

GILA COUNTY PROBATION



ANNUAL REPORT ~ 2007 ~



Winkelman Office



Payson Office



Globe Office

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Letter to the Public Chief Probation Officer Frank A. Owens



Dear Citizens of Gila County,

Shortly after my arrival in November 2006, I found that Gila County Probation had no regular historical record of stakeholder reporting. Our record of public accountability was mandatory reporting to the state legislature. Though most of our funding comes from the state courts' budget, funding for juvenile detention and much of our operations and overhead is provided by the Gila County taxpayers. Therefore, I am pleased to present the 2007 Gila County Probation Department's Annual Report.

My staff and I recognize that probation departments traditionally operate outside of public view and we are resolved to remedy that. There are, as there should be, specific legal privacy protections regarding our client base and specific treatment and compliance records. However, our performance as a department should be reportable to you, the public we serve. We believe every public member is a customer of our service, not just the offenders we supervise. Our objective is threefold:

- ✓ Public Protection
- ✓ Victim and Community Restoration
- ✓ Offender Rehabilitation

This past year has been one of progress and change, including the presentation of this report. We have made organizational changes within the department to consolidate internal reporting authorities and increase operational efficiency. We are holding our own staff accountable to our mission. We are collaborating with statewide probation initiatives to implement evidence based practice supervision and treatment programs. We have implemented "model court" programs with the assistance of community police and school involvement for juveniles. We are directly represented in multiple task forces, workgroups and committees working with probation and court related issues. We have increased our representation to ensure that Gila County has a voice in state decisions that impact probation since these decisions ultimately impact the citizens of Gila County.

In the production of this report, I recognize areas that need improvement. The first step to improvement is an analysis of our current situation, which this report helps accomplish. In other areas, I am very pleased of what we are reporting. However, you will be the evaluator of our performance.

I welcome comments and suggestions. Gila County Probation is online at <http://www.supreme.state.az.us/gilasc/prob/prob.html> and we may be contacted electronically at GilaProb@courts.az.gov.

Frank A. Owens
Chief Probation Officer



MISSION STATEMENT

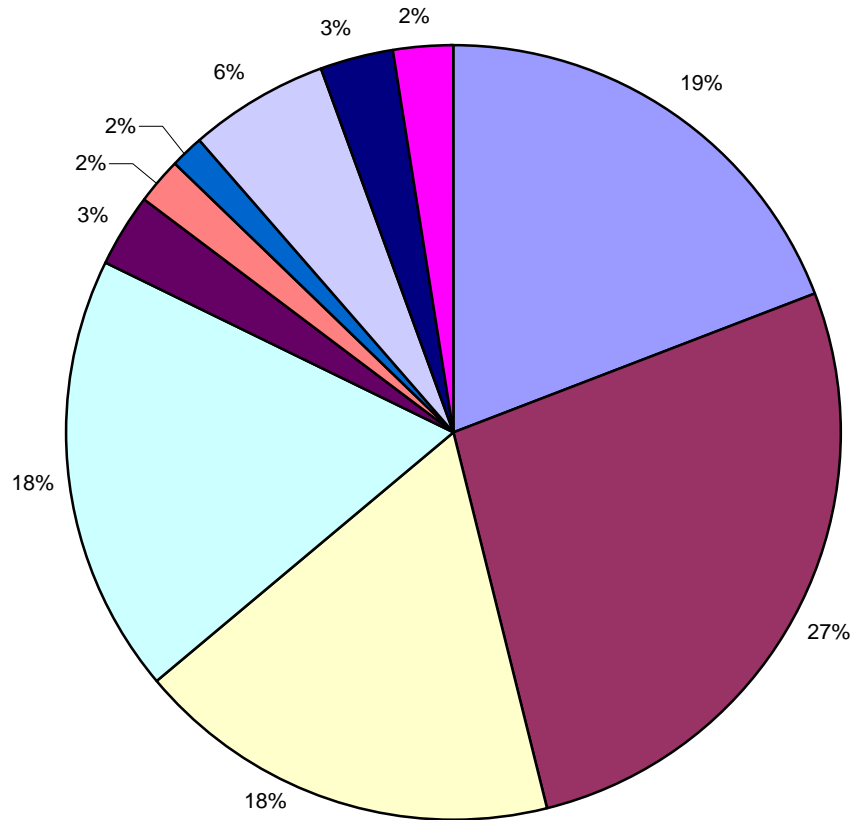


Our mission is the promotion of public and community safety and victim restoration through the enforcement of offender accountability and the facilitation of positive behavioral change. We are also charged with the advocacy of the best interests of abused and neglected children through our Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program. In the performance of our duties and responsibilities, Gila County Probation employees adhere to the essential values of integrity, accountability, respect, fairness, compassion and professionalism.

We maintain community offices in Globe, Payson and Winkelman and provide direct probation supervision for over 750 adult and juvenile offenders residing in Gila County communities. We also provide juvenile pre-court diversion and alternative consequence programs, adult and juvenile pre-sentencing supervision, and provide a safe and secure detention facility for juvenile offenders when required at arrest or upon further order of a Superior Court Judge.

We are committed to inter-active relations with the communities, their leaders and administrators, and public and private agencies in the promotion of public protection, justice, education and the prevention of crime, delinquency and abuse.

GILA COUNTY ANNUAL PROBATION BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS BY FUNDING SOURCE JULY, 2007



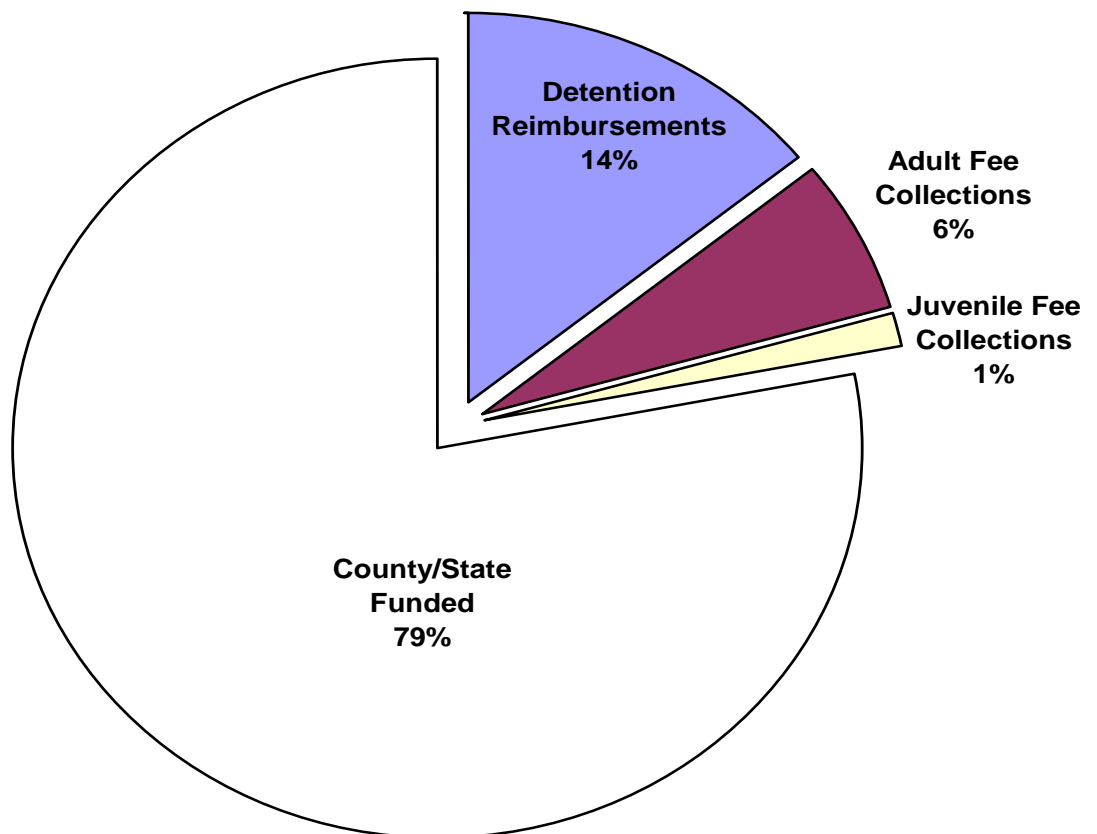
■ Probation General Fund	\$ 954,155
■ Detention General Fund	\$1,329,718
■ Adult State Funding	\$ 885,701
■ Juvenile State Funding	\$ 909,566
■ Adult Fees (Client Paid)	\$ 152,930
■ Juvenile Fees (Client Paid)	\$ 90,567
■ State Funding Adult Treatment	\$ 81,823
■ State Funding Juvenile Treatment	\$ 280,020
■ State Safe School Funding	\$ 161,620
■ State Court Appointed Special Advocate	\$ 117,199

COST RECOVERY

Some Probation and Detention Costs are recovered through fees charged to the clients we supervise.

These fees are deposited into the General Fund to offset taxpayer costs.

In 2007, Gila County Probation recovered 21% of our expenses.



Evidence Based Practices in Probation



The diagram above depicts the framework of evidence-based principles. The principles are all highly interdependent for effective interventions in the supervision of individuals on probation. These eight evidence based practices, when used in conjunction, are proven methods of reducing recidivism, effecting lasting behavior change in offenders, and strengthening skills of staff.¹

Evidence-based practice (EBP) is the application of science into operational practice for services and programs for offenders and effective communication techniques for staff. The goal is to use practices that have been empirically tested and have been shown to reduce recidivism among offenders. Based on meta-analyses of numerous studies and offender rehabilitation programs, researchers have outlined a set of principles to guide the implementation of EBP. The evidence-based principles for effective services and interventions are illustrated above.

The management and staff of the Gila County Probation Department strive to include as daily practice as many combinations of each component of the identified EBPs as possible. Established practices include 1) the use of the OST/FROST and juvenile Risk/Needs actuarial instruments - the results of these are the driving factor for creating a relevant case plan that targets high-risk offenders, focuses on changing criminogenic factors, and provides services that address the responsivity principle; 2) the use of motivational interviewing techniques that serve to enhance intrinsic motivation and effect behavior change; 3) providing the appropriate dosage of services, pro-social structure, and supervision for the most sound strategic use of our available resources; 4) revisiting and measuring progress at regular intervals and adjusting as necessary; 5) modeling positive reinforcement techniques including focusing on what offenders are doing right and commending them for that while exploring with them areas for improvement so as to reduce recidivism; 6) assisting and overseeing self-generated goals that place offenders in pro-social settings in the community; and 7) monitoring and assessing offender and staff performance.

1. *Implementing Evidence-Based Practice in Community Corrections: The Principles of Effective Intervention*, NIC, April 30, 2004

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

ADULT

- ☆ **Drug Court** ~ The drug court program is a specialized team process that operates within the existing court structure to address nonviolent drug related cases. The goal of the drug court program is to eliminate the abuse of drugs and alcohol and related criminal activity through frequent drug testing, intense treatment, regular face-to-face time with participants in court, family involvement at drug court proceedings, and a tight schedule of weekly required activities. One of the unique characteristics of drug courts is the collaborative relationship between criminal justice and drug treatment professionals. The judge heads a team of court staff, attorneys, probation and surveillance officers, and treatment professionals all working jointly to support and monitor a participant's recovery. By working together, they maintain a crucial balance of authority, supervision, support, and encouragement. Once an adult participant successfully completes all four levels of the program a graduation ceremony is held to celebrate the accomplishment.

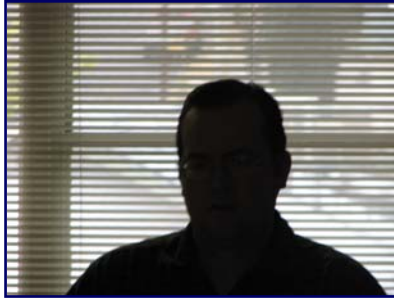
 - ☆ **Standard Probation** ~ Caseload sizes are dictated by state law with an average of 60 probationers to 1 probation officer. Probationers are supervised according to their risk to re-offend in keeping with evidence based practices. Referrals are made to community providers for services such as substance abuse treatment, employment services, education needs, etc. Probationers attending treatment are monitored closely to ensure continued attendance and participation, leading to successful completion and lowered risk to re-offend.

 - ☆ **Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS)** ~ IPS is a sentencing alternative which provides surveillance, control and intervention, to probationers who would otherwise have been incarcerated in the Department of Corrections at initial sentencing or as a result of a technical violation of standard probation. The program provides intensive supervision through the use of probation officer/surveillance officer teams with caseload sizes capped at 25. Intensive probationers are required to: 1) maintain employment or full-time student status or perform community restitution at least six days per week; 2) pay restitution and monthly probation fees; 3) establish residency at a place approved by the probation team; 4) remain at their place of residence except when attending approved activities; 5) allow the administration of drug and alcohol tests; 6) perform at least forty hours of community restitution work each month except for full-time students, who may be exempted or required to perform fewer hours; and 7) meet any other conditions set by the court.

 - ☆ **Community Restitution** ~ Formerly known as community service, community restitution is a program that enables both adult and juvenile offenders to make amends by providing free of charge their time, energy and skills to non-profit agencies and public work projects to benefit the community at large. Adults participate year round in community restitution work at dozens of non-profit agencies throughout Gila County.
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GILA COUNTY ADULT PROBATION

*What happens to a man
than what happens*



*is less significant
within him. - Louis L. Mann*

~ 2007 STATS ~

	Total Supervised (Avg Monthly Total)	Total Community Restitution Hours Completed	Total Restitution Amount Paid To Victims	Total % with no new crimes committed while on probation	Total % with no technical violations committed while on probation	Total % Successful Completion
ADULT PROBATIONERS	504	16,435 hrs	\$93,693.34	92%	73%	62%



The 504 adults who are on probation and supervised monthly in the chart above are considered active or direct cases. Direct cases are those that are in the community as opposed to being in jail, in prison, or supervised out of county or out of state. Adults who have been afforded the privilege of remaining in the community must meet



requirements set by the court. Adult probation officers (PO) enforce those requirements through close monitoring keeping community safety at



the forefront while holding the offender accountable and assisting with the offender's rehabilitation. Offenders are assessed and re-assessed every six months to determine their risks and their needs. They are categorized as minimum, medium, or high risk to reoffend and PO's concentrate efforts accordingly, focusing their efforts on the high and the medium while assisting the minimum with continued compliance. PO's



not only work closely with probationers to help them become productive members of society but also with other PO's, law enforcement officers, treatment providers, employers, and family members.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

JUVENILE

- ☆ **Teen Court** ~ The Teen Court program receives referrals from the probation department after a juvenile has admitted to an offense. This is the least restrictive environment for juveniles to face the consequences of their action before a jury of their peers and must complete the requirement(s) the jury assigns them.
 - ☆ **Diversion** ~ A process by which formal court action (prosecution) is averted. The diversion process is an opportunity for youth to admit their misdeeds and to accept the consequences without going through a formal adjudication and disposition process. By statute, the county attorney has sole discretion to divert prosecution for juveniles accused of committing any incorrigible or delinquent offense. Probation officers oversee the assignment of consequences and successful completion of all diversion cases.
 - ☆ **Drug Court** ~ The Gila County Juvenile Drug Court program is designed to reduce delinquency and drug and alcohol use among juveniles and their families by providing a highly structured treatment regimen and an accountability process. The team led by the judge consists of attorneys, court staff, probation and surveillance officers, and treatment providers. The program operates on a system of incentives and sanctions to reward positive behavior and respond to destructive and non-compliant behavior. The program lasts from 6 months to 1 year with juveniles moving through four levels of supervision depending on their progress. Once a juvenile has successfully completed all levels a graduation ceremony is held to celebrate the success and applaud the accomplishments of the juvenile and the family.
 - ☆ **Standard Probation** ~ A program for the supervision of juveniles placed on probation by the court. These juveniles are under the care and control of the court and are supervised by probation officers.
 - ☆ **Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS)** ~ JIPS is a program of highly structured and closely supervised juvenile probation which emphasizes surveillance, treatment, work, education and home detention. A primary purpose of JIPS is to reduce commitments to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) and other out-of-home placements. The statutes require that all juveniles adjudicated for a second felony offense must be placed on JIPS or be committed to ADJC or sent to adult court. Juveniles are required to 1) complete a combination of school, work, community restitution and counseling to total 32 hours each week, 2) pay restitution and monthly probation fees, 3) remain at their place of residence except when attending approved activities; 4) allow the administration of drug and alcohol tests; 5) and any other conditions set by the court.
 - ☆ **Community Restitution** ~ Formerly known as community service, community restitution is a program where juvenile offenders make amends by providing free of charge their time, energy and skills to non-profit agencies and public work projects to benefit the community at large. Juveniles ages 8 through 18 participate throughout the summer months in various projects such as cleaning parks, alley ways, streets, creek bottoms, roadside areas and helping the elderly.
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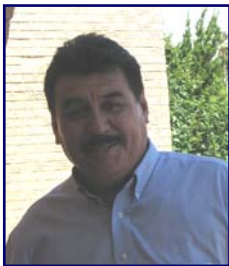
GILA COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION



"There is no greater insight into the future than recognizing when we save our children, we save ourselves" - Margaret Mead, Anthropologist

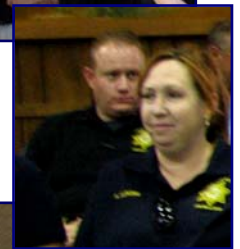
~ 2007 STATS ~

	Total Supervised	Total Placed on Probation	Total Released from Probation	Total % with no new crimes committed while on probation	Total % with no technical violations committed while on probation	Total % Successful Completion
JUVENILE PROBATIONERS	296	193	170	86%	88%	91%



Out of the hundreds of referrals that are processed through probation each year, over 100 were dismissed and over 300 were diverted. Those juveniles adjudicated and placed on probation are assigned a probation officer (PO) who monitors the juvenile's compliance with the terms and conditions of their probation. Juvenile PO's and surveillance

officers (SO) averaged 500 field contacts per month. Field contacts are essential in order for the PO's and SO's to work closely with the juvenile, the family, the school, the treatment provider and any others who have an influence on the life of the juvenile and the family. The top ten referral categories for juveniles are probation violation, truancy, curfew, runaway, marijuana possession, alcohol consumption, simple assault, misdemeanor shoplifting, disorderly conduct, and domestic violence.



GILA COUNTY DETENTION CENTER



It takes a whole village to raise a child. - African Proverb

~ 2007 STATS ~

	Total Number Juveniles Detained	Total Unduplicated Juveniles Detained	Average Daily Population	Average Stay
JUVENILES DETAINED	798 Male: 80% Female: 20%	651 Male: 81% Female: 19%	20.4	9.5

Detention is the temporary, secure custody of juveniles who require a restricted environment for their own safety or for that of the community. If there is probable cause a juvenile has committed acts alleged in the petition, juveniles may be detained according to five criteria: 1) the juvenile would not be present at any hearing, 2) the juvenile is likely to commit an offense injurious to self or others, 3) the juvenile must be held for another jurisdiction, 4) the interests of the juvenile or public require custodial protection, and/or 5) as a condition of probation. Most youth will be released to parents/guardians, often within hours of delivery to the Juvenile Detention Center. For those who remain detained for any length of time, the Gila County Detention Center provides services which support the juvenile's physical, emotional, educational, and social development. For those in need, observation and assessment is performed by trained clinicians.

COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATE PROGRAM (CASA)

Mission: Our mission is to advocate for the best interests of abused and neglected children who are involved in the juvenile court system. We promote and support community-based volunteers, certified by the Arizona Supreme Court, who provide quality advocacy to help assure each child a safe, permanent, nurturing home.



Vision: Change the world...Invest in the future...Bring the gift of hope to all abused and neglected children...one child at a time.

- ◆ Funding for the CASA Program is partially provided by the Arizona Lottery's unclaimed prize money, 30% of which is transferred each year directly to the CASA Program.
- ◆ CASAs are community citizens who are screened and given specialized training and then appointed by the presiding judge to advocate for the best interest of abused or neglected children to ensure they have safe and permanent homes.
- ◆ CASAs are required to obtain a minimum of 12 hours of continuing education training annually. Gila County CASA programs provide training to aid in meeting this requirement and to provide an opportunity for CASAs and other community agencies to network. Southern Gila County offers training at an as need basis and Northern Gila County offers training on a monthly basis.
- ◆ The trainings in both Southern and Northern Gila County are frequently opened up to include Foster Parents, Child Protective Services staff, Domestic Violence volunteers and staff, Family Advocacy staff, Mental Health providers and Child Care Provider staff.
- ◆ Some of the topics offered in 2007 included Domestic Violence, Victim's Rights, Family to Family, Preserving Adoptive Families, Cyber Bullying, the Arizona CASA Website ~ How to Navigate, Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training, Understanding Infant Adoption, Effective Strategies for Improving Children's Behavioral Health, the 19th Statewide Child Abuse Prevention Conference, Grandparents Raising Grandchildren, Meth & Kids Training, This is My Life – A Look at Foster Care Through the Eyes of Foster Children

	Number of Certified CASA Volunteers	Number of CASAs Needed to Serve 100% of Gila County Children	Number of Children Served by CASAs	Percent of Children Who Go Unserved
SOUTHERN GILA COUNTY	10	40	13	90%
NORTHERN GILA COUNTY	20	40	22	78%

Northern Gila County CASA Recruitment Projects

- 👍 Holiday Wish Tree and Holiday party for the CASA children
- 👍 April Child Abuse Prevention Awareness campaign
- 👍 Annual CASA & Community Child Advocacy Recognition Event
- 👍 CASA Ambassadors Group
- 👍 Service on the Gila Family Advocacy Center's Multi Disciplinary Team and Advisory Committee

Southern Gila County CASA Recruitment Projects

- 👍 Gila Council for CASA & Kids, Inc.: Non-Profit Organization who serves the unmet needs of community children and CASA Volunteers.
- 👍 CASA Christmas Angel Tree: Provides Christmas gifts for all southern Gila County foster children.
- 👍 CASA Easter Baskets: Provides Easter baskets for all southern Gila County foster children.
- 👍 Quilts for Kids: The ladies of the Miami Mormon Church provide quilts for all southern Gila County foster children.
- 👍 CASA Newsletter: Provides information, resources, current events, current issues, and interesting links about and to Gila County CASAs.
- 👍 Bear Hugs: Provides stuffed bears & hand-made blankets to children entering foster care.
- 👍 Inmates Supporting Our Community Kids: Local ADOC inmates recover, recycle, and revitalize bicycles from the local landfill and donate them to community children including Gila County foster children.
- 👍 CASA Aluminum Can Recycling: Aluminum cans collected from Probation, the Courthouse, the DES, and community individuals and funds are donated to the GCKK.
- 👍 High Tea Party: Annual event sponsored by GCKK & Southern Gila County CASA; 100% of funds raised are submitted to the GCKK.

Not every dependent child has a CASA, there just simply aren't enough CASA volunteers to meet this need. We hope some day this will not be the case and every child that needs a CASA will have one. You can learn more about the CASA Program and/or apply to become a CASA by visiting www.azcasa.org or call 928-474-7145 in Northern Gila County and 928-425-7971, ext 10 in Southern Gila County.



STAFF TRAINING ~2007~

To understand the heart and mind of a person, look not at what he has already achieved, but at what he aspires to. - Kahlil Gibran



Types of Training	In-House Instructor Hours	Participant Hours
Orientation	48	192
Ethics	8	150
AZ Court System	16	150
Working and Communicating Effectively	42	168
Defensive Tactics Academy (40 hr)	40	200
Defensive Tactics Refresher	96	216
Firearm Academy (40 hr)	40	200
Firearms Ongoing Training/Qualification	96	171
Probation Certification Academy	4	160
Intensive Probation Academy	2	80
CPR/First Aid/Blood Borne Pathogens	16	320
Personal Safety (non-DT trained staff)	8	80



Initial and ongoing training and practice for probation personnel is integral to honing perishable skills, maintaining competencies, and refining knowledge. The Arizona Code of Judicial Administration mandates



minimum hours of training per year in the areas of orientation for new employees, probation officer certification, ethics, issues

in the court, communicating effectively, and safety training. In addition to mandatory training, Gila County Probation Staff are encouraged to attend relevant job specific training in keeping with the Supreme Court's strategic agenda of moving from "Good to Great".



Through the ongoing development of a climate of encouragement and support, staff's efforts to become subject matter experts in their areas of strengths and interest are realized. Not only does this ensure that training is meaningful and dissemination of information is timely but as a department our skills and competencies are continually advancing.



STAFF MILEAGE

~2007~



Far and away the best prize that life has to offer is the chance to work hard at work worth doing. -Theodore Roosevelt



	TOTAL MILES DRIVEN
COUNTY VEHICLES	79,093
STATE VEHICLES	61,752

In 2007 Gila County Probation Department personnel drove 140,845 miles in performance of their duties. Some of those duties involved traveling in-state to meetings and trainings and regular travel to and from probation office sites within Gila County. The majority of the miles, however, are logged by



probation and surveillance officers making contacts in the field. Contact hours include face-to-face contact with probationers at their residences, schools, community restitution locations, places of employment, treatment facilities and other community locations. Collateral contact hours



conducted in the field are with family members, peers, neighbors, teachers, treatment providers, employers, attorneys, and community restitution site representatives. Additional contact hours include travel to and from court, treatment facilities outside of Gila county, ADJC, ADOC, and incentive trips.



