

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Revised February 2016

The material in this glossary is drawn from dozens of online sources.

1115 Waiver: Section 1115 of the Social Security Act gives the Secretary of Health and Human Services authority to approve experimental, pilot, or demonstration projects that promote the objectives of the Medicaid and CHIP programs. The purpose of these demonstrations, which give States additional flexibility to design and improve their programs

1370: Mentally incompetent to stand trial.

5150: Provision of the California Welfare and Institutions Code defining standards for the involuntary treatment, typically for inpatient psychiatric hospitalization of persons with mental illness. It is frequently used to refer to a 72-hour involuntary hold in an inpatient psychiatric facility

5250: Provision of the California Welfare & Institutions code that places a 14-day intensive treatment limit on persons held involuntarily on a 5150.

5350: Provision of the California Welfare and Institutions Code providing for appointment of a conservator for any person who is gravely disabled as a result of mental disorder or impairment by chronic alcoholism.

5355: Provision of the California Welfare & Institutions Code providing for appointment of a Conservator.

5585 Provision of the California Welfare & Institutions Code providing for a 72-involuntary hold for a minor.

A

AAP: American Academy of Pediatricians

AB: California Assembly Bill

AB 100: The California Assembly Bill signed into law on March 24, 2011. It ends the requirement that the California Department of Mental Health (DMH) and the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission (MHSOAC) annually review and approve county MHSA plans and updates. A.B. 100 also states that counties are not required to annually update the three-year MHSA plan, and that MHSOAC, instead of DMH, may offer technical assistance to counties as needed. The State, rather than DMH, will administer the Mental Health Services Fund. A.B. 100 also authorizes the one-time transfer of \$862 million in MHSA funding to other areas of mental health services, including special education pupils, EPSDT, and Medi-Cal Specialty Health Managed Care. In addition, A.B. 100 states that the Legislature expects the State to consult with MHSOAC to devise an effective means of ensuring that counties comply with MHSA.

AB 109/AB 117: Signed into law in 2011, provides California's blueprint for reducing the number of inmates in California's 33 state prisons by 137.5 percent by May 2013 as ordered by the U.S. Supreme Court. A.B. 109 calls for sentencing new, non-serious, non-violent or non-sexual offenders to county jail instead of state prison.

AB 1421: Laura's Law is a California law passed in 2002 that allows for court-ordered outpatient treatment for individuals who have a serious mental illness and recent history of psychiatric hospitalizations, incarcerations or threats or attempts of serious violent behavior toward self or others. Each county has the option as to whether to implement Laura's Law. Santa Barbara County has not implemented Laura's Law, but in 2011 created a voluntary pilot program as an alternative. (See ACTOE). Renewed interest in local implementation resulted from the Isla Vista tragedy in May 2014.

AB 2034: The California Assembly Bill that amended the California Welfare and Institutions Code and provides funding to address the issues of the homeless and their unmet needs. Counties and cities that operate independent public mental health programs provide health services and outreach to mentally ill adults who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. Many of the clients receiving services provided under the mandates of AB 2034 and AB 34 (passed in 1999) reside in housing arrangements that do not require licensure by Community Care Licensing. Funding for AB 2034 was discontinued by Governor Schwarzenegger in 2008.

AB 34: The California Assembly Bill that, beginning on November 1, 1999, provided \$10 million to provide services to homeless mentally ill individuals and mentally ill individuals at risk of incarceration in the three counties of Los Angeles, Sacramento, and Stanislaus. In 2000, based on the early results demonstrated by this program, the legislature provided an additional \$55 million to expand these services to include 31 more counties and 40 additional providers throughout the state of California.

AB 3632: Under the federal special education law, Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 2004, children with disabilities are entitled to a free appropriate public education with the assistance of services. One of these related services are psychiatric services. A child who qualifies for special education, has an Individualized Education Program (IEP) and who requires psychiatric services may receive services at no cost. AB 3632 requires the coordination of these psychiatric services to be between the School District and County Mental Health. The School District is responsible for providing the psychiatric service's as long as school counseling and guidance services are meeting the child's need. To the extent that the services needed are beyond the scope of the School District then County Mental Health becomes responsible. A child may be referred by the School District to County Mental Health for an assessment to receive AB 3632 services when certain criteria are met. (See also SELPA)

ACA: See Affordable Care Act.

Access: The extent to which an individual who needs care and services is able to receive them. Access is more than having insurance coverage or the ability to pay for services. It is also determined by the availability of services, acceptability of services, cultural appropriateness, location, hours of operation, transportation needs, and cost.

Accessible Services: Services that are affordable, located nearby, and open during evenings and weekends. Staff is sensitive to and

incorporates individual and cultural values. Staff is also sensitive to barriers that may keep a person from getting help. For example, an adolescent may be more willing to attend a support group meeting in a church or club near home than to travel to a mental health center. An accessible service can handle consumer demand without placing people on a long waiting list.

Access Team: A service of the Santa Barbara County Department of Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Services that conducts telephone screenings for persons requesting mental health services and that links these individuals to appropriate mental health resources. The Access Team is part of the ADMHS CARES (Crisis and Recovery Emergency Services) program.

ACSW: Academy of Certified Social Workers

ACT: Assertive Community Treatment, sometimes referred to as Program of Assertive Community Treatment (PACT). A team-based approach to the provision of treatment, rehabilitation, and support services. ACT/PACT models of treatment are built around a self-contained multidisciplinary team that serves as the fixed point of responsibility for all patient care for a fixed group of patients. In this approach, normally used with clients with severe and persistent mental illness, the treatment team typically provides all patient services using a highly integrated approach to care. Hallmark features include 24/7/365 availability, a “whatever it takes” approach to problem-solving, a low client-staff ratio, and services brought to clients where they reside.

Action Team: in the ADMHS systems change, groups that focus specialized areas, such as children’s services, peer issues, cultural competence, crisis services, Forensics and housing. An Action Team is a quality improvement group that includes representatives with varying perspectives, focuses on a particular issue and recommends plans for change.

ACTOE: Assertive Community Treatment Outreach and Engagement. A component within ACT programs intended to serve as an alternative to implementing Laura’s Law by providing intensive outreach and engagement for individuals who would qualify for services under AB 1421, Assisted Outpatient Treatment.

ADMHS: Santa Barbara County Department of Alcohol, Drug & Mental Health Services.

Admin Days: Time spent by a hospitalized patient waiting for transfer to another facility.

Administrative Costs: Costs of operating and managing programs. These costs cannot be tied to the provision of specific services.

ADP: Alcohol & Drug Program, a division of the Santa Barbara County Department of Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Services.

Advisory Board on Alcohol & Drug Problems: The Advisory Board on Alcohol and Drug Problems for Santa Barbara County is a body established by California law to advise the Alcohol and Drug Program Administrator regarding the expenditure of public funds for services. The board provides a means for citizens to offer input for planning efforts for the prevention and treatment of alcohol and other drug problems. The board is made up of Santa Barbara County residents who have either a personal or professional commitment to alleviating problems related to drug use and inappropriate alcohol use in their community. The law specifies that membership shall include representatives from various economic, social, and occupational groups and shall be broadly representative of the demographic characteristics of the county. Persons who have received or rehabilitation services for their alcohol and drug problem are encouraged to serve on the Board. Members are appointed to a three-year term by the Board of Supervisors. The total membership is limited to twenty persons, no more than four per supervisorial district.

Advocate: a person who pleads another’s cause, a person who speaks or writes in support of something.

Affordable Care Act: The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), commonly called the Affordable Care Act or “Obamacare,” is a United States federal statute signed into law by President Barack Obama on March 23, 2010. Together with the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act, it represents the most significant regulatory overhaul of the U.S. healthcare system since the passage of Medicare and Medicaid in 1965.

Alameda House: A six-bed residential program in Goleta operated by the Mental Wellness Center through an ADMHS contract for individuals found incompetent to stand trial for misdemeanor offenses.

AMR: American Medical Response, the company that provided MHAT services for ADMHS until CARES Mobile Crisis took over mobile crisis responsibilities.

AOD: Alcohol and other drugs.

AOT: Assisted Outpatient Treatment.

Appropriate Services: Services designed to meet the specific needs of each individual and family.

APS: Adult Protective Services

ARMS: At Risk Mental State

ASO: Administrative Services Organization. In 1998 the California Mental Health Directors Association identified an organization to manage the provision of mental health services for minors eligible for full scope Medi-Cal benefits placed out-of-county.

Assertive Community Treatment: See ACT/

Assessment: A professional review and evaluation of an individual’s mental health needs and conditions to determine the most appropriate course of treatment, if indicated, and may ascertain eligibility for specific entitlement or mandated programs.

Assisted Outpatient Treatment: Court-ordered outpatient treatment for individuals with severe mental illness who meet certain criteria and are resistant to accepting mental health services.

At Risk Mental State: The condition of individuals who are at risk for developing a psychotic illness and are experiencing signs or symptoms indicative of high risk for psychotic illness. These individuals have not yet been diagnosed with a psychotic illness.

Aurora Vista Del Mar: a hospital in Ventura that accepts mental health clients placed on involuntary holds.

B

Behavioral Wellness: The name change of the Santa Barbara County Department of Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Services

effective February 2016.

Best Practice: An effective method of treatment as established by a body of knowledge that may include scientific, practical or anecdotal elements.

Behavioral Healthcare: Continuum of services for individuals at risk of, or suffering from, mental, addictive, or other behavioral health disorders.

Behavioral Therapy: Focus on behavior-changing unwanted behaviors through rewards, reinforcements, and desensitization. Desensitization, or Exposure Therapy, is a process of confronting something that arouses anxiety, discomfort, or fear and overcoming the unwanted responses. Behavioral therapy often involves the cooperation of others, especially family and close friends, to reinforce a desired behavior.

Beneficiary: A client covered by Medi-Cal.

Biopsychosocial Model of Care: both a philosophy of clinical care and a practical clinical guide. Philosophically, it is a way of understanding how suffering, disease, and illness are affected by multiple levels of organization, from the societal to the molecular. At the practical level, it is a way of understanding the individual's subjective experience as an essential contributor to accurate diagnosis, health outcomes, and humane care.

Board and Care Home: (Also called adult care home or group home.) Residence which offers housing and personal care services for 3 to 16 residents. Services such as meals, supervision, and transportation are usually provided by the owner or manager. May be single family home. (Licensed as adult family home or adult group home.)

BOS: Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors.

Bridge to Care: An MHSA-funded program based in Lompoc that provides medication support for individuals with co-occurring mental health and substance use conditions.

Budget: Estimate of proposed expenditures prior to actually incurring the expenditures. May or may not reflect actual expenditures. Should be developed using the best information available at the time the budget is developed.

C

CAC: Community Action Commission

CADA: Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse

CAIT: Client Accounting Implementation Team or Client Accountability Implementation Team

CALM: Child Abuse Listening and Mediation

CalWorks: California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids, a program that provides cash aid and services to eligible California families.

Capital Facilities/Technological Needs: One of the five funding components of the Mental Health Services Act.

Care Coordinator: A person who ensures that patients receive all needed health care services. Within governmental programs, care coordinators also help patients remove barriers to access, and help link patients to other needed services in the community (such as financial assistance, housing, social services, etc.). Sometimes plans or insurance companies use the term care coordinator for a case manager who is also concerned with controlling health care costs

Caregiver: A person who has special training to help people with mental health problems. Caregivers include family members of adults and older adults, as well as family members of children.

CARES: Crisis and Recovery Emergency Services, a program of Santa Barbara County ADMHS based in Santa Barbara and Santa Maria.

CARF: Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Services

Case Manager: An individual who organizes and coordinates services and supports for individuals with mental illness and their families.

CATCH: Child Assistance Team Creating Hope, a program of the Santa Barbara County Office of Education

CATCH: Community Access to Child Health, a program of the American Academy of Pediatrics

CBO: Community-based organization including, but not limited to, nonprofit organizations contracted by ADMHS to provide programs and services to individuals with mental illness and/or addiction.

CCP: Coordinated Care Plan

CCR: California Code of Regulations

CDSS: California Department of Social Services.

Certified Peer Specialist: a designation earned by consumers who provide services in the mental health system.

CARES (Crisis and Recovery Emergency Services): ADMHS service sites in Santa Maria and Santa Barbara that provide access, intake, crisis response and mobile crisis teams.

CATCH (Child Assistance Team Creating Hope): An early childhood mental health program operated by the Santa Barbara County Education Office funded by MHSA Prevention and Early Intervention.

CBO: See Community-Based Organization

CBT: See Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

CCISC: See Comprehensive, Continuous, Integrated System of Care

CET: See Cognitive Enhancement Therapy

CFMAC: See Consumer and Family Member Advisory Committee

CF/TN: (See Capital Facilities/Technological Needs)

Change Agent: individuals who represent consumers, families, county and contracted administrative and clinical programs and partner agencies. They work as a team to help each other and partner with leadership to help the whole system change.

CHCCC: See Community Health Centers of the Central Coast

Child Assistance Team Creating Hope: See CATCH

CID: Critical Incident Debriefing

CIMH: California Institute for Mental Health

CIT: (See Crisis Intervention Training)

Client: An individual who receives alcohol, drug, and/or mental health services.

Clinician's Gateway: Clinical System Software used for documenting client plans, assessments and progress notes.

CMHDA: California Mental Health Directors Association.

CMS: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (formerly HCFA)

CNMHC: California Network of Mental Health Clients.

COD: Co-Occurring Disorder

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy: a type of psychotherapy in which negative patterns of thought about the self and the world are challenged to alter unwanted behavior patterns or treat mood disorders such as depression.

Cognitive Enhancement Therapy: a cognitive rehabilitation training program for adults with chronic or early-course schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder who are stabilized and maintained on antipsychotic medication and not abusing substances.

COHS: County Operated Health System

Community-Based Organization: usually refers to nonprofit or for-profit provider of alcohol, drug and/or mental health services, but may also refer to any local non-government organization in Santa Barbara County.

Community Clinic: A clinic operated by a tax-exempt nonprofit corporation that is supported in whole or part by donations, grants, government funds, gifts, bequests, or contributions. Charges to the patient are based on the ability to pay using a sliding fee scale. These clinics provide essential services to primarily uninsured and underserved individuals.

Community-Defined Evidence: Practices that have a community-defined evidence base for effectiveness in achieving mental health outcomes for underserved communities. It also defines a process underway that will develop specific criteria for by which effectiveness may be documented using community-defined evidence that will eventual give the procedure equal standing with current evidence-based practices.

Community Health Center: A nonprofit organization that provides primary and preventive health care services for uninsured and underserved individuals in collaboration with other community providers.

Community Health Centers of the Central Coast: a nonprofit organization that operates community clinics and is contracted by ADMHS to provide prevention and early intervention services in Santa Maria and Lompoc.

Community Services and Supports: (1) A general reference to community-based mental health services and support programs, which includes a variety of services, a wide range of intensities and purpose. This term often refers to a continuous 'system of care' model able to respond to a variety of user needs. (2) A specific funding "stream" or component of the Mental Health Services Act administered by the California Department of Mental Health. This is the first MHSA funding category, and it supports a number of ADMHS programs, such as ACT, New Heights, Partners in Hope, Justice Alliance and CARES Mobile Crisis.

Complaint: In the Medi-Cal grievance procedure, an oral expression of dissatisfaction with services.

Compliance: Accurately following the government's rules on billing system requirements and other federal and/or state regulations.

Compliance Program: A self-monitoring system of checks and balances to ensure compliance with applicable laws relating to an organization's business practices.

Comprehensive, Continuous, Integrated System of Care: a vision-driven system "transformation" process for re-designing behavioral health and other related service delivery systems to be organized at every level. (Minkoff & Cline, 2004, 2005).

Conservatorship: See "LPS Conservatorship" and "Probate Conservatorship."

Consumer: Any individual who does receive or could receive mental health, alcohol, drug and other care services to improve the quality of his or her life.

Consumer and Family Member Advisory Committee: a stakeholder group composed of consumers and family members who meet monthly to review ADMHS programs and services and make recommendations.

Consumer-Driven: A client-centered system of mental health care tailored to an individual's needs, preferences, and timetables that views providers and family as partners, not controlling partners.

Consumer-Run Services: Mental health treatment or support services that are provided by current or former mental health consumers. Includes social clubs, peer-support groups, and other peer-organized or consumer-run activities.

Contingency Management or Systematic use of Reinforcement is a type of treatment used in the mental health or substance abuse fields. Clients' behaviors are rewarded; generally, adherence to or failure to adhere to program rules and regulations or their treatment plan.

Continuum of Care: A term that implies a progression of services that a child moves through, usually one service at a time. More recently, it has come to mean comprehensive services.

Co-Occurring Conditions/Disorder: Two or more disorders present in one individual simultaneously. Often refers to an individual with both a mental health condition and a substance abuse disorder (alcohol and/or drug dependence or abuse). May also refer to other combinations of disorders.

Coordinated Services: A multi-agency approach to providing care for children incorporating a *plan of care* that typically involves organizations such as mental health, education, juvenile justice, and child welfare. *Case management* is used to coordinate services.

Cost Report: An annual document prepared by each county that shows the actual costs of various services and programs using accepted accounting methods. The cost report is used as the basis for determining the amount of Medi-Cal funding to which a county is entitled. Also referred to as Short-Doyle/Medi-Cal cost report.

County Executive Office: Administrative Office of the executive branch of Santa Barbara County government headed by Michael F. Brown, County Executive Officer.

CPS: Certified Peer Specialist

CPT: Current Procedural Terminology, a system for coding physician procedures developed by the AMA to file claims with Medicare.

Criminogenic: Producing or tending to produce crime or criminals.

Crisis and Recovery Emergency Services: See CARES

Crisis Intervention Training: Established in Memphis in 1987, Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) programs educate and prepare law enforcement professionals who come into contact with people with severe mental illnesses. CIT helps in identifying the signs and symptoms of these illnesses and in responding effectively and appropriately to people who are experiencing a psychiatric crisis. Because law enforcement officers are often the first responders in these incidents, it is essential that they know how critical periods of mental illness alter behaviors and perceptions, assess what is needed in the moment and bring understanding and compassion to bear when handling difficult situations.

Crisis Residential Treatment Services: Short-term, round-the-clock help provided in a non-hospital setting during a crisis.

Crisis Respite Facility: a voluntary, short-stay residential facility for individuals experiencing significant behavioral health challenges but who do not require inpatient services.

Crisis Stabilization Unit: a program that provides very short-term treatment and observation in an effort to resolve a mental health crisis without involuntary hospitalization. Sometimes referred to as a "23-hour bed" program.

Crisis Triage Team: An ADMHS program that provides interventions for individuals experiencing mental health crises below the level of acuity that may lead to an involuntary hold.

CSI: Client and Service Information System

CSOC: Children's System of Care, developed in Santa Barbara County in FY 94-95 with a federal SAMSHA grant that supported development of the MISC program.

CSP: Client Service Plan

CSS: Community Services and Supports

CSU: See Crisis Stabilization Unit

Cultural Competence/Multi-Culturalist: The practice of continuous self-assessment and community awareness on the part of service providers to ensure a focus on the cultural, linguistic, socio-economic, educational and spiritual experiences of consumers and their families/support systems relative to their care.

CWS: Child Welfare Services, a program run by the Santa Barbara County Department of Social Services.

CY: Calendar Year

D

DA: District Attorney

Day Treatment: Treatment that includes special education, counseling, parent training, vocational training, skill building, crisis intervention, and recreational therapy lasting at least four hours per day.

DBT: See Dialectical Behavior Therapy

Dialectical Behavior Therapy: a cognitive-behavioral treatment approach with two key characteristics: a behavioral, problem-solving focus blended with acceptance-based strategies, and an emphasis on dialectical processes.

Direct Service Costs: Costs of providing services to clients.

DMH: California Department of Mental Health

DO: Danger to others

DR: California Department of Rehabilitation.

Drop-in Center: A social club offering peer support and flexible schedule of activities; may operate on evenings and/ weekends.

Drug Medi-Cal: Drug Medi-Cal is a treatment funding source for individuals who are Medi-Cal eligible. For Drug Medi-Cal to pay for covered services, Medi-Cal clients must receive substance abuse services at a program that is Drug Medi-Cal Certified. Services funded by Drug Medi-Cal are listed in Title 22, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 51341.1. (d)(1-6).

Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System Waiver (DMC-ODS) – In 2015 the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) has approved California's Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System (DMC-ODS) Waiver amendment that provides a continuum of care modeled after the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) criteria for substance use disorder treatment services.

DS: Danger to self (one of the criteria for an involuntary hold)

DSM - Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders

DSS: Santa Barbara County Department of Social Services.

Dual Diagnosis: Often used to indicate the co-occurrence of mental health disorders and substance abuse disorders (alcohol and/or drug dependence or abuse), although may also refer to other combinations of disorders.

E

Early Childhood Mental Health: ADMHS programs that serve children 0-5 and their families. ECMH services include in-home support, health and development screening, parent education and skills training, infant parent psychotherapy, advocacy, resources and referrals, postpartum support groups and father outreach.

Early Intervention: Usually joined in phrase with the term Prevention, it means providing services or treatment early on at the onset of an illness with the goal of reducing the duration and severity of the disorder.

EBP: See Evidence-Based Practices

Echo/The Echo Group: The information management company that sells ShareCare billing software.

ECMH: See Early Childhood Mental Health.

ECMHC: Early Childhood Mental Health Collaborative

ECMHS: Early Childhood Mental Health Services

EDS: Electronic Data Systems, responsible for reimbursing Medi-Medi claims in Santa Barbara County.

EHR: Electronic Health Record.

Electronic Health Record: A digital version of a patient's paper chart. EHRs are real-time, patient-centered records that make information available instantly and securely to authorized users.

EMDR: See Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing.

Emerging Best Practices: Those treatments and services with a promising, but less thoroughly documented, evidentiary base.

EMS: Emergency Medical Services

EMT: Emergency Medical Technician

EPS: Emergency Psychiatric Services (Cottage Hospital). Provides assessment and crisis intervention for psychiatric and chemically dependent patients; in-patient and out-patient programs. Currently does not accept Medi-Cal.

EPSDT: The Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment service is Medicaid's comprehensive and preventive child health program for individuals under the age of 21. EPSDT was defined by law as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989 (OBRA 89) legislation and includes periodic screening, vision, dental and hearing services. In addition, section 1905(r)(5) of the Social Security Act (the Act) requires that any medically necessary health care service listed at section 1905(a) of the Act be provided to an EPSDT recipient even if the service is not available under the state's Medicaid plan to the rest of the Medicaid population.

EQRO (see External Quality Review Organization)

Evidence-Based Practices: Services supported by research or suggested by other evidence that are typically person-centered, individualized, and congruent with the recovery model of care.

Expenditure: An actual incurred cost.

External Quality Review Organizations examine health plans to determine compliance with Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) requirements and provide quality assurance oversight. APS Healthcare works with state Medicaid programs to conduct administrative, clinical and information technology reviews to ensure that Medicaid recipients are receiving appropriate services.

Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing: a one-on-one form of psychotherapy that is designed to reduce trauma-related stress, anxiety, and depression symptoms associated with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and to improve overall mental health functioning.

F

Face sheet: printout of client history with ADMHS services, including contracted providers.

FAMI: Family Alliance for the Mentally Ill

Family Behavior Therapy: an outpatient behavioral treatment aimed at reducing drug and alcohol use in adults and youth along with common co-occurring problem behaviors such as depression, family discord, school and work attendance and conduct problems in youth.

Family-Centered Services: Help designed to meet the specific needs of each individual child and family.

Family-Driven: A system of care that involves the family of a youth/consumer in the process of assessment, identifying treatment options and developing a treatment plan that is based on and adapted to the youth/consumer's individual needs.

Family Member: An individual who is now or was in the past, either the primary caregiver or a concerned and involved person who provides a significant level of support to a person who is living with a mental illness.

Family Partnership Program: Activities conducted by family members that include strategies to engage racially and ethnically diverse families and include activities such as training, information, and referral, outreach, support groups, individual advocacy, direct services self-help support and empowerment and program oversight.

Family/Consumer Involvement: One of the five major guiding principles of the MHSA that calls for client- and family- driven mental health system for older adults, adults, and transition-age youth and a family-driven system of care for children and youth.

Family Support Services: Help designed to keep the family together while coping with mental health problems that affect them. Examples include consumer information workshops, in-home supports, family therapy, parenting training, and crisis services and respite care.

FBT: See Family Behavior Therapy

FEP: First-Episode Psychosis

FFP: Federal Financial Participation

First Onset/Break: The first time an individual meets DSM criteria for a psychotic illness.

FSA: Family Service Agency

FSP: See Full Service Partnership

Full Service Partnership: One of three categories of MHSA Community Services and Supports (CSS) funding for programs that provide all necessary services and supports for designated populations. Full Service Partnerships provide the most intense level of services under MHSA funding.

Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs): The number of staff positions calculated assuming a full fiscal year (2,080 hours) after allowing for vacation time, sick leave, holidays, etc.

Fully Served: People who have been diagnosed with serious mental illness and children who have been diagnosed with serious emotional disorders, and their families, who are receiving mental health services through an individual service plan in which both the

client and service provider agree that they are obtaining all of the services they want and need to achieve their wellness/recovery goals.
FY: Fiscal Year. The County of Santa Barbara's fiscal year is July 1 through June 30.

G

GAP: Geriatric Assessment Program, Santa Barbara County Public Health

GD: Gravely disabled

General System Development: one of three categories of MHSa funding denoting funds used to improve programs, services and supports for the identified initial full service populations and for other clients consistent with the populations described in the proposal.

Grievance: Any written communication of dissatisfaction.

GRRRL (Girls Resiliency Restoration and Reintegration aLLiance): An MHSa Innovation project introduced in the FY 2014-15 MHSa Plan. The program assists young women involved in, or at-risk of, becoming victims to sex trafficking.

H

HCPRO: A leading provider of integrated information, education and training in healthcare regulation and compliance.

Health Care Reform: See Affordable Care Act

Health-Based Intervention: Mental health programs and interventions designed to be used within a healthcare setting to assisted trained healthcare providers in identifying, screening, assessing and treating or referring individuals with, or at risk for, mental health problems.

Historical/Intergenerational Trauma: Memories passed from one generation to the next.

HMO: Health maintenance organization; an entity that provides, offers or arranges for coverage of designated health services needed by members for a fixed, prepaid premium. HMOs offer prepaid, comprehensive health coverage for both hospital and physician services. The HMO is paid monthly premiums or capitated rates by the payers, which include employers, insurance companies, government agencies, and other groups representing covered lives.

Home-Based Services (In-Home Supports): Help provided in a family's home either for a defined period of time or for as long as it takes to deal with a mental health problem. Examples include parent training, counseling, and working with family members to identify, find, or provide other necessary help. The goal is to prevent the child from being placed outside of the home.

Housing Services: Assistance to clients/patients in finding and maintaining appropriate housing arrangements.

HRSA: U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration, an agency of the US Department of Health and Human Services that directs national health programs to ensure quality health care to underserved, vulnerable, and special-need populations and promote appropriate health professions workforce capacity and practice, particularly in primary care and public health.

I

ICD: International Classification of Diseases is provided by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and the National Center for Health Statistics for medical coding and reporting in the U.S.

IEP: Individualized Education Program

ILP: Individual Learning Plan

IMD (Institutions for Mental Disease): A designation of the Federal Government to distinguish skilled nursing facilities (SNF) that primarily care for people with psychiatric diagnoses from those that provide care for people with primarily medical illnesses. Any SNF with 51% or more of its population with a psychiatric diagnosis is considered to be an IMD.

IMPACT: (Improving Mood--Promoting Access to Collaborative Treatment) is an intervention for adult patients who have a diagnosis of major depression or dysthymia, often in conjunction with another major health problem.

Independent Living Services: Assistance, skills training and supportive services designed to maximize the client's ability to function in the community.

Indicators: Measures that help quantify the achievement of an outcome.

Individual Service Plan: Person-directed plan of care developed with the assistance of the interdisciplinary team to prevent institutionalization and facilitate an individual's ability to fully participate in the community, taking into account the individual's preferences.

Innovation: A funding component of MHSa that supports time-limited demonstration projects that promote learning about new approaches to behavioral health service delivery.

Institution for Mental Disease:

Institution for Mental Disease:: A designation of the Federal Government to distinguish skilled nursing facilities (SNF) that primarily care for people with psychiatric diagnoses from those that provide care for people with primarily medical illnesses. Any SNF with 51% or more of its population with a psychiatric diagnosis is considered to be an IMD.

Integrated Services: The range of community and supportive services available to a consumer that are coordinated, centered on the person being served rather than a particular problem, program or service site, reflective of common values and focused on the delivery of services.

IOM: Institute of Medicine

IPA: Independent Practice Association; An organized form of prepaid medical practice in which participating physicians remain in their independent office settings, seeing both enrollees of the IPA and private-pay patients.

ISP (See Individualized Service Plan)

IST: Incompetent to Stand Trial

J

JJIF: Juvenile Justice Involved Females

JJMHS: See Juvenile Justice Mental Health

Justice Alliance: an MHS-funded program that provides licensed mental health professionals who serve as court liaisons in Lompoc, Santa Maria and Santa Barbara to assist individuals with mental illness who are involved in the justice system.

Juvenile Justice Involvement: Children and youth with signs of behavioral/emotional problems at risk of or having had contact with any part of the juvenile justice system and cannot be appropriately served with MHS Community Services and Supports programs.

Juvenile Justice Mental Health: AN ADMHS unit that serves youth in the Santa Barbara County Juvenile Probation institutions, including juvenile hall, the Los Prietos Boys Camp, and the Los Prietos Academy. JJMHS staff members also conduct evaluations for the juvenile court and provide outpatient psychotherapy for Probation youth.

K

Katie A: Katie A. v. Bonta is a federal class action lawsuit filed on behalf of California foster youth and children at risk of out-of-home placement. Initially filed in July 2002, the lawsuit sought to improve access to intensive home and community-based mental health services offered through Medi-Cal, California's Medicaid program. After several years of litigation and negotiation, the parties reached a landmark settlement in September 2011.

L

LAC: See Latino Advisory Committee.

Latino Advisory Committee: A group composed of ADMHS staff, other provider staff and community representatives that provides advice to ADMHS on issues of cultural competence, diversity and multicultural practices.

Laura's Law: (see AB 1421)

LGBT: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender.

LCSW: Licensed Clinical Social Worker.

Little Hoover Commission: An independent and bipartisan state oversight agency that investigates California state government operations and, through its reports, makes regulatory and legislative recommendations on a wide variety of issues.

Lived experiences: Refers to the unique experiences and perspectives of mental health consumers and family members.

LPS (Mental Health) Conservatorship: A legal arrangement making one adult (called the conservator) responsible for a mentally ill adult (called the conservatee). These conservatorships are only for adults with mental illnesses listed in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM).

M

Maintenance of Effort: A required contribution in order to receive funding. In the case of the MHS, the maintenance of effort is based on a prior level of funding used for mental health services.

Managed Care: A system of health care in which patients agree to visit only certain doctors and hospitals, and in which the cost of treatment is monitored by a managing company.

Managed Care Organization: An organization that combines the functions of health insurance, delivery of care, and administration.

MCO: Managed Care Organization.

Medicaid: A joint federal and state program that helps with medical costs for some people with low incomes and limited resources. In California, Medicaid is called "Medi-Cal."

Medi-Cal: California's Medicaid program. It provides health care coverage for more than six million low-income children and families as well as elderly, blind, or disabled individuals. Medi-Cal is jointly funded by the state and federal government and administered by the California Department of Health Services. People enroll in Medi-Cal through their county social services department.

Medical Model: the term coined by psychiatrist R. D. Laing in his *The Politics of the Family and Other Essays* (1971), for the "set of procedures in which all doctors are trained." This set includes complaint, history, physical examination, ancillary tests if needed, diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis with and without treatment.

Medical Necessity: Health care services and supplies finding and maintaining appropriate housing arrangements.

Medicare: The federal health insurance program for people 65 years of age or older, certain younger people with disabilities; e.g., those receiving SSDI, and people with End-Stage Renal Disease (permanent kidney failure with dialysis or a transplant, sometimes called ESRD).

Medi-Medi: Enrollment in both Medi-Cal and Medicare.

Medically Necessary: A service or treatment that is appropriate for a client's diagnosis and which, if not rendered, would have an adverse affect on the client's condition.

Mental Health: How a person thinks, feels, and acts when faced with life's situations. Mental health is how people look at themselves, their lives, and the other people in their lives; evaluate their challenges and problems; and explore choices.

Mental Health Commission: Established pursuant to Mental Health Services Act, §5604 of Welfare and Institutions Code. In Santa Barbara County, the 11-member commission's responsibilities include reviewing and evaluating the community's mental health needs, services, facilities and problems; reviewing the County Short-Doyle Plan; advising the Board of Supervisors and Mental Health Director on any aspect of local mental health programs; and submitting an annual report to the Board of Supervisors.

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Mental Health Disorder: A diagnosable illness that significantly interferes with an individual's cognitive, emotional or social abilities.

Mental Health Integration: The combining of mental health prevention, assessment, intervention, treatment and referral into the primary health care system to prevent the development of serious emotional disorders and mental illness and to increase access to mental health services for underserved populations.

Mental Health Plan: California Welfare & Institutions Code Section 5775: "the State Department of Mental Health shall implement managed mental health care for Medi-Cal beneficiaries through fee-for-service or capitated rate contracts with mental health plans, including individual counties, counties acting jointly, any qualified individual or organization, or a nongovernmental entity.

Mental Health Problem: Diminished cognitive, emotional or social abilities, but not to the extend that the criteria for a mental disorder are met.

Mental Health Services Act (See "MHSA")

Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission: (See MHSOAC)

Mental Health Treatment Court: program funded by the state through a four year grant that began in 1999.

MET: See Motivational Enhancement Therapy

MFT: Marriage and Family Therapist.

MHA: Mental Health Association

MHAT: Mental Health Assessment Team, a unit that was run by American Medical Response (AMR) that assessed people undergoing mental health crises in Santa Barbara County. It was replaced by the CARES Mobile Crisis Unit.

MHP: Mental Health Plan or Mental Health Professional

MHSA: Mental Health Services Act. It became law in California on January 1, 2005. It is designed to provide new resources for the expansion of mental health services, without reductions of current State allocation or cost/risk share agreements. The MHSA is intended to transform mental health care by mandating all services be: outcome-driven and based on consumer and family involvement; developed and monitored with a collaborative of community partners; delivered with cultural competency focused on eliminating ethnic and racial disparities in services.

MHSOAC: Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission. In November 2004, California voters passed Proposition 63, the Mental Health Services Act. The law calls for the establishment of the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission (MHSOAC). Section 10 of the MHSA (Welfare and Institutions Code Section 5845) established the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission (MHSOAC) and defined the creation and composition of the Commission. The MHSOAC oversees the Adults and Older Adults Systems of Care Act; Human Resources; Innovative Programs; Prevention & Early Intervention Programs; and the Children's Mental Health Services Act. The Commission replaced the advisory committee which had been established pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code Section 5814.

MHTC: Mental Health Treatment Court

MI: See Motivational Interviewing.

MIA: Medically Indigent Adults program for people who are uninsured and who are not eligible for other health care coverage. MIA does not cover mental health care.

MI: See Motivational Interviewing

Milieu Therapy: a type of treatment that involves changing this environment in the hope that it will encourage a client to develop new coping strategies. This treatment will usually involve a long-term residential stay within a therapeutic community, but it can involve adapting the home life to create a more supportive environment.

MISC: Multi-agency Integrated System of Care, the children's mental health services program based at the Santa Barbara County Department of Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Services. Established with a five-year federal grant in 1994, MISC strove for family involvement at all levels, a continuum of traditional and non-traditional services, prevention of more restrictive placements, collocation of staff from all partner agencies, strength-based service delivery and individualized service planning, use of accessible and culturally appropriate resources and home and community-based services. MISC partners include Santa Barbara County Probation, Social Services, Public Health, Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Services; schools and community-based organizations. It is no longer the model for children's service delivery.

Mobile Crisis Services: A crisis service that is delivered where and when the crisis occurs, ensuring that persons in psychiatric crisis are served by mental health professionals whenever possible.

Moral Reconciliation Therapy: a systematic treatment strategy that seeks to decrease recidivism among juvenile and adult criminal offenders by increasing moral reasoning.

Motivational Enhancement Therapy: an adaptation of motivational interviewing (MI) that includes normative assessment feedback to clients that is presented and discussed in a non-confrontational manner.

Motivational Interviewing: a goal-directed, client-centered counseling style for eliciting behavioral change by helping clients to explore and resolve ambivalence.

MOU: Memorandum of Understanding

N

NAMI: National Alliance on Mental Illness

Natural Supports: Supports that occur within the larger community not part of mental health services; e.g., church, AA clubs.

Network Provider: A mental health practitioner contracted by ADMHS to provide brief therapy for Medi-Cal beneficiaries who may not require outpatient clinic services.

New Freedom Mental Health Commission: Established by President George W. Bush in April 2002 to recommend ways to eliminate inequality for Americans with disabilities. The final report is available at www.mentalhealthcommission.gov/reports/reports.htm.

New Heights: An MHSa-funded program serving transition-age youth county-wide.

NIMH: National Institute of Mental Health.

NOA: Notice of Action to inform Medi-Cal beneficiaries that services have been denied or modified.

Non-Traditional Mental Health Setting: Systems and organizations that are not traditionally defined as mental health providers, such as school and early childhood settings, primary health care systems, and community settings serving ethnically diverse and underserved or unserved communities.

NP: Network Provider

O

OAC: Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission (See MHSOAC)

ODS: See Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System Waiver

OLPN: Online Progress Note

Online Progress Notes: documentation about client visits entered into a computer database.

Onset: The beginning of a serious psychiatric illness that may be diagnosed by using the DSM manual.

Organized Delivery System:

OSHPD: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development

OSM: Office of Strategy Management. In ADMHS, a unit that combines research, evaluation, policy development, communications and training activities.

Outcomes: Conditions of well-being for children, youth, adults, families and/or communities. County MHSa CSS plans will be evaluated for their contribution to meeting specific outcomes for the individuals served including: meaningful use of time and capabilities, including things such as employment, vocational training, education, and social and community activities; safe and adequate housing, including safe living environments with family for children and youth; reduction in homelessness; a network of supportive relationships; timely access to needed help, including times of crisis; reduction in incarceration in jails and juvenile halls, and reduction in involuntary services, reduction in institutionalization, and reduction in out-of-home placements.

Outcomes research: Studies that measure the effects of care or services.

Outreach: The act of extending services or assistance to those in the community who may benefit from care but who have not, or have not been able to, come forth to seek it.

Outreach and Engagement: One of three categories of MHSa Community Service and Supports (CSS) denoting funds used for outreach and engagement of populations previously receiving little or no service.

P

PACE: Personal Assistance in Community Existence, an alternative model to PACT/ACT developed by Dr. Daniel Fisher and Laurie Ahern.

PACT: Program of Assertive Community Treatment is a team-based approach to the provision of treatment, rehabilitation, and support services. ACT/PACT models of treatment are built around a self-contained multidisciplinary team that serves as the fixed point of responsibility for all patient care for a fixed group of patients. In this approach, normally used with clients with severe and persistent mental illness, the treatment team typically provides all patient services using a highly integrated approach to care.

PAL: Public Assistance Liaison; training program developed at UCLA to teach mental health clients a series of basic living skills. Maintains a consistent training protocol for a variety of skills modules.

PART: Professional Assault Response Training

PART A Medicare: Medical Hospital Insurance (HI) under Part A of Title XVIII of the Social Security Act, which covers beneficiaries for inpatient hospital, home health, hospice and limited skilled nursing facility services. Beneficiaries are responsible for deductibles and copayments.

Part B Medicare: Medicare Supplementary Insurance (SMI) under Part B of Title XVII of the Social Security Act, which covers Medicare beneficiaries for physician services, medical supplies and other outpatient treatment. Beneficiaries are responsible for monthly premiums, copayments, deductibles and balance billing.

Partner Agency: A government agency that works with ADMHS.

Partners in Hope: An ADMHS MHSA-funded program that supports three peer recovery specialists, three family advocates and Recovery Learning Communities in Santa Barbara, Lompoc and Santa Maria.

Peer: an individual with lived experiences pertaining to mental health challenges or a member of a family that includes a person with lived mental health experiences.

Pastoral Counseling: Pastoral counselors are counselors working within traditional faith communities to incorporate psychotherapy, and/or medication, with prayer and spirituality to effectively help some people with mental disorders. Some people prefer to seek help for mental health problems from their pastor, rabbi, or priest, rather than from therapists who are not affiliated with a religious community.

Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act: See Affordable Care Act.

Patients' Rights Advocate: California law requires each county to assign a Patients' Rights Advocate to promote and represent clients' rights and interests. These aims are accomplished through direct assistance to practices of mental health programs and facilities and through training of mental health staff about the rights of mental health consumers.

The California Welfare & Institutions Code Chapter 6.2 Mental Health Advocacy, Article 1 General Provisions, Section 5500.

PCP: Primary care provider; health care providers capable of rendering a wide variety of basic health services.

PD: Public Defender

Peer: A consumer of behavioral health services or an individual whose family includes a consumer of behavioral health services.

Peer Center: A Medicaid category of program providership, frequently providing peer support services. Staffed and run by consumers.

Peer Recovery Specialist: A consumer or family member employed by ADMHS to conduct peer support, advocacy and outreach.

Peer Services: 1 a category of approved Medicaid reimbursable services; 2 a generic reference to any service that is provided by a consumer.

Peer Support: see Peer Services

Peer Support Center: a category of program providing Peer Services.

PEI: See Prevention and Early Intervention

Performance Measures: Measures of how well our strategies are working.

PHF: Psychiatric Health Facility run by the Santa Barbara County Department of Alcohol, Drug & Mental Health Services. It is a 16-bed, acute adult inpatient unit that accepts patients hospitalized involuntarily.

Planning Estimate: A calculated maximum amount of funding available to each county for expanded mental health services under the MHSA.

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: An anxiety disorder that develops as a result of witnessing or experiencing a traumatic occurrence, especially life-threatening events.

PPACA: See Affordable Care Act.

PPO: Preferred Provider Organization; a corporation that receives health insurance premiums from enrolled members and contracts with independent doctors or group practices to provide care. Doctors are not prepaid, but they offer a discount from normal fee-for-service charges.

Pre-Implementation Funding: Funds available to counties for continued planning efforts while their Community Services and Supports Program and Expenditure Plan is reviewed by the State.

President's New Freedom Mental Health Commission: See "New Freedom Mental Health Commission."

Prevention: Services using interventions that reduce the likelihood of an onset of a serious illness or disorder.

Prevention and Early Intervention: An MHSA funding component that supports a variety of Santa Barbara County programs, such as integration of primary and mental health care, early childhood mental health services, community health educators, CARES crisis services and mobile crisis services for children.

Primary Care: Integrated, accessible health care services by clinicians accountable for addressing a large majority of personal health care needs, developing a sustained partnership with patients, and practicing in the context of family and community.

Priority Population: A specific group defined by the OAC as a population who should receive priority consideration by counties when determining who will receive MHSA funds.

Prisoner Realignment: In May 2011 a U.S. Supreme Court decision uphold a lower court decision that required California to lower its prison population by 30,000. On October 1, California's corrections realignment plan, went into effect. The plan shifts responsibility from the state to counties for the custody, treatment, and supervision of individuals convicted of specified nonviolent, non-serious, non-sex crimes.

Probate Conservatorship: A probate conservatorship is a court proceeding in which a judge appoints a responsible person (called a conservator) to care for another adult who cannot care for him/herself or his/her finances (called a conservatee).

Prodrome/Prodromal Syndrome: The period in the course of a disorder when some signs and symptoms are present but the full-blown criteria have not been met. Typically, the prodrome may be defined only retrospectively, after the individual has met the full criteria for the disorder.

Program: One or more services used in an organized manner to provide strategies for services and supports to an individual to achieve positive outcomes.

Progress Notes: Provider comments about client presentation, interventions, etc.

Promising Practice: A practice that incorporates the philosophy, values, characteristics, and indicators of other positive/effective public health interventions. A promising practice is based on guidelines, protocols, standards, or preferred practice patterns that have been proven to lead to effective outcomes. It also incorporates a process of continual quality improvement that has an evaluation component/plan in place to move towards demonstration of effectiveness. However, a promising practice does not yet have evaluation data available to demonstrate positive outcomes.

Promotora: A community health educator who typically reflects the ethnic and cultural background of the people he or she serves.

Prop 47: Requires misdemeanor sentence instead of felony for certain drug and property offenses. Inapplicable to persons with prior conviction for serious or violent crime and registered sex offenders. Fiscal Impact: State and county criminal justice savings potentially in the high hundreds of millions of dollars annually. State savings spent on school truancy and dropout prevention, mental health and substance abuse treatment, and victim services. Passed by California voters in November 2014.

Prop 63: See MHSA (Mental Health Services Act)

Proposed Budget per Member per Month: A calculation that shows the budgeted amount estimated to be spent on each participant per month based on the best information available at the time the budget was prepared. This does not represent a case rate, which is a pre-determined payment amount per client.

Proposition (Prop) 63: A California ballot initiative that called for an additional tax of one percent be imposed on taxpayers' personal income over \$1 million to provide dedicated funding for the expansion of mental health services and programs. After passing with 53.4% of the vote, in November 2004 Proposition 63 became the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA).

Provider network: Mental health professionals who accept Medi-Cal and are recommended by ADMHS to clients determined not to require clinic services.

PSC: Personal Service Coordinator.

PSR: Psychosocial Rehabilitation

Psychiatric Health Facility: A 16-bed inpatient unit operated by ADMHS that accepts individuals on involuntary holds, among others.

Psychiatric Rehabilitation: a model of program that operates from guidelines established by IAPSR; aka Psychosocial Rehab (PSR).

Q

QA (see Quality Assurance)

QCM: Quality Care Management

QIC (see Quality Improvement Committee)

QM: Quality Management

Quality Assurance: Activities and programs intended to ensure or improve the quality of care in a health care setting or program. The concept includes the assessment or evaluation of the quality of care; identification of problems or shortcomings in the delivery of care; designing activities to overcome these deficiencies; and follow-up monitoring to ensure effectiveness of corrective steps.

Quality Improvement Committee: Each County in California that has a Mental Health Plan (MHP) is required to establish a committee to monitor the quality of specialty mental health services provided to beneficiaries of the MHP.

QM: Quality Management

Quality Management: an organized plan and approaches for the continuous measurement, evaluation and improvement of processes or functions of care for individuals, groups and/or the organization.

R

Realignment: In 1991, California enacted the Bronzan-McCorquodale Act, referred to as "Realignment", in response to the State's \$14.3 budget deficit. In the areas of mental health, social services, and health, realignment transferred program responsibilities from the State to the counties' control, altered program cost-sharing ratios, and provided counties with dedicated tax to pay for these changes. The realignment plan was intended to provide expanded discretion and flexibility to counties to expend State funding. Local mental health programs were given much greater autonomy and flexibility in how they designed their mental health systems of care. With funds allocated directly to local governments to provide mental health services, both inpatient and outpatient services increased measurably for patients with severe diagnoses, but declined for those with mild diagnoses. Service design shifted significantly toward case management and rehabilitative services that permit seriously mentally ill persons to maintain their recovery. (See also Prisoner Realignment)

Recovery: A process of change through which individuals improve their health and wellness, live a self-directed life and strive to reach their full potential.

Recovery Center: Under systems change and the reorganization of ADMHS outpatient clinics under MHSA guiding principles, the new name for ADMHS adult outpatient clinics using specialized teams to address a wide range of client needs.

Recovery Learning Community: Consumer-run facilities in Lompoc, Santa Maria and Santa Barbara that offer consumer-oriented classes, support groups, employment opportunities and social activities.

Recovery Model: an approach to behavioral health disorders that emphasizes and supports a person's potential for recovery.

Recovery is seen as a personal journey rather than a set outcome, and one that may involve developing hope, a secure base and sense of self, supportive relationships, empowerment, social inclusion, coping skills, and meaning.

Recovery-Oriented System of Care: A coordinated network of community-based services and supports that is person-centered and builds on the strengths and resiliencies of individuals, families, and communities to achieve abstinence and improved health, wellness, and quality of life for those with or at risk of alcohol and drug problems

Referral: The process of sending an individual from one practitioner to another for health care, mental health, or other services and supports.

Rehabilitation: Services that provide a balance of supports and skills, including supported education, employment, skills training and community integration.

Reserve: An amount set aside and not spent to ensure sufficient funding in years where there is a decline in MHSAs revenues.

Residential Treatment Centers (for emotionally disturbed children): An organization, not licensed as a psychiatric hospital, the primary purpose of which is the provision of individually planned programs of mental health treatment services in conjunction with residential care for its patients/clients.

Resilience: The enduring ability of someone to recover from assaults to their person, whether physical, mental or emotional and, in the midst of that, maintain a sense of spirit and hope.

Resiliency Center: Under systems change and the reorganization of outpatient clinics under MHSAs guiding principles, the new name for ADMHS children's service sites using specialized teams to meet a wide range of client and family needs.

Respite Services: Services that provide a break for parents who have a child with a serious emotional disturbance. Respite services may also include adults and older adults.

Restorative Policing Program: In Santa Barbara, a collaboration of the Santa Barbara Police Department, Santa Barbara County Department of Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Services, Probation, Social Services, Public Health, and numerous other agencies and CBOs with the goal of providing treatment, rather than incarceration, for nonviolent mentally ill individuals who have frequent encounters with law enforcement.

Riese Hearing: A legal proceeding in which a judge determines whether an involuntary patient is capable of giving informed consent.

RLC: see Recovery Learning Community

ROI: Release of Information (also Return on Investment)

ROSC: Recovery-Oriented System of Care

RPM: Recurring Performance Measure

RPP: See Restorative Policing Program

RU: Reporting Unit, a program or component of ADMHS that bill Medi-Cal, such as an individual clinic.

S

SAMHSA: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the US Federal agency charged with improving the quality and availability of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitative services in order to reduce illness, death, disability, and cost to society resulting from substance abuse and mental illnesses. SAMHSA is a branch of the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

Safe Alternatives for Treating Youth see SAFTY.

SAFTY: The Santa Barbara County children's mobile crisis program operated by Casa Pacifica.

SART: Sexual Abuse Response Team

S.B. 82: California Senate Bill 82, the Investment in Mental Health Wellness Act of 2013, funds ADMHS grants totaling approximately \$11 million to provide new crisis triage teams in Santa Maria, Santa Barbara and Lompoc, a Lompoc Mobile Crisis Team, Crisis Stabilization Units in Santa Barbara and Santa Maria and a Crisis Respite facility in Santa Barbara.

SB 163: Legislation signed by California Governor Wilson in 1998 creating a five-year pilot for flexible use of RCL 12-14 foster care funding statewide. Wraparound, an approach to implementing individualized, comprehensive services for youth with complicated multi-dimensional problems, was authorized throughout California. In August 2000, Gov. Gray Davis signed AB 2706 to expand the group of children eligible (RCL 10-14) for wraparound services as an alternative to institutional care. In August 2001, Gov. Davis signed AB 429 that removed the sunset on SB 163 and made Wraparound a permanent program in California.

SBCEO: Santa Barbara County Education Office

SBECMHC: Santa Barbara Early Childhood Mental Health Collaborative

Screening: The process used to identify individuals with an increased risk of having mental health disorders that warrant immediate attention, intervention, or more comprehensive review.

SD/MC: Short Doyle/Medi-Cal

SED: Serious Emotional Disturbance

Seeking Safety: a present-focused treatment for clients with a history of trauma and substance abuse. The treatment was designed for flexible use: group or individual format, male and female clients, and a variety of settings (e.g., outpatient, inpatient, residential).

Self-directed Recovery: consumers lead their treatment and recovery.

SELPA: The Santa Barbara County Special Education Local Plan Area, SELPA, is a group of 23 school districts and the County Education Office that have joined together to provide Special Education programs and services.

Serious Emotional Disturbance (SED): Diagnosable disorders in children and adolescents that severely disrupt their daily functioning at home, school, or community.

Service Capacity: An organization's ability to identify and provide a given service or services to its target community or population.

Severe Mental Illness (SMI): Pursuant to section 1912(c) of the Public Health Service Act, adults with serious mental illness SMI are persons: (1) age 18 and over and (2) who currently have, or at any time during the past year had a diagnosable mental behavioral or emotional disorder of sufficient duration to meet diagnostic criteria specified within DSM-IV or their ICD-9-CM equivalent (and

subsequent revisions) with the exception of DSM-IV "V" codes, substance use disorders, and developmental disorders, which are excluded, unless they co-occur with another diagnosable serious mental illness. (3) That has resulted in functional impairment, which substantially interferes with or limits one or more major life activities. Federal Register Volume 58 No. 96 published Thursday May 20, 1993 pages 29422 through 29425.

ShareCare Billing System: Software that enables the department to register a client, collect demographic and diagnostic information and bill for services.

SHIA: Supportive Housing Initiative Act. In response to the growing number of homeless people in California, SHIA (AB 2780, Chapter 310, Statutes of 1998) was passed into law. The SHIA initiative targeted very low income adults having one or more disabilities, including mental illness, HIV or AIDS, substance abuse, or other chronic health conditions, and individuals with developmental disabilities, and may include families with children, elderly persons, young adults aging out of the foster care system, individuals exiting institutional settings, homeless people and veterans.

Short/Doyle Medi-Cal or SD/MC: Federal Medicaid funding in California used for the "public" mental health treatment services. This source of funding has typically been "capped", with 51% of the costs reimbursed from the Feds (referred to as Federal Financial Participation or FFP) with a mandated 49% match from state allocations to county mental health.

SMI: Severe Mental Illness.

SNF: Skilled Nursing Facility.

SOAR: SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access and Recovery: a national project funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration designed to increase access to SSI/SSDI for eligible adults who are homeless or at risk of homelessness and who have a mental illness and/or a co-occurring substance use disorder.

SOC: Share of Cost or System of Care

SPIRIT: The ADMHS MHSA wraparound, full service partnership program for children in Santa Barbara County.

SSC: Special Services for Children

SSDI: Social Security Disability Insurance.

SSI/SSP: Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Program.

Stabilization: to make firm, to keep from fluctuating; as in symptom stabilization.

Stakeholder: (a) A person or group of people who impacts or is impacted by mental health services; (b) A person who represents others' interests relative to mental health services.

START (Support, Treatment, Advocacy and Referral Team): a school-based program serving Carpinteria children funded by MHSA Prevention and Early Intervention.

State Audit: A detailed review by the State Department of Mental Health of each county's financial records. Audit primarily focuses on allowability of expenditures and allocation of costs between programs and accounting for revenue off-sets. Audit typically conducted four to five years after the end of the fiscal year.

State Fair Hearing: Clients may request a state fair hearing for any Mental Health Plan related reason at any time before, during, or after the complaint resolution process has started.

Steering Committee: Established by the Santa Barbara County Executive Office in 2013, a body composed ADMHS executives, line staff, and a diverse group of community stakeholders. The steering committee determines guiding principles and charters/oversees the work of action teams focusing on specialized areas, such as children's services, peer issues, cultural competence, crisis services, forensics and housing.

Strategies: Coherent collections of actions that have a reasoned chance of improving our outcomes.

Stigma: A mark or token of infamy, disgrace, or reproach. Stigmatization of people with mental disorders has persisted throughout history, manifested by bias, distrust, stereotyping, fear, embarrassment, anger and/or avoidance.

SUD: Substance use disorder.

Surgeon General's Report: Published in December 1999 by the US Department of Health & Human Services, the first Surgeon's General's report on mental health focused on effective treatments for mental health disorders, the connection between mental health and physical health, barriers to receiving mental health treatment, and the specific mental health issues of children, adults and the elderly. Available online from: www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/mentalhealth/home.html.

Supplant: Literally means to take the place of and serve as a substitute for. MHSA funds are not to take the place of and serve as a substitute for (or replace) existing state or county funds used to provide mental health services.

Support, Treatment, Advocacy and Referral Team: See START.

Supported Employment: Supportive services that include assisting individuals in finding work; assessing individuals' skills, attitudes, behaviors, and interest relevant to work; providing vocational rehabilitation and/or other training; and providing work opportunities. Includes transitional and supported employment services.

Supported Housing: Permanent affordable housing with combined supports for independent living.

Supported Housing Program: In Santa Barbara County, an MHSA funded full service partnership in which contracted providers serve 130 clients in North County and 130 clients in South County.

Supported Residential Services: Moderately staffed housing arrangements for clients/patients. Includes supervised apartments, satellite facilities, group homes, halfway houses, mental health shelter-care facilities, and other facilities.

Symptom: any condition accompanying or resulting from an illness or disease and serving as an aid in diagnosis.

System Development Funds: One of three categories of MHSA funding used to improve services and infrastructure for the identified initial full service populations and for other clients.

System of Care and Recovery: A multi-disciplinary, multi-agency delivery system of services that supports a consumer through a continuum of care and that uses a "person first" approach to build on the strengths of the person being served and his or her support system.

Systems Change: the transformation process involving ADMHS and its partners. The goal is to better organize the mental health and substance use disorder systems across Santa Barbara County to meet the needs and hopes of the individuals and families with severe

behavioral health issues and other complex needs who seek help.

T

TAPP: Teen Age Parenting Program

TAR: Treatment Authorization Request. A request submitted to Medi-Cal seeking authorization and payment for services that are medically necessary, but that are either more extensive or different than are usually covered by Medi-Cal. E.g. Additional visits, new medication not yet on their pharmaceutical formulary, etc.

TARGET: Trauma Affect Regulation: Guide for Education and Therapy is a strengths-based approach to education and therapy for survivors of physical, sexual, psychological, and emotional trauma. TARGET teaches a set of seven skills (summarized by the acronym FREEDOM--Focus, Recognize triggers, Emotion self-check, Evaluate thoughts, Define goals, Options, and Make a contribution) that can be used by trauma survivors to regulate extreme emotion states, manage intrusive trauma memories, promote self-efficacy and achieve lasting recovery from trauma.

TAY: Transition-Age Youth (16-25).

Team-Building: If a team is a group of people working towards a common goal, 'team building' is the process of enabling that group of people to reach their goal.

Telecare: company contracted by ADMHS to provides services and supports to individuals with serious mental illness who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless; also operates the CARES second floor residential crisis center in Santa Maria.

Therapeutic Justice System: A program in which courts offer nonviolent drug offenders reduced sentences in return for entering treatment programs.

Threshold Language: A term used by the state of California to denote a language spoken by 3,000 beneficiaries or 5% of the Medi-Cal population, whichever is lower, whose primary language is not English.

TIP: (See Transition to Independence Process)

TISC: Trauma-Informed System of Care

Title 9: Section of California Code of Regulations pertaining to standards for the State Department of Mental Health.

TOT: Training of Trainers.

TJS: Therapeutic Justice System.

Transform: To wholly change the mental health services system in appearance, structure, nature or function.

Transition Age Youth (TAY): Transition age youth between the ages of 16 and 25, who have serious emotional disorders/severe mental illness. They may be at risk for homelessness or involuntary hospitalization, and/or aging out of children's mental health, child welfare and/or juvenile justice systems. Transition-age youth who have experienced a first episode of major mental illness are also included.

Transition to Independence Process: An evidence-based approach that stresses the importance of providing access to community-based outreach and support, engages transition-age youth in shaping their own future planning process, and uses a focus on each individual's strengths., engages transition-age youth in shaping their own future planning process, and uses a focus on each individual's strengths.

Trauma: A psychological or emotional reaction to an event or to an enduring condition in which the individual's emotional experience is overwhelming, or the individual experiences a perceived threat to life, bodily integrity or sanity.

Trauma-Informed: an organizational structure and treatment framework that involves understanding, recognizing, and responding to the effects of all types of trauma.

Treatment Planning: a strategic course of action that directs appropriate services and ensures recovery.

Trauma-Sensitive Care: Treatment that appreciates the high prevalence of traumatic experiences in persons who receive mental health services. Trauma-sensitive care incorporates a thorough understanding of the neurological, biological, psychological and social effects of trauma and violence on the individual and addresses these effects, is Care that addresses these effects, is collaborative, supportive and skill-based.

Treatment Team: the composition of people who facilitate Recovery; the consumer, doctor, certified peer specialist, Case Manager and/or others who are specified in the Treatment Plan.

TriWest (TriWest Group): The consulting firm hired by the County Executive Office to analyze ADMHS outpatient programs and services. TriWest issued a comprehensive report in May 2013 that may be found on the ADMHS web site, www.admhs.org.

TSAC: Tobacco Settlement Advisory Committee

U

Uniform Method of Determining Ability to Pay (UMDAP): Sliding fee scale used by counties to calculate the amount charged to a client for services. Calculated as an annual amount based on a client's income and assets.

UB 92: Uniform Billing Code of 1992. Federal code and billing form requiring hospitals to follow specific procedures.

Un-served Populations: Individuals who have received no services or are receiving inadequate services to meet their needs.

Under-served/inappropriately served: Individuals who have been diagnosed with serious mental illness and children who have been diagnosed with serious emotional disorders, and their families, who are receiving some service, but whose services do not provide the necessary opportunities to move forward and pursue their wellness/recovery goals.

UR: (see Utilization Review)

Utilization Review: a process to ensure a consumer is served appropriately.

V

Value Options: A company contracted by ASO; Value Options is the largest privately held behavioral health managed care company in the U.S.

Village/Village Model: The Mental Health America Village in Long Beach, Ca, is considered a model for full service partnership programs funded by the Mental Health Services Act.

Vista del Mar: (Aurora Vista del Mar). A hospital in Ventura that accepts mental health clients placed on an involuntary hold.

W

Welcoming: The initial and ongoing activities that encourage feelings of belonging and result in a willingness to engage with the group.

W&I Code: Welfare and Institutions Code

WET: See Workforce Education and Training

Workforce Education and Training: a time-limited MHSA funding component that has supported ADMHS peer specialist trainings and Crisis Intervention Training for law enforcement and first responders.

WRAP (Wellness Recovery Action Plan): Plans authored by consumers to draw on their strengths, advance wellness, prevent escalation of symptoms, and promote successful recovery from crises. Consumers work in collaboration with trusted peers to create and use their unique WRAPs.

Wraparound: A family centered, community-oriented, strengths-based, highly individualized planning process aimed at helping people achieve important outcomes by meeting their unmet needs both within and outside of formal human services systems while they remain in their neighborhoods and homes, whenever possible.

WR: May refer to either Wellness and Resiliency, a specialized ADMHS outpatient team serving children, or Wellness and Recovery, a specialized outpatient team serving adults.

WTP: Work Training Programs.