

**PROBATION DEPARTMENT
ADULT MANUAL**

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Issue Date:	09/13/2011
Revised:	12/10/2018

**Notes and
References**

SPECIALTY CASELOADS

Specialty caseloads consist of probationers who are high risk or high need and have been deemed to need intensive supervision via the Correctional Offender Management and Profiling Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) assessment and/or other screening process. Although not all specialty caseloads exist in each region of the county, the department strives to provide appropriate supervision in each area office.

A. Mental Health:

Mental Health caseloads consist of probationers screened and accepted for Dual Diagnosis Treatment Court (DDX) or Mental Health Treatment Court (MHTC). Probationers who have primarily serious mental health issues that meet medical necessity will be screened for MHTC, and those with primarily substance abuse issues with secondary mental health issues that meets medical necessity will be screened for DDX. The assigned Deputy Probation Officer serves as a Court Hearing Officer (CHO) and a team member of the treatment program.

B. Substance Abuse Treatment Court (SATC):

SATC caseloads consist of high risk/high needs probationers charged with a non-violent felony or misdemeanor who have an underlying drug problem to which their criminal behavior has been attributed. SATC is post plea program and the offender's case is dismissed upon successful completion/graduation. The assigned Deputy Probation Officer serves as a Court Hearing Officer (CHO) and a team member of the treatment program. Low/medium risk offenders are referred to the court's pre-plea SATC program.

C. Targeted Gang Intervention (TGI):

The TGI caseload consists of probationers who are high risk and who are documented gang members or associates. Referrals are received via a screening process wherein the probationer must meet one or more of the criteria established for acceptance as delineated on the Pro-699 Byrne Screening TGI form. Probationers assigned to these caseloads may be monitored by Global Positioning System (GPS).

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D. Driving While Intoxicated (DUI)/ Santa Maria only:

The DUI caseload consists of probationers convicted of DUI offenses with a high ROVAR/ION score or with a Texas Christian University Drug Screen (TCUDS) score of three or above, which allows a COMPAS over-ride to a high risk supervision level. The supervision of these probationers incorporates a Court review calendar. Priority is given to felony cases and cases where the DUI caused death or injury.

E. Sex Offender Caseload:

The Sex Offender Caseloads consist of probationers who have a current or prior conviction for a sex offense for which they are required to register pursuant to §290 of the Penal Code or the circumstances of the current offense are sexual in nature and the specialty caseload placement has been approved by a Manager. Sex offenders scoring a six (6) or higher on the Static-99R, or who meet the established criteria on the Pro-684 GPS request with Manager approval, are supervised via GPS monitoring. The Sex Offender Containment Model, as required pursuant to §290.09 of the Penal Code, provides for collaboration between supervision officers, treatment providers, and polygraph examiners. Additionally, treatment providers and polygraph examiners must meet uniform state standards for certification.

Pro-684

F. Proposition 36 (Prop 36):

The Prop 36 Caseload consists of probationers granted probation pursuant to §1210.1 of the Penal Code and are supervised based on their risk level. These probationers may have a standard probation grant as well. The assigned Deputy Probation Officer serves as a Court Hearing Officer (CHO) and a team member of the treatment program. The following guidelines have been established for proper case assignment.

- High risk felony Prop cases are assigned to a high risk officer.
- High risk felony or misdemeanor Prop cases with a companion case are assigned to a high risk officer.
- Medium/Low Prop felony cases stay on the prop caseload. (Exception to this would be if they are a 290 registrant which should go to the SO caseload.)

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- All high, medium and low risk misdemeanor Prop cases without a companion case stay on the prop caseload. (Exception to this would be if they are a 290 registrant which should go to the SO caseload.)

G. Domestic Violence (DV):

The DV caseloads consists of high-risk domestic violence probationers granted probation pursuant to §1203.097 of the Penal Code, who are ordered to complete the Batterers Intervention Program (BIP) and are required to participate in a Court Review process. The assigned Deputy Probation Officer serves as a Court Hearing Officer (CHO) and a team member of the treatment program.

H. Re-Entry Drug Court (RDC)/ Santa Maria only:

The RDC caseload consists of high risk probationers convicted of a non-violent felony offense who have an underlying drug problem to which their criminal behavior may be attributed. The targeted population is in-custody offenders who will transition to drug and alcohol treatment and other services at the Probation Report and Resource Center (PRRC). An offender MUST have at least 18 months supervision time remaining in order to successfully complete the program. RDC is a post-plea program and the offender's case may be dismissed upon successful completion/ graduation.

I. Veteran's Treatment Court (VTC):

The VTC caseload consists of probationers convicted of a non-violent felony or misdemeanor offense who have substance dependency and/or mental health issues and have a history of military service as verified by a DD-214. VTC is a post-plea program and the offender's case may be dismissed upon successful completion/graduation. The assigned Deputy Probation Officer serves as a Court Hearing Officer (CHO) and a team member of the treatment program.

J. Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS):

The PRCS caseloads consist of probationers convicted of felony offenses who have been released from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and who are supervised by the Probation Department through the Criminal Justice Realignment Act. These cases include non-serious or violent offenses as indicated

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by law, those who have a prior serious or violent conviction, and lower risk sex offenses. In addition to PRCS supervision caseloads, there are PRCS intake caseloads which handle the offenders as they are released from prison and complete the intake process.

K. Post Sentence Supervision (PSS):

The PSS caseloads consist of probationers convicted of felony offenses who are sentenced to a split sentence pursuant to §1170(h)(5)(B) PC, whereby a portion of their sentence is served in the county jail and the remainder is served on mandatory supervision. They are subject to terms and conditions similar to those of a traditional probationer; however, in these cases the sentence has already been imposed. Additionally, unlike standard probation cases, PSS offenders earn custody credits while under supervision and when ordered to serve custody time for a violation, thus their term of supervision is affected.

L. Pre-Trial Supervision (PTS):

The PTS caseloads consist of probationers released on Own Recognizance (OR) with conditions of supervised release. They are subject to terms and conditions as ordered by the court, and are subject to arrest only after the court has issued an arrest warrant as a result of a violation.