



PROBATION DEPARTMENT

The Los Angeles County Probation Department (Probation) was established in 1903 with the enactment of California's first probation laws. As a criminal justice agency, Probation has expanded to become the largest Probation Department in the world.

The Chief Probation Officer has jurisdiction over the entire county, including all the cities within its borders. The legal provisions setting forth the Chief's office, duties, and responsibilities are found in the California Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) and the California Penal Code (PC).

Currently funded by an appropriation of approximately \$935 million, Probation provides an extensive range of services through the efforts of over 6,500 employees deployed in more than 50 locations throughout the County. Probation serves all superior courts in the County. Its services to the community include supervising adults and youth on probation, recommending sanctions to the court, enforcing court orders, operating juvenile detention facilities and probation camps, and assisting victims. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109), Probation also provides supervision services to individuals released from California State prisons for non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offenses.

Probation's vision is to rebuild lives and provide for healthier and safer communities. Its mission is to enhance public safety, ensure victims' rights and affect positive probationer behavioral change.

INVESTIGATION SERVICES

Both adults (age 18 and older) and juveniles (under age 18 at the time of commission of a crime) may be referred to Probation for investigation. Adults are referred by the criminal courts while juveniles are referred by the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, law enforcement agencies, schools, parents, or other interested community sources. The Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) provides a court report with a recommendation supported by factors that include but are not limited to the offender's social history, prior record, analysis of the current living arrangements, and statements from the victim and other interested parties. Recommendations support the needs of the individual while considering the safety of the community and ensuring victims' rights.

If the court grants probation, the DPO ensures compliance with the terms and conditions of probation ordered by the court, monitors the probationer's progress in treatment, and initiates appropriate corrective action if the conditions are violated. For Juveniles, the supervision model is grounded in the emerging scientific knowledge about adolescent development (Casual Model of Delinquency and the Healthy Youth Development research). These approaches emphasize the need for supporting and engaging the social, familial, and academic supports within the youth's natural ecology, utilizing promising practices to improve cognitive development and problem-solving skills. DPOs also work collaboratively with parents/caregivers and the youth to develop a case plan that will best meet the needs of the youth and their family.

If a child is under the jurisdiction of the Dependency Court, the DPO works cooperatively with the Children's Social Worker (CSW) from the Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) assigned to the case to ensure the child's safety and welfare. The DPO's assessment of the youth's response to court-ordered treatment may have a significant influence in determining the outcome of a child's placement.



ADULT SERVICES

Probation provides services to over 40,000 adults in Los Angeles County. The services consist of the following operations: Pretrial Services Division, Adult Investigations, Adult Supervision, Specialized Programs, and AB109.

Pretrial Services - Since 1963, Pretrial Services has been at the forefront in providing crucial information to public entities concerned with community safety (i.e., law enforcement, the courts, Probation) on matters of detention, incarceration, and alternative sentencing. Pretrial Services has employees located in most courthouses throughout the county, and currently administers the following nine programs:

Bail Deviation Program: In accordance with PC 1269(c), the Bail Deviation Program is a free service that is available to any adult in jail (inmate) for an "open" (no criminal charges filed with the court) felony or misdemeanor charge in Los Angeles County. Pretrial Services employees gather information and conduct an assessment to determine the inmate's release suitability. The gathered information is gathered for the on-duty bail commissioner, helping him or her in making a decision regarding the inmate's custody status. In addition, the service is also available to any member of law enforcement or prosecuting agencies who are seeking a change in the bail amount on an inmate, if they feel the set bail amount is too low for community safety or if the inmate is a potential flight risk. The pretrial employee presents this information to the on-duty bail commissioner for a decision.

Drug Court Program: The Drug Court Program is available to non-violent defendants arrested for certain felony drug charges. Pretrial submits a report to the court. With the court's approval, qualified defendants are placed in court-supervised, comprehensive treatment and rehabilitation programs. Drug Court's judges monitor the participation of the defendants, and those who successfully complete the program have their drug case dismissed.

Early Disposition Program: The Early Disposition Program allows defendants and the courts to reach a final decision sooner on the defendant's criminal case, reducing the time and number of court hearings and avoiding a jury trial. The Los Angeles County District Attorney and Public Defender Offices screen defendants for early disposition of criminal cases.

Own Recognizance Program: The Own

Recognizance Program provides service to all Superior Courts in Los Angeles County handling felony criminal cases. Verified defendant information is provided to the courts, helping them in making decisions regarding a defendant's potential to be released from jail. Information is supplied to the court in a written report that includes an overall evaluation and recommendation regarding whether the defendant should be released from jail on his or her promise to appear for future court appearances. **Electronic Monitoring Program:** The Electronic Monitoring Program is available to the Superior Court of Los Angeles County as an alternative to custody in accordance with PC 1203.016. Authorized by the Board of Supervisors, Probation contracts with a private company to provide electronic monitoring services, as part of Los Angeles County's Community Based Alternatives to Custody. Eligible, post-sentenced adults in custody are screened for possible participation, including court-ordered participation. Defendants can be referred to the program on misdemeanor or felony cases either prior to conviction as a pretrial release, or after conviction as a sentencing option. If electronic monitoring is ordered by the court, special conditions such as breath alcohol testing, drug testing, counseling, community service, and/or substance abuse treatment may also be issued by the court while the defendants are electronically monitored.

Civil Court Name Change Petitions Program: In January 1997, the California Code of Civil Procedure began requiring all persons seeking (petitioning) a civil name change (applicants) to be pre-screened. Applicants on active parole or who are sex offender registrants must be identified because the law excludes them from legally changing their names. The Superior Court of Los Angeles County has requested Probation's Pretrial Services Division conduct this screening process. Those applicants who fall into either of the above-mentioned exclusionary categories are identified.

Static 99 Program: Static 99 is a validated, sex offender specific risk assessment to determine the extent of supervision and the specific community services that will be utilized to assist the probationer from creating further victimization. The Static 99 Program is designed to measure the risk prediction of sexual and violent reconviction of adult males who have already been charged with or convicted of at least one sexual offense against a child or a non-consenting adult. Pretrial Services employees administer a Static 99 risk assessment and prepare



a report for the court's consideration.

DNA/Prop 69 Program: Pursuant to California Proposition 69 (The DNA Fingerprint, Unsolved Crime, and Innocence Protection Act) and under the provisions of PC 296, Probation must collect DNA samples and palm print impressions on all adult probationers convicted of felonies, misdemeanors with a DNA collection court order, misdemeanors with a prior felony conviction, or misdemeanors that require collection pursuant to PC 290 and PC 457. Probation must also collect DNA samples and palm print impressions on all juvenile probationers who have been adjudicated for a sustained petition of a felony or a qualifying misdemeanor. Live Scan machines are operated at the collection sites to ensure compliance with the palm print impression-capturing requirement of Proposition 69.

ADULT INVESTIGATIONS

Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) investigators assigned to the Central Adult Investigations (CAI) and Adult Services Court Officer Team (ASCOT) offices are tasked with reviewing criminal case-related documents and automated records, interviewing principals, and interested parties in the case, and evaluating the information so that they can formulate a recommendation and produce a report for the court's review and consideration. There are a variety of reports (i.e., Early Disposition, Pre-Plea, Probation and Sentence, Post Sentence, and Bench Warrant Pickup) that are produced by these same DPOs depending upon the nature/type of criminal proceedings. ASCOT's DPOs investigate complex criminal cases and are available to designated court locations for emergent on-site issues and/or questions, while CAI's DPOs handle the balance of incoming investigations, including those referred to and handled by the Early Disposition Program for expedited sentencing. The Custodian of Records, Supervision Intake and Drug Court DPOs are likewise attached to the ASCOT program and handle incoming requests for information from outside agencies and provide Supervision Intake and Drug Court supervision-related services, respectively. The information and recommendations offered by the investigating DPOs are used to guide the court's sentencing decisions, including whether the named defendants are legally eligible and suitable for community-based supervision efforts by Probation.

ADULT SUPERVISION

Probation is responsible for the supervision of approximately 40,000 adults under Felony Probation supervision per year. Probation offers a wide variety of supervision programs designed to ensure public safety, address victim issues, and foster positive behavioral change. Probation continues to seek innovative ways to improve public safety, reduce the risk of recidivism, and reduce the number of state prison commitments.

Supervision Intake Team - All persons ordered to report to Probation for felony probation supervision will report to the area office ordered by the court for intake. These DPOs orient the probationer regarding the requirements of probation supervision, explain the court ordered conditions of supervision, and make referrals to the appropriate treatment provider if services are ordered by the court. They will also setup the financial account for the collection of victim restitution, court fines and fees, and payment for the cost of supervision. Once the orientation process is complete, the DPO refers the probationer to the appropriate area office for supervision.

Felony probationers are assigned to specific caseloads based on their score on a risk screening tool, criminal history, and/or the specific circumstances of the current offense. A probationer may be placed on any one of the following caseloads:

SPECIALIZED SUPERVISION

CORE – The Probation Department's vision is to implement and sustain an Evidence Based Practice approach. The Adult Coordinated Optimal Rehabilitation Efforts (CORE) Supervision Model was created to address specific criminogenic needs and reduce the potential for recidivation.

Automated Minimum Service Caseload - Probationers assigned to this caseload were assessed to have the lowest risk of continued criminal activity. They report monthly by kiosk which is in most area offices.

Core Emerging Adult - Research has demonstrated that the 18-25 years-old clients are still experiencing major changes in the brain that result in impulsive behavior, risk taking and poor decision-making. Clients supervised on this caseload have increased direct supervision with the Deputy Probation Officer applying Cognitive Behavioral Intervention techniques focusing on addressing skill deficits and



behavior change.

CORE Plus – Comprised of Male probationers aged 26 and older and have been assessed to have a risk score from medium to moderate high of continued criminal activity. They are required to meet monthly with their Probation officer face to face and receive Cognitive Behavior interventions through journaling and curriculum designed to address skill deficits and behavior change.

CORE Gender Specific - Gender Specific supervision is provided to Medium and High-Risk adult felony female clients with strategies to address specific gender needs while encompassing a gender sensitive approach. Clients supervised on this caseload have increased direct supervision with the Deputy Probation Officer applying Cognitive Behavioral Intervention techniques.

Intensive CORE Supervision – Deputy Probation officers provide intensive and targeted supervision approaches to Very High-Risk adult clients. Clients supervised under this model potentially pose the highest risk to recidivate, require extensive support and intervention to be amenable to treatment, services or rehabilitative efforts and are often repeat offenders. Individuals within this population will be subject to the following but not limited to: increased reporting requirements, home visits, electronic monitoring, Global Position Satellite (GPS) monitoring, and other suppression strategies in partnership with intensive programming based on individualized needs.

Family Violence Caseloads - Probationers assigned to this caseload were convicted of specific crimes related to violence in a domestic setting, child abuse and endangerment, or elder abuse. Probationers are required to participate in an approved Batterers' Treatment Program and/or a state mandated program for child abuse. One of the critical parts of this caseload is to promote positive change intrinsically and extrinsically with regards to the client. Results from a validated risk and needs assessment is utilized to create an individualized case plan that accounts for the criminogenic needs, with an emphasis on mitigating violent tendencies by using targeted interventions. The Deputy and client collaborate to recognize and strengthen protective factors, such as family bonds, connections to faith-based organizations, and employment situations. Sex Registrant - Probationers assigned to this level of supervision are required to register with local

law enforcement pursuant to PC 290, regardless of whether the current offense is a sex offense or not. The probationers report to the area office once a month for a face-to face meeting with their DPO. The DPO will also meet with the probationer once a month in the community. All eligible probationers assigned to the sex registrant caseload are required to be supervised in accordance with the Containment Model for Sex Offenders. This model requires eligible probationers to participate in State mandated sex offenders counseling while under supervision. In accordance with state law, all high-risk sex offenders are placed on Global Positioning Satellite monitoring system for the duration of their felony probation supervision.

INVEST- The Innovative Workforce Solutions (INVEST) Program is a collaboration between Los Angeles County Probation, Workforce Development, Aging and Community Services Department (WDACS), the County Office of Diversion and Re-Entry (ODR) and the California Employment Development Department (EDD), designed to help formerly incarcerated adults attain sustainable employment through occupational skills training and comprehensive employment assistance.

Los Angeles County Probation officers were trained by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) to become Offender Workplace Development Specialists (OWDS) practitioners, completing 160 hours of workforce development curriculum. They then completed a study program to become OWDS Trainers and began facilitating these trainings throughout the county for shareholders. The INVEST Program collaborative efforts brought experts in re-entry, business development, community-based organizations, and workforce development together to help justice involved Adults (age 18 and older) prepare for, gain, and sustain careers. A collaboration with INVEST achieves these outcomes by providing individualized career services, job search services, training services and supportive services. These services are comprehensive and are designed to help reduce specific barriers in each field.

Mental Health Housing – Clients assigned to these caseloads are placed on probation by a collaborative court into a Housing Program with community-based treatment and housing providers; Probation Officers use their time in the field addressing issues involving these high-need clients. As part of the Office of Diversion and reentry's Diversion program for the Mental Health population, our Deputy Probation



officers currently monitor clients at 96 housing and treatment sites throughout Los Angeles County.

FINANCIAL EVALUATION TEAM

In addition to the supervision services, Probation provides a Financial Evaluation Team to assist probationers in paying their court ordered victim restitution, fines, fees, and cost of supervision. Located in all Probation area offices, the Financial Evaluators will use information provided by the probationer to determine how much they can afford to pay toward these court ordered charges.

AB 109

In April 2011, the California Legislature and Governor Brown passed sweeping public safety legislation that effectively shifted responsibility for certain populations of offenders from the state to the counties effective October 1, 2011. Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109) established the California Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011 which allowed for non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offenders, who after they are released from California State Prison, to be supervised at the local county level on Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS). Instead of reporting to state parole officers, these offenders report to local county deputy probation officers and are referred to as Post-Release Supervised Persons (PSPs).

The law also mandated that individuals sentenced to non-serious, non-violent, or non-sex offenses will serve all or part their sentences in county jails instead of state prison. Individuals ordered to serve a portion of their county jail sentence under community supervision is referred to as a split-sentence supervised person. The Probation Department is the lead agency for Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and currently supervises on average 6,061 adults on PRCS and 810 on split-sentence supervision.

The Public Safety Realignment Act requires that the County’s Post-Release supervision strategy is consistent with evidence-based practices to reduce recidivism. As a result, Los Angeles County’s AB 109 supervision model has the following features:

- Uses a validated risk assessment to identify and measure client’s criminogenic needs, the needs or risk factors that lead to criminal behavior.
- Uses motivational interviewing techniques,

rather than persuasion techniques, to enhance motivation for initiation and maintaining behavior changes.

- Targets interventions based on the client’s risk to reoffend, identified criminogenic needs, and personal characteristics (responsivity factors).
- Facilitates client’s learning and practicing of pro-social skills and behavior using a cognitive behavioral intervention
- Uses positive reinforcement and incentives to motivate clients to work toward long term behavior change.

The below information provides noteworthy highlights of the County’s AB 109 program:

- The pilot Auxiliary Fund program allows Probation to assist clients overcome barriers (responsivity factors) to successfully transitioning to the community. For example, auxiliary funds can be used to provide work clothing for clients that found a job but need assistance is purchasing clothing.
- The pilot Incentive program allows Probation to provide tangible rewards to clients that successfully achieve a case plan goal such as the completing of an inpatient treatment program.
- We work collaboratively with Mental Health (MH) and Department of Health Services (DHS), who are co-located at our AB 109 office operations to assist our clients with mental health and/or substance use disorder issues.
- Probation oversees a \$13 million housing contract that provides over 400 supervised persons each month transitional housing, clothing and food, and navigational services that helps them obtain government identification, welfare, and medical benefits.
- The Pre-Release Center (PRC) is a 24/7, 365 day a year operation that performs numerous operations including but not limited to the following tasks: intake processing, upfront screening for eligibility, and establishment of special conditions under Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS); receives and distributes inmate “gate funds” and California DMV issued Identification cards; operates a 24-hour law enforcement call-line; and processes Inter-County Transfer requests for PSPs. Additionally, co-located at the Alhambra office is the AB 109 Communications Center (Comm Center). This operation conducts two-way radio communications with AB 109 staff conducting field operations such as PSP field contact visits and Mobile Assistance Team



(MAT) transportation duties. Additionally, as of May 28, 2019 the PRC has taken on the added responsibility for processing warrant hit confirmations and related extradition work previously handled by the LASD.

- The Mobile Assistance Team (MAT) provides transportation for those being released from the various state prisons in Californian who cannot navigate transportation to Los Angeles County. They also provide transportation from county jails to residences, hospitals, mental health, and substance abuse programs.
- The AB 109 program is implementing Pre-release Video Conferencing program, which allows the Deputy Probation Officer to connect and establish rapport with the probationer in prison via a video conference, approximately 30 days prior to their prison release
- The AB 109 program includes a GPS unit that supervises over 200 high risk sex offenders following the Containment Model Approach as required by law.
- The AB 109 program includes several “Co-located teams” that are embedded with the Los Angeles County Sheriff Department (LASD), the District Attorney’s Office, State Parole, the United States Marshall, and other local law enforcement agencies, that conduct warrant searches and compliance checks.

JUVENILE SERVICES

Probation provides investigation, supervision, and placement services to justice involved youth. These identified services/programs support Probation’s mission and serve as an arm of the Delinquency Court. DPOs recommend appropriate dispositions while preserving and enhancing the family unit, whenever possible.

Detention Services - Intake and Detention Control (IDC) - IDC is responsible for screening youth for admittance into Juvenile Hall in accordance with established procedures and legal requirements for detention.

Juvenile Hall serves as an institutional setting that temporarily houses youth for primarily two reasons: 1) prior to their court dates and/or after their court disposition, and 2) pending transition to out of home care. The two (2) Juvenile Halls in Los Angeles County are: Central Juvenile Hall in the City of Los Angeles, and Barry J. Nidorf Juvenile Hall in the city of Sylmar. The combined total population for the

two (2) juvenile halls is approximately 500 youth. Detention services is a mandated program pursuant to WIC 850.

Juvenile Hall Programs: Probation developed programs to address specific needs of youth in its care and custody. These programs include the following: Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC) at Central Juvenile Hall is a comprehensive program that assesses and addresses the needs of commercially, sexually exploited children through education, workshops, empowerment, and stakeholder collaboration; Services to Developmentally Disabled Youth is a program that focuses on identification, programmatic participation to assist with rehabilitation while in detention and referrals to the local Regional Centers; and the Elite Family Unit at Central Juvenile Hall is guided by a multi-agency steering committee to provide programming specifically designed to address the needs of detained youth under the jurisdiction of DCFS and Probation supervision.

Community Detention Program – The Community Detention Program (CDP) provides electronically supported supervision for adjudicated and pre-adjudicated youths as a viable alternative to detention in a juvenile hall setting or from being removed from the community. DPOs hold participants accountable to pre-approved schedules of sanctioned activities, with their mobility confined to specific approved locations. Non-compliance with the stated provisions of CDP may result in the youth’s return to secure detention, pending an appearance in court.

Community-Based Supervision - DPOs are assigned to designated communities and provide case management and supervision for youth placed on informal/formal probation. The supervision model is grounded in the emerging scientific knowledge about adolescent development (Casual Model of Delinquency and the Healthy Youth Development research). These approaches emphasize the need for sustaining and engaging the social, familial, and academic supports within the youth’s natural ecology, utilizing promising practices to improve cognitive development and problem-solving skills.

DPOs are informed by individualized assessment data and case planning efforts are driven through the voice and choice of the youth and their families/caregivers. The Supervision model promotes a multi-disciplinary approach designed to target multiple settings and systems which youth are embedded



to increase family strengths, to promote academic success, while enhancing community protective factors.

Dual Supervision – WIC 241.1 (a) provides that whenever a youth appears to come within the description of both WIC Section 300 and Section 601 or 602, the child protective services department and the probation department shall determine which status will best serve the interests of the youth and the protection of society pursuant to a jointly developed written protocol.

For youth who are placed under the Dual Jurisdiction of Delinquency and Dependency Courts, the Dual Supervision Unit provides targeted supervision in coordination with the Department of Children and Family Services to ensure coordination across systems for case planning, treatment services planning/delivery and case management. These efforts support enhanced access to appropriate services and placements with an emphasis on increasing access to lower levels of care and decreasing crossover to sole delinquency wardship. Juvenile Mental Health Court – Special Needs Court - Juvenile Mental Health Court – Special Needs Court is designated to initiate a comprehensive, judicially monitored program of individualized mental health treatment and rehabilitation services for youths who suffer from diagnosed mental disorders and/or developmental disabilities. The focus is on the assessment and facilitation of treatment for youth through a Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) approach (Juvenile Court, Probation, Mental Health, Regional Center, School Liaison, and youth’s counsel).

Teen Court - Teen Court offers an alternative sanction in the form of a diversion program for first time juvenile offenders in lieu of delinquency court proceedings. Teen court, overseen by Superior Court, consists of a volunteer judicial officer, a court coordinator (either a DPO or a Reserve DPO), and a jury composed of at least six peers. Probation collaborates with the court, other law enforcement agencies, schools, attorneys, and community-based organizations in this program.

Drug Court - Juvenile Drug Court is designed to provide an alternative to current juvenile justice proceedings. This program provides an integrated system of treatment for youth and parents through a Team approach (Juvenile Court, District Attorney, youth’s counsel, School Liaison, and Treatment provider) aimed at reducing the youth’s substance

abuse and delinquent behavior. It includes regular court appearances before a designated Drug Court Judge and intensive supervision by Probation and the Treatment Provider.

Intensive Gang Supervision Program - This program provides intensive supervision of identified, high-risk gang affiliated probation youth, who actively participate in gang conflict, violence, and crime. The program supervises youth in order to develop/implement case planning and the delivery of treatment services, enforce accountability to court orders and collaborate with law enforcement, schools, and community-based agencies to reduce recidivism and protect the community.

School-Based Supervision - School-Based Supervision consists of programs at identified High School sites across the County of Los Angeles, within the five Supervisorial Districts. The programs and services are funded through the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and are designed to provide a full spectrum of community-based services to probation youth and their families. The school-based program consists of DPOs who provide supervision and services that include individualized assessment, Strength-Based/Family-Centered case planning and management, educational advocacy, mediation (youth, family, and school), mentoring, attendance (daily and academic monitoring, family support and engagement). They work closely with parents/guardians and school officials in monitoring regular school attendance, behavior, and school performance as well as with all other terms of probation. The primary objective of these services is to increase the opportunity for probationers to achieve academic success, and to empower and support parents to become the primary change agent for their children.

Early Intervention and Diversion Program - (EIDP)
DPOs provides services through a collaborative partnership with the Department of Mental Health’s contracted Community-Based (CBO) to first time offenders and their families countywide.

Juvenile Day Reporting Centers (JDRC) – The Program provides educational and supportive services to Probation youth at higher risk of out of home placement and/or probation violations, who could benefit from structured intervention and enrichment programs.



Developmentally Delayed/Competency Unit:

DPOs provide administrative support for the Juvenile Field Developmental Disabilities protocols, designed to support service delivery to youth identified or suspected of having a developmental disability, detained in Juvenile Hall and/or residing in the community. DPOs also provide remediation services and supplemental report to court for youth involved in the Incompetent to Stand Trial process.

Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) Supervision Program

- This Programs serves high-risk probationers transitioning from DJJ to County Probation supervision, under Delinquency Court jurisdiction. The Program focuses on transition services designed to support stabilization (includes possible housing, mental health and substance abuse treatment, job search/ placement, continued education/vocational training, etc.) and self-sufficiency in the community.

Juvenile Record Sealing Program: The program is designed to provide assistance to former probationers who desire to seal their juvenile records and provides administrative support to the Delinquency record sealing process. (amended in 2018 by AB 529) under Welfare and Institutions (WIC) Sections 781, 786, 786.5, and 793(c).

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT SERVICES

Camp Community Placement (CCP) provides intensive intervention in a residential treatment setting. The goal of the program is to reunify the youth with their family, to reintegrate the youth into the community, and to assist the youth in achieving a productive crime free life. Probation camps provide structured work experience, vocational training, education, specialized tutoring, athletic activities, and various types of social enrichment. Additional programming is provided by CBOs and varies by camp as each camp is tailored to its population and purpose.

There are four (4) male camps, one (1) female camp, and one (1) co-ed camp that houses approximately 200 youth. Camp youth range in age between 13-18 years, with an average stay of approximately six months and the average age of 16 years. Juvenile camps are a non-mandated, discretionary program pursuant to WIC 881.

Camp Community Transition Program (CCTP)

- CCTP provides after-care services for youth transitioning from camp back into their own

communities. The services begin prior to their release, followed by a 30 to 60-day intensively supervised transition period to ensure prompt school enrollment, community service and participation in selected programs provided by CBOs. Transitional plans include an emphasis on family participation.

PLACEMENT SERVICES

Probation's Placement Services Bureau (PSB) serves juvenile probationers whom the courts have ordered to be removed from home and suitably placed in either group homes, or in relative or non-relative care. Generally, youth receive this type of dispositional order after less restrictive court sanctions have not resolved the identified issues. Youth are placed in environments best suited to meet their needs, which may include a smaller group home environment, a larger foster home facility, or a small family home. In 2019, there were approximately 900 Probation youth in placement. PSB is comprised of the following units:

Placement Administrative Services (PAS)

- Placement Administrative Services provides administrative support services. PAS is critical in the initial placement of youth in foster care. PAS ensures appropriate processing of all necessary documentation to provide funding and services to youth from the time they are ordered to placement until the time the order is terminated, or the youth completes the placement program, or the youth is reunited with their family.

Residential-Based Services (RBS)

- Placement DPOs are responsible for case management and monitoring the youth while in placement. They work with the youth and their families to identify areas of strength and risk to develop appropriate case plans to ensure prompt reunification and/or permanency. The work performed by RBS is mandated in large part through state and federal regulations, such as Division 31 of California Department of Social Services (CDSS).

Prospective Authorization Utilization Review Unit (PAUR) and Out-Of-Home Screening Unit (OHS)

- This unit serves as the single point of contact for DPOs to clear all out-of-home placement recommendations prior to the submission of the report to the court. This unit also assists DPOs with receipt and processing of referrals for community-based services (in lieu of out-of-home placement) such as Functional Family Therapy, Multi-Systemic



Therapy, Family Preservation and Functional Family Probation.

Placement to Community Transition Services (PCTS) – PCTS supports families as youth transition from out-of-home care settings and provides intensive in-home supervision and treatment services. PCTS also provides these services to youth ordered “Home on Probation” to prevent eventual out of home placement.

Youth Development Services (YDS) - DPOs coordinate Independent Living Plans (ILP) Services for eligible youth and assist with connecting ILP-eligible youth with services, resources and support systems that emphasize independence and self-sufficiency through education and experiential learning.

Transitional Jurisdiction/ Extended Foster Care (AB12) - DPOs provide support to post-probation non-minor dependents by providing access to housing and resources. The DPOs coordinate employment and educational assistance, pro-social and life skill classes. Youth who are on a suitable placement order at the time they turn 18 years old and who complete their probation may remain in foster care until the age of 21 under a new jurisdiction known as Transition Jurisdiction pursuant to WIC 450.

Placement Permanency and Quality Assurance (PPQA) - This unit monitors PSB systems, including group homes to ensure the safety and stability of the youth while in an out-of-home care setting. PPQA is also responsible for permanency planning through Family Finding, Adoptions, and the Legal Guardianship processes.

DOMESTIC MINOR SEX TRAFFICKING (DMST) PROGRAM

Probation is at the forefront of addressing a population not previously viewed as victims. The development of the Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking (DMST) program demonstrates Probation’s understanding and commitment to girls and boys who have been sexually exploited. In the past, law enforcement and other government agencies have viewed most of this population of domestically trafficked youth as teens who have independently made the choice to engage in the criminal act of prostitution.

Probation has been working collaboratively with

various committees, the courts, law enforcement, social service agencies, etc. to develop an effective prevention/intervention strategy for rehabilitative services for DCFS and Probation youth who are at risk or have been victims of sexual exploitation. Probation has had a paradigm shift in practice and mindset to view these children, not as criminals, but rather as victims.

Probation and the Los Angeles Superior Court partnered to provide referrals to specialized services for underage victims of sex trafficking. In 2011 Probation and the courts successfully applied for a Title II grant to fund the DMST program and a specialized court program - Succeeding Through Achievement and Resilience (STAR) Court. STAR Court is aimed at providing intervention and assistance to youth involved in human sex trafficking and to implement rehabilitation services for the victims.

In 2015, the Los Angeles County Law Enforcement First Responder Protocol for Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC) was developed by the Sheriff’s Department, DCFS, Probation, DMH, DHS, and advocacy agencies. The protocol creates a system in which law enforcement officers can identify victims of sexual exploitation and work collaboratively with County agencies and community-based organizations to avoid arrest, keep the youths safe and provide them with the services they need to escape exploitation. The protocol was implemented in mid-August 2015 in Long Beach and Compton in South Los Angeles. Throughout 2019, Probation and its partners continued to implement the protocol countywide, collect aggregate data, revise the Protocol as needed, assess the sufficiency of resources and report to the Board of Supervisors on the Protocol.

SELECTED FINDINGS

The data presented for adults were collected from Probation’s Adult Probation System (APS). The data presented for juveniles were collected from the Juvenile Automated Index (JAI) system.

Overall, the number of adult referrals decreased from 2016 to 2019 by 10.9%, 459 to 409 (Figure 1). The most significant changes were increases in severe neglect, 57.1%; 7 to 11. Whereas exploitation referrals from 2018 to 2019, had increased by 33.3%; 15 to 20. The adult referrals for physical abuse decreased by 100% from 2018 to 2019, 1 to 0



referrals. Most noteworthy is the total number of adult referrals in 2019 remains on the decline from 2013 to 2019 from 497 to 409 (Figure 2). Nonetheless, sexual abuse continues to be the number one offense for adult referrals: 373 of the 409, or 91.2% of total cases referred to Probation were for sexual abuse.

The number of juvenile referrals decreased from 2016 to 2017 by 6.93%, 202 to 188; increased from 2017 to 2018 by 7.9%, 188 to 203; increased from 2018 to 2019 by 26.6% (Figure 12). The increases were reflected in the referrals for general neglect, physical abuse, and sexual abuse. Referrals for sexual abuse increased significantly by 26.42%, from 159 to 201 referrals. There was a significant increase in referrals for severe neglect by 300%, from 2 to 8 referrals. Juvenile referrals for child offenses in 2019 increased from the previous year of 2018 from 203-257 (Figure 13). Furthermore, like the adult population, sexual abuse continues to be the number one child abuse offense for juvenile referrals: 201 of 257, or 78.2% of total cases referred to Probation were for sexual abuse. (Figure 13).



Figure 1

**ADULT REFERRALS 2016 - 2019
BY TYPE**

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE		2016	2017	2018	2019	TYPE
NO CHANGE	-	1	0	0	0	CARETAKER ABSENCE
INCREASE	33.3%	10	24	15	20	EXPLOITATION
INCREASE	400%	8	9	1	5	GENERAL NEGLECT
DECREASE	100%	2	0	1	0	PHYSICAL ABUSE
INCREASE	57.1%	15	17	7	11	SEVERE NEGLECT
INCREASE	4.5%	423	405	357	373	SEXUAL ABUSE
DECREASE	10.9%	459	455	381	409	OVERALL FROM 2016 TO 2019

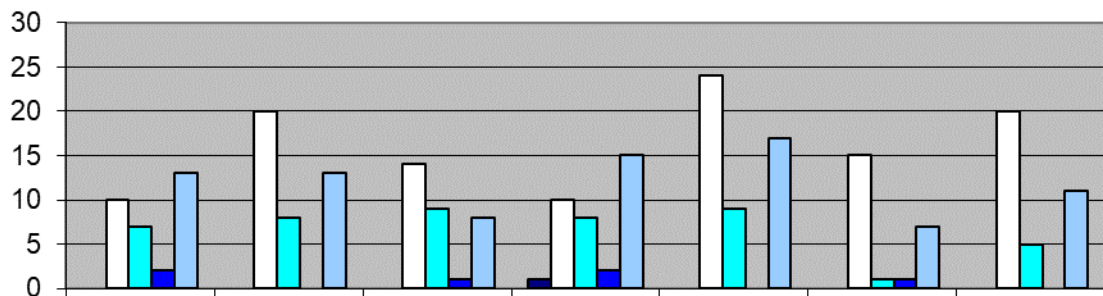
Figure 2

**ADULT REFERRALS 2013 - 2019
BY TYPE**

OFFENSE TYPE	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
CARETAKER ABSENCE	-	-	-	1	0	0	0
EXPLOITATION	10	20	14	10	24	15	20
GENERAL NEGLECT	7	8	9	8	9	1	5
PHYSICAL ABUSE	2	-	1	2	0	1	0
SEVERE NEGLECT	13	13	8	15	17	7	11
SEXUAL ABUSE	465	489	507	423	405	357	373
OVERALL TOTALS	497	530	539	459	455	381	409

Fig 2a

**ADULT REFERRALS
2013 - 2019**



■ Caretaker Absence	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
□ Exploitation	10	20	14	10	24	15	20
■ General Neglect	7	8	9	8	9	1	5
■ Physical Abuse	2	0	1	2	0	1	0
■ Severe Neglect	13	13	8	15	17	7	11

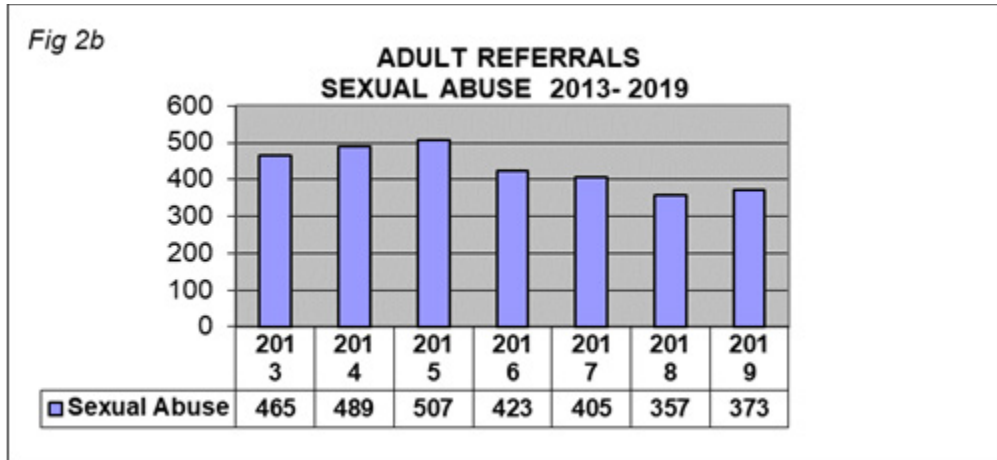


Figure 3

**ADULT REFERRALS 2016 - 2019
BY AGE**

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE		2016	2017	2018	2019	AGE OF ADULT OFFENDER
DECREASE	70%	11	10	10	3	under age 20
DECREASE	23.8%	59	47	42	32	20-24
INCREASE	41.9%	51	59	31	44	25-29
INCREASE	44.2%	51	59	49	62	30-34
INCREASE	6.4%	73	78	47	50	35-39
INCREASE	22.5%	56	49	40	49	40-44
DECREASE	15.2%	48	38	46	39	45-49
INCREASE	12.1%	110	115	116	130	50 and over

Figure 4

**ADULT REFERRALS 2016 - 2019
BY ETHNICITY**

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE		2015	2016	2018	2019	ETHNICITY
INCREASE	36.7%	48	55	30	41	AFRICAN AMERICAN
INCREASE	50%	12	7	4	6	ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER
INCREASE	8.9%	281	247	278	303	LATINO
INCREASE	4.7%	38	76	43	45	WHITE
DECREASE	42.9%	5	15	14	8	OTHER



Figure 5

**ADULT REFERRALS 2019
BY AGE & ETHNICITY**

ETHNICITY	UNDER 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-50+	TOTAL
AFRICAN AMER	1	7	7	7	4	2	2	11	41
ASIAN/PAC ISL	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	6
LATINO	2	23	31	48	36	43	30	84	303
WHITE	0	1	3	4	8	4	5	20	45
OTHER	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	5	8
UNKNOWN	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	6
TOTAL	3	32	44	62	50	49	39	130	409
PERCENT	0.7%	7.8%	10.7%	15.1%	12.2%	11.9%	9.5%	31.7%	100%

Figure 6

**ADULT REFERRALS 2016 - 2019
BY AREA OFFICE AND GENDER**

AREA OFFICE	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
ANTELOPE VALLEY	14	1	38	5	26	2	16	2
CENTRAL ADULT INVESTIGATIONS (CAI)	120	8	103	8	85	1	107	7
EAST SAN FERNANDO VALLEY	65	3	62	2	57	2	89	0
FOOTHILL	8	1	8	0	6	0	4	0
HARBOR	30	1	34	1	22	1	23	0
LONG BEACH	22	0	17	1	12	0	15	0
POMONA VALLEY	76	1	72	2	71	2	65	3
PRETRIAL	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
RIO HONDO	29	0	26	2	46	4	44	1
SAN GABRIEL VALLEY	26	0	12	2	5	0	8	0
SANTA MONICA	18	1	12	6	4	0	5	1
SOUTH CENTRAL	27	2	40	2	34	1	18	1
TOTAL	441	18	424	31	368	13	394	15

Figure 7

**ADULT AND JUVENILE REFERRALS 2019
BY TYPE**

OFFENSE TYPE	ADULT	PERCENT	JUVENILE	PERCENT	TOTAL
EXPLOITATION	20	4.3%	25	9.7%	45
GENERAL NEGLECT	5	0.1%	2	0.7%	7
PHYSICAL ABUSE	0	0%	21	8.1%	21
SEVERE NEGLECT	11	2.4%	8	3.1%	9
SEXUAL ABUSE	373	81.9%	201	78.2%	574
TOTAL	455		257		712
PERCENT		63.9%		36.1%	100%



Figure 8

**ACTIVE ADULT SUPERVISION 2019
BY AGE AND ETHNICITY**

ETHNICITY	UNDER 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-50+	TOTAL
AFRICAN AMER	1	14	30	29	32	23	18	104	251
AMER INDIAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASIAN/PAC ISL	0	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	36
LATINO	2	57	96	84	66	40	47	138	530
WHITE	1	14	21	38	33	31	27	131	296
OTHER	0	1	5	5	8	7	5	15	46
UNKNOWN	0	6	7	9	8	7	2	8	47
TOTAL	4	97	164	170	152	114	104	401	1,206
PERCENT	0.33%	8.0%	13.6%	14.1%	12.6%	9.5%	8.6%	33.3%	100%

Figure 9

**ACTIVE ADULT SUPERVISION 2019
BY ETHNICITY**

ETHNICITY	TOTAL	PERCENT
AFRICAN AMERICAN	251	20.8%
AMERICAN INDIAN	0	0
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	36	2.9%
LATINO	530	43.9%
WHITE	296	24.5%
OTHER	46	3.8%
UNKNOWN	47	3.8%
TOTAL	1206	100%

Figure 10

**ADULT CHILD THREAT WORKLOAD
2013 - 2019
BY AREA OFFICE**

AREA OFFICE	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
ANTELOPE VALLEY	84	91	94	101	98	96	99
CENTINELA	123	124	108	95	106	107	100
CRENSHAW	170	186	159	179	164	180	162
EAST LOS ANGELES	47	53	48	44	42	43	54
EAST SAN FERNANDO VALLEY	143	145	139	139	131	154	158
FIRESTONE	79	88	88	100	92	85	79
FOOTHILL	49	58	67	66	64	57	58
HARBOR	39	46	39	43	48	44	37
LONG BEACH	95	82	90	94	85	83	82
POMONA VALLEY	97	88	82	72	67	65	56
RIO HONDO	89	92	77	67	69	76	70
RIVERVIEW	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
SAN GABRIEL VALLEY	79	82	83	79	88	83	99
SANTA MONICA	69	55	51	60	49	43	56
SOUTH CENTRAL	54	44	43	36	71	58	62
VALENCIA	24	25	25	28	31	34	34
TOTALS	1241	1259	1193	1204	1206	1209	1206



Figure 11

**ADULT AND JUVENILE REFERRALS 2019
RESULTING IN GRANTS OF PROBATION**

AREA OFFICE	ADULTS	JUVENILES	TOTALS
ANTELOPE VALLEY	1	2	3
CENTRAL ADULT INVESTIGATION	4	-	4
CENTINELA	2	3	5
CRENSHAW	5	4	9
EAST LOS ANGELES	3	1	4
EAST SAN FERNANDO VALLEY	6	8	9
FIRESTONE	3	2	5
FOOTHILL	-	2	2
HARBOR	1	-	1
LONG BEACH	2	1	3
NORTHEAST JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER	-	4	4
POMONA VALLEY	3	1	4
RIO HONDO	1	2	3
RIVERVIEW	-	-	-
SAN GABRIEL VALLEY	1	2	3
SANTA MONICA	1	1	2
SOUTH CENTRAL	3	6	9
VALENCIA	-	2	2
TOTALS	31	41	
PERCENT	32.2%	47.8%	100%

Of the 409 Child Abuse referrals received by the Adult Bureau in 2019, 31 resulted in a court ordered grant of formal probation. The adult defendants not placed on formal probation may have been sentenced to state prison, county jail, placed on informal probation to the court, found not guilty or had their cases dismissed.

Of the 257 Juvenile Child Abuse offense referrals received by the Juvenile Bureau in 2019, 41 offenses resulted in a disposition of probation supervision. Juveniles not placed on probation may have been sentenced to the California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), found Unfit (referred to adult criminal court), sentenced to Camp Community Placement, had their cases rejected by the District Attorney, transferred out of county, or closed.

Figure 12

**JUVENILE REFERRALS 2016 - 2018
BY TYPE**

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE	2016	2017	2018	2019	TYPE OF ABUSE/NEGLECT
INCREASE 47%	24	18	17	25	EXPLOITATION
INCREASE 100%	2	2	1	2	GENERAL NEGLECT
DECREASE 12.5%	12	23	24	21	PHYSICAL ABUSE
INCREASE 300%	10	10	2	8	SEVERE NEGLECT
INCREASE 26.4%	154	135	159	201	SEXUAL ABUSE
INCREASE 26.6%	202	188	203	257	OVERALL FROM 2016 TO 2019



Figure 13

**JUVENILE REFERRALS 2013 - 2019
BY TYPE**

TYPE	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
EXPLOITATION	13	18	23	24	18	17	25
GENERAL NEGLECT	1	1	2	2	2	1	2
PHYSICAL ABUSE	11	17	16	12	23	24	21
SEVERE NEGLECT	14	14	16	10	10	2	8
SEXUAL ABUSE	399	328	230	154	135	159	201
OVERALL TOTALS	438	378	287	202	188	203	257

Figure 14

**JUVENILE REFERRALS 2016 - 2019
BY AGE**

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE		2016	2017	2018	2019	AGE OF JUVENILES
DECREASE	50%	5	6	2	1	UNDER 11
DECREASE	62.5%	4	6	8	3	11
DECREASE	23.08%	19	8	13	10	12
DECREASE	16.67%	14	25	24	20	13
INCREASE	30.8%	27	32	26	34	14
DECREASE	42.3%	37	18	26	15	15
INCREASE	18.9%	37	39	37	44	16
INCREASE	8.3%	34	29	36	39	17
INCREASE	112.9%	25	25	31	66	18+

Figure 15

**JUVENILE REFERRALS 2016 - 2019
BY ETHNICITY**

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE		2016	2017	2018	2019	TYPE OF ABUSE/NEGLECT
INCREASE	2.94%	35	28	34	35	AFRICAN AMERICAN
DECREASE	50%	3	2	2	1	ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER
INCREASE	36.6%	137	135	134	183	LATINO
INCREASE	3.5%	22	18	29	30	WHITE
INCREASE	100%	5	5	4	8	OTHER



Figure 16

**JUVENILE REFERRALS 2016 – 2019
BY AREA OFFICE AND GENDER**

AREA OFFICE	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
TRANSITIONS TO AREA OFFICE	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
ANTELOPE VALLEY	6	2	7	1	10	1	17	0
CAMPS	3	0	1	0	2	1	4	0
CENTINELA	8	4	13	2	19	3	23	5
CRENSHAW	20	3	15	2	9	1	20	0
EAST LOS ANGELES	7	1	6	0	3	0	2	0
FIRESTONE	5	1	6	0	11	0	9	0
FOOTHILL	8	0	8	0	5	0	12	0
HARBOR	6	1	5	0	8	0	8	0
LONG BEACH	6	1	7	2	6	0	7	0
NORTH EAST JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER	15	2	20	3	11	2	13	2
POMONA VALLEY	16	1	16	1	20	3	20	5
RIO HONDO	18	0	5	0	13	1	27	4
SAN GABRIEL VALLEY	13	1	22	2	22	3	23	1
SANTA MONICA	2	2	3	0	5	0	2	0
SOUTH CENTRAL	19	2	20	2	19	0	24	4
VALENCIA	5	1	4	0	3	0	6	0
VAN NUYS	23	0	14	0	17	4	18	0
TOTALS	180	22	173	15	184	19	236	26

Figure 17

**JUVENILE REFERRALS 2019
BY AGE AND ETHNICITY**

ETHNICITY	Under 11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	TOTAL
AFRICAN AMERICAN	0	0	2	0	6	7	5	6	9	35
ASIAN/PAC ISLANDER	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
LATINO	1	1	7	17	24	25	33	25	50	183
WHITE	0	1	1	1	4	7	5	7	4	30
OTHER	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	7
TOTAL	1	3	10	20	34	40	44	39	31	257
PERCENT	0.3%	1.1%	3.8%	7.7%	13.2%	15.5%	17.1%	15.1%	12%	100%



Figure 18

**ADULT AND JUVENILE REFERRALS 2019
BY TYPE**

OFFENSE TYPE	ADULT	PERCENT	JUVENILE	PERCENT	TOTAL
EXPLOITATION	20	3%	25	2.9%	45
GENERAL NEGLECT	5	0.75%	2	.30%	7
PHYSICAL ABUSE	0	-	21	3.1%	21
SEVERE NEGLECT	11	1.6%	8	1.2%	19
SEXUAL ABUSE	373	56%	201	30.1%	574
TOTAL	409		257		666
PERCENT		61.4%		38.5%	

Figure 19

**ACTIVE JUVENILE SUPERVISION 2019
BY AGE AND ETHNICITY**

ETHNICITY	UNDER 11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	TOTAL
AFRICAN AMER	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	5
ASIAN/PAC ISL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
LATINO	0	0	0	1	5	6	5	3	8	28
WHITE	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	8
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	5	7	4	5	16	43
PERCENT	-	-	-	2.3%	11.6%	16.2%	9.3%	11.6%	37.2%	100%

Figure 20

**ACTIVE JUVENILE SUPERVISION 2019
BY ETHNICITY**

ETHNICITY	TOTAL	PERCENT
AFRICAN AMERICAN	5	11.6%
ASIAN/PAC ISL	2	4.6%
LATINO	28	65.1%
WHITE	8	18.6%
TOTAL	43	100%



Figure 21

**ACTIVE JUVENILE SUPERVISION 2019
BY AGE AND TYPE**

ETHNICITY	UNDER 11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	TOTAL
EXPLOITATION	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	5
GENERAL NEGLECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PHYSICAL ABUSE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
SEVERE NEGLECT	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
SEXUAL ABUSE	0	0	0	0	4	6	7	4	14	35
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	5	7	9	5	16	43
PERCENT	-	-	-	2.3%	11.6%	16.2%	20.9%	11.6%	37.2%	100%

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AB 109 - California safety legislation that shifted responsibility for certain populations of offenders from the state to the counties; It allows for current non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offenders, who after they are released from California State Prison, are to be supervised at the local County level.

Adjudication – A judicial decision or sentence; to settle by judicial procedure; for juveniles – a juvenile court process focused on whether the allegations or charges facing a juvenile are true.

Adult – A person 18 years of age or older.

Bail Commissioner – A person appointed by the state who may set the amount of bond for persons detained at a police station prior to arraignment in court; s/he recommends to the court the amount of bond that should be set for the defendant on each criminal case.

Bench Officer - A judicial hearing officer (appointed or elected) such as a judge, commissioner, referee, arbitrator, or umpire, presiding in a court of law and authorized by law to hear and decide on the disposition of cases.

Camp Community Placement - Available to the juvenile court at a disposition hearing; a youth is placed in a secure or non-secure structured residential camp settings run by the Probation Department throughout the County (see Residential Treatment Program).

Caseload - The total number of adult/juvenile clients or cases on probation, assigned to an adult

or juvenile Deputy Probation Officer; caseload size and level of service is determined by Probation Department policy.

Child Abuse (or Neglect) – Physical injury inflicted by other than accidental means upon a child by another person; includes sexual abuse, willful cruelty or unjustifiable punishment or injury or severe neglect.

Child Threat (CTH) Caseload – A specialized caseload supervised by a CTH Deputy Probation Officer consisting of adults on formal probation for child abuse offenses or where there is reason to believe that defendant’s (violent, drug abusing or child molesting) behavior may pose a threat to a child; Probation Department service standards require close monitoring of a defendant’s compliance with court orders to ensure both the child’s and parents’ safety.

Compliance - Refers to the offender following, abiding by, and acting in accordance with the orders and instructions of the court as part of his/her effort to cooperate in his/her own rehabilitation while on probation (qualified liberty) given as a statutory act of clemency.

Conditions of Probation - The portion of the court ordered sentencing option, which imposes obligations on the offender; may include restitution, fines, community service, restrictions on association, etc.

Controlled Substance – A drug, substance, or immediate precursor, which is listed in any schedule in Health and Safety Code Sections 11054, 11055, 11057, or 11058.



Court Orders - List of terms and conditions to be followed by the probationer, or any instructions given by the court.

Crime - An act or omission in violation of local, state, or federal law forbidding or commanding it, and made punishable in a legal proceeding brought by a state or the US government.

DA Case Reject - A District Attorney dispositional decision to reject the juvenile petition request (to file a formal complaint for court intervention) from the referral source (usually an arresting agency) by way of Probation due to lack of legal sufficiency (i.e., insufficient evidence).

Defendant - An adult subject of a case, accused/convicted of a crime, before a criminal court of law.

Department of Juvenile Justice or DJJ (formerly the California Youth Authority) – The most serious sanction available to the juvenile court among a range of dispositional options; it is a state-run facility for youth who have committed extremely serious offenses and/or have failed county-level programs and require settings at the state level; a youth can remain in DJJ until age 23.

Disposition - The resolution of a case by the court, including the dismissal of a case, the acquittal of a defendant, the granting of probation or deferred entry of judgment, or overturning of a convicted defendant.

Diversions - The suspension of prosecution of “eligible” youthful, first time offenders in which a criminal court determines the offender suitable for diverting out of further criminal proceedings and directs the defendant to seek and participate in community-based education, treatment or rehabilitation programs prior to and without being convicted, while under the supervision of the Probation Department; program success dismisses the complaint, while failure causes resumption of criminal proceedings.

DPO - Deputy Probation Officer - a peace officer who performs full case investigation functions and monitors probationer’s compliance with court orders, keeping the courts informed of probationer’s progress by providing reports as mandated.

Drug Abuse - The excessive use of substances (pharmaceutical drugs, alcohol, narcotics, cocaine, generally opiates, stimulants, depressants, hallucinogens) having an addictive-sustaining

liability, without medical justification.

Formal Probation - The suspension of the imposition of a sentence by the court and the conditional and revocable release of an offender into the community, in lieu of incarceration, under the formal supervision of a DPO to ensure compliance with conditions and instructions of the court; non-compliance may result in formal probation being revoked.

High Risk – A classification referring to potentially dangerous, recidivist probationers who are very likely to violate conditions of probation and pose a potentially high level of peril to victims, witnesses and their families or close relatives; usually require in-person contacts and monitoring participation in treatment programs.

Informal Probation -

- **Juvenile** - A six-month probation supervision program for youth available as a dispositional alternative by the DPO following case intake investigation of a non-detained arrest referral, or ordered by the juvenile court prior to adjudication and without declaration of wardship.

- **Adult** - A period of probation wherein an individual is under the supervision of the Court as opposed to the Probation Officer. The period of probation may vary dependent on the circumstances of the case.

Investigation - The process of investigating the factors of the offense(s) committed by a youth/adult, his/her social and criminal history, gathering offender, victim, and other interested party input, and analyzing the relevant circumstances, culminating in the submission of recommendations to the court regarding sanctions and rehabilitative treatment options.

Judgment – Law given by court or other competent tribunal and entered in its dockets, minutes of record.

Justice Involved adult – is an adult who has been convicted of a crime and has been supervised by the probation department.

Juvenile - A person who has not attained his/her 18th birthday.

Juvenile Court - Superior Court which has jurisdiction over delinquent and dependent children.

Kiosk – A small stand-alone structure that provides information and services on a computer screen.



Minor - A person under the age of 18.

Motion to Transfer to Adult Court - A finding by a delinquency court that a case will be transferred to a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction (adult court) for the filing of a complaint; juvenile in effect will be treated as an adult.

Narcotic Testing - The process whereby a probationer must submit, by court order, to a drug test as directed, to detect and deter controlled substance abuse.

Pre-Sentence Report - A written report made to the adult court by the DPO and used as a vehicle to communicate a defendant's situation and the DPO's recommendations regarding sentencing and treatment options to the judge prior to sentencing; becomes the official position of the court.

Probation - The suspension of a jail sentence that allows a person convicted of a crime a chance to remain in the community, instead of going to jail; the offenders (adults convicted of a crime and juveniles with allegations sustained at adjudication) must follow certain court-ordered rules and conditions under the supervision of a deputy probation officer; typical conditions may include performing community service, meeting with your deputy probation officer, refraining from using illegal drugs or excessive alcohol, avoiding certain people and places, completing rehabilitative programs, and appearing in court during requested times; also known as a grant of probation.

Probation Violation – When the orders of the court are not followed, or the probationer is re-arrested and charged with a new offense; the matter is returned to court for a violation of probation.

Probationer - Youth or adult who is on probation.

Referral – For adults: a criminal court order directing Probation to perform a thorough investigation of a defendant's case following conviction, and present findings and recommendations in the form of a pre-sentence report; for juveniles: the complaint against the juvenile from law enforcement, parents or school requesting Probation intervention into the case.

Residential Treatment Program – This program is also referred to as the Camp Community Placement program. It provides intensive intervention in a residential setting over an average stay of 20 weeks. The Camp Community Placement program

is an intermediate sanction alternative to probation in the community and incarceration in the California Youth Authority.

Sanction - A penalty for violation of law.

Sentence -

- Juvenile - The penalty imposed by the court upon a juvenile with allegations found true in juvenile court; penalties imposed may include fines, community service, restitution or other punishment, terms of probation, residential camp placement or a commitment with the Department of Juvenile Justice (formerly CYA).

- Adult - The penalty imposed by the court upon a convicted defendant in a criminal judicial proceeding; penalties imposed may include fines, community service, restitution or other punishment, terms of probation, county jail or prison for the defendant.

Substance Abuse - See Drug Abuse - the non-medical use of a substance for any of the following reasons: psychic effect, dependence, or suicide attempt/gesture. For purposes of this glossary, non-medical use means:

- Use of prescription drugs in a manner inconsistent with accepted medical practice;
- Use of over-the-counter drugs contrary to approved labeling; or
- Use of any substance (heroin/morphine, marijuana/hashish, peyote, glue, aerosols, etc.) for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide.

Trace - An amount of substance found in a newborn or parent that is insufficient to cause a parent to return to court on a probation violation, but is enough to authorize removal of a child from parental control.

Victim - An entity or person injured or threatened with physical injury, or that directly suffers a measurable loss because of the criminal activities of an offender, or a "derivative" victim, such as the parent/guardian, who suffers some loss because of injury to the closely related primary victim, by reason of a crime committed by an offender.