Law Enforcement may request hearing information from Juvenile Detention to provide to the juvenile and parent/guardian, OR in the alternative the parent/guardian will contact Juvenile Detention at 602-506-4284 to obtain a new scheduled court date, time, and location.

If Law Enforcement is obtaining the hearing information, the newly scheduled hearing will be held at one of the following locations:

_____ Maricopa County Juvenile Court	_____ Maricopa County Juvenile Court	Hearing Date _____
3131 W Durango St.	1810 S. Lewis St.	Hearing Time _____
Phoenix, AZ 85009	Mesa, AZ 85210	
(602) 506-4032 – fax	(602) 506-2546 - fax	

FAILURE OF THE JUVENILE TO APPEAR AT THE NEXT SCHEDULED COURT DATE MAY RESULT IN A WARRANT BEING ISSUED FOR THE JUVENILE’S ARREST AND POSSIBLE DETENTION OF THE JUVENILE UPON APPREHENSION. BOTH THE PARENT/GUARDIAN AND THE JUVENILE ARE REQUIRED TO APPEAR AT THE NEXT SCHEDULED COURT DATE.

Law Enforcement; please obtain the following information (where applicable) from the juvenile and/or parent/guardian:

Current Address: _____
(Street) (City) (State) (ZIP Code)

Mailing Address: _____
(Street) (City) (State) (ZIP Code)

Home Phone _____ Mobile Phone 1 _____ Mobile Phone 2 _____

E-Mail Address _____ Work Phone _____

Interpreter needed: Parent/Guardian _____ Juvenile _____ Language _____

A copy of the foregoing was hand delivered this _____ day of _____, 20____ to:
(date) (Month)

_____ The above named juvenile
_____ The parent/guardian
_____ Other _____

By: _____
(Signature of Law Enforcement) (Badge Number) (Agency)

Signature of Parent/Guardian _____ Printed Name _____

Signature of Juvenile _____

Law Enforcement: Please fax the completed document to 602-506-4032.

The Juvenile Court will make reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities. To make a request for accommodations, please call (602) 506-4533 or (602) 506-2544 prior to the scheduled hearing.

Screener Use Only Copies to: County Attorney, Defense Counsel, Probation Services



**Superior Court Of Arizona
In And For the County Of Maricopa
Juvenile Division, Temporary Custody Warrant for Arrest**

In The Matter Of:

Case Number: JVXXXXXX **File Number:** _____ **SWID Number:** _____
Warrant Number: JVXXXXXX **Extradition:** Arizona Only **Purge Date:** _____

TO: ANY AUTHORIZED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER,

YOU ARE COMMANDED to arrest and bring the juvenile before this Court. If this Court is unavailable or if the arrest is made in another county, you shall take the juvenile before the nearest most accessible Juvenile Court. The juvenile is accused of an offense or violation based on the following documentation filed with the Court: **Delinquency Petition** dated XX/XX/XX. The juvenile failed to appear for court, and the juvenile was served notice of the hearing date and time.

The offense(s) or violation(s) is described as follows:

<u>Offense Date</u>	<u>Statute</u>	<u>Charge Description</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>DR#</u>	<u>Arresting Agency</u>
	8-341.B	Probation Violation - Technical			Probation Officer
	8-341.B	Probation Violation - Technical			Probation Officer

Ordered By: _____ XX/XX/XX

Issued under my hand and seal of the Court.

Clerk of the Court: _____ XX/XX/XX

Gender: _____ **Ethnicity:** _____ **D.O.B.:** _____ **HGT:** _____ **WGT:** _____ lbs. **Eye Color:** _____ **Hair Color:** _____ **ALIAS D.O.B.:** N/A
Citizenship: N/A **Other Identifying Marks:** N/A **A.K.A.'s:** _____ **Sex Trafficking:** N/A

Officer Safety Concerns:

- Weapons History
- Substance Abuse History (Alcohol Marijuana Dangerous Drugs Narcotics)
- Gang Affiliation History
- Family Violence
- Prior Assaults Against Law Enforcement
- Dogs
- Mental Health
- Other _____

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

I certify that the juvenile was arrested at _____ AM/PM on _____ and presented the juvenile
(Date)
to the _____ County Juvenile Detention Facility.
(County Name)

(Date) (Arresting Agency) (Law Enforcement Officer)

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI

IN THE MATTER OF

) P1300JV 2017XXXXX _____ Div. 6
) V1300JV _____
) ORI #: AZXXXXXXJ

) **CIVIL WARRANT** [WARRANT Issued][Arrest Warrant]

) [] Felony [x] Misdemeanor

) [] EXL: Nationwide [] ISC

) [x] EXL: Statewide

) [] EXL: Limited (surrounding states)

) [] EXL: Limited (more than surrounding states)

) [] EXL: None

A Minor Child

Date of Birth: .. _____

Date of Emancipation: _____

) **The offense is, or is materially related to, a Victims' Rights
) applicable offense, i.e. it is a felony or it is a misdemeanor
) involving physical injury, the threat of physical injury, or a
) sexual offense.**

[x] YES [] NO

TO ANY SHERIFF, CONSTABLE OR PEACE OFFICER OF THIS STATE

The Court having ordered _____, parent of the above-named juvenile, to appear personally at a specific time and location, and having received actual notice of such Order, including a warning that failure to appear may result in the issuance of an arrest warrant and _____ having **failed to appear** as ordered, and it appearing to the Court that failure was willful, a warrant for arrest of the person was ordered.

NOW THEREFORE, you are commanded to forthwith arrest _____ and either remand the arrested person or bring the person before this Court. The arrested person shall be held in custody until brought before the issuing Judge, or the nearest available Judge, as soon as practicable but in any event within 24 hours of the execution of the warrant.

Following execution of this warrant, if the Honorable _____, and any other Superior Court Judge or Magistrate of Yavapai County are absent in excess of 24 hours, _____ may be admitted to bail in the sum of **\$200 (CASH ONLY)**; bail to be satisfied only by the posting of cash, certified bank or cashier's check. If so released, the arrested person shall be issued a notice to appear directing the person to appear before this Court.

ANY AMOUNT PAID WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IN YAVAPAI COUNTY AND APPLIED TOWARD DELINQUENT ASSESSMENTS OF MONTHLY PROBATION FEES.

Given under my hand this _____ day of _____, 20

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

DESCRIPTION OF PERSON TO BE ARRESTED Race: 1=Hispanic 2=Native Amer 3=African Amer 4=Asian/Pac Island 5=Cauc

SEX	RACE	DATE OF BIRTH	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	EYES	HAIR	SOC SEC. NO
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Last Known Address: _____

ALIAS (if known): _____

Person to be arrested is: Military Law Enforcement

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the _____ day of _____, 20____, I served the within Warrant upon the within named _____, and have _____ body in custody.

Date _____

Sheriff _____

Deputy _____

Form JVCVwarr Rev 01/05/2015

Issued

YAVAPAI COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
Firm No. 00048700
Danalyn E. Savage, SBN 023955
Deputy County Attorney
255 East Gurley Street
Prescott, AZ 86301
(928) 771-3344
ycao@yavapai.us

Attorneys for STATE OF ARIZONA

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI
JUVENILE DIVISION

In the Matter of:

,
A Person Under the Age of Eighteen.

CAUSE NO. P1300JV20XXXXXX,
P1300JV20XXXXXX,
P1300JV20XXXXXX,
P1300JV20XXXXXX,
P1300JV20XXXXXX,
P1300JV20XXXXXX

✓
PRESCOTT

JUVENILE WARRANT

Assigned to Hon.

TO ALL PEACE OFFICERS:

1
2 A verified Petition having been filed on June 03, 2019, charging
3 (DOB XX/XX/XXXX), a person under the age of eighteen years with
4 nine prior juvenile adjudications, having been adjudicated of Disorderly Conduct
5 per DV M1/Runaway, Threats M1/Use of Electronic Communication to Terrify M1,
6 Disorderly Conduct M1, Interfering with Judicial Proceedings M1, Criminal
7 Damage M2 (two counts). Criminal Damage M2/Assault per DV M3, and three
8 violations of probation, and it appearing to this Court the Juvenile should be
9 immediately taken into custody and brought before the Court for a Hearing and inquiry,

1
2

YOU ARE COMMANDED to arrest the above-named Juvenile and bring
before this the Yavapai County Juvenile Court.

DATED this day of , XXXX



Hon.
Judge of the Superior Court

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the ____ day of , XXXX, I served the
within Warrant on and have him/her in custody.

Agency

Deputy Sheriff/Officer

INFORMATION FOR ACTIVE WARRANT OF ARREST

Case #: P1300JV20XXXXXX, P1300JV20XXXXXX, P1300JV20XXXXXX,
P1300JV20XXXXXX, P1300JV20XXXXXX, P1300JV20XXXXXX

Name:

Alias:

Social Security #:

DOB:

Race:

Sex:

Ht:

Wt:

Hair:

Eyes:

Last Known Addresses:

Home: SAA

Nearest Relative:

Address:

Extradition: Arizona only

Law Enforcement Agency: Yavapai County Superior Court Juvenile Division

Officer:

DR#:

Felony or Misdemeanor: Misdemeanor

**Offense and Statute: ARS 13-1602 Criminal Damage, 13-2810 Interfering With
Judicial Proceedings, 13-2904 Disorderly Conduct, 13-1202 Threat-Intimidate
and 13-1203 Assault**

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF

IN THE MATTER OF

) P1300JV _____ Div. _____
) P1300JV _____
) ORI #: AZI _____ iJ _____

JUVENILE WARRANT

[WARRANT Issued][Arrest Warrant]

A Minor Child

[] Felony Misdemeanor

[] EXL: Nationwide [] ISC

EXL: Statewide

[] EXL: Limited (surrounding states)

[] EXL: Limited (more than surrounding states)

[] EXL: None

Date of Birth: _____

Date of Emancipation: _____

The offense is, or is materially related to, a Victims' Rights applicable offense, i.e. it is a felony or it is a misdemeanor involving physical injury, the threat of physical injury, or a sexual offense.

YES [] NO

TO ANY SHERIFF, CONSTABLE OR PEACE OFFICER OF THIS STATE

A verified Petition having been filed on (date) _____, charging _____ child under the age of eighteen years, with _____;

the Court having ordered the Juvenile to appear before it on (date) _____ a(n) _____, and the Juvenile having failed to appear as ordered, and it appearing to this Court the Juvenile should be immediately taken into custody and brought before the Court for a hearing and inquiry,

NOW THEREFORE, you are commanded to forthwith arrest the above-named Juvenile and bring him/her before the Yavapai County Juvenile Court.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Race: _____ Sex: _____ Hgt: _____ Wgt: _____ Hair: _____ Eyes: _____

LAST KNOWN ADDRESS:

GIVEN under my hand this _____ day of _____, 20____.

Superior Court Judge

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the _____ day of _____, 20____, I served the within Warrant upon the within named _____, and have _____ body in custody.

Date _____

Sheriff _____

Deputy _____

ARIZONA CODE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
Proposal Cover Sheet
Part 6: Probation
Chapter 1: General Administration
Section 6-105.01: Powers and Duties of Officers Evidence Based Practices

1. Effect of the proposal:

Revisions are to enable juvenile standard probation officers and juvenile intensive probation officers to use the Recommendation Matrix to provide a proposed disposition to the court.

2. Significant new or changed provisions:

A. Definitions

Added the following new definitions:

- Juvenile court consequences
- Juvenile intensive probation
- Juvenile short-term standard probation
- Juvenile standard probation
- Recommendation matrix

E. Duties of Probation Officers

(3)(f)(4): changed 72 hours to 30 days

3. Committee actions and comments:

Committee on Probation, August 14, 2020, members of the committee made additional revisions to ACJA 6-105.01

E. Duties of Probation Officers

(3)(f)(4): changed 30 days to 14 days

4. Controversial issues:

None

5. Recommendation: Recommend approval.

**Comments and Responses to ACJA Section 6-105.01 Powers and Duties of Officers
Evidence-Based Practices
(See attached for full versions.)**

PARAGRAPH	COMMENT	RESPONSE
A. Definition: Child	<p>Comment: “Child,” “youth” or “juvenile” definition should be updated to reflect new statutory language of extended jurisdiction.</p> <p>Suggested Language: “Child” “youth” or “juvenile” means “an individual who is under the age of eighteen years,” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201(6) OR UNTIL THE JUVENILE IS NINETEEN IF JURISDICTION IS RETAINED PURSUANT TO A.R.S. § 8-202, SUBSECTION H.</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Definition for “Child” remains the same as it is statutory.</p>
E. Duties of Probation Officers	<p>Comment: E(3)(h) Juveniles can generate multiple referrals in a short time-span. This can be the result of law enforcement clearance or submission practices which may not reflect the timing of the offending and can create a clustering of new referrals. This can result in the over-assessing of the juvenile. The current language suggests that a new assessment should be completed after every referral. It is recommended that assessments only be completed after adjudication per the disposition tool instructions. In addition, variation in re-offense rates exist among counties due to a variety of factors. Optimally, assessment instruments should be validated at the local level when it is feasible. Further, the use and application of any assessment instrument should take into consideration risk dispersion and the impact on system resources and both formal and informal decision-making. Risk impacts many key decision points in the system. The proposed ACJA changes result in a shift of staffing</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Reassessment for each subsequent referral is required by statute 8-246 C</p> <p>Outside the scope of the proposed changes to incorporate the Recommendation Matrix and risk-based supervision.</p>

	<p>resources for Maricopa County as a result of projected increase toward the moderate and high-risk categories. This shift is the result of recently modified cutoff scores in the AZYAS. The shift in cutoffs was guided by the results of the recent validation study and the shifts in cutoffs result in lower re-offense rates particularly among low risk youth, 27% versus 21%. A recent review by the Department using more recent risk and re-offense data indicates that the current re-offense rates are comparable to the newly projected. Last, the reduction in high re-offense rates does not necessarily justify the shifting of a significant number of moderate risk youth to high risk, 52% to 50%, for Maricopa County. The validation study was a valuable and necessary study to be completed and Maricopa agrees that some adjustment in risk cutoffs is necessary. However, local jurisdictions should have the ability to refine such adjustments when appropriately considering local data, local resources, and operational plans.</p> <p>Suggested Language: E.3(h) Conduct a youth assessment for each juvenile who is ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN the juvenile court and update the assessment on each subsequent ADJUDICATION EXCLUDING ADJUDICATIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION. The court shall use the assessment to determine the appropriate disposition of the juvenile. The results of the assessment shall be used by the probation officer to recommend a level of supervision and to formulate a case plan for the juvenile. THE JUVENILE PRESIDING JUDGE MAY APPROVE THE USE OF ALTERNATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT SCORE AND RISK CATEGORIZATION STRATEGIES</p>	
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	<p>AFTER CONSIDERING LOCAL REOFFENSE RATES, RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS, AND A CONTINUED ADHEREANCE TO EVIDENCED BASED PRACTICES AND PRINCIPLES.</p>	
<p>E. Duties of Probation Officers</p>	<p>Comment: E(3)(h)(2) Consider removing detailed disposition choices within ACJA as it prevents changes if updates need to be made in the future. The matrix is new and being piloted. Including this language in Code at this time is unnecessary.</p> <p>Suggested Language: E.3(h)(2) The disposition tool of the <u>youth assessment</u> shall be completed post adjudication / pre-disposition <u>following the adjudication and prior to the disposition</u>. The probation officer shall use results of the assessment <u>the Recommendation Matrix</u> to recommend level of placement and supervision <u>GUIDE a disposition RECOMMENDATION. of Court Consequence, Short term Standard Probation, Standard Probation, Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision or commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections.</u></p>	<p>Not incorporated</p> <p>Remain with “propose” a disposition to the court and not use “guide” a disposition recommendation.</p>

ARIZONA CODE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
Part 6: Probation
Chapter 1: General Administration
Section 6-105.01: Powers and Duties of Officers Evidence-Based Practices

Courts shall be governed by section 6-105, except and until approved by the Administrative Director to be governed by section 6-105.01.

A. Definitions. In this section the following definitions apply:

“Absconder” as provided in A.R.S. § 13-105(1) “means a probationer who has moved from the probationer’s primary residence without permission of the probation officer, who cannot be located within ninety days of the previous contact and against whom a petition to revoke has been filed in the superior court alleging that the probationer’s whereabouts are unknown. A probationer is no longer deemed an absconder when the probationer is voluntarily or involuntarily returned to probation service.”

“Alcohol and drug testing” means any validated or verified method of determining the level of identifiable substances in the body including, but not limited to, breath, blood, oral fluid urine, hair, and sweat testing.

“Arrest notification” means notice, by any means, that the probationer has been arrested, cited or had official contact with a law enforcement officer.

“Case plan” means the documented behavior change plan and supervision strategy developed by the supervising probation officer in collaboration with the juvenile and family or adult probationer which clearly identifies the risk factors and needs of the probationer and how they will be addressed.

“Case record” means any record pertaining to a particular probationer maintained by the probation department in electronic or paper medium.

“Child,” “youth,” or “juvenile” means “an individual who is under the age of eighteen years” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201(6).

“Community restitution” means unpaid labor or services provided to a not-for-profit or governmental agency.

“Complaint” means “a written statement of the essential facts constituting a public offense ...” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201(7).

“Court” means superior court.

“Criminogenic need” means any issues of concern which are directly linked to criminal or delinquent behavior that when addressed and changed affect a probationer’s risk for recidivism, which include, but are not limited to criminal personality, antisocial attitudes,

values, beliefs, low self control, criminal peers, substance abuse, dysfunctional family, unemployment, and lack of education.

“Default” means has not met obligations of supervision as outlined in terms of probation.

“Delinquent act” means “an act by a juvenile that if committed by an adult would be a criminal offense or a petty offense, a violation of any law of this state, or of another state if the act occurred in that state, or a law of the United States, or a violation of any law that can only be violated by a minor and that has been designated as a delinquent offense, or any ordinance of a city, county or political subdivision of this state defining crime. Delinquent act does not include an offense under section 13-501, subsection A or B if the offense is filed in adult court. Any juvenile who is prosecuted as an adult or who is remanded for prosecution as an adult shall not be adjudicated as a delinquent juvenile for the same offense” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201~~(10)~~(12).

“Delinquent juvenile” means “a child who is adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act,” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201~~(11)~~(13).

“Dependent child” means “(a) a child who is adjudicated to be: (i) In need of proper and effective parental care and control and who has no parent or guardian, or one who has no parent or guardian willing to exercise or capable of exercising such care and control. (ii) Destitute or who is not provided with the necessities of life, including adequate food, clothing, shelter or medical care. (iii) A child whose home is unfit by reason of abuse, neglect, cruelty or depravity by a parent, a guardian or any other person having custody or care of the child. (iv) Under eight years of age and who is found to have committed an act that would result in adjudication as a delinquent juvenile or incorrigible child if committed by an older juvenile or child. (v) Incompetent or not restorable to competency and who is alleged to have committed a serious offense as defined in section 13-706. (b) Does not include a child who in good faith is being furnished Christian Science treatment by a duly accredited practitioner if none of the circumstances described in subdivision (a) of this paragraph exists,” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201~~(13)~~(15).

“Evidence-based practice” means strategies that have been shown, through current, scientific research to lead to a reduction in recidivism.

“Incorrigible child” means “a child who:

- (a) Is adjudicated as a child who refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of a parent, guardian or custodian and who is beyond the control of that person.
- (b) Is habitually truant from school as defined in section 15-803, subsection C.
- (c) Is a runaway from the child’s home or parent, guardian or custodian.
- (d) Habitually behaves in such a manner as to injure or endanger the morals or health of self or others.
- (e) Commits any act constituting an offense that can only be committed by a minor and that is not designated a delinquent act.
- (f) Fails to obey any lawful order of a court of competent jurisdiction given in a noncriminal action.” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201~~(16)~~(19).

“Juvenile court” means “the juvenile division of the superior court when exercising its jurisdiction over children in any proceeding relating to delinquency, dependency or incorrigibility” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201~~(18)~~(21).

“Juvenile court consequence” means a consequence imposed by the court after an adjudication that does not include a term of probation. Court consequences may include but are not limited to community restitution, fines, and curfews with parental responsibility for oversight. Court consequences do not include treatment or family counseling services.

“Juvenile intensive probation” means “a program...of highly structured and closely supervised juvenile probation and which emphasizes surveillance, treatment, work, education and home detention” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-351.

“Juvenile short-term standard probation” means a period of formal supervision granted by the juvenile court to an adjudicated juvenile pursuant to A.R.S. § 8-341 and upon review of the court, the juvenile may be released after six months or sooner if specified conditions have been completed.

“Juvenile standard probation” means a period of formal supervision granted by the juvenile court to an adjudicated juvenile contingent on compliance with specified conditions.

“Petition” means “a written statement of the essential facts that allege delinquency, incorrigibility or dependency” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201~~(24)~~(27).

“Recommendation Matrix” means the approved tool utilized by a probation officer or surveillance officer who meet the required training as established by the AOC to provide a proposed disposition to the court.

“Referral” means “a report that is submitted to the juvenile court and that alleges that a child is dependent or incorrigible or that a juvenile has committed a delinquent or criminal act” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201~~(27)~~(31).

“Standardized assessment” means the state-approved tool to determine the offender’s needs related to criminal behavior and propensity to re-offend.

“Standardized reassessment” means the state-approved tool designed to measure changes in an offender’s needs related to criminal behavior and propensity to re-offend.

“Target interventions” means supervision related services determined by the probationer’s risk, criminogenic needs, and other factors such as temperament, learning style, motivation, gender and culture.

“Youth assessment” means the ~~state~~ approved system of actuarial tools designed to assess risk, need, and responsivity factors of youth at various stages of the juvenile justice system.

B.-D. [No Change]

E. Duties of Probation Officers.

1. and 2. [No Change]

3. Juvenile probation officers shall also:

a. - e. [No Change]

f. Exercise general supervision and observation over juveniles on probation, enforcing all court orders and emphasizing accountability, and notify the court when juvenile conduct displays an inability or unwillingness to comply with the conditions of probation and all court orders.

(1) Juvenile probation officers shall make documented efforts to locate a juvenile they believe to have defaulted.

(2) A supervising officer shall consider the following factors in determining the time frame necessary to file a petition to revoke probation and request that the court issue a warrant once an officer has reason to believe that a juvenile has defaulted:

(a) Juvenile's general history;

(b) History of violence, including weapons use;

(c) History of drug or alcohol abuse;

(d) History of mental illness;

(e) Offense history;

(f) Supervision history;

(g) Illegal use of drugs or alcohol;

(h) Failure to participate in or complete treatment;

(i) Current or recent patterns of avoiding officer contact;

(j) Emotional or mental instability or distress on the part of the juvenile or the family unit, including evidence of domestic violence; or

(k) Current or recent unstable pattern of education, employment, residence, or associations.

(3) If the defaulted juvenile is on standard probation supervision and is not located within 90 days, the supervising probation officer shall file a petition to revoke probation and request that the court issue a warrant. The supervising probation officer shall file the petition to revoke sooner, based on local departmental policies, the circumstances surrounding the case and the need for community protection.

(4) If the defaulted juvenile is on intensive probation supervision and is not located within ~~72 hours~~ 14 days, the intensive probation officer shall file a petition to revoke probation no later than the next business day and request that the court issue a warrant. The supervising probation officer shall file the petition to revoke sooner, based on local departmental policies, the circumstances surrounding the case and the need for community protection.

(5) Probation officers shall make documented efforts to locate the defaulted juvenile until the juvenile is found pursuant to local departmental policy.

g. [No Change]

h. Conduct a youth assessment for each juvenile who is referred to the juvenile court and update the assessment on each subsequent referral. The court shall use the assessment to determine the appropriate disposition of the juvenile. The results of the assessment shall be used by the probation officer to recommend a level of supervision and to formulate a case plan for the juvenile.

(1) Unless an offense does not warrant diversion, the diversion tool shall be completed at initial contact with the juvenile justice system and be used to assist decisions of diversions.

(2) The disposition tool of the youth assessment shall be completed ~~post-adjudication/ pre-disposition~~ following the adjudication and prior to the disposition. The probation officer shall use ~~results of the assessment~~ the Recommendation Matrix to ~~recommend level of placement and supervision~~ propose a disposition of Court Consequence, Short-term Standard Probation, Standard Probation, Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision or commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections.

i. - m. [No Change]

F. [No Change]

ARIZONA CODE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
Proposal Cover Sheet
Part 6: Probation
Chapter 3: Juvenile Services
Section 6-301.01: Juvenile Standard Probation Evidence-Based Practices

1. Effect of the proposal: Revisions are to enable standard probation officers to use the Recommendation Matrix to provide a proposed disposition to the court, and to base supervision for juveniles on standard probation on the juvenile’s risk level.

2. Significant new or changed provisions:

A. Definitions

Added the following new definitions

- Collateral
- Out-of-Home Care (to mean only juveniles placed at a 24-hour licensed facility providing treatment or behavioral modification)
- Parent
- Recommendation Matrix
- Short-term standard probation
- Standard probation

Modify “visual contact” to include AOC approved technology

Remove “Out-of-home placement”, replaced by out-of-home care

C. Purpose

Modify the section to include juvenile's nineteen years of age if jurisdiction is retained pursuant to § 8-202.

Modify the section to include the option of short-term standard probation

J. Program Operations

(1)(f): Require standard probation officers to complete a youth assessment on all juvenile prior to disposition or within 30 days of placement on standard probation

(1)(g)(new): Require standard probation officers to use the Recommendation Matrix when providing a proposed disposition to the court.

(3)(a): Require standard probation officers to complete a case plan within 30 days of disposition for every juvenile who is placed on standard probation.

K. Minimum Supervision Requirements

Section modified to require juvenile probation departments to develop policies and procedures to ensure visual contacts and supervision strategies be proportionate to the level of risk and needs of the juvenile based on results of the youth assessment, Recommendation Matrix and other significant case information. Supervision levels are divided into low, moderate and high risk. Supervision requirements have also been established for juveniles placed in out-of-home care.

3. Committee actions and comments:

Committee on Probation, August 14, 2020, members of the committee made additional revisions to ACJA 6-301.01:

I. Active Cases

(1)(b) Added “including foster care, kinship care or temporary shelter services” to clarify juveniles placed in foster care, kinship care or temporary shelter services are considered as active cases

Upon further consideration AOC-JJSD staff determined the clarification of juvenile’s in placement would be better communicated if added to (1)(a), and added “those who are in” to read “Juveniles residing in county including those who are in foster care, kinship care or temporary shelter services and receiving standard probation services

K. Minimum Supervision Requirements

(2)(a-d) 30 days was replaced with “month”, due the complexity of having to track specific days for contacts with the juvenile, parent and collateral parties.

4. Controversial issues:

None

5. Recommendation: Recommend approval.

**Comments and Responses to ACJA Section 6-301.01 Juvenile Standard Probation
Evidence-Based Practices
(See attached for full versions.)**

PARAGRAPH	COMMENT	RESPONSE
A. Definitions: Child	<p>Comment: “Child,” “youth” or “juvenile” definition should be updated to reflect new statutory language of extended jurisdiction.</p> <p>Suggested Language: “Child” “youth” or “juvenile” means “an individual who is under the age of eighteen years,” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201(6) OR UNTIL THE JUVENILE IS NINETEEN IF JURISDICTION IS RETAINED PURSUANT TO A.R.S. § 8-202, SUBSECTION H.</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Definition for “Child” remains the same as it is statutory.</p>
A. Definitions: Out of Home Placement	<p>Comment: Keep definition of out of home placement to reference continued supervision mandates for youth in group homes and shelter as active cases.</p> <p>Suggested language: “Out-of-home placement” means “the placing of a child in the custody of an individual or agency other than with the child's parent or legal guardian ...” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-501(8)(9). THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES FOSTER CARE, KINSHIP CARE, OR TEMPORARY SHELTER SERVICES.</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>8-501(8)(9) applies to child welfare/dependent children.</p> <p>Juveniles on probation and placed in foster care, kinship care and temporary shelter services are considered active cases and should be supervised based on risk.</p>

A. Definitions	<p>Comment: Add the term “specialized team” to amplify the meaning of the staff associated with specialized caseloads (ex. Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM)). Suggested Language: “SPECIALIZED TEAM” MEANS A PROBATION OFFICER AND SURVEILLANCE OFFICER OR OTHER DESIGNATED STAFF SUPERVISING A SPECIALIZED CASELOAD.</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Outside the scope of the proposed changes to incorporate the Recommendation Matrix and risk-based supervision.</p>
H. Standard Probation Caseload Limit	<p>Comment: Research supports lower ratios for high risk caseloads/cases and higher ratios for low risk caseloads/cases, less supervision. The proposed ACJA changes will now require increased resources for higher risk juveniles. While the Department acknowledges that contact standards and methods have been altered to accommodate this shift, the full impact of such change has not been analyzed beyond our local projection of a monthly cumulative increase of new high-risk cases. Further, the current method used in calculating probation caseloads does not include consideration of pre-disposition cases.</p> <p>Suggested Language: A.R.S. § 8 203(B) provides: “A juvenile probation officer performing field supervision shall not supervise more than an average of thirty-five juveniles on probation at one time.” TO BE DETERMINED.</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Outside the scope of the proposed changes to incorporate the Recommendation Matrix and risk-based supervision.</p>
I. Active Cases	<p>Comment: I.1.b Addition to active cases list. Cases That have not been dispositioned and are assigned to a Probation Officer require juvenile and parent contacts in order to gain information to make informed</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Outside the scope of the proposed changes to incorporate the Recommendation Matrix and</p>

	<p>dispositional recommendations. Additionally, these types of cases require certain types of assessments. They are currently not counted as active cases.</p> <p>Suggested Language: I.1.b JUVENILES RESIDING IN COUNTY AND ASSIGNED TO AN OFFICER PRIOR TO DISPOSITION</p>	risk-based supervision.
I. Active Cases	<p>Comment: I.1.c: Keep definition of out of home placement to reference continued supervision mandates for youth in group homes and shelter as active cases.</p> <p>Suggested Language: I.1.b-c. Juveniles in out-of-home care OR OUT OF HOME PLACEMENT placement;</p>	Not incorporated.
I. Active Cases	<p>Comment: I(2)(a)(1), (2), and (3) Juveniles who are currently living out of county should be supervised by the receiving county through courtesy supervision or interstate transfer. Other inactive status' should include juveniles who are hospitalized and juveniles pending adult court action currently held in juvenile detention facilities. Juveniles assigned an officer prior to disposition require assessments, court reports, disposition matrix recommendations, and supervision of release or detain conditions and should be considered active cases. 2c should be stricken and 1B added.</p> <p>Suggested Language: I.(2)(a)(1), (2), and (3)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Juveniles traveling for more than 30 days out of state, COUNTY, or country with the approval of the juvenile probation department; 2) Juveniles direct filed to adult court and currently held in adult jail OR JUVENILE DETENTION 	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Outside the scope of the proposed changes to incorporate the Recommendation Matrix and risk-based supervision.</p>

	<p>FACILITIES pending the adult court action; or</p> <p>3) Juveniles residing for more than 30 days out of state, COUNTY, or country, but the department has retained jurisdiction of the juvenile.</p>	
J. Program Operations	<p>Comment: J(1)(f) Departments should have increased flexibility to determine who administers the various assessments as long as they are done properly. Consider allowing surveillance officers or other designated assessment trained staff to complete the AZYAS or any other assessment including trauma, substance use, or sex trafficking assessments.</p> <p>Suggested Language: J(1)(f) Which require standard probation officers, SURVEILLANCE OFFICERS, OR DESIGNATED ASSESSMENT TRAINED STAFF (SPECIALIZED TEAMS) to administer a youth assessment for each adjudicated juvenile supervised, prior to disposition or within 30 days of placement on standard probation, if not completed during the pre-dispositional process. Probation Officers shall consider assessment results, family feedback, other agencies involved, as well as any other relevant information, when developing a case plan;</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Surveillance Officer was included as approved to complete the Matrix in the definition of the “Recommendation Matrix”</p>
J. Program Operations	<p>Comments: J(1)(h) Consider allowing Surveillance Officers or designated assessment trained staff to update the youth assessment. Update referral to ADJUDICATION to align with other suggested Code changes.</p> <p>Suggested Language: J(1)(h) Which require the juvenile probation officer, SURVEILLANCE OFFICER, OR DESIGNATED</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Surveillance Officer was included as approved to complete the Matrix in the definition of the “Recommendation Matrix”</p>

	<p>ASSESSMENT TRAINED STAFF to update the youth assessment, upon each subsequent ADJUDICATION EXCLUDING VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION and once every six months, at a minimum. Upon each re-administration, juvenile officers shall review the previous case plan evaluating and updating noted strategies to reflect identified risks and needs;</p>	
<p>J. Program Operations</p>	<p>Comment: J(1)(i) This would be a proposed new letter “i”. Departments should be able to use a screening instrument or brief tool to determine initial risk. This practice is supported within the field as a “...means to ‘screen out’ the youth who are low risk. Youth who are low risk but were already adjudicated should be considered for the least restrictive disposition and lowest level of supervision and service intensity”.¹ This is particular relevant to large agency with high volumes of adjudication. Thus, staff time is further reserved for the more comprehensive risk assessment for potentially moderate to high risk youth. Further, low risk juveniles do not generally involve treatment case planning given low criminogenic risk factors resulting in the reasonable use of limited case plan primarily focused on goals of very limited contact, completion of conditions, and release similar to the Recommendation Matrix model proposed.²</p> <p>Suggested Language: J(1)(new i) WHICH REQUIRE JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS OR SURVEILLANCE OFFICERS, OR DESIGNATED ASSESSMENT TRAINED STAFF (SPECIALIZED TEAMS) TO ADMINISTER</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Outside the scope of the proposed changes to incorporate the Recommendation Matrix and risk-based supervision.</p>

¹ Risk Assessment in Juvenile Justice: A Guidebook for Implementation, Models for Change System Reform in Juvenile Justice, November 2012

	<p>REASSESSMENTS FOR JUVENILES THAT ASSESS AS LOW RISK ON THE INITIAL STANDARDIZED ASSESSEMENT UPON THE DISCOVERY OF NEW BEHAVIORS THAT INCREASE RISK SUCH AS CONTINUED DELINQUENT CONDUCT OR PATTERNS OF ONGOING SUBSTANCE USE.</p>	
J. Program Operations	<p>Comment: J(1)(new j) This would be a proposed new letter “j”. Departments should have increased flexibility to determine who administers the various assessments as long as they are certified. Consider allowing surveillance officers or other designated assessment trained staff to complete the AZYAS or any other assessment including trauma, substance use, or sex trafficking assessments. Consider calling them “Specialized Teams”. To be consistent with the Recommendation Matrix, violations of probation should not be included in the list of subsequent adjudications.</p> <p>Suggested Language: J(1)(new j) WHICH REQUIRE JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS OR SPECIALIZED TEAMS TO DEVELOP A CASE PLAN FOR JUVENILES WHO ASSESS AS MODERATE OR HIGH RISK A MINIMUM OF ONCE EVERY SIX MONTHS FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE LAST CASE PLAN. THE CASE PLAN SHALL REFERENCE THE MOST RECENT COMPLETED ASSESSEMENT AND SHALL BE UPDATED MORE FREQUENTLY UPON GOAL COMPLETION OR NEEDED GOAL ADJUSTMENTS.</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Outside the scope of the proposed changes to incorporate the Recommendation Matrix and risk-based supervision.</p>
J. Program Operations	<p>Comment: J(1)(new k) This would be a proposed new letter “k”. Departments should be</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p>

	<p>able to use a screening or brief instrument to determine initial risk. This practice is supported within the field as a "...means to 'screen out' the youth who are low risk. Youth who are low risk but were already adjudicated should be considered for the least restrictive disposition and lowest level of supervision and service intensity".³ This is particular relevant to large agency with high volumes of adjudication. Thus, staff time is further reserved for the more comprehensive risk assessment for potentially moderate to high risk youth. Further, low risk juveniles do not generally involve treatment case planning given low criminogenic risk factors resulting in the reasonable use of limited case plan primarily focused on the goals of very limited contact, completion of conditions, and release from probation similar to the Recommendation Matrix model proposed.</p> <p>Suggested Language: J(1)(new k) WHICH REQUIRE PROBATION OFFICERS OR SPECIALIZED TEAMS TO DEVELOP A LOW RISK CASE PLAN FOR JUVENILES THAT ASSESS AS LOW RISK.</p>	<p>Outside the scope of the proposed changes to incorporate the Recommendation Matrix and risk-based supervision</p>
<p>J. Program Operations</p>	<p>Comment: J(1)(new l) This would be a proposed new letter "l", formerly "I". Departments should have increased flexibility to determine who administers graduated incentives and/or responses. When dealing with specialized teams, Probation Officers, Surveillance Officers, and trained staff may all have the ability to work with the juvenile and families towards successful outcomes.</p> <p>Suggested Language: J(1)(new l) That require Probation</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Outside the scope of the proposed changes to incorporate the Recommendation Matrix and risk-based supervision.</p>

³ Risk Assessment in Juvenile Justice: A Guidebook for Implementation, Models for Change System Reform in Juvenile Justice, November 2012

	Officers OR SPECIALIZED TEAMS to utilize graduated responses to promote positive behavioral change through incentives, consequences, and supervision to address violations;	
J. Program Operations	<p>Comment: J(1)(new m) This would be a proposed new letter “m”, formerly “j”. Departments should have increased flexibility to determine who administers the various assessments as long as they are done properly. Consider allowing surveillance officers or other designated assessment trained staff to complete the AZYAS or any other assessment including trauma, substance use, or sex trafficking assessments. Consider calling them “Specialized Teams”.</p> <p>Suggested Language: J(1)(new m) That ensure probation officers, SURVEILLANCE OFFICERS, OR DESIGNATED ASSESSMENT TRAINED STAFF providing standard supervision shall re-examine and reassess the risk and needs of each juvenile under their supervision and the factors associated with reducing, maintaining or increasing the juvenile’s level of supervision; and</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Outside the scope of the proposed changes to incorporate the Recommendation Matrix and risk-based supervision</p>
J. Program Operations	<p>Comment; J(3)(a) It is not always possible to obtain a parent signature within the required time frame. It is expected the probation officer will include the parent in the development of a case plan and provide a copy of the case plan to the parent/guardian. The goal is the building of the relationship. A signature of the parent shall not be mandatory. We are recommending differentiating the type of case plan used based on the assessed risk of the juvenile.</p> <p>Suggested Language:</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Outside the scope of the proposed changes to incorporate the Recommendation Matrix and risk-based supervision</p>

	<p>J(3)(a) The juvenile probation officer OR SPECIALIZED TEAM shall: For every juvenile placed on standard probation, Develop a LOW OR MODERATE/HIGH RISK case plan must be developed within 30 days of disposition for every juvenile who is placed on standard probation. The probation officer OR SPECIALIZED TEAM shall ensure the case plan includes objectives that are measurable and signatures of the probation officer AND juvenile. INPUT FROM THE JUVENILE AND PARENT/GUARDIAN WILL BE INCLUDED AS THE CASE PLAN IS DEVELOPED AND UPDATED. THE PROBATION OFFICER SHALL PROVIDE A COPY OF THE CASE PLAN TO THE JUVENILE AND PARENT/GUARDIAN.</p>	
<p>K. Minimum Supervisions Requirements</p>	<p>Comment: Recommending changing the following sections be considered for change as juvenile probation does not have a case management system to tracks contacts per days, probation does have quality assurance reviews to ensure contacts are made and are addressing needs. Contacts should be based monthly not daily.</p> <p>Section K (a)(i). Change to monthly, strike 30 days for juvenile contact, first contact can remain at 30 days then monthly, considering bimonthly as the juvenile is low risk and considering our new AZYAS cutoffs. (ii). Every other month iii. Bimonthly. (b)(i) 30 days first visual contact should remain, (ii) change to every month, remove every 30 days. (iii) remove every 30 days and change to monthly.</p>	<p>Not incorporated, but not opposed to the use of “month” versus “every 30 days” in visual contact standards. Seek position from COP so as to include or not in the next revisions.</p>

	<p>(c)(i). Keep the first contact within 15 days, remove 2 contacts every 30 days and change to 2 contacts every month. (ii) Keep 15 day requirement for parent, once per month thereafter. (iii) Change to monthly. (5)(i) Change to monthly contacts, (iii) Change to monthly contacts.</p>	
<p>K. Minimum Supervisions Requirements</p>	<p>Comment: K.(2)(a)(i,ii,iii) Research (Dr. LaTessa) indicates risk assessments and collateral information should all be considered when assigning a level of supervision to a youth placed on probation. Suggested Language: K.(2)(a)(i,ii,iii)</p> <p><u>2. Visual contacts and supervision strategies shall be proportionate to the level of risk, needs of the juvenile based on results of the youth assessment, SEVERITY OF OFFENSE, REFERRAL HISTORY, RECENT COMPLIANCE/NON-COMPLIANCE WITH CONDITIONS OF PROBATION, THE Recommendation Matrix and other significant case information; Visual contacts with the juvenile. Visual contacts shall be varied, scheduled, and unscheduled. Visual contacts and supervision strategies shall be proportionate to the level of risk and needs of the juvenile based on results of the youth assessment and other significant case information. DEPARTMENTS SHOULD BE EXPECTED TO DETERMINE THEIR OWN VISUAL CONTACT STANDARDS FOR JUVENILES HOSPITALIZED OR DETAINED.</u></p>	<p>Not Incorporated.</p> <p>“Significant case information” includes referral history, recent compliance/non-compliance, with conditions of probation.</p> <p>Both the AZYAS and Matrix has an override option.</p> <p>Departments can meet or exceed established contact standards but not go below.</p>

	<p>a. <u>The low risk supervision level shall include:</u></p> <p>i. <u>Visual contact with the juvenile within 30 days of disposition and one visual contact every MONTH thereafter;</u></p> <p>ii. <u>Contact with the parent within 30 days of disposition and every MONTH thereafter;</u></p> <p>iii. <u>Collateral contact every OTHER MONTH as determined by the conditions of probation and the case plan.</u></p>	
<p>K. Minimum Supervisions Requirements</p>	<p>Comment: K.(2)(b)(i,ii,iii) Research (Dr. LaTessa) indicates risk assessments and collateral information should all be considered when assigning a level of supervision to a youth placed on probation. Suggested Language: K.(2)(b)(i,ii,iii)</p> <p>b. <u>The moderate risk supervision level shall include:</u></p> <p>i. <u>Visual contact with the juvenile within 30 days of disposition and one visual contact every MONTH NOT TO EXCEED 45 DAYS BETWEEN CONTACTS thereafter;</u></p> <p>ii. <u>Contact with the parent within 30 days of disposition and every MONTH AND NOT TO EXCEED 45 DAYS BETWEEN CONTACTS thereafter;</u></p>	<p>Not incorporated, but not opposed to the use of “month” versus “every 30 days” in visual contact standards. Seek position from COP so as to include or not in the next revisions.</p>

	<p><u>iii. Collateral contact every MONTH as determined by the conditions of probation and the case plan.</u></p>	
<p>K. Minimum Supervisions Requirements</p>	<p>Comment: K.(2)(c)(i,ii,iii) Research (Dr. LaTessa) indicates risk assessments and collateral information should all be considered when assigning a level of supervision to a youth placed on probation. Suggested Language: K.(2)(c)(i,ii,iii)</p> <p><u>c. The high risk supervision level shall include:</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>i. Visual contact with the juvenile within 15 days of disposition and TWO visual contacts every MONTH AND NOT TO EXCEED 25 DAYS IN BETWEEN CONTACTS thereafter;</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>ii. Contact with the parent within 15 days of disposition and every MONTH NOT TO EXCEED 45 DAYS IN BETWEEN CONTACTS thereafter;</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>iii. Collateral contact every MONTH as determined by the conditions of probation and the case plan.</u></p>	<p>Not incorporated</p>
<p>K. Minimum Supervisions Requirements</p>	<p>Comment: K.(new 5) K(5) Proposed new 5. Juveniles who have completed all behavioral changes but owe large amounts of restitution should not continue with visual supervision. Many times this</p>	<p>Not incorporated</p>

	<p>financial burden will follow the juvenile well into adulthood with a restitution order but victim rights may not allow a juvenile to be completely released from probation. Recommend a compliance monitoring type case load for these cases.</p> <p>Suggested Language: K.(new 5). <u>RESTITUTION SUPERVISION LEVEL- IF A JUVENILE HAS COMPLETED ALL CASE GOALS AND CONDITIONS OF PROBATION EXCEPT RESTITUTION, THE JUVENILE CAN BE SUPERVISED WITH ONE CONTACT EVERY OTHER MONTH.</u></p>	
<p>K. Minimum Supervisions Requirements</p>	<p>Comment: K.(current 5, new 6)(i, ii, iii) Thirty day requirements changed to monthly requirements to be in contact with juvenile, parent, and out of home provider.</p> <p>Suggested Language: K.(current 5, new 6) (i,ii,iii)</p> <p><u>5. Out-of-home care supervision level shall include;</u></p> <p><u>i. Visual contact with the juvenile every MONTH AND NOT TO EXCEED 45 DAYS IN BETWEEN CONTACTS ;</u></p> <p><u>ii. Contact with the parent every MONTH AND NOT TO EXCEED 45 DAYS IN BETWEEN CONTACTS to discuss the juvenile’s progress and behavior with the out-of-home care provider, and shall make documented efforts to involve the parents or guardians in the juvenile’s treatment and</u></p>	<p>Not incorporated</p>

	<p><u>rehabilitation;</u></p> <p><u>iii. Contact with the out-of-home care provider every MONTH AND NOT TO EXCEED 45 DAYS IN BETWEEN CONTACTS;</u></p>	
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ARIZONA CODE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
Part 6: Probation
Chapter 3: Juvenile Services
Section 6-301.01: Juvenile Standard Probation Evidence-Based Practices

Courts shall be governed by section 6-301, except and until approved by the Administrative Director to be governed by section 6-301.01.

A. Definitions. In this section, the following definitions apply:

“Administrative director” means both the administrative director of the Administrative Office of the Courts and the director’s designee.

“Administrative status” means a juvenile is not currently receiving active supervision or contact requirements have been suspended by the juvenile probation department.

“Alcohol and drug testing” means any validated or verified method of determining the level of identifiable substances in the body including, but not limited to, breath, blood, oral fluid, urine, hair and sweat testing.

“Average caseload” means the total active cases divided by total number of supervising probation officers.

“Case plan” means the documented behavior change plan and supervision strategy developed by the supervising probation officer in collaboration with the juvenile and family or adult probationer which clearly identifies the risk factors and needs of the probationer and how they will be addressed.

“Case record” means any record pertaining to a particular probationer maintained by the probation department in electronic or paper medium.

“Child” “youth” or “juvenile” means “an individual who is under the age of eighteen years,” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201(6).

“Collateral” means any individual or agency that has a relationship to a particular juvenile that serves as a source of information or point of contact, including but not limited to family members, school personnel, law enforcement, victims, community members, and treatment providers.

“Community restitution” means unpaid labor or services provided to a private not-for-profit or governmental agency.

“Court” means the superior court.

“Criminogenic need” means any issues of concern which are directly linked to criminal or delinquent behavior that when addressed and changed affect a probationer’s risk for

recidivism, which include, but are not limited to criminal personality, antisocial attitudes, values, beliefs, low self control, criminal peers, substance abuse, dysfunctional family, unemployment, and lack of education.

“Default” means a juvenile has not met obligations of supervision as outlined in terms of probation.

“Delinquent act” means “an act by a juvenile that if committed by an adult would be a criminal offense or a petty offense, a violation of any law of this state, or of another state if the act occurred in that state, or a law of the United States, or a violation of any law that can only be violated by a minor and that has been designated as a delinquent offense, or any ordinance of a city, county or political subdivision of this state defining crime. Delinquent act does not include an offense under section 13-501, subsection A or B if the offense is filed in adult court. Any juvenile who is prosecuted as an adult or who is remanded for prosecution as an adult shall not be adjudicated as a delinquent juvenile for the same offense” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201~~(10)~~(12).

“Delinquent juvenile” means “a child who is adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act,” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201~~(11)~~(13).

“Delinquency risk” means measurable factors that have been correlated to the probability of recidivism that are gathered informally through routine interactions and observations with juveniles and by formal assessment guided by instruments.

“Director” means the director of the juvenile court or chief probation officer in combined departments.

“Evidence-based practice” means strategies that have been shown, through current, scientific research to lead to a reduction in recidivism.

“Hand count” means manual tabulation of all probation case files, conducted independently from any automated system.

“Out-of-home care” means the juvenile resides at a licensed facility that provides treatment or behavioral modification services under 24-hour structured supervision. This category of care does not include foster care, kinship care, or temporary shelter services.

~~“Out of home placement” means “the placing of a child in the custody of an individual or agency other than with the child's parent or legal guardian ...” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-501(8)(9).~~

“Parent” means the juvenile’s biological, adoptive, or legal mother or father whose rights have not been terminated.

“Petition” means “a written statement of the essential facts that allege delinquency, incorrigibility or dependency” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201~~(24)~~(27).

“Recommendation Matrix” means the approved tool utilized by a probation officer or surveillance officer who meet the required training as established by the AOC to provide a proposed disposition to the court.

“Referral” means “a report that is submitted to the juvenile court and that alleges that a child is dependent or incorrigible or that a juvenile has committed a delinquent or criminal act” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201~~(27)~~(31).

“Short-term standard probation” means a period of formal supervision granted by the juvenile court to an adjudicated juvenile pursuant to A.R.S. § 8-341 and upon review of the court, the juvenile may be released after six months or sooner if specified conditions have been completed.

“Specialized caseload” means a group of juveniles with similar presenting problems or needs who are supervised by a probation officer focusing on addressing the problem or need.

“Target interventions” means supervision related services determined by the juvenile’s risk, criminogenic needs, and other factors such as temperament, learning style, motivation, gender and culture.

“Standard probation” means a period of formal supervision granted by the juvenile court to an adjudicated juvenile contingent on compliance with specified conditions.

“Visual contact” means face-to-face communication or visual contacts conducted via AOC approved technology with the juvenile at any place, including, but not limited to, the probation department, the juvenile’s residence, place of employment, treatment location or community restitution placement to discuss progress, issues of concern or other appropriate matters.

“Youth assessment” means the ~~state~~-approved system of actuarial tools designed to assess risk, need, and responsivity factors of youth at various stages of the juvenile justice system.

B. [No Change]

C. Purpose.

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

2. A.R.S. § 8-341(B) provides the standard probation term length:

B. If a juvenile is placed on probation pursuant to this section, the period of probation may continue until the juvenile's eighteenth birthday or until the

juvenile's nineteenth birthday if jurisdiction is retained pursuant to § 8-202, subsection H, except that the term of probation shall not exceed one year if all of the following apply:

1. The juvenile is not charged with a subsequent offense.
2. The juvenile has not been found in violation of a condition of probation.
3. The court has not made a determination that it is in the best interests of the juvenile or the public to require continued supervision. The court shall state by minute entry or written order its reasons for finding that continued supervision is required.
4. The offense for which the juvenile is placed on probation does not involve a dangerous offense as defined in section 13-105.
5. The offense for which the juvenile is placed on probation does not involve a violation of title 13, chapter 14 or 35.1.
6. Restitution ordered pursuant to section 8-344 has been made.
7. The juvenile's parents have not requested that the court continue the juvenile's probation for more than one year.

3. Short-term Standard Probation is available to implement an evidence-based approach as part of the Recommendation Matrix.

D.-H. [No Change]

I. Active Cases.

1. A juvenile standard probation officer's active caseload shall include:
 - a. Juveniles residing in county including those who are in foster care, kinship care or temporary shelter services and receiving standard probation services;
 - b. Juveniles in out-of-home care placement;
 - c. Juveniles placed in detention; and
 - d. Juveniles on warrant status for less than 90 days.
2. A juvenile standard probation officer's active caseload shall not include:
 - a. Juveniles on administrative status for one of the following reasons:
 - 1) Juveniles traveling for more than 30 days out of state or country with the approval of the juvenile probation department;
 - 2) Juveniles direct filed to adult court and currently held in adult jail pending the adult court action; or
 - 3) Juveniles residing for more than 30 days out of state or country, but the

department has retained jurisdiction of the juvenile.

- b. Juveniles on warrant status for 90 days or more, and
- c. Juveniles not yet dispositioned to standard probation, nor protective supervision by the court.

J. Program Operations.

1. Each probation department shall develop policies, procedures, and protocols:

a.-e. [No Change]

f. Which require standard probation officers to administer a youth assessment for each adjudicated juvenile supervised, prior to disposition or within 30 days of placement on standard probation, if not completed during the pre-dispositional process. Probation officers shall consider assessment results, family feedback, other agencies involved, as well as any other relevant information, when developing a case plan;

g. Which require probation officers to utilize the Recommendation Matrix.

~~g.h.~~ Which require the supervising juvenile probation officer to update the youth assessment, upon each subsequent referral and once every six months, at a minimum. Upon each re-administration, juvenile officers shall review the previous case plan evaluating and updating noted strategies to reflect identified risks and needs;

~~h.i.~~ That require probation officers to utilize graduated responses to promote positive behavioral change through incentives, consequences, and supervision to address violations;

~~i.j.~~ That ensure probation officers providing standard supervision shall re-examine and reassess the risk and needs of each juvenile under their supervision and the factors associated with reducing, maintaining or increasing the juvenile's level of supervision; and

2. [No Change]

3. The juvenile probation officer shall:

a. ~~For every juvenile placed on standard probation, Develop~~ a case plan ~~must be developed within 30 days of disposition for every juvenile who is placed on standard probation.~~ Develop a case plan must be developed within 30 days of disposition for every juvenile who is placed on standard probation. The probation officer shall ensure the case plan includes objectives that are measurable and signatures of the probation officer, juvenile, and the juvenile's parent or guardian.

b.-m. [No Change]

4. A.R.S. § 8-396(A) provides:

A. On request of a victim who has provided an address or other contact information, the ~~court~~ probation department shall notify the victim of any of the following:

1. A probation revocation disposition proceeding or any proceeding in which the court is asked to terminate the probation or intensive probation of the delinquent who committed the delinquent act against the victim.
2. Any hearing on a proposed modification of the terms of probation or intensive probation.
3. The arrest of a delinquent pursuant to a warrant issued for a probation violation.

K. Minimum Supervision Requirements. Each ~~juvenile court~~ probation department shall develop policies and procedures that ensure minimum levels of supervision for juveniles placed on standard probation. These policies and procedures shall include ~~minimum contacts once every 30 days for:~~

1. ~~Visual contacts with the juvenile. Visual contacts shall be varied, scheduled, and unscheduled. Visual contacts and supervision strategies shall be proportionate to the level of risk and needs of the juvenile based on results of the youth assessment and other significant case information. Visual contacts with the juvenile shall continue when in out of home placement or detention;~~

~~2. Parental contacts;~~

2. Visual contacts and supervision strategies shall be proportionate to the level of risk and needs of the juvenile based on results of the youth assessment, Recommendation Matrix and other significant case information;

a. The low risk supervision level shall include:

i. Visual contact with the juvenile within 30 days of disposition and one visual contact every month thereafter;

ii. Contact with the parent within 30 days of disposition and every month thereafter;

iii. Collateral contact every other month as determined by the conditions of probation and the case plan.

~~3. Treatment providers, as appropriate;~~

b. The moderate risk supervision level shall include:

- i. Visual contact with the juvenile within 30 days of disposition and two visual contacts every month thereafter;
- ii. Contact with the parent within 30 days of disposition and every month thereafter;
- iii. Collateral contact every month as determined by the conditions of probation and the case plan.

~~4. Employment contacts and verification if necessary; and~~

c. The high risk supervision level shall include:

- i. Visual contact with the juvenile within 15 days of disposition and three visual contacts every month thereafter;
- ii. Contact with the parent within 15 days of disposition and every month thereafter;
- iii. Collateral contact every month as determined by the conditions of probation and the case plan.

~~5. School contacts and verification.~~

d. Out-of-home care supervision level shall include;

- i. Visual contact with the juvenile every month;
- ii. Contact with the parent every month to discuss the juvenile's progress and behavior with the out-of-home care provider, and shall make documented efforts to involve the parents or guardians in the juvenile's treatment and rehabilitation;
- iii. Contact with the out-of-home care provider every month;
- iv. Upon discharge from the out-of-home care, the juvenile shall be placed on the appropriate standard probation supervision level based on the results of the youth assessment, the juvenile's treatment discharge plan, and any other relevant factors.

L. Specialized Populations.

1. Any juvenile court establishing or maintaining specialized caseloads shall have a written description of the specialized caseload, including objectives and goals.
2. Any juvenile court establishing or maintaining specialized caseloads shall have research-based written screening and assessment criteria for placement on the caseload, as well as standardized criteria for exiting or graduating from the caseload.

3. Any juvenile court establishing or maintaining specialized caseloads shall have research-based written policies and procedures for minimum ~~contact standards~~ supervision requirements specific to the needs and goals of the identified caseload and shall include minimum monthly contacts standards. ~~for:~~
 - a. ~~Visual contact with juvenile;~~
 - b. ~~Parental contact;~~
 - c. ~~Employment contacts and verification as necessary, if juvenile is authorized to work in the United States;~~
 - d. ~~School contacts and verification; and~~
 - e. ~~Treatment providers as appropriate.~~
4. Probation officers assigned to supervise specialized caseloads shall participate in continuing education and training on the specific needs of the specialized population.

M. [No Changes]

ARIZONA CODE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Proposal Cover Sheet

Part 6: Probation

Chapter 3: Juvenile Probation

Section 6-302.01: Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision Evidence-Based Practices

1. Effect of the proposal:

Revisions are to enable juvenile intensive probation officers to use the Recommendation Matrix to provide a proposed disposition to the court.

2. Significant new or changed provisions:

A. Definitions

Added the following new definitions:

- Collateral
- Juvenile intensive probation
- Out-of-home care (to mean only juveniles placed at a 24-hour licensed facility providing treatment or behavioral modification)
- Parent
- Recommendation Matrix (Definition authorizes surveillance officer who meet the required training to use the approved tool.)

Modify “visual contact” to include AOC approved technology

Removed “Out-of-home placement”, replaced by out-of-home care

M. Program Operations

(1)(e): Require juvenile intensive probation officers to complete a youth assessment on all juvenile prior to disposition or within 30 days of placement on juvenile intensive probation supervision.

(1)(f)(new): Require juvenile intensive probation officers to use the Recommendation Matrix when providing a proposed disposition to the court.

3. Committee actions and comments:

Committee on Probation, August 14, 2020, members of the committee made additional revisions to ACJA 6-302.01:

K. Active Cases

(1)(b) Added “including foster care, kinship care or temporary shelter services” to clarify juveniles placed in foster care, kinship care or temporary shelter services are considered as active cases.

Upon further consideration AOC-JJSD staff determined the clarification of a juvenile in placement would be better communicated if added to (1)(a), and added “those who are in” to read “Juveniles residing in county including those who are in foster care, kinship care or temporary shelter services and receiving intensive probation”.

4. Controversial issues:

None

5. Recommendation: Recommend approval.

**Comments and Responses to ACJA Section 6-302.01 Juvenile Intensive Probation
Supervision Evidence-Based Practices
(See attached for full versions.)**

PARAGRAPH	COMMENT	RESPONSE
A. Definition: Child	<p>Comment: “Child,” “youth” or “juvenile” definition should be updated to reflect new statutory language of extended jurisdiction.</p> <p>Suggested Language: “Child” “youth” or “juvenile” means “an individual who is under the age of eighteen years,” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201(6) OR UNTIL THE JUVENILE IS NINETEEN IF JURISDICTION IS RETAINED PURSUANT TO A.R.S.§ 8-202, SUBSECTION H.</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Definition for “Child” remains the same as it is statutory.</p>
A. Definitions: Out-of-Home Placement	<p>Comment: I(1)(b) Keep definition of out of home placement to reference continued supervision mandates for youth in group homes and shelter as active cases.</p> <p>Suggested language: “Out-of-home placement” means “the placing of a child in the custody of an individual or agency other than with the child's parent or legal guardian ...” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-501(8)(9). THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES FOSTER CARE, KINSHIP CARE, OR TEMPORARY SHELTER SERVICES.</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>8-501(8)(9) applies to child welfare/dependent children.</p> <p>Juveniles on probation and placed in foster care, kinship care and temporary shelter services are considered active cases and should be supervised based on risk.</p>
K. Active Cases	<p>Comment: K(1)(b) Keep definition of out of home placement to reference continued supervision mandates for youth in group homes and shelter as active cases.</p> <p>Suggested Language: K.1.b. Juveniles in out-of-home placement <u>care</u> for less than thirty (30) days OR OUT OF HOME</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p>

	PLACEMENT;	
K. Active Cases	<p>Comment: K(2) Juveniles who are currently living out of county should be supervised by the receiving county through courtesy supervision or interstate transfer. Other inactive status' should include juveniles pending adult court action currently held in juvenile detention facilities.</p> <p>Suggested Language: K.2. A JIPS team's active caseload shall not include: a. Juveniles on administrative status for one of the following reasons: (1) Juveniles traveling for more than 30 days out of state, COUNTY, or country with the approval of the juvenile probation department; (2) Juveniles direct filed to adult court and currently held in adult jail OR JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES pending the adult court action; or (3) Juveniles residing for more than 30 days out of state, COUNTY, or country, and the department has retained jurisdiction of the juvenile. b. Juveniles on warrant status for 90 days or more; and c. Juveniles not yet dispositioned to JIPS.</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Outside the scope of the proposed changes to incorporate the Recommendation Matrix and risk-based supervision.</p>

<p>M. Program Operations</p>	<p>Comment: M.1(e) Code should allow a designee of the JIPS team which includes surveillance officers the ability to administer assessments. Persons other than the probation officer can be trained and certified to properly administer assessments.</p> <p>Suggested Language: M.1(e) Policies and procedures which require A DESIGNEE OF THE JIPS TEAM to administer a youth assessment for each <u>adjudicated juvenile-supervised, prior to disposition</u> or within 30 days, if not completed during the pre-dispositional process. Officers shall consider assessment results, family feedback other agencies involved, as well and any other relevant information, when developing a case plan;</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Surveillance Officer was included as approved to complete the Matrix in the definition of the “Recommendation Matrix”</p>
<p>M. Program Operations</p>	<p>Comment: M.1(f) Code should allow a designee of THE JIPS TEAM which includes surveillance officers the ability to utilize the Recommendation Matrix and provide this information to the JPO for inclusion in the court report.</p> <p>Suggested Language: M.1(f) <u>Policies and procedures which require A DESIGNEE OF THE JIPS TEAM to utilize the Recommendation Matrix;</u></p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Surveillance Officer was included as approved to complete the Matrix in the definition of the “Recommendation Matrix”</p>
<p>M. Program Operations</p>	<p>Comment: M.1(g) Code should allow a designee of THE JIPS TEAM which includes surveillance officers the ability to help develop case plans.</p> <p>Suggested Language: M.1(g) Policies and procedures which require A DESIGNEE OF THE JIPS TEAM to develop a case plan within 30 days of disposition. The officer shall ensure the case plan includes objectives</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Surveillance Officer was included as approved to complete the Matrix in the definition of the “Recommendation Matrix”</p>

	<p>that are SPECIFIC AND measurable, INCLUDING signatures of the probation officer AND juvenile. and The CASE PLAN WILL INCLUDE INPUT FROM THE juvenile's parent or guardian;</p>	
<p>M. Program Operations</p>	<p>Comment: M.1(h) Code should allow a designee of THE JIPS TEAM, which includes surveillance officers, the ability to administer assessments. Update referral to ADJUDICATION to align with other suggested Code changes.</p> <p>Suggested Language: M.1(h) Policies and procedures which require A DESIGNEE OF THE JIPS TEAM to update the youth assessment, upon each subsequent ADJUDICATION EXCLUDING VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION and once every six months, at a minimum. Upon each re-administration, juvenile officers shall review the previous case plan evaluating and updating noted strategies to reflect identified risk and needs;</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Surveillance Officer was included as approved to complete the Matrix in the definition of the "Recommendation Matrix"</p>

<p>M. Program Operations</p>	<p>Comment: M.1(i) Every opportunity by Department staff should be used to reinforce desired thinking, choices, and behavior. Code should allow a designee of THE JIPS TEAM which includes surveillance officers the ability to administer graduated incentives and responses.</p> <p>Suggested Language: M.1(i) Policies and procedures that require A DESIGNEE OF THE JIPS TEAM to utilize graduated responses to promote positive behavioral change through incentives, consequences, and supervision to address violations;</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Outside the scope of the proposed changes to incorporate the Recommendation Matrix and risk-based supervision.</p>
<p>O. Minimum Supervision Requirements</p>	<p>Comment: O.3(a) Juveniles who are detained, hospitalized or in out of home care under 30 days are in a safe and supervised environment. Regardless of the Supervision Level, JIPS youth that are detained, hospitalized, or in out of home care are in need of regular contact however it should not be based upon their supervision level. This is also a critical time for further relationship rapport development and continued reentry planning for those juveniles who are detained or in out of home care under 30 days. Departments should be expected to determine their own contact standards not to be less than one visual contact per week.</p> <p>Suggested Language: Visual contacts. The JIPS team shall have a minimum of four visual contacts with each juvenile per week. Home contacts are required on a random and varied basis. Mandatory visual contact may be made by other probation or surveillance officers when authorized by the director. Visual contacts shall be varied and unscheduled, and include evenings, weekends, and holidays. DEPARTMENTS SHALL DEVELOP</p>	<p>Not incorporated</p> <p>Outside the scope of the proposed changes to incorporate the Recommendation Matrix and risk-based supervision.</p>

	<p>CONTACT STANDARDS FOR JUVENILE DETAINED, HOSPITALIZED, OR IN OUT OF HOME CARE UNDER 30 DAYS THAT MINIMALLY REQUIRE AT LEAST ONE VISUAL CONTACT PER WEEK. Visual contacts with the juvenile shall continue when in out of home placement care or detention;</p>	
<p>O. Minimum Supervision Requirements</p>	<p>Comment: O(4)(a) Juveniles who are detained, hospitalized or in out of home care under 30 days are in a safe and supervised environment. Regardless of the Supervision Level, JIPS youth that are detained, hospitalized, or in out of home care are in need of regular contact however it should not be based upon their supervision level. This is also a critical time for further relationship rapport development and continued reentry planning for those juveniles who are detained or in out of home care under 30 days. Departments should be expected to determine their own contact standards not to be less than one visual contact per week.</p> <p>Suggested Language: Visual contacts. The JIPS team shall have a minimum of two visual contacts with each juvenile per week, with at least at least one contact occurring at the juvenile’s residence. Mandatory visual contact may be made by other probation or surveillance officers when authorized by the director. Visual contact shall be varied and unscheduled, and include evenings, weekends, and holidays. DEPARTMENTS SHALL DEVELOP CONTACT STANDARDS FOR JUVENILE DETAINED, HOSPITALIZED, OR IN OUT OF HOME CARE UNDER 30 DAYS THAT MINIMALLY REQUIRE AT LEAST ONE VISUAL CONTACT</p>	<p>Not incorporated.</p> <p>Outside the scope of the proposed changes to incorporate the Recommendation Matrix and risk-based supervision.</p>

	PER WEEK. Visual contacts with the juvenile shall continue when in out of home placement care or detention; and	
O. Minimum Supervision Requirements	<p>Comment: O(5)(a) Juveniles who are detained, hospitalized or in out of home care under 30 days are in a safe and supervised environment. Regardless of the Supervision Level, JIPS youth that are detained, hospitalized, or in out of home care are in need of regular contact however it should not be based upon their supervision level. This is also a critical time for further relationship rapport development and continued reentry planning for those juveniles who are detained or in out of home care under 30 days. Departments should be expected to determine their own contact standards not to be less than one visual contact per week.</p> <p>Suggested Language: Visual contacts. The JIPS team shall have a minimum of one visual contact with each juvenile per week, with at least one visit occurring at the juvenile’s residence every other week. Mandatory visual contact may be made by other probation or surveillance officers when authorized by the director. Visual contact shall be varied and unscheduled, and include evenings, weekends, and holidays. DEPARTMENTS SHALL DEVELOP CONTACT STANDARDS FOR JUVENILE DETAINED, HOSPITALIZED, OR IN OUT OF HOME CARE UNDER 30 DAYS THAT MINIMALLY REQUIRE AT LEAST ONE VISUAL CONTACT PER WEEK. Visual contacts with the juvenile shall continue when in out of home placement care or detention</p>	<p>Not incorporated</p> <p>Outside the scope of the proposed changes to incorporate the Recommendation Matrix and risk-based supervision.</p>

ARIZONA CODE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Part 6: Probation

Chapter 3: Juvenile Services

Section 6-302.01: Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision Evidence-Based Practices

Courts shall be governed by section 6-302, except and until approved by the Administrative Director to be governed by section 6-302.01.

A. Definitions. In this section, the following definitions apply:

“Administrative director” means both the administrative director of the Administrative Office of the Courts and the director’s designee.

“Administrative status” means a juvenile who is not currently receiving active supervision or if contact requirements have been suspended by the juvenile probation department.

“Alcohol and drug testing” means any validated or verified method of determining the level of identifiable substances in the body including, but not limited to, breath, blood, oral fluid urine, hair and sweat testing.

“Case plan” means the documented behavior change plan and supervision strategy developed by the supervising probation officer in collaboration with the juvenile and family or adult probationer which clearly identifies the risk factors and needs of the probationer and how they will be addressed.

“Case record” means any record pertaining to a particular probationer maintained by the probation department in electronic or paper medium.

“Child”, “youth” or “juvenile”, means “an individual who is under the age of eighteen years” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201(6).

“Collateral” means any individual or agency that has a relationship to a particular juvenile that serves as a source of information or point of contact, including but not limited to family members, school personnel, law enforcement, victims, community members, and treatment providers.

“Community restitution” means unpaid labor or services provided to a private not-for-profit or governmental agency.

“Court” means superior court.

“Criminogenic need” means any issues of concern which are directly linked to criminal or delinquent behavior that when addressed and changed affect a probationer’s risk for recidivism, which include, but are not limited to criminal personality, antisocial attitudes, values, beliefs, low self control, criminal peers, substance abuse, dysfunctional family, unemployment, and lack of education.

“Custodian” means “a person, other than a parent or legal guardian, who stands in loco parentis to the child or a person to whom legal custody of the child has been given by order of the juvenile court” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201(8).

“Default” means a juvenile has not met obligations of supervision as outlined in terms of probation.

“Delinquent act” means “an act by a juvenile that if committed by an adult would be a criminal offense or a petty offense, a violation of any law of this state, or of another state if the act occurred in that state, or a law of the United States, or a violation of any law that can only be violated by a minor and that has been designated as a delinquent offense, or any ordinance of a city, county or political subdivision of this state defining crime. Delinquent act does not include an offense under section 13-501, subsection A or B if the offense is filed in adult court. Any juvenile who is prosecuted as an adult or who is remanded for prosecution as an adult shall not be adjudicated as a delinquent juvenile for the same offense” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201(~~10~~)(12).

“Delinquent juvenile” means “a child who is adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201(~~11~~)(13).

“Delinquency risk” means measurable factors that have been correlated to the probability of recidivism that are gathered informally through routine interactions and observations with juveniles and by formal assessment guided by instruments.

“Director” means the director of the juvenile court or chief probation officer in combined departments.

“Evidence-based practice” means strategies that have been shown, through current, scientific research to lead to a reduction in recidivism.

“Hand count” means manual tabulation of all probation case files, conducted independently from any automated system.

“Juvenile intensive probation” means “a program...of highly structured and closely supervised juvenile probation and which emphasizes surveillance, treatment, work, education and home detention” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-351.

“JIPS team” means one probation officer and one surveillance officer, or one probation officer and two surveillance officers, or two probation officers and one surveillance officer, or one probation officer if a waiver of standards is granted.

“Law enforcement officer” means “a peace officer, sheriff, deputy sheriff, municipal police officer or constable” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201(~~19~~)(22).

“Out-of-home care” means the juvenile resides at a licensed facility that provides treatment or behavioral modification services under 24-hour structured supervision. This category of

care does not include foster care, kinship care, or temporary shelter services.

~~“Out of home placement” means “the placing of a child in the custody of an individual or agency other than with the child’s parent or legal guardian” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-501(8).~~

“Parent” means the juvenile’s biological, adoptive, or legal mother or father whose rights have not been terminated.

“Petition” means “a written statement of the essential facts that allege delinquency, incorrigibility or dependency” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201(24)(27).

“Recommendation Matrix” means the approved tool utilized by a probation officer or surveillance officer who meet the required training as established by the AOC to provide a proposed disposition to the court.

“Referral” means “a report that is submitted to the juvenile court and that alleges that a child is dependent or incorrigible or that a juvenile has committed a delinquent or criminal act” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201(27)(31).

“Target interventions” means supervision related services determined by the juvenile’s risk, criminogenic needs, and other factors such as temperament, learning style, motivation, gender and culture.

“Visual contact” means face-to-face communication or visual contacts conducted via AOC approved technology with the juvenile at any place, including, but not limited to, the probation department and the juvenile’s residence, place of employment, treatment location or community restitution placement to discuss progress, issues of concern or other appropriate matters.

“Youth assessment” means the ~~state~~ approved system of actuarial tools designed to assess risk, need, and responsivity factors of youth at various stages of the juvenile justice system.

B. [No Changes]

~~C.~~ **Purpose.** JIPS is, as A.R.S. § 8-351 provides “a program which is established pursuant to this article of highly structured and closely supervised juvenile probation and which emphasizes surveillance, treatment, work, education and home detention.” The purpose of JIPS programs is to reduce commitments to the state department of juvenile corrections and other institutional or out-of-home ~~placements~~ care.

D.-G. [No Changes]

H. Eligibility Requirements for JIPS.

1.-5. [No Changes]

6. The court shall not grant intensive probation to juveniles placed in an out-of-home ~~placement care~~ for more than 30 days. The court shall reduce the juvenile to standard probation if the juvenile is currently on JIPS and requires placement over 30 days.
7. A juvenile probation officer who recommends intensive probation shall state the reasons for the recommendation in the disposition summary report. The officer shall recommend and the court may order JIPS for:
 - a. Juveniles who would otherwise have been recommended for commitment to the state department of juvenile corrections;
 - b. Juveniles who would otherwise have been recommended for ~~an~~ out-of-home ~~placement care~~;
 - c. Juveniles who meet the requirements set forth in A.R.S. § 8-352(B) and (H)(2) of this section; or
 - d. Juveniles who are repeat felony offenders.

8.-10. [No Changes]

I.-J. [No Changes]

K. Active Cases.

1. A JIPS team's active caseload shall include:
 - a. Juveniles residing in county including those who are in foster care, kinship care or temporary shelter services and receiving intensive probation;
 - b. Juveniles in out-of-home-~~placement care~~ for less than thirty (30) days;
 - c. Juveniles placed in detention; and
 - d. Juveniles on warrant status for less than 90 days.
2. [No Changes]

L. [No Changes]

M. Program Operations.

1. Each juvenile probation department shall develop:
 - a. Policies and procedures that aim to reduce juvenile risk and the likelihood of future delinquent acts that are consistent with the principles of evidence-based practices.

- The policies and procedures shall be interdependent, applied in developmental order and shall notably assess delinquent risk and criminogenic need, enhance intrinsic motivation, target interventions, provide skill training with directed practice, increase positive reinforcement, engage ongoing support in natural communities, measure relevant processes and practices, and provide measurable feedback;
- b. Policies and procedures regarding alcohol and drug testing of juveniles on intensive probation. The procedure shall address the methods used to select juveniles for testing, the frequency of testing, and the type of test to be administered;
 - c. Protocols for working with the office of the clerk of the superior court to establish a process by which supervising probation officers are provided with accurate and timely information concerning collections;
 - d. Policies and procedures to ensure the collection of monies owed as a condition of JIPS. Each probation department and JIPS team shall immediately address any arrearage. Each probation department and JIPS team shall also encourage the JIPS juvenile's payment of other assessments ordered by any court;
 - e. Policies and procedures which require intensive probation officers to administer a youth assessment for each adjudicated juvenile—supervised, prior to disposition or within 30 days, if not completed during the pre-dispositional process. Officers shall consider assessment results, family feedback other agencies involved, as well and any other relevant information, when developing a case plan;
 - f. Policies and procedures which require intensive probation officers to utilize the Recommendation Matrix;
 - ~~f.~~ g. Policies and procedures which require intensive officers to develop a case plan within 30 days of disposition. The officer shall ensure the case plan includes objectives that are measurable, signatures of the probation officer juvenile and the juvenile's parent or guardian;
 - ~~g.~~ h. Policies and procedures which require the supervising probation officer to update the youth assessment, upon each subsequent referral and once every six months, at a minimum. Upon each re-administration, juvenile officers shall review the previous case plan evaluating and updating noted strategies to reflect identified risk and needs;
 - ~~h.~~ i. Policies and procedures that require probation officers to utilize graduated responses to promote positive behavioral change through incentives, consequences, and supervision to address violations;
 - ~~i.~~ j. Policies and procedures by which accurate and timely records of the completion of community restitution hours are maintained for each intensive juvenile probationer. Credit toward court-ordered community restitution requirements are awarded on the basis of actual hours completed unless authorized by the court.

2. Each JIPS team shall:

- a. Develop and implement supervision strategies that match youth assessment results and address criminogenic needs in addition to the juvenile's delinquency risk, and strengths that promote case plan goals and provide effective supervision that is individualized, proportional and purposeful. Surveillance and other intervention shall be proportionately matched to emerging or decreasing risk factors;
- b. As provided by A.R.S. § 8-353(C)(2) "Exercise close supervision and observation over juveniles who are ordered to participate in the intensive probation program";
- c. Evaluate and update the case plan on an on-going basis to identify progress towards goals and conditions of probation;
- d. As provided by A.R.S. § 8-355:

The juvenile intensive probation team shall ensure that each juvenile under its supervision is participating in one or more of the following-
If approved by the court or probation officer, for not less than thirty-two hours each week, throughout the term of the intensive probation:

- 1. School.
- 2. A treatment program.
- 3. Employment.
- 4. A community restitution program.
- 5. An activity that improves the juvenile's prosocial skill development, including enhancing the juvenile's relationship with the juvenile's family.

This shall be accomplished by:

- (1) Assisting juveniles seeking employment and closely monitoring employment of juveniles if the juveniles are authorized to work in the United States;
- (2) Closely monitoring participation in treatment programs, involving the parent or guardian in the rehabilitation and treatment of the juvenile, monitoring school attendance; and
- (3) Providing or arranging for appropriate supervision of juveniles performing community restitution work.

e.-q. [No Changes]

- r. Require each active case under the JIPS team's supervision to submit a schedule of activities for approval. Juveniles who are detained or participating in out-of-home ~~placement care~~ are exempt from this requirement. The intensive probation team shall monitor and enforce the approved schedule.

3.-5. [No Changes]

6. Victim notification. A.R.S. § 8-396(A)(B)(C) provides:

A. On request of a victim who has provided an address or other contact information, the ~~court~~-probation department shall notify the victim of any of the following:

1. A probation revocation disposition proceeding or any proceeding in which the court is asked to terminate the probation or intensive probation of the delinquent who committed the delinquent act against the victim.
2. Any hearing on a proposed modification of the terms of probation or intensive probation.
3. The arrest of a delinquent pursuant to a warrant issued for a probation violation.

B. [No Changes]

C. If a victim has requested post adjudication notice and probation is revoked and the juvenile is committed to the department of juvenile corrections, the ~~court~~-probation department shall notify the department of juvenile corrections of the victim's request.

N. JIPS Placement: [No Changes]

O. Minimum Supervision Requirements.

1.-2. [No Changes]

3. Supervision Level I shall include:

a. Visual contacts. The JIPS team shall have a minimum of four visual contacts with each juvenile per week. Home contacts are required on a random and varied basis. Mandatory visual contact may be made by other probation or surveillance officers when authorized by the director. Visual contacts shall be varied and unscheduled, and include evenings, weekends, and holidays. Visual contacts with the juvenile shall continue when in out-of-home ~~placement~~ care or detention;

b.-p. [No Changes]

4. Supervision Level II shall include all conditions of Level I in addition to the following:

a. Visual contacts. The JIPS team shall have a minimum of two visual contacts with each juvenile per week, with at least at least one contact occurring at the juvenile's residence. Mandatory visual contact may be made by other probation or surveillance officers when authorized by the director. Visual contact shall be varied and

unscheduled, and include evenings, weekends, and holidays. Visual contacts with the juvenile shall continue when in out-of-home ~~placement~~ care or detention; and

b. [No Changes]

5. Supervision Level III shall include all conditions of Level I in addition to the following:

Visual contacts. The JIPS team shall have a minimum of one visual contact with each juvenile per week, with at least one visit occurring at the juvenile's residence every other week. Mandatory visual contact may be made by other probation or surveillance officers when authorized by the director. Visual contact shall be varied and unscheduled, and include evenings, weekends, and holidays. Visual contacts with the juvenile shall continue when in out-of-home ~~placement~~ care or detention.

P.-Q. [No Changes]