

Abbreviations and Terminology Frequently Associated with Dual Status Youth

241.1 letter: Letter written by CLC attorney addressed to either the 241.1 MDT Team or to the juvenile justice court. The letter is written after the petition is filed in juvenile justice court but before the petition is resolved. The purpose of the letter is to talk about the youth's history in the dependency system, trauma history, possible mental health needs or cognitive limitations, and the kinds of services the youth is receiving through the dependency court. The attorney will also frequently make a specific request about which agency (DCFS or Probation) the attorney believes should place the youth and what kind of probation supervision the youth should be under.

241.1 MDT: Meeting that takes place after the youth's first appearance in the second court. The meeting consists of DCFS, Probation, Department of Mental Health, and an education consultant. CLC may participate. The result of the meeting is a joint recommendation by DCFS and Probation as to which agency will place the youth (i.e., which agency will act as "lead").

241.1: Welfare and Institutions code section that addresses youth simultaneously involved with Probation and DCFS.

602: Welfare and Institutions code section that describes juvenile justice jurisdiction. The juvenile justice equivalent to 300 in dependency court.

654: A WIC code section that describes a kind of informal probation with certain requirements and consequences (e.g., "the youth is on 654 supervision").

725: A WIC code section that describes a kind of informal probation with certain requirements and consequences (e.g., "the youth is on 725 supervision").

777: A 777 petition is an allegation that the youth has violated the terms of their probation in some way, but it is not an allegation that the youth has committed a new offense. Common 777 petitions allege leaving placement without permission or failure to attend school.

790: A WIC code section that describes a kind of informal probation with certain requirements and consequences (e.g., "the youth is on 790").

Attorney advocacy statement: A statement written by a CLC attorney and provided to the juvenile justice court at any phase of a youth's juvenile justice case. The purpose of the letter is to provide an update on the youth to the juvenile justice court, often from a strengths-based perspective.

APD: Defense attorney from the Alternate Public Defender's Office. A youth receives an APD attorney if the Public Defender declares a conflict.

Arrest/Detention Hearing: First hearing in juvenile justice court.

AWOL: Acronym for “absent without leave,” meaning a youth has left placement without permission. Many at CLC prefer to use the phrase “missing from placement” or other alternatives because to “AWOL” is a military crime.

Camp: Locked Probation boot camp-style placement. Youth are typically sent to camp for 5-9 months.

CARE: The Crossover Advocacy Resource Effort is an internal CLC program in CLC1, CLC2, CLC3, and CLC4, that works with dual status and EPY youth. A Case Manager or CARE Investigator is assigned to support the youth and have regular contact with CSW’s, Probation Officers, and service providers.

CDP: Community Detention Program is the temporary electronic monitoring of a youth in the form of an ankle monitor.

Citation: A notice (which looks like a ticket) provided to a youth by law enforcement directing the youth to appear in court on a particular date.

Crossover: Term used to describe youth who are involved with DCFS and Probation. It is synonymous with “dual status” and “dually involved youth,” although the term was used more frequently in the past because youth commonly first had DCFS involvement and subsequently “crossed over” to the juvenile justice system.

Delinquency: The court that hears juvenile Probation cases. This term is frequently used by people in Los Angeles, but some are beginning to use the term “juvenile justice” because it has a less negative connotation.

Detained: Word to describe a youth is who is being held in juvenile hall pending resolution of their case.

Disposition (sentencing/case plan): Hearing where the juvenile justice court determines which agency (DCFS or Probation) will place the youth, where the youth will be placed, and the youth’s terms of probation.

Diversion: A youth participates in diversion when, after law enforcement contact, a youth is offered an opportunity to participate in services through a community-based organization in lieu of a petition being filed in court.

DKC: Dorothy Kirby Center, also known as “DKC”, is a locked probation placement. Youth are typically placed at DKC for 6-12 months.

Dual Status: A term used to describe any youth who is simultaneously involved with Probation and DCFS; both dependency and juvenile justice court. The term is synonymous with “dually involved youth” and “crossover”.

Dually Involved Youth: A term that is used to describe a youth involved with both Probation and DCFS; both juvenile justice and dependency court. A term that is synonymous with “dual

status” and “crossover”.

Formal probation: When a youth is formally supervised by Probation, the youth may be placed by Probation or DCFS. There are certain requirements and consequences of formal probation as compared to the three kinds of informal probation.

IDC: Probation’s Intake, Detention, and Control Unit, which processes youth when they are first taken to juvenile hall.

IJD: The Independent Juvenile Defender Program is the juvenile conflict panel. The panel is comprised of individual attorney offices and is overseen by the Los Angeles Bar Association. A youth receives an IJD attorney when both the Public Defender’s and Alternate Public Defender’s Office have declared conflicts.

Informal Probation: When a dependent youth is informally supervised by Probation, the youth remains in whatever placement that has been ordered by the dependency court. There are three different types of informal probation, and each has different requirements and consequences.

Jurisdiction/Adjudication: A hearing where the juvenile justice court determines if there is sufficient evidence to find any part of the petition true.

Juvenile Justice: The court that hears juvenile Probation cases. A term that is synonymous with “delinquency court”.

PD: A defense attorney from the Public Defender’s Office. This is the first office to assess whether it can represent a client. The term “PD” is sometimes used to broadly describe a youth’s defense attorney but doing so does not accurately reflect the office at which the defense attorney works.

PDJ: A number used by Probation to identify a youth. This number is different from the youth’s case number. The PDJ number is frequently used to identify the youth when the youth is held in juvenile hall. “PDJ” is an acronym for Probation Department Juvenile.

Post-Dispo Meeting: Meeting that should take place 30 days after Disposition in juvenile justice court. Probation, DCFS, the youth, the youth’s caretaker, and any other important adults should be included. The purpose of the meeting is for the youth to meet their assigned Probation Officer, have their terms of Probation explained, and for the team to decide which adult or agency will be responsible for supporting the youth on each term of Probation.

Pre-Trial/241.1 Hearing: A hearing that takes place after the first hearing but before the trial in juvenile justice court. There is a possibility that the case may settle at this hearing and therefore not require a trial.