

# CPOC Foundation CalAIM TRAINING SERIES

**“Bridging Systems - Synthesizing Knowledge - Improving Outcomes”**

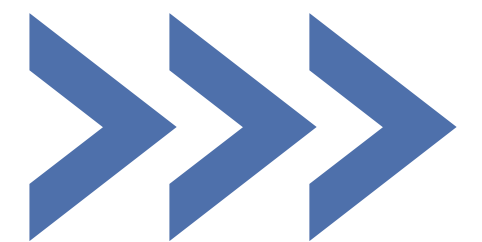
# PROBATION 101

April 21-23, 2026

# Section 1: Introduction

**1.1. Welcome &  
Introduction**

**1.2. Training  
Objectives**



# 1.1. Welcome & Introduction



**Brian Richart**

Chief Probation Officer, Retired  
El Dorado County



**Chelsey Chapelle**

Assistant Chief Probation Officer, Retired  
Shasta County



**Scott Coffin**

CalAIM JI Specialist  
Serrano Advisors, LLC

- Understanding probation helps all of us bridge systems, align our work, and improve outcomes for the populations we serve

# 1.2. Learning Objectives

## Key Objective #1

**Understanding Probation and Probation's Role in the Justice System**

## Key Objective #2

**Understanding the Key Differences Between the Juvenile and Adult Probation Systems**

## Key Objective #3

**Understanding Probation's Role Within CalAIM**

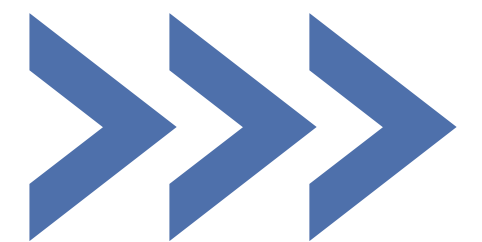
## Key Objective #4

**Identifying Key Points of Coordination and How to Apply Coordination Strategies**

# Section 2: Why Probation Matters

**2.1. The Origin and Purpose of Probation**

**2.2. Probation and CalAIM: Connecting Systems to Care**



# 2.1. The Origin and Purpose of Probation

**1**

**Alternative to Incarceration**

**2**

**Rehabilitation Focus**

**3**

**Community Connection**

**4**

**Public Safety**

# 2.2. Probation's Role in CalAIM: Connecting Systems to Care

**Link to ECM/MCP**

**Reentry Support**

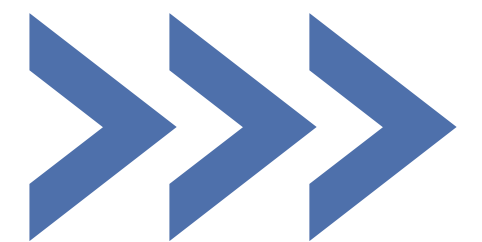
**Service Coordination**

# Section 3: Understanding the System

**3.1. What is Probation?**

**3.2. Justice System Flow Overview**

**3.3. Evolution of Probation**



# 3.1: Understanding the System

## What is Probation?

- Measured Accountability
- Service Driven

## Adult System:

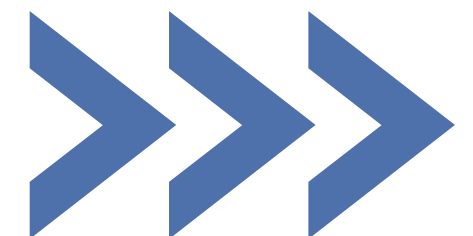
- Penal Code
- Individual Focus
- Broad Service

## Juvenile System:

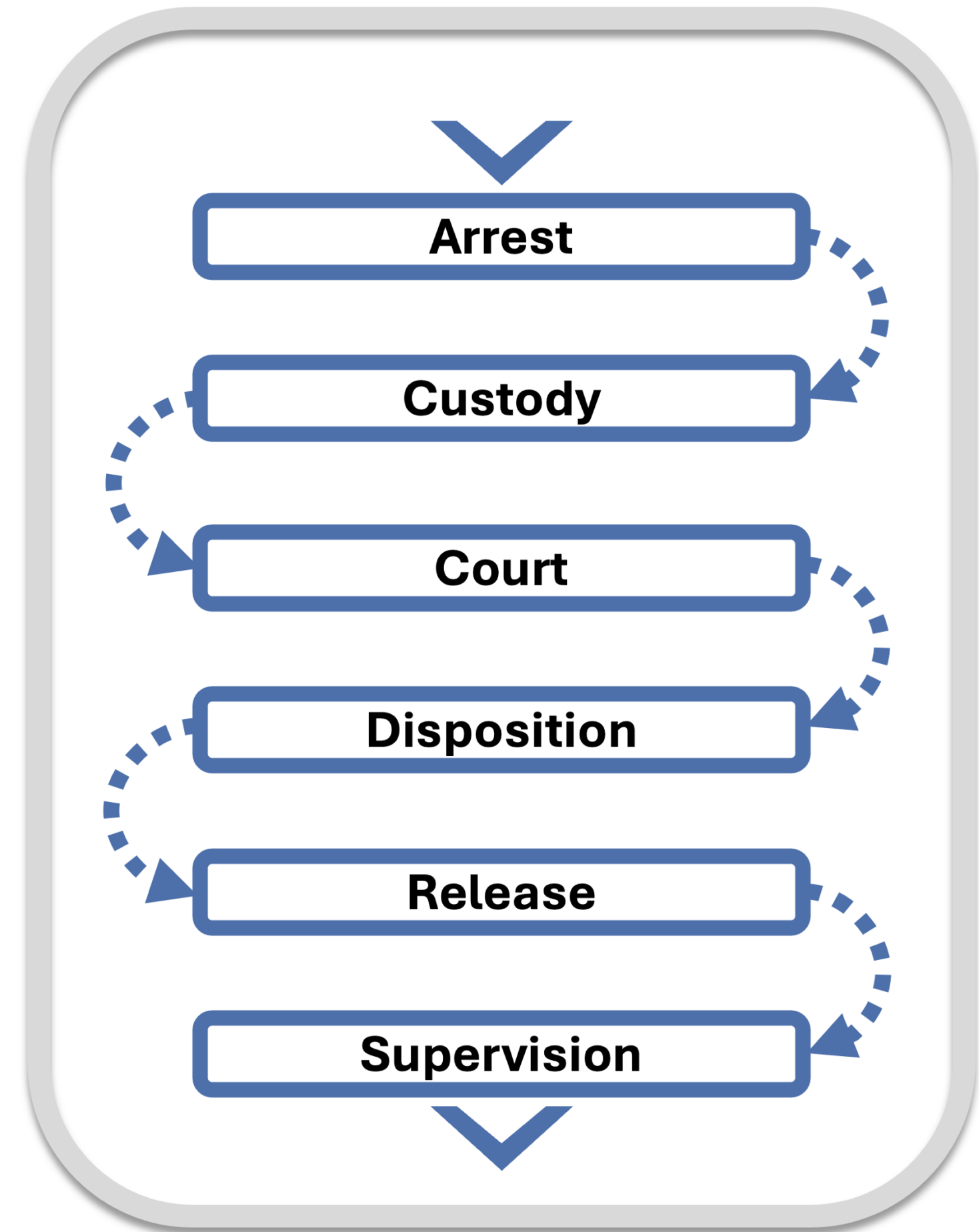
- W&I Code
- Family Centered
- Best Interests

## Shared Purpose:

- Community
- Accountability
- Behavior Change
- Services



# 3.2. Justice System Flow Overview



# 3.3. Evolution of Probation



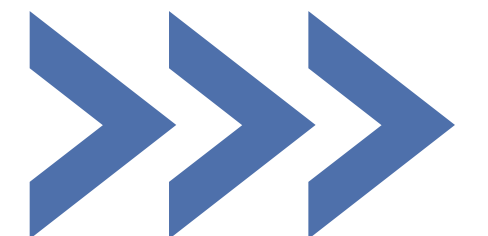
# Section 4: Juvenile System

**4.1.  
Juvenile  
Flow Chart**

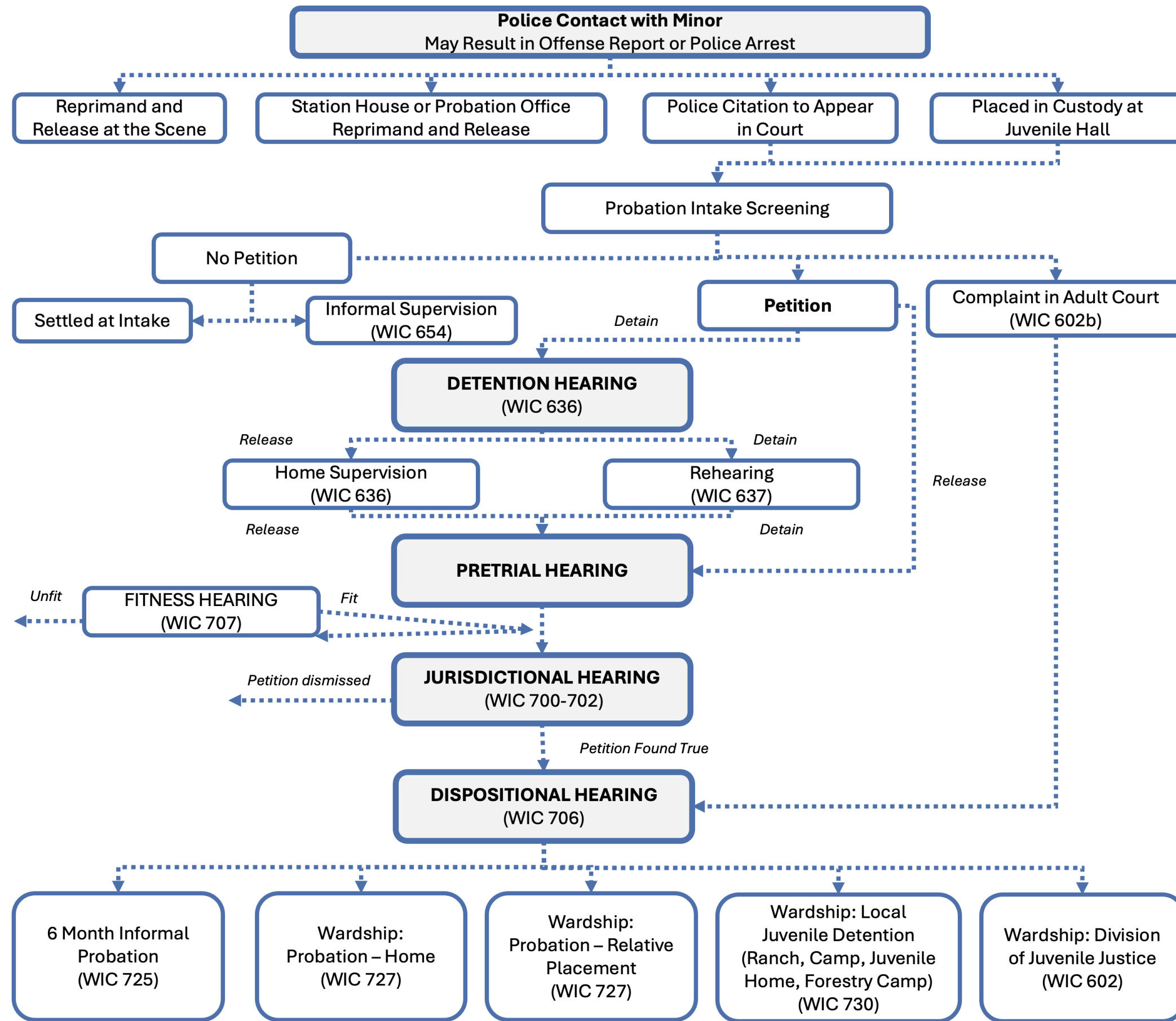
**4.2.  
Juvenile  
Probation  
System  
Overview**

**4.3.  
Supervision,  
Placement &  
Youth Needs**

**4.4.  
Juvenile  
Dispositions  
and Lengths  
of Stay**



# 4.1. Juvenile Flow Chart



# 4.2. Juvenile Probation System Overview

1

## **Purpose and Philosophy**

Primary Decision Driver – Best Interest of Youth  
Lowest Responsible Impact  
Minimal Use of Custody Intervention  
Family and Community Based Services

2

## **Goals / Objectives**

Intervention and Guidance  
Restoration and Education / Prevention  
Sustain Positive Long-Term Outcomes  
Public Safety

3

## **Structure**

Not a status but a system  
Service Coordination is Probation Led  
High Degree of Discretion  
Court Supported  
Local Responsibility for All Aspects

# 4.3. Supervision, Placement & Youth Needs

## Types of Supervision

Diversion  
Informal – Non-Wardship  
Formal - Wardship

## Placement Options

In Home  
Alternative Family / Non-Family  
Juvenile Hall  
Ranch / Camp  
Foster Care

## Youth Served/Needs

- Youth with behavioral health needs
- Youth involved in child welfare/foster care
- Youth needing family-based or community supports

# 4.4. Juvenile Dispositions and Lengths of Stay

- Short-term vs. long-term placement in detention
- Programs within facilities
  - Camps
  - Alternatives to out of home placement
- Secure Youth Treatment Facilities (SYTF)
  - Who qualifies
  - Length of stay
  - Age differences

# 4.5. Day in the Life – Detention Services

## Education

- School
- Academic Support

## Treatment & Healthcare

- Cognitive-Based Groups
- Mental Health Services
- Substance Use
- Medication
- Health Care

## Life Skills & Activities

- Social Skills
- Visitation/Correspondence
- Decision-Making
- Recreation
- Job Readiness
- Pro-Social

Over the last three years, the average population of youth in detention ranges from 2700-2900 youth.

# Section 5: Adult System

5.1.  
System  
Flow Chart

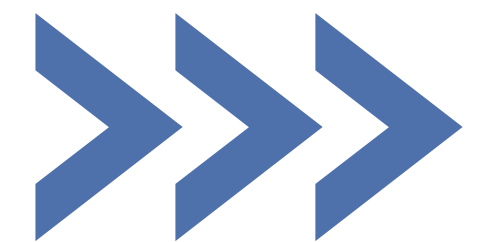
5.2. Adult  
Probation  
System  
Overview

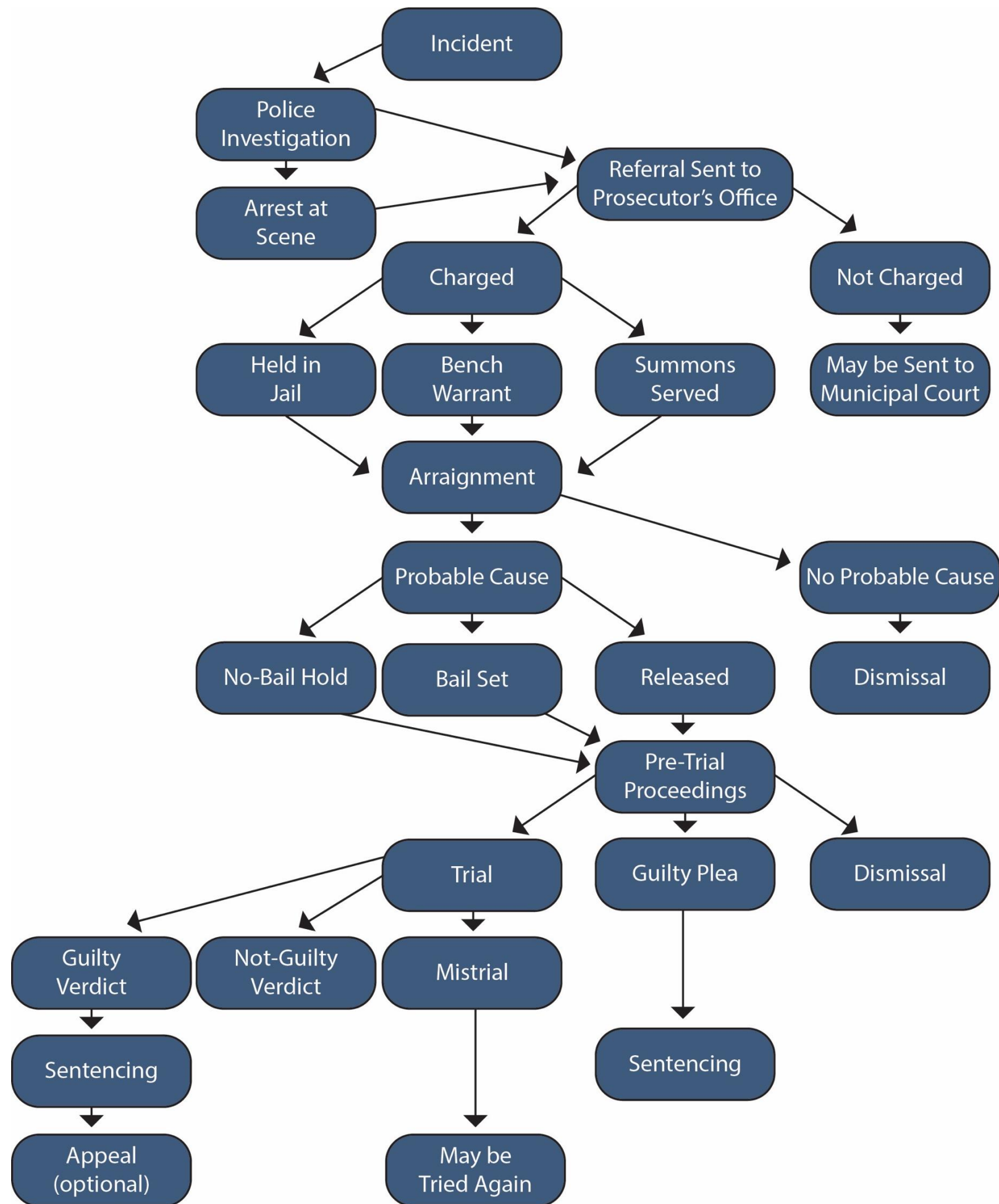
5.3. Types of  
Supervision  
and Special  
Populations

5.4.  
Custody  
and Reentry  
Pathways

5.5.  
Pretrial for  
Adults

5.6.  
Pretrial  
Overview





# 5.1. Adult Justice System Flow Chart

# 5.2. Adult Probation System Overview

## Structure

**Locally Directed  
Medical Model  
Risk-Based  
Tailored to Needs  
Court Ordered T&C's  
Moderate Discretion  
Wide Responsibility**



## Goals

**Public Safety  
through  
Accountability and  
Rehabilitation**

**Build on Strengths  
and Measure Growth**

# 5.3. Types of Supervision and Special Populations

## Informal vs. Formal

- Misdemeanor
- Felony

## Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)

- “Local Parole”

## Mandatory Supervision (MS)

- “Local Prison”

## Populations Served

Individuals Reentering From Custody  
(Formal/PRCS/MS)

### Individuals with high needs:

- Behavioral health
- Substance use
- Unmet Basic Needs

# 5.4. Custody and Reentry Pathways

➤➤➤ **Prison (California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation)**

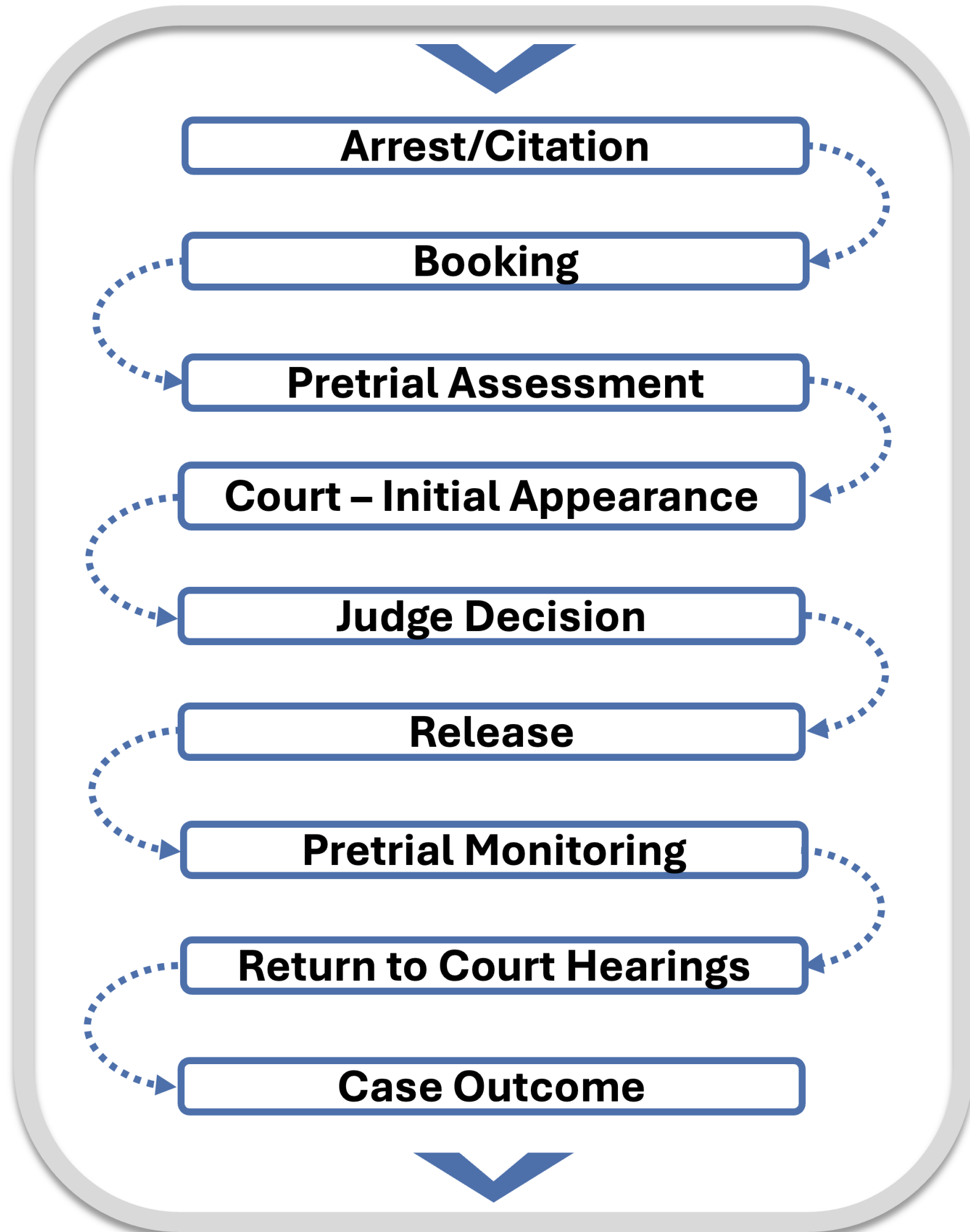
## After Custody

**Post Release Community Supervision (County Probation Supervision)**

**Alternative to incarceration**

**Parole (State Supervision)**

**After prison (state)**



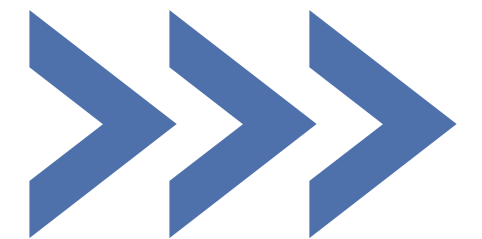
# 5.5. Pretrial

- 1** What happens before conviction
- 2** Role of probation
  - Assessment
  - Pretrial Programs
- 3** Role of other justice partners

# Section 6: County Differences

**6.1. Juvenile System:  
Variation Across Counties**

**6.2. Adult System: How  
County Differences  
Impact Supervision &  
Services**



# 6.1. Juvenile System: Variation Across Counties

## Differences

- Size
- Staffing
- Resources
- Access to services

## Not all counties have detention facilities

- Youth placed out-of-county
- Youth served through contracted facilities

## Impact on CalAIM Coordination

- Differences affect:
  - ECM Referral pathways
  - Service availability and referrals
  - Continuity of care

# 6.2. Adult System: How County Differences Impact Supervision & Services

## Size

- Jail capacity
- Probation staffing
- Program availability
  - Reentry programs
  - Behavioral health and SUD treatment
  - Housing and employment supports

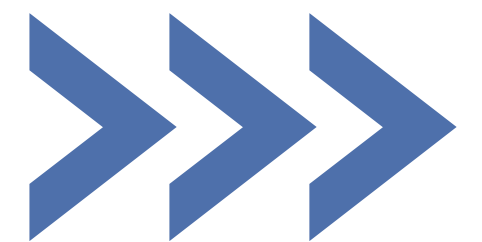
## Impact on CalAIM Coordination

- ECM referral pathways
- Service availability and referrals
- Continuity of care

# Section 7: Conditions and Case Management

## 7.1. Common Probation Conditions

## 7.2. Case Planning



# 7.1. Probation Conditions

- Court-ordered requirements that individuals must follow while on probation
- Court-ordered restrictions
- Treatment conditions

**Conditions are designed to support the client while taking into consideration accountability for the individual's actions and community safety.**

# 7.2. Case Planning

1

## Assessments

- Evidence-based practices and interventions
- Criminogenic Needs/Risk Factors

2

## Treatment

Probation focus:

- Behavior Change
- Reducing Risk
- Addressing Criminogenic Needs

3

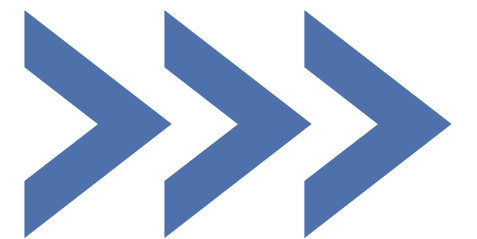
## Mandatory Vs. Voluntary

- Court ordered
- Treatment to support behavior change
- Treatment based on health needs

# Section 8: Confidentiality/ Information Sharing

## 8.1. Information Sharing Rules

## 8.2. Data Exchange



# 8.1. Information Sharing Rules

## Legal Limits

Certain information about juveniles can be shared, and information about adults requires a release of information

## Privacy Protections

Data sharing agreements and memorandum of understanding between Probation Departments and Managed Care Health Plans

# 8.2. Data Exchange

1

## Coordinated Re-entry

Essential data to support reentry into the community and linkages to health services. Probation Department refers the juvenile to community-based supportive services

2

## Data Access

Probation Department restricts access to the case management systems and may offer limited data to facilitate the post-release connections into health services and other types of community-based services

3

## ROI Requirements

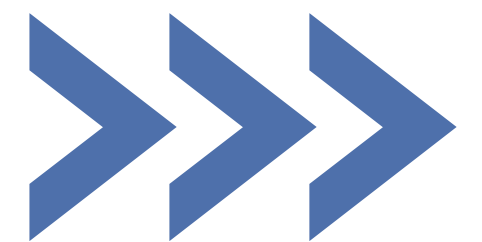
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# Section 9: CalAIM Coordination

**9.1. Roles in  
Working with  
Probation**

**9.2. Care  
Coordination**

**9.3. Population  
Needs**



# 9.1. Roles in Working with Probation

## MCPs

- Timely assignment of individual to the ECM provider
- Access to specialists & transitions of care
- Provisioning of Medi-Cal covered benefits and community supports as needed (i.e., transportation, medications)

## ECMs

- Aligns with the mandatory terms & conditions provided by Probation (i.e., no contact orders, treatment requirements)
- Communicates periodically with Probation Officer to coordinate needs for youth or adult

## Community Supports

- MCPs coordinate access to the community support providers in the local community
- Communicates periodically with Probation Officer to coordinate needs for the individual – housing navigation, food, transitional rent, and other supportive services

# 9.2. Care Coordination

1

## Warm Hand-offs

Linkages to post-release providers and community-based resources

2

## Data Exchange

Essential data shared by the reentry partners for pre-release to post-release linkages

3

## County Variability

Local infrastructure and access to health services vary by each county

# 9.3. Population Needs

- **Behavioral Health**

- Mild to moderate, and persistent mental illness

- **Substance Use Treatment**

- Continuation of opiate or alcohol addiction medicines

- **Criminogenic Factors**

- Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT) may support recidivism reduction

- **Social Supports**

- Housing, food, and other community supports

# Key Takeaways

- 1** Probation Is More Than Supervision
- 3** Conditions And Treatment Must Align

- 2** Systems Differ – And That Matters
- 4** Collaboration Drives Outcomes

# Final Questions & Answers

Open Discussion – And Menti Questions

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## **What is CalAIM?**

May 12-14, 2026