

# County of Santa Clara

Probation Department

Juvenile Division  
840 Guadalupe Parkway  
San Jose, California 95110

Administrative Offices  
840 Guadalupe Parkway  
San Jose, California 95110



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Sheila E. Mitchell  
Chief Probation Officer

TO: Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council

FROM: Sheila E. Mitchell  
Chief Probation Officer

DATE: April 24, 2013

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2014 (FY14) Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) Grant

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## **RECOMMENDED ACTION**

Forward to the Board of Supervisors a recommendation to:

1. Accept the proposed FY14 Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) expenditure plan.
2. Adopt resolution affirming membership of the Santa Clara County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council and delegating authority to the Chief Probation Officer, or designee, to submit and/or to sign the County of Santa Clara's FY2014 Application for Approval for the County's Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan and related contracts, amendments, or extensions with the State of California.

## **FISCAL IMPLICATIONS**

No additional costs are associated with the approval of the recommended action.

The Board of State & Community Corrections (BSCC) informed Santa Clara County that its estimated FY14 JJCPA allocation is \$5,209,173.

## **CONTRACT HISTORY**

In each of the 12 years that the Probation Department has received funding through JJCPA, the department has procured services from community partners throughout Santa Clara County. All agreements required to implement the JJCPA program are procured in accordance with established Contracting Principles, policies and procedures. The Probation Department has contracted or is planning to contract \$2,578,907 using FY12 & FY13 JJCPA funds. In FY 12, Probation received an increase in disbursements late in the year and utilized those funds FY12 to encumber contracted services in FY13 by June 30, 2012 as required by statute. The following community members and organizations were contracted to serve youth in JJCPA programs, to enhance capabilities, and to evaluate JJCPA programs:

- Applied Survey Research (Evaluation)
- Asian American Recovery Services
- Bill Wilson Center
- California Youth Outreach
- Catholic Charities
- Center for Training and Careers
- City of San Jose
- Community Crime Prevention Associates
- Community Solutions
- Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY)
- Gardner Family Care
- Joyner Payne Youth Services Agency (JPYSA) Aquarius Project
- Mexican American Community Services Agency (MACSA)
- Pathway Society
- Seneca Family of Agencies
- The Seven Challenges, LLC

## **BACKGROUND**

The JJCPA requires counties to form a Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) to develop and implement a continuum of county-based responses to juvenile crime. The JJCC consists of the membership required in Section 749.22 of the Welfare and Institutions Code (Chapter 325, Statutes of 1998), which states that the JJCC shall, at a minimum, include the Chief Probation Officer, as chair, and one representative each from the District Attorney's Office, the Public Defender's Office, the Sheriff's Department, the Board Of Supervisors, the Department of Social Services, the Department of Mental Health, a Community-Based Drug and Alcohol Program, a City Police Department, the County Office of Education or a School District, an At-Large Community Representative, and non-profit organizations that serve minors.

The Board of Supervisors created the JJCC in December 1996, and appointed the Chief Probation Officer as the Chair. In September 2000, the Schiff-Cardenas Crime Prevention Act of 2000 awarded \$6,135,582 to implement collaborative juvenile justice programs in Santa Clara County during FY02. Senate Bill 736 continued this program for FY03 and beyond, and is now known as JJCPA. Most recently, the JJCPA is funded through Local Revenue Fund 2011 as a result of public safety realignment. The BSCC informed Santa Clara County that its estimated FY14 JJCPA allocation is \$5,209,173.

On April 17, 2013, the Probation Department convened a meeting with members of the Silicon Valley Council of Nonprofits (SVCN) that included staff from SVCN, Catholic Charities of Santa Clara County, Community Solutions, and Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY). At this meeting, Probation reviewed the intention to deploy a violence reduction strategy through an expansion of the Violence Reduction Program.

## **REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATION**

Various community and government agencies have worked in partnership to develop and implement JJCPA programs. For FY13, the JJCC and the Board of Supervisors (BOS) formally

approved four JJCPA programs: Community Based Aftercare, Restorative Justice Program (RJP), Multi-Agency Assessment Center (MAAC), Support and Enhancement Services (SES), and the Violence Reduction Program (VRP). In FY14, Probation intends to expand the Violence Reduction Program in order to implement a broader violence reduction strategy. The local Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJJP) will integrate RJP, SES and Aftercare into the Violence Reduction Program and the JJCPA expenditure plan will consist of two programs, the Violence Reduction Program and the Multi-Agency Assessment Center. The updated CMJJP will be submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) followed by ratification of the FY14 expenditure plan by the Board of Supervisors.

**Violence Reduction Strategy**

The Probation Department intends to implement a violence reduction strategy that spans the spectrum of services from prevention through custodial (See Attachment B). JJCPA funds will be utilized to continue implementation of the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model as the Violence Reduction Program to serve youth in the community while MAAC will continue to provide services to youth in custody.

**Violence Reduction Program**

The expansion of the Violence Reduction Program (VRP) integrates the Restorative Justice Program, the Support and Enhancement Services, and Aftercare into a single program. It allows services to be available to youth based on their assessed needs without limits related to current program restrictions. The VRP provides services in the community and addresses prevention, early intervention, intervention, and intensive intervention in the spectrum of the violence reduction strategy.

In FY 13, the Probation Department began its implementation of the VRP which is based on the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Comprehensive Gang Program, designed to reduce violence by implementing five core strategies. The following table lists the five strategies and a description of each one:

<b>CORE STRATEGY</b>	<b>STRATEGY DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>Community Mobilization</b>	Team meets to provide social interaction opportunities.
<b>Organizational Change and Development of Local Agencies and Groups</b>	Strategy allows former gang members to provide input to the Suppression Team about what is and is not working in the current effort to suppress violence.
<b>Provision of Social Opportunities</b>	Strategy addresses the needs of older youth by providing vocational training and of younger youth by providing educational support.
<b>Social Intervention Team</b>	Team reaches out to youth who are unable to connect through legitimate social institutions and provides referrals to crisis counseling, drug treatment, jobs, training, educational program, and recreate. Additionally, the Social Intervention Team will operate a crisis response program for juvenile justice youth 13 years of age and under.
<b>Suppression Team</b>	Team meets to understand the local gang structure and work with youth who score high on the JAIS and struggling at home on probation.

The spectrum of the violence reduction strategy begins with Prevention which includes diversion and assessment that serves youth who have not been formally charged. Services will include assessment of first-time and/or early offenders, cognitive behavioral treatment, letters of reprimand, and verbal reprimands. Current services such as the Direct Referral Program and Peer Court will continue as part of the prevention strategy. Prevention will not be funded through JJCPA funds.

Early Intervention will include informal monitoring of early offenders, cognitive behavioral treatment, mentoring, and victim services. Current services such as Competency Development Services, Mentoring, Victim Awareness, and Victim Services will continue as part of the early intervention strategy.

Intervention services will serve youth who are wards of the court or on Deferred Entry of Judgment and who are at home on probation. This will include electronic monitoring of youth when increased accountability is indicated, case management, mentoring, school-based services, wrap-around services and more. Current services such as the PEAK, Support & Enhancement Services and Mentoring will continue as part of the intervention strategy.

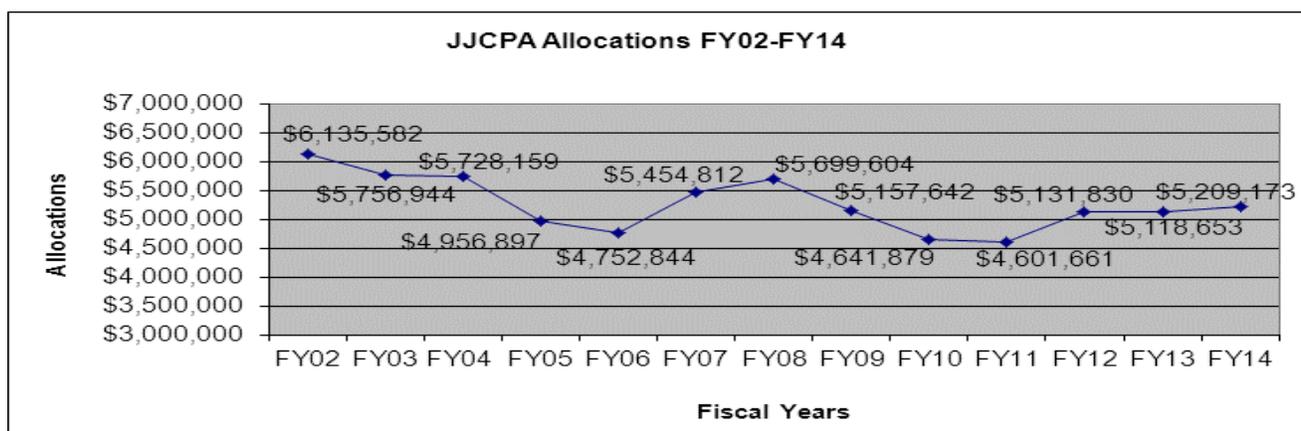
Intensive Supervision is warranted for youth on formal probation with higher needs than youth receiving services in intervention. Intensive intervention will include specialized services for youth with substance abuse and mental health needs as well as those youth who are returning to the community from incarceration. Current services such as wrap-around services, vocational and educational programs, mentoring, Full Service Partnership, reentry assistance, EDGE, etc. will continue as part of the intensive intervention strategy.

**FY14 Allocation**

The following table depicts the total anticipated budget for FY12 JJCPA Programs:

	<b>FY13 Budget</b>	<b>FY14 Budget</b>
<b>JJCPA Allocation</b>	<b>\$5,118,653</b>	<b>\$5,209,173</b>
County Controller (Administrative Costs .5%)	\$25,593	\$26,046
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM BUDGET</b>	<b>\$5,093,060</b>	<b>\$5,183,127</b>

Below is a table of JJCPA Allocations from FY02 to FY14:



**PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS:**

The following is the FY14 expenditure plan:

**MULTI-AGENCY ASSESSMENT CENTER (MAAC):** MAAC provides educational, substance abuse, and mental health assessments, referral services, and case and transition plans for youth held in Juvenile Hall for over 72 hours. Community-based organizations provide key programming elements in ten units.

Multi-Agency Assessment Center	FY12 Budget	FY13 Budget	FY14 Budget
<b>Salaries and Benefits</b>	\$490,159	\$493,625	\$383,611
<b>Services and Supplies</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Professional Services</b>	\$243,899	\$407,426	\$390,325
<b>Contracted Services</b>	\$174,432	\$0	\$183,874
<b>Administrative Overhead .5%</b>	\$4,565	\$4,342	\$4,792
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>\$913,055</b>	<b>\$905,393</b>	<b>\$962,602</b>

**VIOLENCE REDUCTION PROGRAM:** The Violence Reduction Program will implement the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Comprehensive Gang Program, which is designed to reduce gang violence by implementing five core strategies: 1) Community Mobilization, 2) Organizational Change and Development of Local Agencies and Groups, 3) Provision of Social Opportunities, 4) Social Intervention Team, and 5) Suppression Team.

Violence Reduction Program	FY12 Budget	FY13 Budget	FY14 Budget
<b>Salaries and Benefits</b>	\$0	\$488,924	\$2,269,133
<b>Services and Supplies</b>	\$0	\$23,407	\$0
<b>Professional Services</b>	\$0	\$143,215	\$613,722
<b>Contracted Services</b>	\$0	\$922,139	\$1,342,462
<b>Administrative Overhead .5%</b>	\$0	\$6,225	\$21,254
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,583,910</b>	<b>\$4,246,571</b>

The following is a summary of FY10-14 Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act Allocations to date; earned interest is not included in the figures:

	FY10	FY11 (Revised Plan)	FY12 (Increased Budget)	FY13	FY14
Aftercare Program	\$1,402,685	\$1,247,951	\$979,262	\$1,188,423	\$0
Multi-Agency Assessment Program	\$1,094,519	\$1,056,398	\$1,110,988	\$905,393	\$962,602
Restorative Justice Program	\$1,673,604	\$1,503,877	\$2,064,780	\$1,354,732	\$0
SCC Violence Reduction Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,583,910	\$4,246,571
Support and Enhancement Services	\$471,071	\$400,288	\$976,800	\$86,195	\$0
Truancy Reduction Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$4,641,879</b>	<b>\$4,208,514</b>	<b>\$5,131,830</b>	<b>\$5,118,653</b>	<b>\$5,209,173</b>

**CHILD IMPACT**

The recommended action impacts the **Juvenile Arrests** indicator. JJCPA supported programs provide prevention and intervention services intended to reduce the likelihood of a youth penetrating into the juvenile justice system and to reduce recidivism of youth on probation.

**SENIOR IMPACT**

The recommended action will have no/neutral impact on seniors.

**SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS**

The recommended action balances public policy and program interests, and enhances the Board of Supervisors' sustainability goal to enhance social equity and safety and to foster a healthy environment, protect resources and/or public health, safety and recreation by providing programs for juvenile justice youth that are intended to reduce recidivism and higher risk behavior.

**CONSEQUENCES OF NEGATIVE ACTION**

The FY14 expenditure plan and the submission of FY14 JJCPA application will not proceed with a recommendation from the JJCC.

**STEPS FOLLOWING APPROVAL**

The FY 2014 JJCPA expenditure plan will be forwarded to the Board of Supervisors for review and approval.

**ATTACHMENTS**

- Attachment A - DRAFT JJCPA Resolution
- Attachment B - Violence Reduction Strategy
- Attachment C - Glossary of Terms

**RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_**

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA  
PERTAINING TO THE FY2014 JUVENILE JUSTICE CRIME  
PREVENTION ACT GRANT APPLICATION**

WHEREAS, the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) authorizes an annual expenditure to be allocated to cities and counties to fund juvenile crime prevention programs which show demonstrated effectiveness through performance-based outcomes;

WHEREAS, each county seeking JJCPA funds must form a Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council which will develop the county's Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJJP), to be approved by the Board of Supervisors and sent to the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) for approval;

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors for the County of Santa Clara created the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) in December 1996 and appointed the Chief Probation Officer as the chair;

WHEREAS, each county seeking JJCPA funds must submit to the CSA a resolution signed by the County Board of Supervisors stating the Board of Supervisors approves the County's Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan and assuring the County will adhere to specified requirements under the JJCPA; and

WHEREAS, the County of Santa Clara desires to receive and utilize federal grant funds available through JJCPA to fund juvenile crime prevention programs,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Clara hereby affirms that the Santa Clara County JJCC is composed of the following members:

<b>Member</b>	<b>Alternate</b>
<b>Chief Probation Officer</b> Sheila Mitchell, Chief Probation Officer, Santa Clara County Probation Department	N/A
<b>Board of Supervisors</b> Vacant, Board of Supervisors, County of Santa Clara	N/A
<b>Board of Supervisors</b> Supervisor Mike Wasserman, District One, Board of Supervisors, County of Santa Clara	N/A
<b>District Attorney's Office</b> Jeffrey Rosen, District Attorney, Santa Clara County Office of the District Attorney	Marc Buller

<b>Public Defender's Office</b> Molly O'Neal, Public Defender, Santa Clara County Office of the Public Defender	Jose Franco
<b>Social Services Agency</b> Lori Medina, Director Dept. of Family and Children's Services, Social Services Agency, County of Santa Clara	Jaime Lopez
<b>Office of the Sheriff</b> Laurie Smith, Sheriff, Santa Clara County Office of the Sheriff	Chief of Correction John Hirokawa
<b>Mental Health Department</b> Nancy Peña, Director, Mental Health Department, Santa Clara Valley Health and Hospital System	N/A
<b>City Police Department</b> Frank Grgurina, Chief, Sunnyvale Department of Public Safety	Chief Greg Finch
<b>City Police Department</b> Vacant, Chief, San Jose Police Department	Deputy Chief Phan Ngo / Acting Assistant Chief Eddie Garcia
<b>County Office of Education or School District</b> John Porter Jr., Superintendent, Franklin- McKinley School District	Carla J. Haakma
<b>Community Based Drug and Alcohol Program</b> Erin O'Brien, Executive Director Community Solutions	Marianne Marafino
<b>Nonprofit Community Based Organization</b> Greg Kepferle, Chief Executive Officer Catholic Charities of Santa Clara County	Damien Cabezas
<b>At-Large Community Representative</b> Judge Patrick Tondreau, Presiding Judge, Juvenile Court, Santa Clara County Superior Court	Judge Beth McGowen
<b>At-Large Community Representative</b> Ray Blockie, Chair Juvenile Justice Commission	Penny Blake

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board of Supervisors:

1. Delegates authority to the Chief Probation Officer, or designee, or the chairperson of the Board of Supervisors to submit and/or to sign the County of Santa Clara's FY2014 Application for Approval for the County's Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan and related contracts, amendments, or extensions with the State of California; and,
2. Assures that the County of Santa Clara's Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan has

been developed, reviewed and provided to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) in a format determined by the BSCC; and,

3. Assures that the County of Santa Clara's Board of Supervisors and the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council has reviewed and approves the County's Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan; and,
4. Assures that the County of Santa Clara will adhere to the requirements of the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (Chapters 353 and 475 of the Government Code) regarding the submission of the Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan application or revision, investment of allocated monies, including any interest earnings, expenditure of said funds, and the submission of required reports to the BSCC.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors on May 21, 2013 by the following votes:

AYES:  
NOES:  
ABSENT:

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Ken Yeager, President,  
Board of Supervisors

Signed and certified that a copy of this document has been delivered by electronic or other means to the President, Board of Supervisors.

ATTEST:

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Lynn Regadanz  
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY

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Nancy J. Clark  
Deputy County Counsel

# Violence Reduction Strategy

## Prevention/ Diversion/ Assessment

- DRP
- LOR
- Verbal Reprimands
- Public Health Community Specialist

## Early Intervention

- Informal Supervision
- Community Service
- **Informal Monitoring of Early Offenders**
- **Competency Development Services**
- **Mentoring**
- **Victim Awareness**
- Peer Court

## Intervention

- DEJ
- Court Wards at home
- PEAK
- Community Service
- **SES**
- EMP
- Family Preservation (Wrap)
- Conflict Resolution Training
- **Pro-Social Activities**
- **CBT**
- Substance Abuse Services
- Mental Health Services

## Intensive Intervention

- EDGE
- Family Preservation (Wrap)
- EMP
- Gang Specific Supervision
- SPU
- Vocational & Educ Svcs
- Full Service Partnership
- School Based Probation
- Domestic/Family Violence Services
- Substance Abuse Mentoring
- Reentry Wrap
- **Reentry Mentoring**
- **Pro-Social Activities**
- **CBT**
- Substance Abuse Services
- Mental Health Services
- MTFC
- In County Group Home
- Out of County/State Group Home

## Secure Care

- Enhanced Ranch Program
- **MAAC**
- Substance Abuse Services
- Health & Hygiene Services
- Pro-Social Activities
- Religious & Holiday Services
- Pet Assisted Therapy
- Sexual Exploitation Services
- Education Services
- Domestic/Family Violence Services
- Parent Education
- Gang Intervention
- DJJ Alternatives

## Violence Reduction Program

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Prevention:** (As defined by the OJJDP; Operationalized as Prevention/Diversion/Assessment in the Violence Reduction Strategy)

Traditionally, the juvenile justice system has focused on dealing with youth after an initial contact with the local juvenile court. While this reactive emphasis on delinquent behavior is still prominent and necessary, the last 20 years has seen the emergence of a proactive approach to help stem the swell of delinquent youth. This new approach is known as the public health model of crime prevention.

The public health model focuses on reducing the risk of and increasing resiliency against illness and disease. With its emphasis on prevention of disease or injury, the public health approach to violence offers an appealing alternative to an exclusive focus on rehabilitation or punishment. Thus, other disciplines outside the public health field, such as criminal justice, have begun to adopt this multilevel approach to understand the nature of violence and identify potential points of intervention. In the context of delinquency prevention, the public health model focuses on reducing the risk of and increasing resiliency against problem behavior. It offers a practical, scientifically based procedure to promote and maintain pro-social behavior. In essence, the public health approach follows a four-step procedure to identify problems and develop solutions for entire population groups (Hamburg, 1998). These steps are 1) define the nature of the problem using scientific methods (i.e., data); 2) identify potential causes through analyses of risk and protective factors associated with the problem; 3) design, develop, and evaluate interventions; and 4) disseminate successful models as part of education and outreach.

**Immediate Sanctions:** (As defined by the OJJDP; Operationalized as Early Intervention in the Violence Reduction Strategy)

Immediate sanctions are basically diversion mechanisms that hold youth accountable for their actions by sanctioning behavior and in some cases securing services, but at the same time generally avoiding formal court processing. They are appropriate for most first-time misdemeanor offenders, many minor repeat offenders, and some nonviolent felons. The concept of diversion is based on the theory that processing certain youth through the juvenile justice system may do more harm than good (Lundman, 1993). The basis of the diversion argument is that courts may inadvertently stigmatize some youth for having committed relatively petty acts that might best be handled outside the formal system. It also may increase some risk factors for delinquent behavior such as delinquent peer associations. Finally, diversion is also designed to ameliorate the problem of overburdened juvenile courts and detention facilities so that they can focus on more serious offenders (Sheldon, 1999)

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Intermediate Sanctions:** (As defined by the OJJDP; Operationalized as Intervention, Intensive Intervention and Residential in the Violence Reduction Strategy)

Intermediate sanctions are programs that hold youth accountable for their actions through more restrictive and intensive interventions (non-residential or residential), short of secure care. Intermediate sanctions are appropriate for juveniles who continue to offend following immediate interventions, youth who have committed more serious felony offenses, and some violent offenders who need supervision, structure, and monitoring but not necessarily institutionalization.

The use of intermediate sanctions rose from a skepticism with regard to the wisdom and cost associated with the residential treatment of a subgroup of offenders who seemed to pose no real threat to the community. In fact, studies have shown that juvenile facilities are housing significant numbers of youth who pose no significant threat to community safety and who could be managed as effectively in less restrictive and less costly programs and settings (Boersema, 1998; Jones and Krisberg, 1994). Moreover, a concentration on social control has several negative consequences. First, it is exceedingly expensive (Dunlap and Roush, 1995). Second, it places more juveniles in institutions that are already dangerously overcrowded. Finally, out of home placement does little to correct the delinquent behavior. Generally, out-of-home placement fails to address the known determinants of serious antisocial behavior and fails to alter the natural ecology of the home (Henggeler, 1998). Moreover, research demonstrates that any gains made by juvenile offenders in correctional facilities quickly evaporate following release because youths are often released back to disorganized communities where it is easy for them to slip back into their old habits that resulted in arrest in the first place (Deschenes and Greenwood, 1998). In fact, large percentages of serious juvenile offenders continue to commit crimes and reappear in the juvenile justice system (Krisberg, 1997).

Because of these negative consequences from the overuse of secure facilities, many jurisdictions are pursuing alternative options to residential facilities for serious offenders (Roush and McMillen, 2000). The use of effective alternatives assures that youth who do not require secure care can be supervised in less costly programs thus reserving secure care space for the most serious offenders (DeMuro, 1997; Guarino–Ghezzi and Loughran, 1996). This approach requires juvenile justice systems to examine closely the allocation of resources toward managing public safety and meeting the needs of the greatest number of juveniles. It considers and implements a variety of intermediate interventions.

### **DRP – Direct Referral Program**

Youth ages 14 years of age and younger, who are arrested for the first time by the San Jose Police Department on a minor offense, are referred to community based services in lieu of an official arrest record.

## **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

### **LOR – Letter of Reprimand**

Notice to first time offenders of minor crimes that subsequent law violations will result in Probation intervention.

### **DEJ – Deferred Entry of Judgment**

Legal status for youth ages 14 and older that commits certain felony offenses that allows them to complete court ordered terms and if successful, their record is immediately sealed.

### **PEAK – Providing Education, Alternatives and Knowledge**

### **EDGE – Encouraging Diversity, Growth and Education**

These two programs are co-located at a County Office of Education Alternative School sight. They are a direct alternative to a more restrictive placement, such as court commitments to Juvenile Hall or group home placement.

### **SES – Support and Enhancement Services**

Intensive Therapeutic Services and Pro-social activities for youth on probation.

### **EMP – Electronic Monitoring Program**

Youth are ordered to be on EMP – they must be accountable at all times and staff check in with them regularly.

### **CBT – Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment**

Evidence based method to assist in changing thinking patterns that interfere with healthy behavior.

### **SPU – Special Programs Unit**

Specialty Court calendars that focus on youth with certain needs, including a Mental Health Court, a Domestic Violence Court and a Drug Treatment Court

### **MTFC – Multi-dimensional Treatment Foster Care**

Specially trained foster parents who can manage youth with higher than average needs through intensive training and support.

### **MAAC – Multi-Agency Assessment Center**

Provides educational, substance abuse, and mental health assessments, referral services, and case and transition plans for youth held in Juvenile Hall for over 72 hours. Community-based organizations provide key programming elements.

### **DJJ – Department of Juvenile Justice**

State correctional facilities for youth who have been adjudicated for a very serious crime and had a court disposition to the Department of Juvenile Justice.