

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

PURPOSE/AUDIENCE

Purpose is to understand how to work with probationer, families, court orders and community resources in order to promote rehabilitation and success



Target audience:

Both adult and juvenile supervision officers

- Interpreting court orders, referring and enforcing

Both adult and juvenile investigation officers

- Assessing and recommending court conditions

WHY ARE WE HERE?

Community supervision helps people get their lives back

Probation and Parole Officers

TYPES OF PROBATION

Juvenile

- Informal, diversion
- Formal
 - Regular, GSU, YOU
- Placement

Adult

- Formal Probation (PC1203)
 - Risk levels, specialty units
- AB109
 - Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS)
 - Mandatory Supervision (MS)

Probation reports

- Investigations and supervision
 - Assessments and past history

Court orders

- PO, DA, PD all can weigh in
- Judge is final decision

PRCS is an agreement based on CTC officer decisions

Must have a NEXUS to the case or past history

WHERE DO CONDITIONS COME FROM?

CAN CONDITIONS CHANGE?



YES!



Probation/DA can request to add conditions



Offender/PD can request to delete conditions

WHO IS IMPACTED BY PROBATION CONDITIONS

Probationer

Family

Victims

Employer

Neighbors

Providers

Community

HOW ARE THEY IMPACTED?

Financially

Time away from families

Restrictions on travel

Invasion of privacy

Loss of driving privileges = major inconvenience

INCENTIVES AND SANCTIONS

Compliance = Incentives

Non-Compliance = Sanctions

GAINING “BUY-IN”



Motivational interviewing (MI)

- Express empathy
- **Develop discrepancy**
- Roll with resistance
- **Support self-efficacy**

Dr. Phil 3 Questions

OARS

- Open ended questions
- Affirmations
- Reflections
- Summarizations

PARTNER UP!

Take turns interviewing each other as PO/probationer and trying to gain “buy in” on a case plan goal (your choice)



ADDRESSING THE NEEDS

Probation resources

- Adult
- Juvenile

Community Resource Directory (CRD)

- Cognitive Behavior Therapy
- Employment
- Substance abuse
- Anti-theft

Self referrals

- AA/NA meetings
- Programs not in CRD

CASE PLANNING

How do you know what they need?

- Court ordered “as” conditions
- History/ Reports
- Assessments
- Interview/ Ask
- Judgement Call
- Gaps in Information/Discrepancies



CASE PLANNING CONTINUED

How to decide where to send them?

- Eligibility
- Case History/Previous Attempts
- Graduated Sanctions
- Location
- Transportation
- Length of Program
- Time/Schedule
- Your own rapport with the program/Belief in effectiveness



Use the example “cases” and the information you have learned so far to develop an initial case plan

ACTIVITY

SUBMITTING REFERRALS

- Make sure PCMS is up-to-date
- Confirm with program how to submit referral
 - CRD, email, phone, walk-in, etc.
- Set appointments
- Provide contact info / location to probationer
- Follow up with probationer and program

- Marsy's Law
 - Bill of Right's
 - Notification of hearings, release dates, re-arrest (upon request)
- Restitution
- Restraining orders / No contact orders
- DA Victim Assistance Program
- Victim Compensation Program



VICTIMS

ISSUES TO CONSIDER

- Providers becoming victims
 - Probationer's being hostile, threatening, sexual harassment
 - Communication is key!
- Probationer's being dishonest
 - Not attending program (falsifying signatures)
 - Blaming / making excuses (transportation issues, cancellations, communication)

FINAL THOUGHTS

- Community supervision is difficult but important work
- Case plans are living documents that should be reviewed and changed regularly
- Get out there and see some of the programs and meet the providers
- Document all your efforts!