

Navigating Community Supervision

DATE: June 24, 2024

PRESENTERS: Dr. Kelvin L. Banks, Associate Director, Center for Effective Public Policy
Tim Bennett, Supervising Probation Officer, Mariposa County Probation
Kim Craddock, Chief, Calaveras County Probation

INFO: Chief Probation Officers of California Conference

Faculty



Dr. Kelvin L. Banks
Associate Director,
CEPP



Tim Bennett
Supervising
Probation Officer,
Mariposa County



Kim Craddock
Chief,
Calaveras County
Probation

APPR ADVANCING PRETRIAL POLICY & RESEARCH

Managed by

C  P P

**Center for
Effective
Public Policy**

Supported by



Agenda

Community Supervision Resource Center

Compare and Contrast

Compliance and Noncompliance

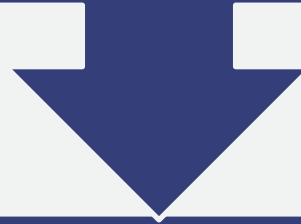
Supportive Services

Reentry (AB 109)

Closing Remarks & Key Takeaways

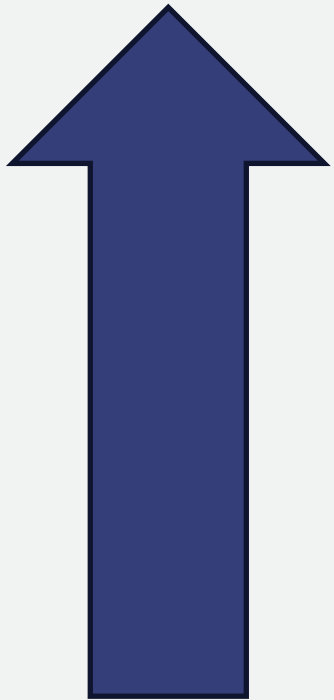
Quote

“The sole meaning of life is to serve humanity.”



— Leo Tolstoy

Session Goal



To increase
human
dignity.



To decrease
unnecessary
pretrial
detention.

Procedural Justice



Discussion Question?

- What is your “Why” for working in the probation and community supervision field?



Community Supervision Resource Center

Dr. Kelvin L. Banks

**Community
Supervision**
RESOURCE CENTER



Center for Effective Public Policy

The CSRC is managed by the Center for Effective Public Policy with funding support and thought partnership from the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Use the QR code to sign up to receive announcements and updates about the CSRC.



Funding for this presentation is provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) through its Community Supervision Resource Center (CSRC), which is operated by the Center for Effective Public Policy (CEPP). Award# 15PBJA-22-GK-01739-MUMU, sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and administered by the Center for Effective Public Policy (CEPP).

Slide 10 |



Community Supervision Resource Center (CSRC)



Community Supervision Resource Center (CSRC)

Resource Library

- Curated web-based library of research and policy materials
 - Over 200 publications on a variety of community supervision topics
- New resources for the field
 - Language Guide
 - Q & A with practitioners
 - Stories from the Field
 - Infographic on differences between Pretrial/Probation/Parole
 - Self-Assessment Guides

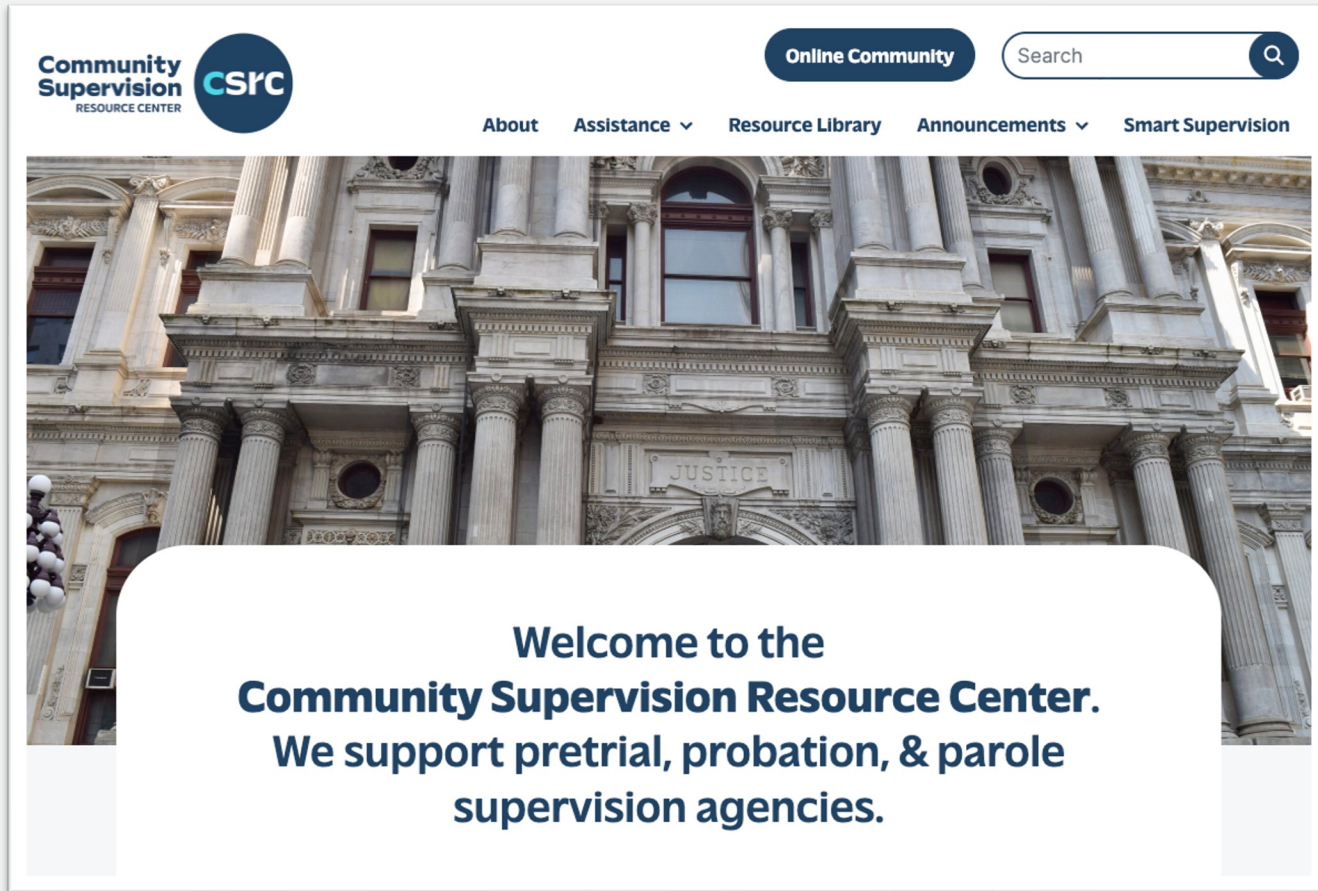
Training

- Introducing CSRC and Leadership Panel
- Wellness
- Advancing Equity in Community Supervision
- Responsivity in Community Supervision
- Supervision learnings specific to pretrial, probation, and parole

Technical Assistance

- Initial offering to Releasing Authorities
- Offering for probation agencies
- Ad hoc applications for pretrial, probation, and parole supervision agencies are available the on website

Community Supervision Resource Center (CSRC) Website

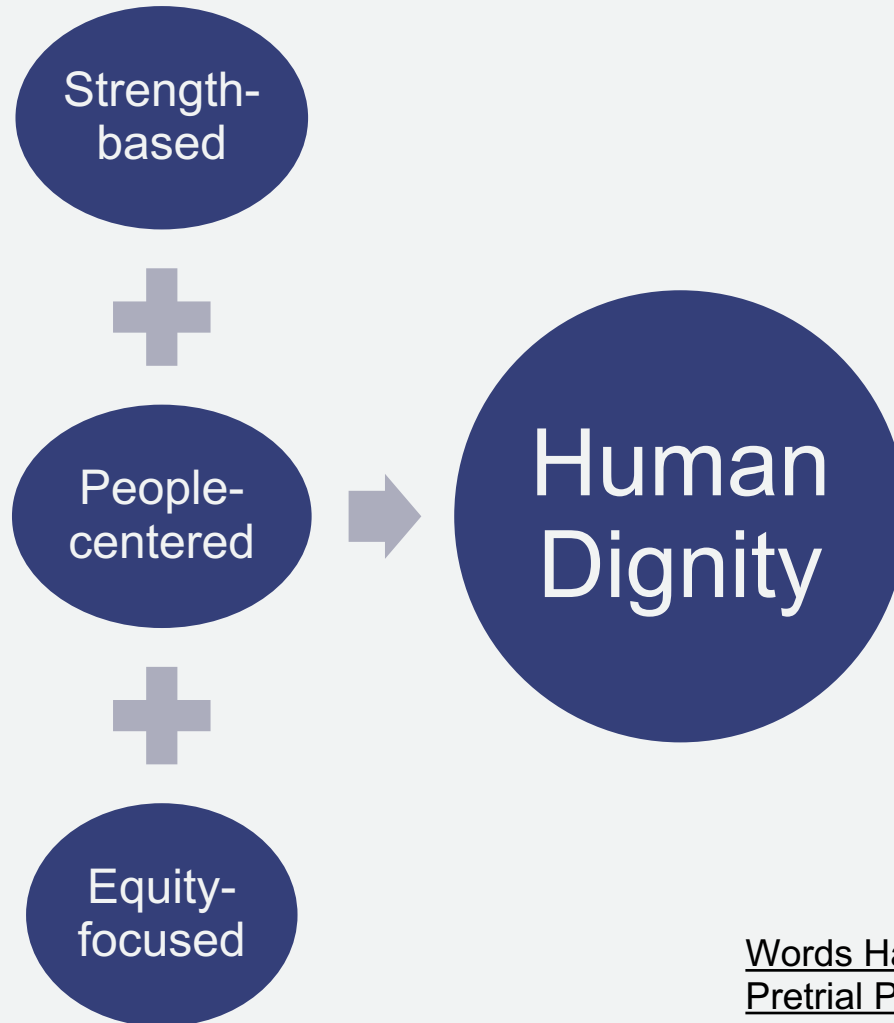


Visit: communitysupervisioncenter.org

Compare and Contrast

Dr. Kelvin L. Banks, Tim Bennett & Chief Kim Craddock

Language Matters



Words Have Power | Advancing
Pretrial Policy & Research (APPR)

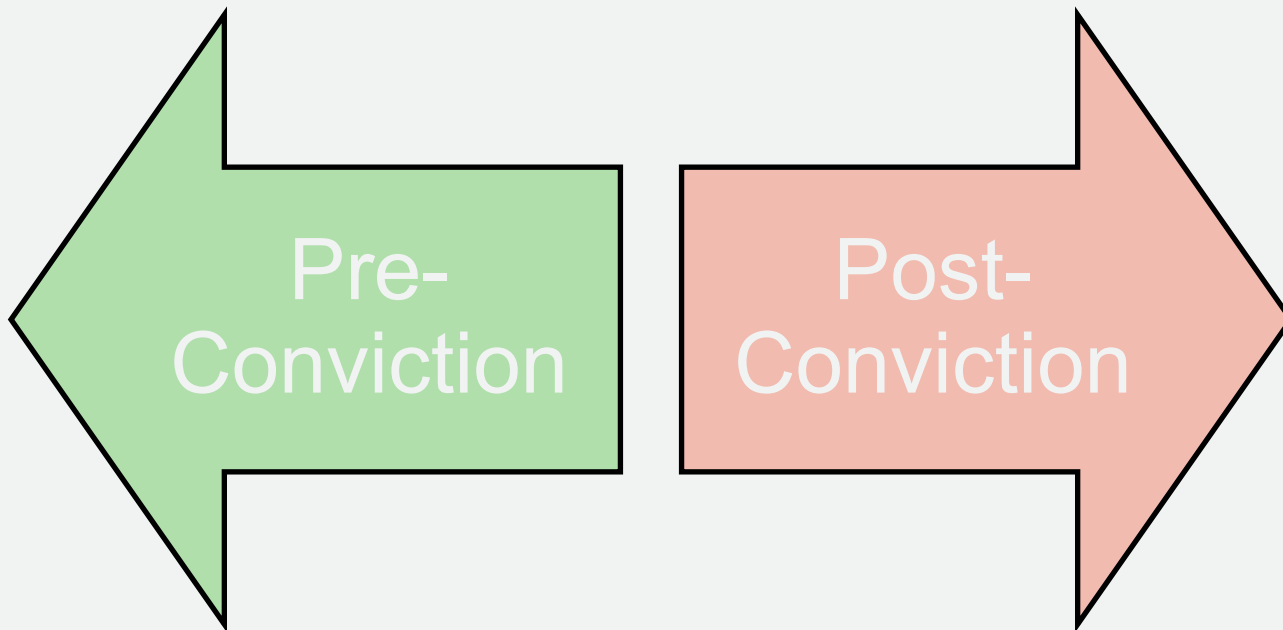
Language Matters

AVOID...	INSTEAD, USE...
Criminal, convict	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Person convicted of a crime
Defendant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Person• Person charged with/accused of a crime• Person arrested/charged/accused
Ex-offender; ex-con; ex-inmate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Person who was system-involved• Person with prior criminal legal system involvement• Person who was incarcerated• Person with lived experience
Felon	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Person convicted of a felony
Inmate; detainee	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Person in jail/prison
Justice system, criminal justice system	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Criminal legal system
Misdemeanant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Person convicted of a misdemeanor
Nonviolent offender	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Person convicted of a nonviolent crime
Offender; perpetrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Person who committed an offense
Parolee; probationer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Person on parole/probation• Person under judicial supervision

Fundamental Similarity?

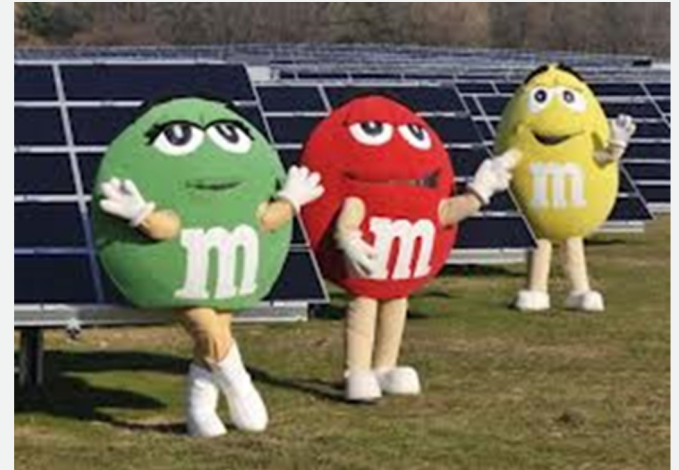


Fundamental Difference?



Goals or Purposes of Pretrial Phase

- **3 M's**
 - **M**aximize pretrial release/liberty
 - **M**aximize court appearance
 - **M**aximize law-abiding behavior/community safety
- Maximize equity
- Access to supportive Services
- Promote successful outcomes



Goals or Purposes of Probation Phase

- Encourage and role model behavior change
- Support rehabilitation
- Ensure Accountability
- Enhance community well-being
- Work toward restoring those harmed by crime
- Foster successful outcomes
- Facilitate access to targeted interventions



Compare and Contrast

Pretrial:

Presumption of Innocence
Right to Bail
Rights to Fair Trial
Probable Cause
Short-term

Probation:

Constitution and Statutory Rights
Presumption of Guilt
Rehabilitation
Deterrence
Longer term

Due Process
Equal Protection
Right to Counsel
Individualization
Least Restrictive Conditions
Impact on Individual Rights
Reduce Harm
Accountability

Law: Right to Pretrial Release

The U.S. Supreme Court has held that the vast majority of people arrested are entitled to release before trial.

“In our society, liberty is the norm, and detention prior to trial or without trial is the carefully limited exception.”

U.S. v. Salerno, 281 U.S. 739 (1987)

Absent a right to pretrial release, “the presumption of innocence... would lose its meaning.”

Stack v. Boyle, 342 U.S. 1 (1951)

Law: Pretrial Release Conditions

Two main legal principles when setting conditions of release:

If any conditions are imposed, they must be the **least restrictive necessary** to provide reasonable assurance of court appearance and public safety

U.S. v. Salerno, 281 U.S. 739 (1987)

Conditions must be **individualized.**

Stack v. Boyle, 342 U.S. 1 (1951)

Laws Governing Probation

- 1878 – probation was first introduced in Massachusetts.
- 1956 – each state had established adult probation.
- Constitutionality of probation practices evolves through changes in:
 - ❑ State or Local Statutes and Court Rulings
 - ❑ American Bar Association (ABA) Standards
 - ❑ Supreme Court Decisions
 - Griffin vs. Wisconsin, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the warrantless search of a probationer's home in this case did not violate the fourth amendment.
<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/483/868>

Example of Laws Governing Probation Conditions

- The court has broad discretion to fashion appropriate conditions of probation in each individual case. The validity of conditions of probation are tested by how well they serve the goals of rehabilitation and protection of the public. *State v. Simonetto*, 2000 WI App 17, 232 Wis. 2d 315, 606 N.W.2d 275, 99-0486.



Example Conditions

Questions to consider when determining conditions:

If for **probation**, ask: Does this condition contribute to reducing recidivism, changing long-term behavior, or promoting rehabilitation?

If for **pretrial**, ask: Does this condition help improve court appearance and reasonably ensure law-abiding behavior?

Pretrial

- Court date notifications
- Check-In's
- Criminal history check
- Offer supportive services referral

Probation

- Check-in's
- Referral for services
- Drug/alcohol testing
- Home visits
- Additional conditions ordered by the officer

Golden Rules of Supervision



Pretrial and Probation: Same Goal, Different Purpose



Roles and Responsibilities

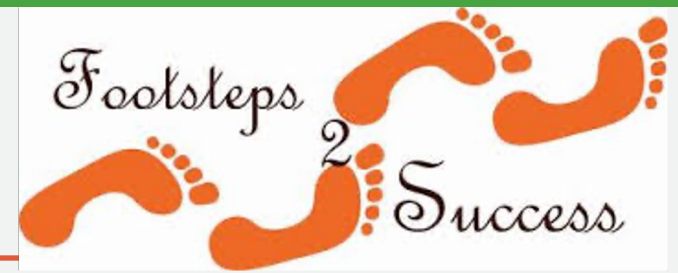
Pretrial

- Assist the court with making a more informed decision regarding release or detention pending disposition of the case.
- Assist and monitor compliance with conditions set by the court or as determined by the pretrial services staff.

Probation

- Assist and supervision compliance with conditions set by the court at sentencing

Intake Process



Process

- Review Court Order
- Risk and Needs Assessment
- Develop Case Plan
- Determine Supervision Level
- Conditions of Supervision
- Develop Rapport
- Court Reminders

Responsibility

- Pretrial and Probation
- Probation
- Probation
- Pretrial and Probation
- Pretrial and Probation
- Pretrial and Probation
- Pretrial

Use of Assessment Tools

- **Pretrial**

- Measures the likelihood of appearing in court and staying law-abiding during the pretrial stage
- Generally used to help the court set release conditions and identify people who need the most support

- **Probation**

- Measures the risk of recidivism (usually 3 to 5 years) and criminogenic needs
- Generally used to determine a person's supervision level and targeted case plan interventions (criminogenic programming needs)

Assessment to Service Delivery

Pretrial

- Determine the person's likelihood of pretrial success.
- Assign them to an appropriate monitoring level.
- Support them in making sure they appear in court, remain arrest-free, and meet their overall needs.

Probation

- Determine criminogenic needs and risk of recidivism.
- Assign an appropriate supervision level.
- Develop a case plan that builds on a person's strengths and focuses on areas that can reduce recidivism and victimization.
- Prioritize criminogenic needs and refer/deliver cognitive-based programming.

Values, Mission, and Vision

Effective teams articulate their vision, mission, and values to establish a clear direction and focus for achieving their desired results.

Values- Example	Mission - Example	Vision – Example
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Dignity • Collaboration • Compassion • Equity • Fairness • Integrity • Consistency • Respect • Public Safety 	<p>Illinois Office of Statewide Pretrial Services (OSPS) “Assist in the administration of justice and promote community safety by ensuring fairness and equality in the pretrial process.”</p> <p>Marin County Probation, CA “The mission of the Marin County Probation Department is to further justice and community safety, and to hold offenders accountable while promoting their rehabilitation.”</p>	<p>Sonoma County Pretrial, CA “We envision a pretrial system in Sonoma County that protects the public, ensures the rights of defendants, and relies on fair, efficient and risk-based pretrial decision making.”</p> <p>Los Angeles County Probation, CA “Rebuild Lives and Provide for Healthier and Safer Communities.”</p>

Responding to Compliance and Noncompliance

Dr. Kelvin L. Banks, Tim Bennett & Chief Kim Craddock

Discussion Question?

- Does your jurisdiction have protocols for responding to compliance and noncompliance?



Why is this Important?



Can prevent unnecessary detention of more people pretrial

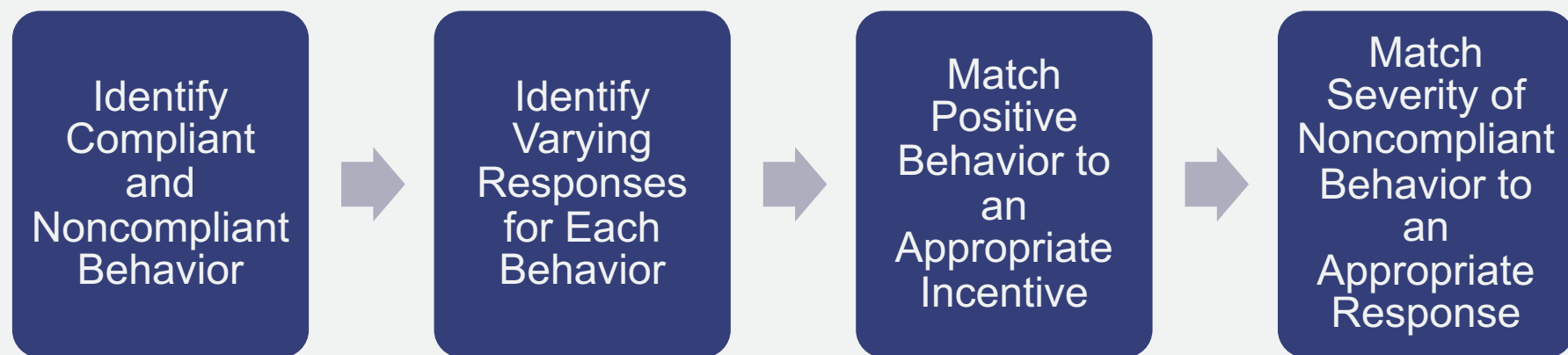


Can empower community supervision agencies to make service referrals or take other actions more directly connected to helping the person succeed



Allows agencies to promote success and not simply manage failure

Developing a Process



Compliant Behavior Examples

- No positive drug tests
- Maintain compliance with all conditions
- On-time for appointments
- No electronic monitoring violations
- No new arrest

Discussion Question?

- What responses does your jurisdiction have to address compliant behavior?





CALAVERAS COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Mailing: 891 Mountain Ranch Road, San Andreas, CA 95249
Physical: 23 East Saint Charles Street, San Andreas CA 95249
(209) 754-6466 ♦ Fax (209) 754-4913



*Kim Craddock
Chief Probation Officer*

INCENTIVE GUIDELINES

The Incentive Matrix will be used for all persons on Probation or Community Supervision to re-enforce positive behavior.

The Incentive Matrix identifies the positive behavior response, based on a Low, Medium, or High designation.

Choose from within the corresponding incentive level for an appropriate response.

For every sanction that is imposed, at least four positive behaviors should be identified and responded to prior to another sanction being imposed. Determine if circumstances exist that would cause an override or underide to the incentive response level.

Incentive Matrix

Positive Behavior Low Response

Keeping appointment(s)
Enroll in programming
Applying for benefits/employment
Positive attitude
Other: _____

Positive Behavior Medium Response

Two months clean drug tests
Program attendance/ participation
Three months of restitution/fine/fee payments
Three months of regular office visits
Volunteer work
Honesty
Expression of genuine remorse
Prosocial peer associations
New prosocial activity
Taking prescribed medication
Obtaining a job
Obtaining housing
Completion of case plan action step(s)
Other: _____

Positive Behavior High Response

Completion of Program
High School Diploma/GED
One year of sobriety
Self-sufficiency
Six months of steady employment
Stable housing for one year
Completion of case plan goal(s)
Other: _____

Low Response Incentive

Verbal affirmation
Affirmation Jar
Fortune Cookie
Other: _____

Medium Response Incentive

Any of the Low Response Incentives
Decreased drug testing
SCRAM removal
Electronic Monitoring removal
Certificate of Accomplishment
Decreased reporting
Letter of support
Verbal affirmation by supervisor
Other: _____

Practice Identifying Appropriate Responses: Compliance

John Golden State

- Has been on intensive supervision
- Has appeared for each appointment
- Has not been re-arrested
- Has adhered to all other conditions of release

Response to Compliance Examples

- Verbal praise
- Reduce supervision
 - Generally, after a period of time when compliant with all pretrial conditions
- Request for early termination of community supervision
- Convert in-person appointment to a phone appointment
- Reduce or stop drug testing



Discussion Question?

- What responses does your jurisdiction have to address noncompliant behavior?





CALAVERAS COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT



Mailing: 891 Mountain Ranch Road, San Andreas, CA 95249
Physical: 23 East Saint Charles Street, San Andreas CA 95249
(209) 754-6466 ♦ Fax (209) 754-4913

*Kim Craddock
Chief Probation Officer*

Case Name:
Case No.:

On _____, the offender failed to comply with the following condition(s) of supervision: _____, by _____. He/ She has had: _____ prior sanctions for: _____. The following sanction(s): _____ is recommended.

Date:
DPO:

Approved
Unapproved:

Supervisor:

Date:

-
-

Low Violation

- Fail to report change in employment
- Fail to seek employment
- Fail to enroll/attend/complete a treatment program
- Fail to complete community service
- Violate curfew restriction
- Fail to report new citation or arrest



CALAVERAS COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Mailing: 891 Mountain Ranch Road, San Andreas, CA 95249
Physical: 23 East Saint Charles Street, San Andreas CA 95249
(209) 754-6466 ♦ Fax (209) 754-4913

*Kim Craddock
Chief Probation Officer*

VIOLATION MATRIX/RESPONSE GUIDELINES

The violation matrix identifies the appropriate sanction level for the violation. The severity level of a violation is designated as Low, Medium, or High. Choose from within the corresponding sanction level for appropriate response.

When an offender commits a violation, the probation officer will determine the appropriate level of the sanction.

- Determine if circumstances exist that would cause an override or underide to the severity of the violation.
- If the offender has been sanctioned two or more times for the same violation(s) of his/ her condition(s) of probation/supervision then the response should go up to the next possible level. Make a note of the prior violation(s) on the Violation Response Worksheet.
 - o Not all responses will be appropriate. For example, the officer would not refer for a psychological evaluation if there is no indication of any psychological issues relating to the offender's ability to comply with conditions.
 - o Persons placed on probation pursuant to Penal Code section 1210.1 should be sanctioned through the court process.
 - o The violation matrix will be used for all violations of the Conditions of Probation or Community Supervision. If Penal Code Section 1203.35 has been ordered as a term and conditions of probation, than flash incarceration may be considered.

All sanctions should be reviewed and approved by a supervisor, using the Violation Response Worksheet prior to implementation. Fill out the Acknowledgement and Acceptance of Sanction form and have the offender sign. If the officer is filing a violation of supervision through the court process then Acknowledgement and Acceptance of Sanction form is not necessary. If the offender is in custody on a new law violation or has absconded, completing the Violation Response Worksheet is not required.

03/03/2017



**MARIPOSA COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
OFFENDER SANCTIONS AND INCENTIVES
THE USE OF THE RESPONSE MATRIX**

INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of this document is to inform and instruct probation officers on the use of the Violation Response Matrix. The Matrix serves as a decision-making tool to guide officer response to violation behaviors. Priority is placed on increasing public safety while maximizing positive offender outcomes.

GOAL

To reduce the likelihood that an offender will reoffend by identifying their specific risk and criminogenic needs and swiftly responding to non-compliance as well as creating opportunities to promote each offender's success.

OBJECTIVE:

The following documents contain information regarding the use of the Response Matrix in guiding the application of a risk-based progressive sanction and incentive matrix for behaviors of offenders supervised by the Mariposa County Probation Department.

PRINCIPLES:

Mariposa County Probation Department is committed to the implementation of evidence-based responses to violations of probation to enhance community safety and promote behavior change. It is also important to recognize and acknowledge the signs of progress and to encourage offenders toward greater compliance and positive life accomplishments. The Response Matrix is useful for bringing more uniformity and objectivity to the Probation Officer's response to offender behavior. The matrix can be viewed as a *guide* to consider relevant factors and determine appropriate responses.

An officer's experience and judgment are still necessary to interpret the facts of the case and identify the situations which may call for a deviation from the matrix recommendation. If deviation from the matrix is necessary, the case must be subjected to supervisor review for approval.

SANCTION PROCEDURES:

The goal of the violation process is to have consistent, swift responses to the non-compliant behavior identified by the Probation Officer. Officers are responsible for addressing all probation violations in a timely manner with consideration of the following:

- Risk to public safety
- Degree of noncompliance with conditions of probation
- Original offense
- Stabilizing & Destabilizing Factors (as listed below)

Stabilizing Factors ☺

Pro-Social Residence
Treatment Participation & Progress
Overall Probation Progress
Family Support
Employment
Education/School Participation
Pro-Social Activities & memberships
Sobriety
Transportation

Destabilizing Factors ☹

Lack of Residence
Substance Abuse
Unemployment
Stress
Health/Mental Health Issues
Transportation Issues
Financial limitations
Anti-Social Associates
Lack of Education/Cognitive Ability

CONSIDERATIONS WHEN DETERMINING RESPONSE TO OFFENDER'S NON-COMPLIANCE/SUCCESS

- The offender's risk level, static and dynamic risk factors and criminogenic needs.
- All positive and negative behaviors should have a response.
- Responses shall be individualized and should consider prior success.
- Every response will be connected to the response grid.
- Responses will be proportional to the violation.
- The least restrictive option will be utilized.
- Objectivity is important. Responses will not be personal and shall allow the offender to learn from his/her mistakes.
- Responses will be swift (will occur within 7 days of learning about the violation).
- Be pro-active, there is no need to wait for the offender to fail to address areas of concern.
- The offender will have involvement in their own plan to address non-compliance.
- Stabilizing & Destabilizing Factors (as listed above)

DEFINITIONS

Risk Level

Risk to reoffend based upon Static Risk Assessment (SRA) instrument.

Criminogenic Risk Factors

Those static and dynamic factors that research has identified are measured to assess an offender's risk for future criminal behavior.

Static Risk Factors

Those actuarial risk factors that are unchangeable through correctional interventions that impact predictive risk for misconduct or recidivism.

Dynamic Risk factors

Those actuarial risk factors that are changeable through correctional interventions that impact predictive risk for misconduct or recidivism.

Stabilization factors (stabilizing or destabilizing)

Those factors present in an offender's life that have the potential to interfere with the ability to be successful while being supervised or not, while in the community.

Criminogenic Needs

Dynamic risk factors that when addressed have been clinically proven to affect the offender's risk for recidivism.

Violation

Non-compliance with conditions of supervision, the directives of an officer, or the law.

Sanction

Response/consequence to a violation of PRCS, MS, Formal Probation or supervision per Penal Code Section 1210.1 (Prop 36).

Incentive

Positive reinforcement of behaviors and/or the delivery of affirmative rewards for progress with individual case plan goals for those under PRCS, MS, Probation or supervision or per PC 1201.1.

MARIPOSA COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT VIOLATION RESPONSE GRID

It is the intent of the Mariposa County Probation Department to facilitate successful completion of Post Release Community Supervision/Mandatory Community Supervision/Formal Probation for offenders by imposing intermediate sanctions in response to technical violations and some new law violations in lieu of filing a formal violation of probation with the Court.

The Level 1, 2, and 3 violation guidelines listed below are not all-inclusive and may include other behavior regarding the violation conditions as set by the Court or the Supervising County Agency. Violations will be considered on a case-by-case basis consistent with the offender's risk level. The following list of sanctions consists of actions available to be utilized proportionately by the Probation Officer in response to offender action(s). The sanctions are community-based interventions and are considered swift to discourage further violations. Sanctions do not always occur in a linear fashion.

Level 1 Violations	Level 1 Sanctions Available
Failure to Report – Arrest/Citation Failure to Report – As Instructed Failure to Report - Address/Phone Number Change Failure to Comply with DPO Directives Failure to Register – 11590 HS Failure to Pay Fines/Fees Failure to Complete PWP / Community Service 1 st Positive Drug/Alcohol Test Refusal to Drug/Alcohol Test Missed Treatment/Program Group Possession of Prohibited Items (Non-Weapons)	Verbal Reprimand Written Essay/Letter of Apology Outpatient Program Referral Referral to Drug/Alcohol Treatment Increase Drug/Alcohol Testing – 12 Steps (AA/NA) Short Term Flash Incarceration (1-5 days) Short Term GPS (requires supervisor approval) SCRAM (requires supervisor approval) Refer to Education/Employment/Life Skill Program Increased Reporting
Level 2 Violations	Level 2 Sanctions Available
Multiple Level 1 Violations Failure to Comply with Level 1 Sanctions 2 nd Positive Drug/Alcohol Test Offense Related Violation Failure to Enroll in Treatment/Program Group Continued Missed Treatment/Program Group Contact with Restricted Person/Place Failure to Comply to Travel Conditions	Any Level 1 Sanction Referral for Treatment Assessment Increased Drug/Alcohol Testing Modification of Conditions PWP GPS 30-60 days (requires supervisor approval) Flash Incarceration (6- 10 days) 30-60 Days Jail PRCS Revocation 30-90 Days Sober Living/Residential Treatment
Level 3 Violations	Level 3 Sanctions Available
Multiple Level 2 Violations Failure to Comply with Level 2 Sanctions Non-Threatening contact with victim Misd. Behavior (non-offense related) Leave State of CA without permission Failure to report from CDCR as instructed Possess of Prohibited Items (weapons) Term from treatment program (non-residential)	Any Level 2 Sanction Multiple Level Sanctions in Combination GPS 60-120 days (requires supervisor approval) 90-120 Days Jail PRCS Revocation 90-180 Days Multiple Level Sanctions in Combination Prison Commitment

Multiple or severe violations such as but not limited to the following may result in immediate incarceration and may be reported to the Court through the filing of a formal violation of probation:

Abscond/termination from residential treatment program, abscond from GPS/House Arrest, new law violation that threatens public safety, threatening contact with victim, and any continued Level 3 Sanction Violation.

Response to Noncompliance Examples



Reinforce	Offer Support	Increase Contact	Problem-Solve	Increase Supervision	Court Involvement
Verbally reinforce conditions of supervision	Work with client to identify barriers and identify ways to support compliance <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make appropriate service referral	Increase contact (frequency and type)	Develop a problem-solving plan	Increase supervision level	Notify the court

Developing Protocols – Collaborative Approach

- Identify stakeholders
- Share and discuss best practices
- Share and discuss data (if available)
- Identify appropriate responses for each supervision condition and level of Noncompliance
- Develop communication plan



Monitor and Provide Feedback

01

Ensure consistency in application

02

Create opportunities for feedback

03

Measure pretrial outcomes

- Court appearance
- New criminal arrest

04

Commit to ongoing review and evaluation

Supportive Services

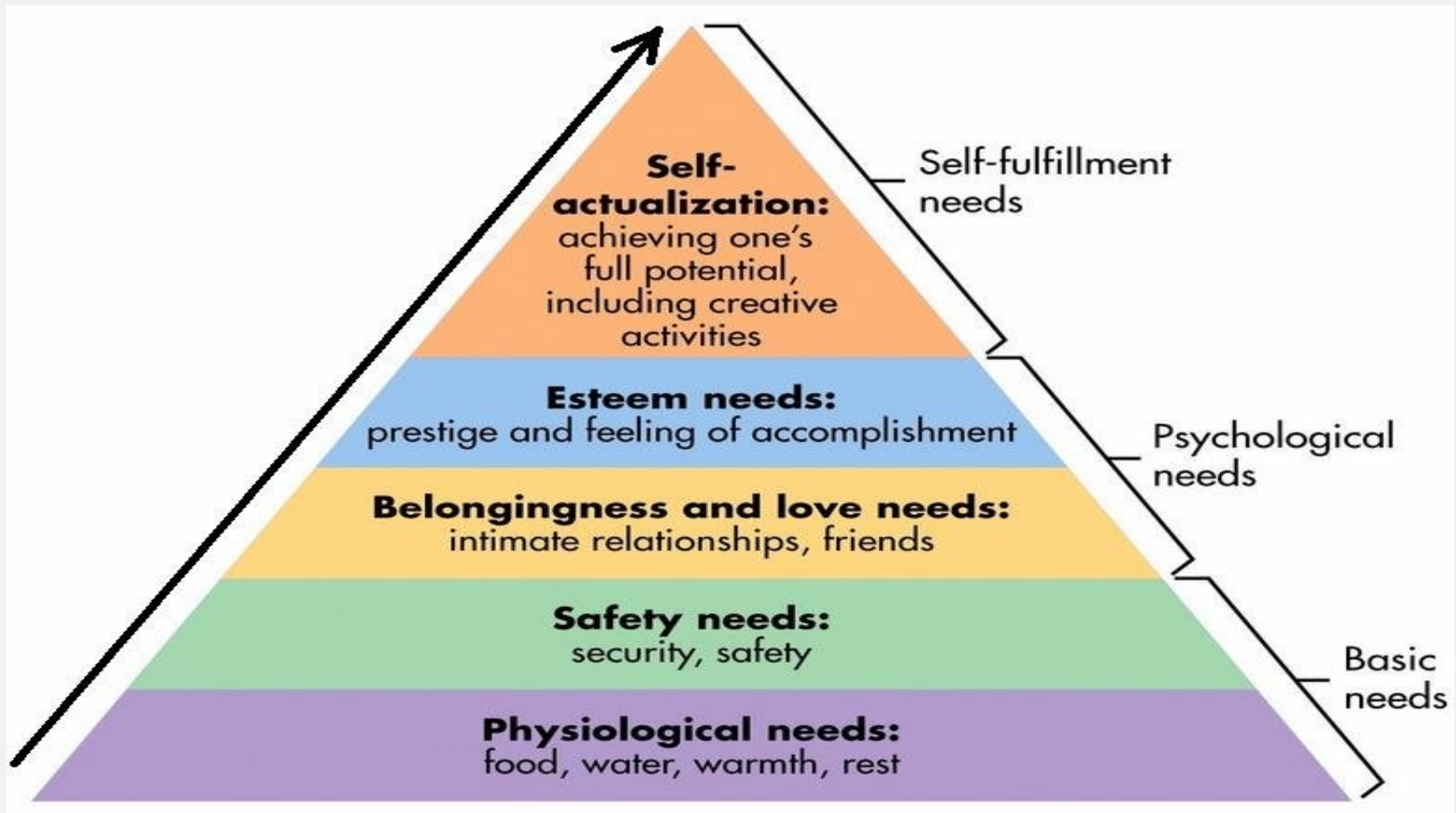
Dr. Kelvin L. Banks, Tim Bennett & Chief Kim Craddock

What are Supportive Services?

- Services are provided to help clients enhance their way of living and achieve self-sufficiency.
- Address individualized needs
- Are not court-ordered (They cannot be violated)
- Should be coordinated by the primary supervising agency (i.e., Pretrial Services)



Individualized Needs: Maslow's Hierarchy



Retrieved from: <https://www.simplypsychology.org/maslow.html>

Housing
Substance use
Mental health
Childcare
Life skills
Parenting
Food
Employment
Education
Transportation

- ***Common Client Needs***

The Warm Handoff: Referrals & Collaborations



Discussion Question

Why do you believe a warm handoff is necessary for Supportive Services?



Effective Referrals and Collaborations

- At the point of the referral, there is both an opportunity to address a client's unmet need and a potential danger of losing the client.

Adapted and retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK64299/>

Effective Referrals and Collaborations

- Collaboration is crucial in preventing clients from “falling through the cracks” among independent and autonomous agencies.

Adapted and retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK64299/>

Potential Supportive Services Collaborators

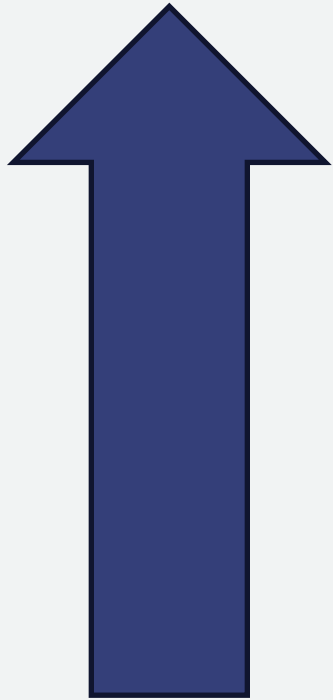
- Adult basic education programs and general equivalency diploma (GED) programs
- Alternative education programs
- Childcare services
- Evening adult education programs
- Family services
- Health and disability organizations
- Homeless shelters
- Housing authorities
- Literacy program
- Mental health agencies
- Self-help meeting
- Shelters for survivors of domestic violence
- Social service organizations
- Substance use treatment agencies
- Transportation agencies
- Workforce Development Centers

Primary Point of Contact for Referrals

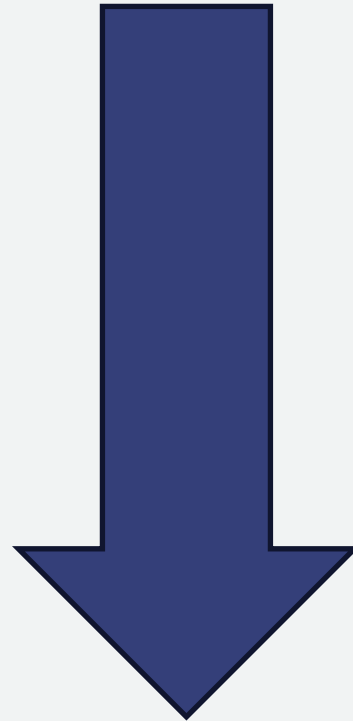
- Establishing a primary point of contact (PPOC) for referrals can prevent fragmentation of services for clients.
- Establishing a PPOC could help to strengthen linkages and communication among various agencies providing different services.
- The PPOC can gather information about client's needs and accompany them throughout the referral process.

Adapted and retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK64299/>

Why are Supportive Services Important?



Could
increase
human
dignity.



Could
decrease
unnecessary
pretrial
detention.

Reentry (AB 109)

Tim Bennett & Chief Kim Craddock

Re-Entry Check List

Case Name:

Date Assigned:

Cases are assigned to DPOs up to 90 days prior to the
Defendant's release from custody.

Within 30 days of receipt of case:

Meet with the Defendant in jail to create a rapport, and begin to gather information for re-entry/ case planning.

Complete ORAS.

Discuss jail services/programs with Defendant.

Mental Health/Med. Cognitive Behavioral Program
Substance Abuse Program

Mother Lode Job Training Literacy Case Management

Begin re-entry/case planning with Defendant.

Refer Defendant to appropriate jail services/programs.

Mental Health/Med. Cognitive Behavioral Program
Substance Abuse Program

Mother Lode Job Training Literacy Case Management

Gather information on Defendant's planned residence.

Verify and assess residence
(drugs/family/friends/neighborhood).

Meet with jail nurse and/or mental health staff and discusses services offered/provide while Defendant is in custody.

Monthly thereafter:

Update Re-Entry/ case plan with Defendant.

Discuss with the defendant barriers to his/her success, and ways to overcome those barriers.

Include "family" in case planning activities to begin building support for the Defendant.



**COUNTY OF MARIPOSA
PROBATION DEPARTMENT**

5091 Bullion Street, P. O. Box 76
Mariposa, California 95338
Phone: (209) 966-3612 FAX: (209) 742-5961

PRCS/1170 CHECKLIST Ryan
Probation Officer

Date:

**Name:
CDCR#:**

- Packet Received:
- Address Verified:
- Video Scheduled:
- Reporting Instructions/Special Conditions Created and Sent for Signature:
- Criminal History and SRA:
- Intake Paperwork Created:
 1. Referrals for Assessment, (need, MLJ, housing)
 2. Cal-AIM, Meds status
 3. Bio Info Packet
 4. Case Link Pro info
 5. ID Card Created
 6. 1170 Time Calculated
 7. MAT, Mental health, SUDS services referral.
- Report Date: _____ Actual Check In: _____
- Post Reporting paperwork signed/Photos/ID copied:
- Prison info: Level, Points, Affiliations
- EM:
- Appointments set, home visit protocol explained:
- ONA conducted
- Case Plan developed and signed.

Closing Thoughts & Key Takeaways

Dr. Kelvin L. Banks, Tim Bennett & Chief Kim Craddock



Key Takeaways: Navigating Community Supervision

Remember Your "Why"



Collaboration is Critical

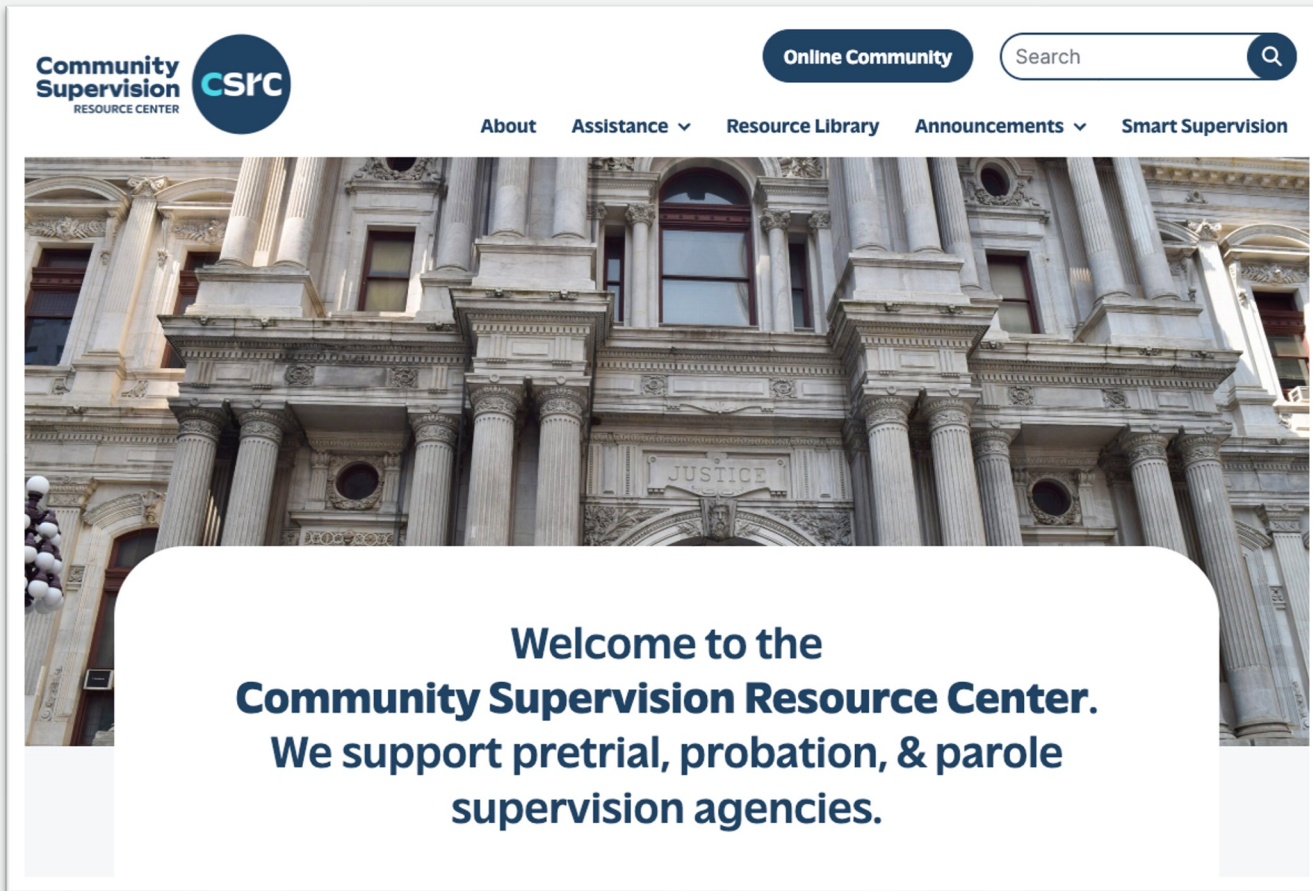


Grounded in Procedural Justice

Success Starts With You!



Community Supervision Resource Center (CSRC) Website



Visit: communitysupervisioncenter.org

Contact Information

Dr. Kelvin L. Banks
Associate Director
Center for Effective Public Policy
Email: KBanks@cepp.com

Tim Bennett
Supervising Probation Officer
Mariposa County Probation
Email: TBennett@mariposacounty.org

Kim Craddock
Chief
Calaveras County Probation
Email: KCraddock@calaverascounty.gov



Thank You and Sign Up with APPR!

Sign up with APPR to receive notice of free trainings, new resources, inspiring stories, and more.

