

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

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In the Matter of: )  
 )  
ARIZONA CODE OF JUDICIAL ) Administrative Order  
ADMINISTRATION § 6-204.01: ) No. 2009 - 39  
INTERSTATE COMPACT PROBATION )  
EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES )  
\_\_\_\_\_ )

The above-captioned provision having come before the Arizona Judicial Council on March 19, 2009, and having been approved and recommended for adoption,

Now, therefore, pursuant to Article VI, Section 3, of the Arizona Constitution,

IT IS ORDERED that the above-captioned provision, attached hereto, is adopted as a section of the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that courts and probation departments shall be governed by section 6-204, unless and until the presiding judge of the court submits a plan and requests approval by the Administrative Director, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), for the court's probation department to be governed by section 6-204.01. The Administrative Director shall approve a request and plan that meets the following criteria:

1. The plan presents policies and procedures for the approval of the Administrative Director of the AOC that do the following:
  - a. Aim to reduce offender risk and the likelihood of future criminal behavior that are consistent with the principles of evidence-based practices;
  - b. Require the administration of standardized reassessments upon the discovery of significant changes in criminogenic risk and needs or continued criminal conduct, including arrests for new criminal offenses for probationers that assess as low on the initial standardized assessment;
  - c. Require probation officers to utilize graduated responses of consequences and incentives to address violation behavior and promote positive behavioral change;
  - d. Identify the criteria for the recommendation of early termination for eligible probationers including the requirement that officers review case files to determine eligibility, and;

- e. Require the supervising officer to develop a new case plan for probationers assessed as low risk on the standardized assessment or reassessment if an intervention for criminogenic risk or needs is required.
2. The plan documents and confirms that all current probation and surveillance officers have completed AOC approved training in the following areas:
  - a. Revised standardized assessment
  - b. Arizona Code of Judicial Administration section 6-204.01
3. The plan presents for approval a strategic plan that is consistent with evidence-based practices.

Dated this 8th day of April, 2009.

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RUTH V. McGREGOR  
Chief Justice

**ARIZONA CODE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION**  
**Part 6: Probation**  
**Chapter 2: Adult Services**  
**Section 6-204.01: Interstate Compact Probation Evidence-Based Practices**

**Courts shall be governed by section 6-204, except and until approved by the Administrative Director to be governed by section 6-204.01.**

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

“Absconder” means a probationer who has moved from the primary place of residence without permission of the probation officer and whose whereabouts are unknown.

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

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

“Alcohol and drug testing” means any method of determining the level or identifiable substances in the body including, but not limited to, breathalyzer tests, blood tests, and urine samples.

“AOC” means the Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

“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 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.

“Collateral” means any individual or agency that has a relationship to a particular probationer that serves as a source of information or point of contact, including but not limited to friends, family members, law enforcement, victims, community members, neighbors, treatment providers or other associates.

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

“Court” means the superior court.

“Criminogenic need” means any issues of concern which are directly linked to criminal 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.

“Direct case” means probationers actively supervised.

“Employment verification” means face-to-face communication, telephone contact, or obtaining pay stubs.

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

“Hand counts” means the manual tabulation of all interstate compact probation case files in the probation department, conducted independently from any automated system.

“Plan of supervision” means the terms under which an offender will be supervised, including proposed residence, proposed employment or viable means of support and the terms and conditions of supervision.

“Pro-social activity” means any action or event that promotes sobriety and/or provides an opportunity for building a social support system that encourages a crime free lifestyle and improved community bonds.

“Receiving state” means a state party to the compact who is requested to assume supervision of the probationer.

“Resident family” means a parent, grandparent, aunt, uncle, adult child, adult sibling, spouse, legal guardian, or step-parent who meets the following criteria: (1) has resided in the receiving state for 180 days or longer as of the date of the transfer request; and 2) indicates willingness and ability to assist the offender as specified in the plan of supervision, as provided in the Interstate Compact on Adult Offender Supervision, Rule 1.101.

“Residential treatment” means any type of licensed treatment or counseling where the probationer resides at the facility. “Short term residential treatment” is 30 days or less. “Long term residential treatment” is 31 days or more. Halfway houses are not considered residential treatment.

“Sending state” means the state in which the conviction was had.

“Significant violation” means an offender’s failure to comply with the terms or conditions of supervision that, if occurring in the receiving state, would result in a request for revocation of

supervision as provided in the Interstate Compact on Adult Offender Supervision, Rule 1.101.

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

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

“Standardized reassessment” means the state-approved tool designed to measure changes in an offender’s needs related to criminogenic 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.

“Visual contacts” means face-to-face communication with the probationer at any place, including but not limited to the probation department, the probationer’s residence, place of employment, treatment location or community restitution placement to discuss progress, issues of concern or other appropriate matters. Contacts with probationers are not ends in themselves but are opportunities for officers to achieve specific objectives. These objectives include establishing rapport with the offender, assessing the offender’s criminogenic factors and triggers, developing and, when needed, modifying a supervision plan, and using both subtle and overt incentives and sanctions to guide the offender toward positive change.

**B. Applicability.** Pursuant to Az. Const. Art. 6, § 3 and A.R.S. §§ 12-254(A) and 31-467 the following requirements are adopted to govern the administration and operation of interstate compact probation. The AOC shall administer interstate compact probation on behalf of the supreme court.

**C. Purpose.** Interstate compact probation establishes standards and procedures for the interstate transfer and effective community based supervision of adult probationers.

**D. General Administration.**

1. The AOC shall:

- a. Administer and direct interstate compact probation on behalf of the supreme court;
- b. Monitor interstate compact probation;
- c. Prepare written material setting forth various techniques, practices, guidelines and other recommendations regarding the management of interstate compact probation and distribute this material to judges and probation personnel;
- d. Inspect, audit, or have audited the records of any court receiving interstate compact

- probation funds;
- e. Prescribe and adopt procedures, forms and reports necessary for financial administration, program administration and management of interstate compact probation;
  - f. Conduct seminars and educational sessions regarding the purpose and management of interstate compact probation;
  - g. Establish performance measures and expectations in consultation with the court for determining compliance with each court's program plan and budget request;
  - h. Assist courts in developing their program plans and budget requests;
  - i. Provide general assistance to courts on the administration and management of interstate compact probation services; and
  - j. Adopt other administrative practices and procedures, consistent with this section, as necessary for the administration of interstate compact probation.
2. To promote uniform administration, each adult probation department receiving state interstate compact probation funds or supervising interstate compact probationers shall comply with this section.
  3. The deputy compact administrator shall administer interstate compact probation on behalf of the AOC. The deputy compact administrator shall promote public safety in performing the following duties:
    - a. Execute and interpret all applicable compact laws, rules, policies and procedures;
    - b. Communicate with other compact or deputy compact administrators, and the interstate commission for adult offender supervision as needed;
    - c. Coordinate and resolve state compact issues or concerns; and
    - d. Manage and maintain the interstate compact probation statistical information and reports.
  4. The adult probation departments shall investigate, supervise, and may pursue return or revocation of probation of interstate compact probationers for reasons including but not limited to, commission of a new crime, absconding, or noncompliance with the conditions of probation.

**E. Budget Request Preparation.**

1. The presiding judge wishing to operate an interstate compact probation program and

receive state interstate compact probation funds shall submit a proposed plan and budget request for the subsequent fiscal years to the AOC. The administrative director shall establish the date for submission, as well as the forms to be used and the corresponding instructions.

2. The administrative director shall review each request, and may modify the request based upon appropriate statewide considerations. The AOC shall include the court's request or the modified request, in the supreme court's annual budget request. The administrative director shall allocate to the court the monies appropriated by the legislature for interstate compact probation programs based on the proposed plan, availability of funds, caseload population, past year use, county support and program effectiveness.
3. If a court does not agree with the allocations and requests further review, the chief justice shall make the final determination.
4. Each court requesting state interstate compact probation funds shall support the budget request with written justification and explanation as required by the administrative director.

#### **F. Program Plan and Financial Management.**

1. Each court requesting state interstate compact probation funds shall submit an expenditure plan to the administrative director. The expenditure plan shall outline how the requested state funds shall be used in operating an interstate compact probation program consistent with the average case supervision requirements prescribed in A.R.S. § 12-251(A), this code, the supreme court's budget request and with available monies appropriated by the legislature for interstate compact probation programs. The court shall submit the plan within the prescribed time frame and on forms required by the administrative director.
2. Each presiding judge shall submit, in writing, all requests to modify expenditure plans on a form approved by the administrative director.
3. In the event the administrative director disapproves a plan or plan modification submitted by a court, the presiding judge of the court may request that the administrative director submit the plan to the chief justice for consideration and final determination.
4. On approval of the plan as submitted or modified and the availability of funds, the administrative director shall enter into a written funding agreement with the submitting court for the distribution of funds. The administrative director may amend or terminate funding agreements due to lack of funds, lack of financial need, or the court's failure to comply with applicable statutes, the approved plan, funding agreement or this code.
5. The administrative director may reallocate funds during the year based on documented need, current use of funds and approved plan or budget modifications.

6. A.R.S. § 12-267(D) provides: “State monies expended from the adult probation services fund shall be used to supplement, not supplant, county appropriations for the superior court adult probation department.” State funds shall not be used by the county for administrative overhead or to reduce the level of county funding available for adult probation services.
7. A.R.S. § 31-466 provides:
  - A. A person being supervised in this state pursuant to this article shall pay, as a condition of probation or parole, a monthly supervision fee of not less than fifty dollars unless, after determining the inability of the person to pay the fee, the supervising agency requires payment of a lesser amount. The supervising parole or probation officer shall monitor the collection of the fee.
  - B. Seventy per cent of the monies collected pursuant to subsection A of this section shall be deposited, pursuant to §§ 35-146 and 35-147, in the victim compensation and assistance fund established by § 41-2407 and thirty per cent shall be deposited in the adult probation services fund established by § 12-267.
8. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-267(B), the county’s chief fiscal officer shall deposit funds received by the court for interstate compact probation into a separate account within the adult probation services fund.
9. The court receiving state interstate compact probation funds shall use allocated funds and interest only for interstate compact probation.
10. On agreement with a participating court, the administrative director may withhold funds allocated to the court and may authorize direct expenditures for the benefit of the court. The administrative director may also reallocate these funds during the fiscal year.
11. The presiding judge of each participating court shall submit to the AOC, by January 31 of each year, a mid-year financial and program activity report related to the court’s plan through December 31. Failure to submit the report in a timely manner may result in financial sanctions.
12. The presiding judge of each participating court shall submit to the AOC, by August 31 of each year, a closing financial and program activity report related to the court’s plan through June 30. Failure to submit the report in a timely manner may result in financial sanctions.
13. The presiding judge of each participating court shall return to the AOC, by August 31 of each year, all interstate compact probation funds distributed to the court which are unencumbered as of June 30 and unexpended as of July 31. Failure to revert the unencumbered funds in a timely manner may result in financial sanctions.

14. The administrative director shall determine how the funds are used in the event that a court experiences a decreased need for funds or declines to participate after the legislature has appropriated funds for interstate compact probation.
15. Each court and its probation department providing interstate compact probation services shall maintain and provide to the AOC data and statistics as may be required by the supreme court to administer interstate compact probation.
16. On request of the AOC, the chief probation officer shall conduct hand counts of the department's interstate compact probation population. The chief probation officer shall submit the results of the hand counts to the AOC.
17. Each court and its probation department providing interstate compact probation services shall retain all financial records, applicable program records, and data related to each approved plan for a period of at least five years from the close of each fiscal year.

**G. Allocation and Management of Interstate Compact Probation Personnel Placements.**

The administrative director shall allocate state funded interstate compact probation personnel placements approved for interstate compact probation among courts. The administrative director may prepare and implement procedures for adjusting allocated placements and associated monies among courts.

**H. Interstate Compact Probation Caseload Limit.** A.R.S. § 12-251(A) provides: "...probation officers engaged in case supervision shall supervise no more than an average of sixty adults who reside in the county on probation to the court." Only those probationers on the probation officer's direct caseload are included in determining the average caseload of sixty adults. Probation officers funded by state interstate compact monies and engaged in case supervision shall supervise no more than an average of 60 interstate compact probationers who reside in the county.

**I. Direct Case.**

1. The interstate compact probation officer's direct caseload shall include:
  - a. Probationers accepted for supervision who are residing in the officer's county and receiving supervision services, regardless of supervision level;
  - b. Probationers in residential treatment in the officer's county; and
  - c. Probationers in short term residential treatment in another county.
2. The interstate compact probationer's direct caseload shall not include:
  - a. Probationers pending acceptance of supervision in the officer's county, regardless of where they may be residing;

- b. Probationers in long term residential treatment in another county;
- c. Probationers considered absconders; and
- d. Probationers who have been retaken by the sending state.

**J. Program Operations.**

1. Each probation department shall develop:
  - a. Policies and procedures that aim to reduce offender risk and the likelihood of future criminal behavior that are consistent with the principles of evidence-based practices;
  - b. Policies and procedures which require probation officers providing standard supervision to use the results of the standardized assessment, as well as any other relevant information, when developing a case plan;
  - c. Policies and procedures which require the administration of standardized reassessments upon the discovery of significant changes in criminogenic risk and needs or continued criminal conduct, including arrests for new criminal offenses for probationers that assess as low on the initial standardized assessment;
  - d. Policies and procedures that require probation officers to utilize graduated responses of consequences and incentives to address violation behavior and promote positive behavioral change;
  - e. Policies and procedures which require probation officers providing interstate compact probation supervision to use the results of the standardized assessment, as well as any other relevant information, when developing a case plan;
  - f. Policies and procedures regarding the alcohol and drug testing of persons on standard probation. The procedure shall address the methods used to select probationers for testing, the frequency of testing, and the type of test to be administered;
  - g. Policies and procedures concerning the monitoring of probationers' compliance with court-ordered or disclosed prescription medications for mental health or public health concerns. This policy shall include requirements to ensure routine and timely communication between the supervising probation officer and physician regarding the probationer's compliance with dosage requirements;
  - h. Policies and procedures requiring officers to maintain accurate and timely records of the completion of community restitution hours for each probationer. Credit toward court-ordered community restitution requirements are awarded on the basis of actual hours completed unless otherwise authorized by the court;

- i. Protocols to work with the office of the clerk of court to establish policies and procedures by which supervising probation officers are provided with accurate and timely information concerning collections;
  - j. Policies and procedures to ensure the collection of monthly assessments imposed pursuant to A.R.S. § 31-467.06(A). Each probation department and supervising probation officer shall immediately address any arrearage. Each probation department and supervising officer shall also encourage the probationer's payment of other assessments, such as child support or traffic fines, ordered by any court;
  - k. Policies and procedures requiring an officer to administer a standardized reassessment and develop a new case plan for medium to high risk probationers once every 180 days; and
  - l. Policies and procedures requiring the supervising officer to develop a new case plan for probationers that assess as low risk on the standardized assessment or reassessment if an intervention to criminogenic risk or needs area is required. The officer shall document in the file that no case plan was completed if no intervention is required.
2. A.R.S. § 12-253(1) provides that adult probation officers shall "Make and file a complete record of persons placed under suspended sentence by the court, and of all reports made to the officer in writing or in person, in accordance with the conditions imposed by the court." Adult probation officers shall immediately contact the law enforcement officer or agencies involved on receipt of an arrest notification to ascertain the nature and circumstances surrounding the contact and obtain a copy of any corresponding incident report or citation. The supervising probation officer shall document in the case record all contacts, information received pertaining to the incident, and actions taken as a result of the incident. Probations officers shall also document information, including but not limited to, violation behavior, positive progress and behavioral changes.
  3. A.R.S. § 12-253(2) provides that adult probation officers shall "Exercise general supervision and observation over persons under suspended sentence, subject to control and direction by the court."
    - a. Adult probation officers shall:
      - (1) Administer the standardized assessment within 30 days of a probationer's placement on probation or initial release from custody if an assessment was not completed prior to sentencing;
      - (2) Re-evaluate the adequacy of the court-ordered conditions of probation as part of the ongoing assessment and planning process and, if applicable, petition the court for modifications;
      - (3) Utilize the results of the standardized assessment to establish a level of supervision and address needs for behavioral changes;

- (4) Develop a case plan for all probationers that assess as medium or high risk on the standardized assessment within 60 days of a probationer's placement on probation or initial release from custody. The officer shall ensure the case plan includes signatures of the officer and probationer and objectives in the case plan are measurable.
  - (5) Develop and implement supervision strategies that are matched by standardized assessment results and criminogenic factors with the probationer's risks, needs and strengths that promote supervision goals and to provide effective supervision that is individualized, proportional and purposeful;
  - (6) Target interventions to higher-risk cases to promote public safety;
  - (7) Administer the standardized reassessment every 180 days for probationers that assess as medium or high risk to measure behavior changes until later assessments indicate a decrease in risk factors which assess the probationer as low risk.
  - (8) Review the assessment and the previous case plan during the development of a new case plan to determine if a change in strategies is required to promote behavioral changes. Strategies shall be re-evaluated if there has been regress or no change in behavior;
  - (9) Reassess probationers that assess as low risk upon discovery of new criminal conduct, if the current assessment is more than 180 days old;
  - (10) Complete a case plan if a probationer assessed as low risk has criminogenic risks and needs that require intervention.
  - (11) Document in the case record that a case plan is not needed for an assessed low risk probationer if no intervention is required;
  - (12) Conduct documented case file reviews for probationers assessed as low risk annually. Case file reviews shall include, but are not limited to, case notes, collateral information and investigation of any arrest notification. Actions shall be taken in response to indicators of changes in criminogenic risk and needs or involvement in criminal conduct. Probationers that are eligible and in compliance with court-ordered conditions of probation shall be recommended for early termination. The officer shall recommend that any outstanding financial obligations be reduced to a criminal restitution order. Probationers with outstanding restitution are not eligible for early termination;
  - (13) Respond to emerging risk indicators with graduated increases in the level of supervision, pursuant to probation departmental policy.
  - (14) Reduce the level of supervision, up to and including recommendation for early termination of supervision, as risk issues are addressed and probationers meet their objectives.
  - (15) Provide probationers with feedback on the results of an assessment or reassessment and progress with the established behavioral goals and conditions of probation and provide positive reinforcement to encourage behavioral changes; and
  - (16) Consider the suitability of early termination for all eligible cases.
- b. Adult probation officers shall provide a written directive to the probationer referring the probationer to an appropriate service provider within 60 days of acceptance of supervision and arrival of the probationer in Arizona or identification of the need if a

need for treatment, education or counseling is identified through the use of a statewide standardized assessment or is ordered by the court. If more than one area of treatment or counseling is identified, the supervising probation officer shall prioritize the needs and address the one with highest priority within the prescribed time frame. The supervising probation officer shall then address the remaining treatment or counseling areas in descending order.

- c. The supervising officer shall administer or cause to have administered alcohol and drug tests on a variable schedule, when appropriate. The frequency of testing shall be dependent upon the probationer's substance abuse history, unless otherwise directed by the court, and shall be documented in the case record.
4. A.R.S. § 12-253(3) provides that adult probation officers shall "Serve warrants, make arrests and bring persons before the court who are under suspended sentences. The officer has the authority of a peace officer in the performance of the officer's duties."
5. A.R.S. § 12-253(5) provides that adult probation officers shall "Secure and keep a complete identification record of every person released under a suspended sentence and a written statement of the conditions of the suspension." Each standard probation officer shall maintain verifiable case records for each probationer supervised; including, but not limited to:
  - a. A written statement of the Arizona and sending state conditions of probation;
  - b. An individual case plan setting forth behavioral expectations for probationers that assess as medium or high risk on the standardized assessment;
  - c. Contact logs detailing the time, nature and location of each contact made with each person on interstate compact probation;
  - d. Request for transfer for supervision, if available; and
  - e. Waiver for extradition, if available.
6. In accordance with A.R.S. § 31-467.06 (B) 70 percent of the monies collected shall be deposited, pursuant to §§ 35-146 and 35-147, in the victim compensation and assistance fund established by A.R.S. § 41-2407 and 30 percent shall be deposited in the adult probation services fund established by A.R.S. § 12-267.

#### **K. Eligibility and Acceptance Criteria.**

1. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 31-467 and the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision Rules Arizona probation officials shall accept a person for interstate compact probation supervision if, pursuant to a valid plan of supervision:
  - a. Such person has 90 days or more or an indefinite period of supervision remaining;

and

- b. Is in substantial compliance with the terms of supervision in the sending state; and
  - c. Is a resident of the receiving state; or
  - d. Has resident family who have resided in the receiving state for at least 180 days at time of the transfer request and who have indicated a willingness and ability to assist as specified in the plan of supervision; and
  - e. Can obtain employment in the receiving state or has a visible means of support; or
  - f. The person is a member of the military and has been deployed by the military to another state and who meets the criteria listed in (a) and (b); or
  - g. The person lives with a family member who is a member of the military and who has been deployed to another state, provided that the person will live with the military member in the receiving state and meets the criteria listed in (a) and (b); or
  - h. The person who meets the criteria listed in (a) and (b) resides with a family member who is transferred to another state and obtains full-time employment, provided that the person will live with the family member in the receiving state.
2. The deputy compact administrator shall forward to the appropriate Arizona probation department all eligible requests by other states for transfer of supervision via the interstate compact. Replies to the requests are due to the AOC within 30 days of receipt by the Arizona probation department.

**L. Supervision Process, Length and Termination.**

- 1. A probationer seeking interstate compact probation supervision in Arizona shall accept the sending state's terms and conditions of probation as a condition of acceptance for supervision in Arizona. The interstate compact probationer shall also accept the terms and conditions established by the Arizona adult probation department and court.
- 2. The Arizona probation department shall supervise an interstate compact probationer in accordance with all terms and conditions of probation and Arizona laws, rules, policies and procedures including the operational procedures developed by the supervising Arizona probation department.
- 3. An Arizona court or probation department shall not modify, extend or terminate early the length of probation supervision for an interstate compact probationer transferred to Arizona except as authorized by the appropriate jurisdiction of the sending state.

### **M. Violations and Probable Cause Hearings.**

1. The state of Arizona shall promptly notify the sending state via the interstate compact offender tracking system (ICOTS) of any significant violations of probation by an interstate compact probationer.
2. An interstate compact probationer who allegedly violates probation terms and conditions is entitled to an administrative hearing to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that a violation has been committed that may lead to revocation of probation. The presiding judge in each county shall appoint a neutral hearing officer who shall conduct hearings in accordance with A.R.S. § 31-467.01-03. Pursuant to the interstate commission for adult offender supervision rules, the interstate compact probationer may waive this hearing if the interstate compact probationer admits to one or more significant violations of the terms or conditions of supervision.
3. Within five days of the interstate compact probationer's arrest, the supervising probation officer shall provide a written notice of the time, date and location of the probable cause hearing to the probationer, along with a written copy of the alleged violations.
4. The supervising probation officer shall notify the deputy compact administrator and sending state whenever consideration is being given to the retaking or incarceration of the interstate compact probationer.
5. The supervising probation officer shall report the results of any interstate compact probation probable cause hearing to the deputy compact administrator, along with a copy of the hearing record. The deputy compact administrator shall report the results to the sending state, along with a copy of the hearing record.

### **N. Warrants, Arrests and Release.**

1. Arizona probation and surveillance officers may perform warrantless arrests and searches of interstate compact probationers in accordance with A.R.S. § 13-901, court rules and probation department procedures. The probation and surveillance officer may request the assistance of law enforcement agencies in the arrest and search of any alleged interstate compact probation violator.
2. The court shall issue arrest or search warrants involving interstate compact probationers pursuant to Rule 3, Rules of Criminal Procedure and A.R.S. § 13-901(C).
3. The court may place a detainer or hold on an interstate compact probationer arrested for a new offense pending a warrant or revocation by the sending state.
4. Pending a probable cause hearing pursuant to this code, the appropriate law enforcement officers of this state may take custody of and detain an interstate compact probationer for a period not to exceed fifteen days prior to the hearing.

5. An interstate compact probationer arrested for an alleged probation violation is presumed to be a flight risk and the court shall order the probationer held without bond pursuant to the interstate commission for adult offender supervision rules.

#### **O. Retaking and Extradition.**

1. If the sending state has indicated that retaking or incarceration is likely, the Arizona court may order that a probationer be held in custody after the hearing or waiver as may be necessary to arrange for the retaking or incarceration.
2. No action by Arizona probation staff or a court is required to authorize a sending state to retake an interstate compact probationer when the probationer waived extradition rights before transfer.
3. The sending state's authority is limited in A.R.S. § 31-467.05 as follows:

... The decision of the sending state to retake a person on probation or parole shall be conclusive on, and not reviewable within, the receiving state, unless at the time a state seeks to retake a probationer or parolee there is pending against the probationer or parolee within the receiving state any criminal charge or the probationer or parolee is suspected of having committed within the state a criminal offense, in which case the probationer or parolee shall not be retaken without the consent of the receiving state until discharged from prosecution or from imprisonment for such offense.

#### **P. Minimum Supervision Requirements.**

1. A.R.S. § 12-253(2) provides: "Exercise general supervision and observation over persons under suspended sentence, subject to control and direction by the court." The following supervision requirements are established as minimum thresholds for probationers supervised in the community. Each probation department may establish more rigorous supervision requirements. Each chief probation officer shall ensure that all established minimum supervision requirements are provided in writing to each supervising probation officer, along with appropriate training on adherence to those requirements.
2. The probation department shall establish supervision strategies that are directed toward achieving desired outcomes that include, but are not limited to, the reduction of offender recidivism and criminogenic factors. The probation department shall ensure the majority of supervision resources are dedicated to medium and high risk probationers in order to successfully complete their term of probation and promote positive behavioral changes. Supervision strategies shall include the following considerations:
  - a. Tailored to the risks, needs and strengths presented by the individual probationer as determined by the standardized assessment.
  - b. Supervision monitoring and intervention strategies are to involve no greater

deprivations of liberty or property than are reasonably necessary to address sentencing purposes. Supervision programs and strategies utilized shall be the least intrusive means necessary to promote supervision goals.

- c. Initial and subsequent supervision planning shall develop specific goal - directed objectives to be accomplished by the probationer during the term of supervision and include strategies the officer will use to monitor compliance and promote the accomplishment of those objectives. Supervision contacts shall be integral to implementing the overall supervision strategies, have a purpose that is directly related to case objectives and the probationer's level and type of risk.
  - d. High risk cases shall require the concurrent implementation of multiple intervention strategies that apply the skills from a variety of disciplines to address the level and type of risk presented by the individual probationer, build on a probationer's strengths, and provide probationers with incentives to change.
  - e. Document changes in the probationer's circumstances throughout the period of probation and actively engage in assessing the impact of any changes on the level and type of supervision. Officers shall independently assess a probationer's circumstances through field and collateral contacts at a level proportional to the issues in the individual case.
  - f. Responses to noncompliance shall be timely, realistic and escalating and shall include elements designed to both control and correct noncompliance.
  - g. The intensity and frequency of supervision activities shall be reduced over time for stable, compliant probationers meeting supervision objectives.
3. The high risk probation supervision level shall include a monthly minimum of two of the following:
- a. Visual contact with the probationer. Visual contacts shall be varied, scheduled and unscheduled; The probation officer shall determine a schedule for visual contacts and supervision strategies that are proportionate to the level of risk and needs of the probationer based upon the results of the standardized assessment and other significant case information including the probationer's readiness to change.
  - b. Contact with collateral sources who have meaningful knowledge of the probationer.
4. The high risk probation supervision level shall also include:
- a. Employment verification or employment search verification as necessary;
  - b. Investigation of arrest notification including periodic warrants check to be performed a minimum of no less than once prior to the termination of probation. Contact with probationers found to be involved in criminal conduct shall be initiated upon receipt

of reliable information that criminal conduct has occurred. An officer shall respond to known serious violations.

- c. Community restitution monitoring, if applicable;
  - d. Alcohol and drug testing, as necessary;
  - e. Treatment, counseling, or both, to include evidence-based interventions as necessary;
  - f. Monitoring of court-ordered financial obligations;
  - g. Development of case plans that target risk and needs areas evidenced to be significant predictors of risk to re-offend;
  - h. The use of communication techniques that engage the probationer in his or her own case plan, motivation and goals;
  - i. Responses to offender behavior pursuant to established departmental policies on graduated responses of consequences and incentives; and
  - j. Evaluation of ongoing supervision and strategies.
5. The medium risk probation supervision level shall include a monthly minimum of one of the following:
- a. Visual contact with the probationer. Visual contacts shall be varied, scheduled and unscheduled. The probation officer shall determine a schedule for visual contacts and supervision strategies that are proportionate to the level of risk and needs of the probationer based upon the results of the standardized assessment and other significant case information including the probationer's readiness to change;
  - b. Contact with collateral sources who have meaningful knowledge of the probationer.
6. The medium risk probation supervision level shall also include:
- a. Investigation of arrest notification including periodic warrants check to be performed a minimum of no less than once prior to the termination of probation. Contact with probationers found to be involved in criminal conduct shall be initiated upon receipt of reliable information that criminal conduct has occurred. An officer shall respond to known serious violations;
  - b. Employment verification as necessary;
  - c. Community restitution monitoring, if applicable;
  - d. Alcohol and drug testing, as necessary;

- e. Treatment, counseling, or both, to include evidence-based interventions as necessary;
  - f. Monitoring of court-ordered financial obligations;
  - g. Development of case plans that target risk and needs areas evidenced to be significant predictors of risk to re-offend;
  - h. The use of communication techniques that engage the probationer in his or her own case plan, motivation and goals;
  - i. Responses to offender behavior pursuant to established departmental policies on graduated responses of consequences and incentives;
  - j. Evaluation of ongoing supervision and strategies; and
  - k. Annual review of case file.
7. The low risk probation supervision level shall include:
- a. A minimum of one visual contact as an initial interview to provide instruction on the conditions of probation and behavioral expectations. The probation officer shall determine supervision strategies that are proportionate to the level of risk and needs of the probationer based upon the results of the standardized assessment and other significant case information. Subsequent visual contacts shall be varied, scheduled and unscheduled.
  - b. Employment verification as necessary;
  - c. Investigation of arrest notification, including periodic warrants check to be performed a minimum of no less than once prior to the termination of probation. Contact with probationers found to be involved in criminal conduct shall be initiated upon receipt of reliable information that criminal conduct has occurred. An officer shall respond to known serious violations;
  - d. Community restitution monitoring, if applicable;
  - e. Alcohol and drug testing, as necessary;
  - f. Treatment, counseling or both, as necessary, to include evidence-based interventions, as necessary;
  - g. Monitoring of court-ordered financial obligations;
  - h. Reviewing of probationer report letters and telephonic correspondence;
  - i. Contact with collateral sources, as necessary;

- j. Evaluation of ongoing supervision and strategies; and
- k. Annual review of case file.

8. Waiver of Minimum Supervision Requirements.

- a. The chief probation officer may waive minimum supervision requirements, in writing, for a specified period of time if exigent circumstance exists. The supervising probation officer shall place a copy of the written waiver of minimum supervision requirements in the case file of each probationer for whom a waiver has been granted.
- b. The chief probation officers shall not grant a waiver for minimum supervision for probationers on high risk supervision level and who would have been convicted of a sex offense as defined by A.R.S. § 13-1402 through 13-1412, 13-1417 through 13-1419, 13-3552 through 13-3556, a domestic violence offense under A.R.S. § 13-3601 or 3601.02, or an offense involving driving under the influence under A.R.S. § 28-1381 through 28-1383, if the crime had been committed in Arizona.
- c. The chief probation officer shall not waive minimum requirements when doing so would compromise public safety.

**Q. Specialized Caseloads.**

- A. Any court establishing or maintaining specialized caseloads shall have a written description of the specialized caseload, including objectives and goals.
- B. Any court establishing or maintaining specialized caseloads shall have written screening and assessment criteria for placement on the caseload, as well as criteria for exiting or graduating from the caseload.
- C. Any court establishing or maintaining specialized caseloads shall have written minimum supervision requirements specific to the needs and goals of the caseload.
- D. Probation officers assigned to supervise specialized caseloads shall participate in continuing education/training on the specific needs of the specialized population.