

UTAH
DEPARTMENT OF
HUMAN SERVICES

DIVISION OF YOUTH CORRECTIONS

DYMC

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Annual
Report
1994



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Utah Division of Youth Corrections

Annual Report 1994

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Utah Division of Youth Corrections

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Prepared by the Office of Research, Evaluation, & Planning

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Special thanks to Rodger Griffin for providing many of the pictures in this document and Russ Van Vleet for assistance with the history of juvenile justice in Utah.

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THE STATE OF UTAH
BOARD OF YOUTH CORRECTIONS

120 North 200 West, 4th Floor
P.O. Box 45500
Salt Lake City, Utah 84145-0500

January 4, 1995

Dear Reader:

It is my good fortune to invite your reading and perusal of the Division of Youth Corrections' 1994 Annual Report. Many thanks to Director Dalton, the Research and Planning Unit, and the many colleagues whose thorough contributions make this report so usable and worthwhile.

The data and program descriptions suggest that much work is yet to be done. On the other hand, 1994 found considerable policy changes, involvement with the Legislature and allied agencies, all with the improvement of Youth Corrections in mind.

On behalf of the Board of Youth Corrections, may I extend our sincere thanks to all of you who make our partnership strong. Also, I extend to the many readers our declaration of support and encouragement that the juvenile justice system does work and that the efforts to diminish and even abate juvenile delinquency is a generation's long task that we must be continually engaged in.

Our promise is to do our part!

Respectfully,

Richard K. Winters
Chair

ajf

THE BOARD OF YOUTH CORRECTIONS



RICHARD K. WINTERS, CHAIR
Executive Director of Community Services Council; Member S.L. Detention Center Citizens' Advisory Board; Member Salt Lake County Commission on Youth; Past member Utah Board of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention



SOLOMON J. CHACON, J.D.
Attorney in private practice; Community Services Council Board Member; Member of Utah State Bar Standing Committee for Law-Related Education; President of Utah Hispanic Bar Association



DALE E. STRATFORD, J.D.
Attorney in private practice; former Utah State Representative & Senator; former District Attorney; Former Chair of Weber/Morgan Mental Health Board



ALENE E. BENTLEY
Manager of Public Relations for Intermountain Consumer Power Association; Member of Public Relations Society of America; Past Board Member of Rape Crisis Center



GARTH D. MECHAM, J.D., M.S.W.,
Former Professor, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Utah; Former Chairman of Youth Parole Authority; Former Referee & Judge, pro tem, Utah Juvenile Court



KAREN W. THORN
State Assistant to U.S. Senator Orrin Hatch; Past President Utah County Women's Legislative Council; Member of Governor's Board for Improving Family Relations; Listed in *Who's Who in American Women*



M. ROYCE JONES
Director of Public Relations and Economic Development for Dixie Escalante R.E.A.; St. George City Councilman; Chair of Board, Deseret Certified Development Corporation; Chair, Washington Co. Youth Crisis Committee



DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
DIVISION OF YOUTH CORRECTIONS

Gary K. Dalton, Director

Michael O. Leavitt
Governor
Kerry D. Steadman
Executive Director
Ann O. Cheves
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January 4, 1995

Dear Friends and Associates:

During this past year, our Division continued to go through a refinement and augmentation of its services.

Our budget grew from \$24 to \$27 million, Genesis Work Camp was put on line, and Detention Admission Guidelines were reviewed, changed, and implemented. Double-bunking of secure facilities was begun in the Fall of 1994 and will be reported more thoroughly in the 1995 Annual Report. The number of youth entering Division of Youth Corrections' custody continued to swell. Our population grew from an average of 509 per day in FY 1993 to 566 in FY 1994, an 11 percent increase in youth needing community-based or secure confinement. Additionally, over 8,000 youth entered or re-entered the justice system via detention centers statewide.

The Division of Youth Corrections has responded to these challenges by its collaborative role with its juvenile justice partners, i.e., law enforcement, the courts, and social service agencies. Our partnership with private providers is as strong as ever, and our commitment to fully engage the Governor and Legislature is at the forefront of our efforts for improvements. Clearly, an aggressive campaign to acquire facilities, programs, and services to benefit youthful offenders will continue to be the hallmark of this administration.

When considered against "transition team" recommendations of two and a half years, I am as proud of the staff and their responsiveness to change as the pride elicited in our "customer survey" of staff throughout the entire state. All told, we will continue to build on our strengths and remain one of the nation's model youth corrections' systems.

To all who read this, thank you for your part in helping us to remain the very best.

Sincerely,

Gary K. Dalton
Director

ajf



HISTORY OF YOUTH CORRECTIONS

In 1981, the Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) was created with the mission "...to provide a continuum of supervision and rehabilitation programs which meets the needs of the youthful offender in a manner consistent with public safety. These services and programs will individualize treatment and control the youthful offender for the benefit of the youth and the protection of society."

The Division's philosophical roots can be traced back to the late 1800's and the Utah Territorial Reform School which opened in Ogden in 1889. The original intent was "...to make the school as near like a home as possible." Similarities to the current belief of rehabilitating youth were found in probation officer notes of the era. The chief cause of delinquency was considered to be an inadequate home environment, "...broken up by the entrance of one or more of the three D's Death, Divorce, [or] Desertion..." The prevailing view was that "...all other causes of delinquency could be precluded if the 'unsatisfactory' home could be eliminated" (Source: *Utah Historical Quarterly*, v51, n4).

A century ago, as now, increases in delinquent and violent behavior may be seen as results of a changing society. Then, as now, the problems of Utah's delinquent youth



Utah Territorial Reform School in Ogden. (Photo courtesy of the Utah State Historical Society).

require support of competent, caring families, and concerted community involvement to maximize the opportunity of troubled youth becoming productive members of society.

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS OF UTAH'S YOUTH CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

- 1889 The Territorial Reform School opens in Ogden with dormitories for 100 children.
 - 1896 Utah receives statehood and the Territorial Reform School becomes the Utah State Industrial School.
 - 1905 Utah Juvenile Court is created as the primary court for juvenile offenders.
 - 1946 National Probation Association study of the Utah State Industrial School finds that "Most of the buildings along with their equipment fall far short of requirements for the proper care, education and treatment of boys and girls."
 - 1974 Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act is created establishing a new national tone for juvenile corrections reform by advocating: (1) removal of noncriminal juvenile offenders from lockup facilities, (2) separation of adult and juvenile offenders, and (3) removal of juveniles from adult jails.
 - 1975 A class action lawsuit, *Manning v. State of Utah*, is filed in Federal District Court. The conditions of confinement at the State Industrial School come under question when the lawsuit alleges that a resident's extended stay in solitary confinement either precipitated or exacerbated his mental illness.
 - 1977 A "Blue Ribbon" task force is appointed by Governor Scott Matheson. A major recommendation was: Youth should be placed in the "least restrictive setting" that is consistent with public safety.
 - 1978 Governor Matheson holds meetings with leaders of the Juvenile Justice System concerning the ability of the Industrial School to securely hold serious offenders and at the same time protect the safety of less serious offenders. In addition, a consultant is hired by Governor Matheson to review the Juvenile Justice System and make recommendations for settlement of *Manning v. State of Utah* lawsuit.
- The Utah State Industrial School becomes the Utah State Youth Development Center (YDC).
- 1979 The federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention awarded Utah an \$800,000 grant to begin developing a network of community-based, privately operated residential programs.

HISTORY OF YOUTH CORRECTIONS

1980 Governor's Juvenile Justice Task Force, with wide representation from concerned agencies and the community, is created to examine the state wide system. A "Master Plan" is created by the task force to provide direction for the development of Utah's juvenile justice system.

The Master Plan was inspired by the Massachusetts model of Juvenile Corrections. The three key tenets of this model are: 1) The majority of juvenile offenders cannot be treated within a training school setting because treatment and rehabilitation are not consistent with security issues within a secure facility. 2) Young offenders must be provided opportunities for rehabilitation, but not at the expense of public safety. 3) Commitment guidelines should be developed and financial resources should be pushed to the front end of the system to create community alternatives to secure care, rather than to the extreme end of the system for the development of secure beds.

1981 Division of Youth Corrections is created by statute (UCA 62A-7) based on the "Master Plan" developed by the Juvenile Justice Task Force. The Division is organized into three regions, each of which is responsible for developing secure care, community alternatives to secure care, detention, case management, and observation and assessment. Detention programming receives financial support from the State but is operated by local county governments.

Observation and assessment programs open in Salt Lake and on the YDC campus.

1983 The YDC is closed. In its place two 30-bed secure facilities are opened (Decker Lake and Mill Creek Youth Centers). Multi-use centers, combining four beds for detention and six beds for shelter care in a single facility, are opened in Vernal and Richfield.

1984 An observation and assessment unit opens in Provo.

1986 The Youth Parole Authority is created by statute to take responsibility for review of all parole requests and for oversight of youth on parole from secure care.

1987 The Southwest Utah Youth Center, a combination 10-bed secure facility and 6-bed detention center, is opened in Cedar City. This brings the State's total of secure beds to 70, 20 beds below the 90 recommended in the 1980 Master Plan.

The Division of Youth Corrections takes over operation of 9 of the state's 10 county operated detention centers. The exception, a multi-use center in Blanding, is operated by the Division of Family Services.

1987 A task force is created to review the programs of the Division of Youth Corrections. The major finding is that "Nonresidential services were the most cost effective and in the future DYC youth will be placed at home and treated and supervised in nonresidential programs."

1989 A statute passed by the Utah Legislature allows the Juvenile Court to order youth into detention for up to 30 days as a sentence or for up to 10 days for contempt of court.

1990 The average daily population of the three secure facilities reaches the system's capacity of 70 youth.

1992 Ten secure care beds are added to Decker Lake Youth Center bringing the statewide capacity to 80 beds. The new beds are filled within 1 month and once again the system is at its capacity.

1993 DYC assumes responsibility for operation of Canyonlands Multi-use Center in Blanding. Construction plans are developed for a fourth multi-use center to replace an aging and unsafe detention facility in St. George.

1994 Genesis Work Program, a community alternative program, with beds for 72 youth is opened at the direction of Governor Michael Leavitt.

Day/Night reporting centers and receiving centers are opened across the state to facilitate monitoring of youth and to provide alternatives to confinement in secure detention.

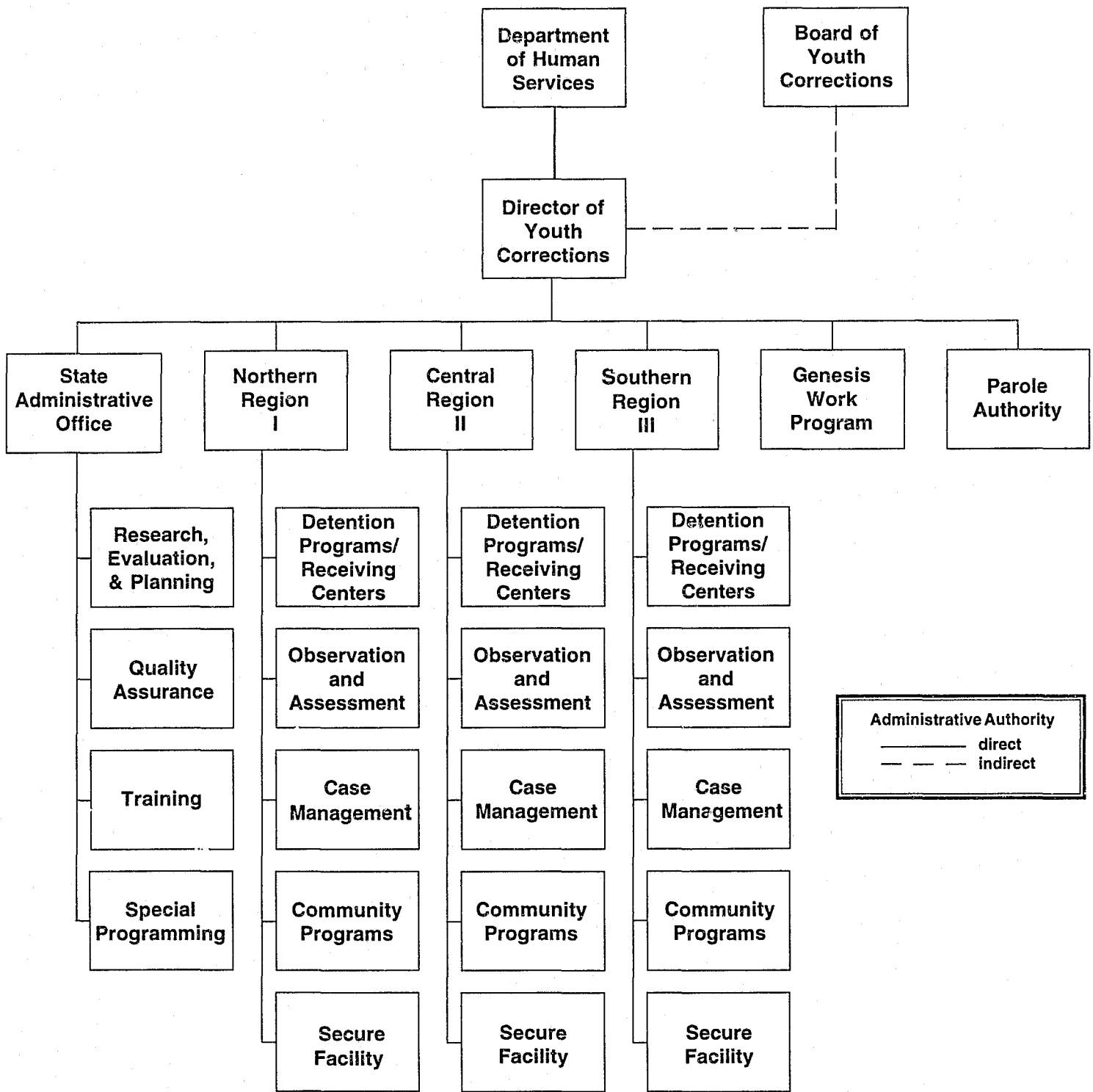
Construction of a 60-bed facility in Davis County begins. The facility will provide observation and assessment services, short-term detention, and long-term secure care in three separate wings.

MISSION STATEMENT

The primary purpose of Youth Corrections is to provide a continuum of supervision and rehabilitation programs which meets the needs of the youthful offender in a manner consistent with public safety. These services and programs will individualize treatment and control the youthful offender for the benefit of the youth and the protection of society. Youth Corrections will be operated within the framework of the following principles to accomplish this mission:

1. Provide the least restrictive and most appropriate setting for the youthful offender while adequately protecting the community.
2. Provide humane, secure, and therapeutic confinement to a youth who has demonstrated that he/she presents a danger to the community.
3. Provide a diversity of community-based and secure correctional programs which, whenever possible and appropriate, shall be in close proximity to the youth's community and family.
4. Strengthen rehabilitative opportunities by expanding linkages to human service programs and community resources.
5. Hold youth accountable for their criminal behavior in a manner consistent with their long-term individual needs through such means as victim restitution, community service programs, and the sharing of correctional costs.
6. Promote a realistic relationship between a youth and his/her family.
7. Provide assistance to the Juvenile Court in developing and implementing appropriate offender dispositions.
8. Provide for efficient and effective correctional programs within the framework of professional correctional standards, legislative intent, and available resources.
9. Provide for a diversity of innovative and effective programs through research on delinquent behavior and the continuous evaluation of correctional programs.
10. Promote continuing staff professionalism through the provision of educational and training opportunities.
11. Provide programs to increase public awareness and participation in Youth Corrections.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF YOUTH CORRECTIONS



The Division of Youth Corrections includes an administrative office in Salt Lake City that provides for centralized budgetary, policy, and program planning, training, research, and the licensing of programs operated by or for the Division. The administrative office also coordinates interactions with other agencies in the juvenile justice system at federal, state, and local levels. With the exception of Genesis Work Program, which is operated through the State Administrative Office, actual services for delinquent youth are administered and delivered through the Division's three regional branches: Region I - Northern, main office in Ogden; Region II - Central, main office in Salt Lake City; and Region III - Southern, main office in Springville. Each region provides (a) **Detention Programs and Receiving Centers** for short-term care; (b) **Observation and Assessment** for evaluation; (c) **Case Management** for individualized treatment and oversight; (d) **Community Programs** for out-of-home treatment in residential and nonresidential settings; and (e) **Secure Facilities** for long-term, secure care.

YOUTH CORRECTIONS' BUDGET

Operating budgets for fiscal years (FY) 1994 through 1996.

AREA OF OPERATION	REGION	ACTUAL FY 1994	AUTHORIZED FY 1995	REQUESTED FY 1996
STATE ADMINISTRATION¹		1,506,538	2,886,791	2,412,580
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION & CASEMANAGEMENT	Region I	711,863	916,100	
	Region II	794,473	1,133,524	
	Region III	743,794	1,023,793	
	TOTALS	2,250,130	3,073,417	3,089,900
OBSERVATION & ASSESSMENT	Region I	621,277	698,050	
	Region II	644,773	669,000	
	Region III	665,823	701,915	
	TOTALS	1,931,873	2,068,965	2,004,300
COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES	Region I	1,624,312	1,822,332	
	Region II	2,022,454	3,293,158 ²	
	Region III	1,867,186	1,798,314	
	TOTALS	5,513,951	6,913,804	8,531,800
DETENTION PROGRAMS	Region I	1,796,847	1,817,908	
	Region II	2,864,409	2,679,666	
	Region III	2,924,871	3,574,629	
	TOTALS	7,586,127	8,072,203	12,820,720
SECURE CARE	Region I	1,628,358	1,750,200	
	Region II	1,999,368	2,122,000	
	Region III	602,384	636,358	
	TOTALS	4,230,110	4,508,558	4,483,900
TRANSITION³	Region I	223,978	242,050	
	Region II	147,808		
	TOTALS	371,786	242,050	
INNOVATIVE ALTERNATIVES	Region I	86,021	88,900	
	Region II	81,416	84,066	
	Region III	84,108	81,296	
	TOTALS	251,546	254,262	628,900 ⁴
GENESIS		627,950 ⁵	1,611,900	1,587,900
ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION	Region I		752,850	
	Region II		945,379	
	Region III		181,088	
	TOTALS		1,879,317	1,200,900
RECEIVING CENTERS	Region II		216,000	
	Region III		121,000	
	TOTALS		337,000	341,000
OVERALL TOTALS		24,270,012	31,848,266	37,101,900 ⁶

¹ Includes Federal grants for removing juveniles from jails. Increase in FY 1995 budget includes funds for planning privatized detention facility, grant for sex offender programming, and carry over funds from FY 1994.

² Includes funding for statewide alternatives to secure care.

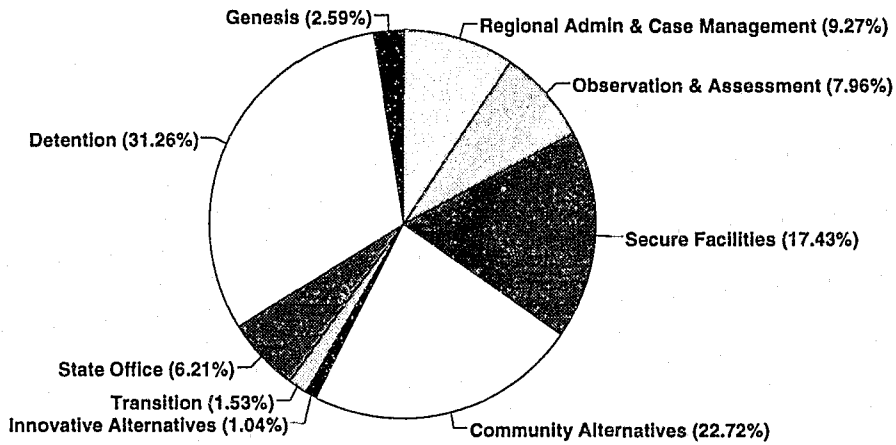
³ Budget for Transition Programming in FY 1996 is included in Community Alternatives Request.

⁴ Includes appropriations for Project Pathway residential program.

⁵ Partial year funding.

⁶ The increase includes funding for new facilities in Davis County and St. George, and additional funding for community alternatives.

YOUTH CORRECTIONS' BUDGET



FY 1994 BUDGET

Actual and predicted sources of funding from FY 1994 through FY 1996.

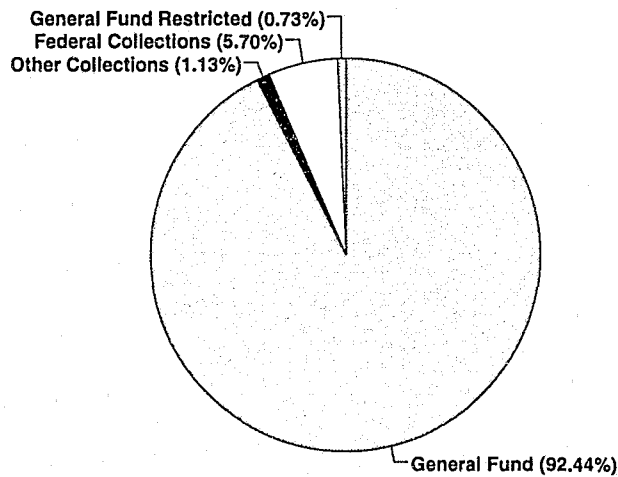
SOURCE	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996
GENERAL FUND	23,461,355	28,941,529	34,050,300
FEDERAL COLLECTIONS ¹	1,446,138	1,859,491	1,935,200
OTHER COLLECTIONS ²	287,080	862,246	931,400
GENERAL FUND RESTRICTED ³	185,000	185,000	185,000
TOTALS⁴	25,379,573	31,848,266	37,101,900

¹ From school lunch programs, Title IV-E revenue, Targeted Case Management, Medicaid, and grants from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

² From DFS shelter payments, county grants, inmate support, rent, land grant royalties, and support payments from parents.

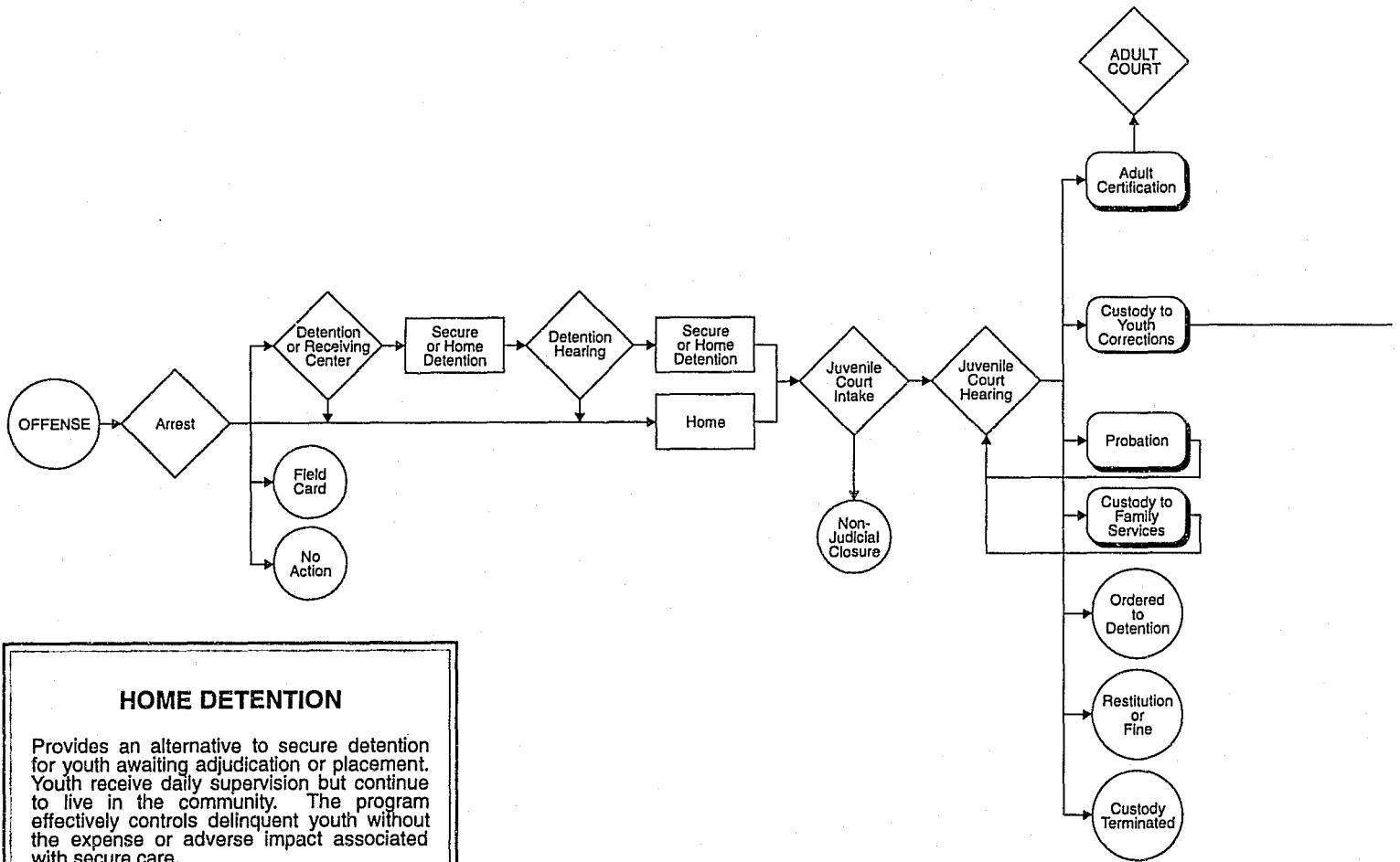
³ Dedicated fund for restitution to victims.

⁴ FY 1994 total does not match 1994 total from page 8 because appropriations that lapsed at year's end were authorized to be carried forward to the next fiscal year.



FY 1994 REVENUE SOURCES

UTAH'S JUVENILE JUSTICE



HOME DETENTION

Provides an alternative to secure detention for youth awaiting adjudication or placement. Youth receive daily supervision but continue to live in the community. The program effectively controls delinquent youth without the expense or adverse impact associated with secure care.

Number of Programs.....6
 Cost per Youth.....\$11.00/day
 Total Admissions.....929
 Different Youth Served.....780

Youth who are arrested and charged with a delinquent offense are referred to a Juvenile Court intake worker. Depending on the seriousness of the offense and other factors, such as the likelihood of danger to the community, the child may be held prior to a hearing in a detention or multi-use center operated by Youth Corrections. There is a range of dispositional alternatives for youth found to be delinquent. These include (1) levying fines, (2) ordering payment of restitution to

SECURE DETENTION

Provides temporary secure confinement for youth awaiting adjudication or placement and youth ordered to Youth Corrections as a sentence or for contempt of court.

Number of Programs.....7*
 Total Capacity.....144*
 Cost per Youth.....\$104.60/night* @
 Total Admissions.....7,744*
 Different Youth Served.....3,511*

* Does not include Multi-Use Detention.
 @ Based on average nightly bed count.

MULTI-USE FACILITIES

Combines a short-term detention with a shelter home. Full-time & part-time staff provide 24-hour-a-day supervision & programming.

Number of Programs.....3
 Cost per Bed.....\$83.62/day

	Detention	Shelter
Total Capacity	12	18
Total Admissions	587	380
Youth Served	413	282

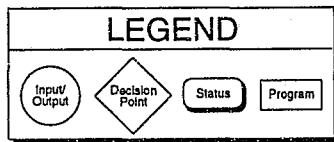
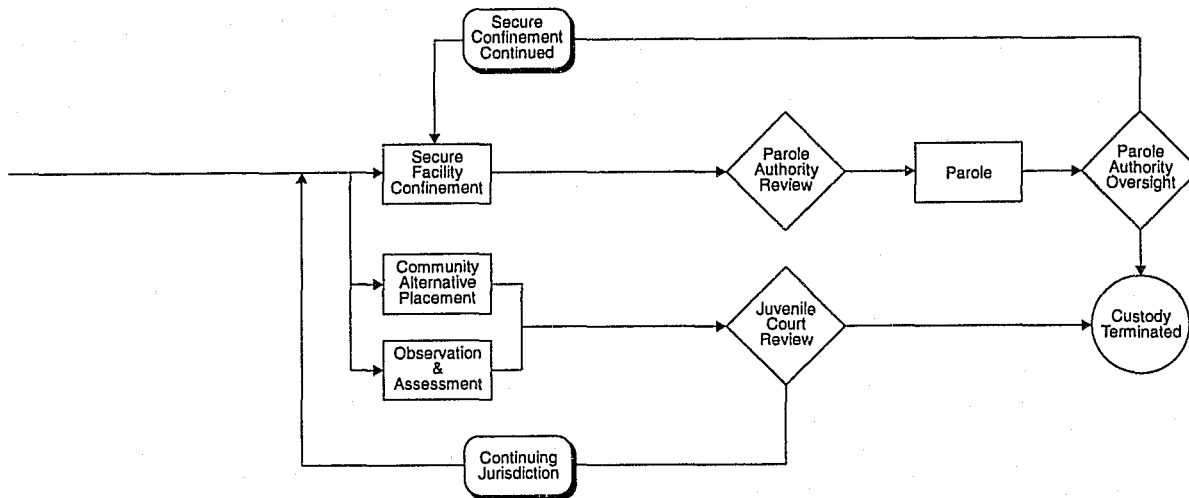
CASE MANAGEMENT

Provides youth in Youth Corrections' custody with continual monitoring, supervision, & implementation of treatment plans. Directs services to youth & acts as liaison between youth & the Juvenile Court, Youth Corrections' programs, parents, & the community.

Case Managers.....22
 Cost per Youth.....\$10.89/day*
 Average Daily Population.....566
 Different Youth Served914

* Based on total Regional Administration & Case Management budgets.

CLIENT FLOW CHART



victims, (3) placing the offender on probation under the continuing jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court, or (4) certifying the youth to stand trial as an adult. Alternately, the youth may be placed in the custody of Youth Corrections. This choice generally is reserved for the most serious or chronic offenders. Several of the Division's treatment options are described below. Community Alternatives are the least restrictive of these; Secure Facilities the most restrictive.

TRANSITION	
Residential programs that help youth gradually return to community life after secure facility confinement. Supervision & support are provided while youth return back to community, schooling, employment, & recreation.	
Number of Programs.....	2
Total Capacity.....	10
Cost per Bed.....	\$101.86/day
Total Admissions.....	46
Different Youth Served	38

COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE	
Community residential & non residential programs which include group & proctor homes, education, psychotherapy, tracking, & career training. These programs serve youth at the front end of the system and youth on parole after secure care.	
Number of Programs.....	55*
Range of Costs:	
tracking/counseling.....	\$12-\$120
residential treatment.....	\$45-\$112
Youth Admitted.....	638
Different Youth Served.....	738
* Programs on the active contract list.	

OBSERVATION & ASSESSMENT	
90-day residential programs which provide assessment & treatment planning, intensive daily programming, & supervised trial placements.	
Number of Programs.....	3
Total Capacity.....	48
Cost per Youth.....	\$110.27/day
Youth Admitted.....	280
Different Youth Served.....	318

SECURE FACILITIES	
Provides long-term secure confinement, education, & treatment of seriously delinquent youth. Treatment is designed to confront delinquent norms, criminal thinking, & anti-social behavior.	
Number of Programs.....	3
Total Capacity.....	80
Cost per Youth.....	\$143.08/day
Total Admissions.....	136*
Different Youth Served	240
* Includes revocations & commitments.	

CHARACTERISTICS OF OVERALL POPULATION SERVED

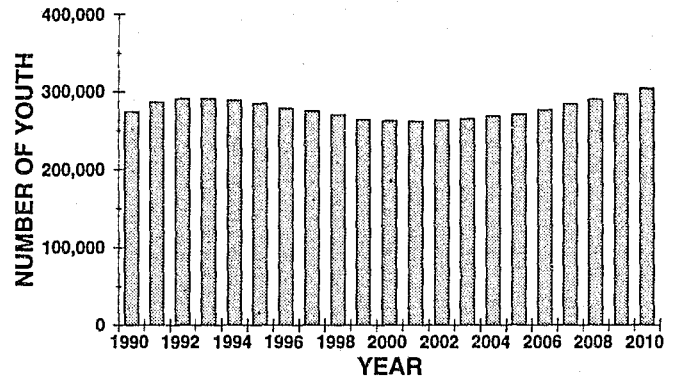
POPULATION "AT RISK"

All juveniles 10 to 17 years old living in Utah are the population "at risk" for delinquency and involvement in the juvenile justice system.

POPULATION GROWTH

During FY 1994, the population at risk numbered 289,299 youth, a slight decrease from FY 1993. This is the beginning of a modest decline in the number of youth at risk that will end after the year 2000 when the group will number about 262,000. After the year 2000, the at risk population will rise to over 300,000 in 2010.

PAST AND PROJECTED NUMBERS OF YOUTH AT RISK



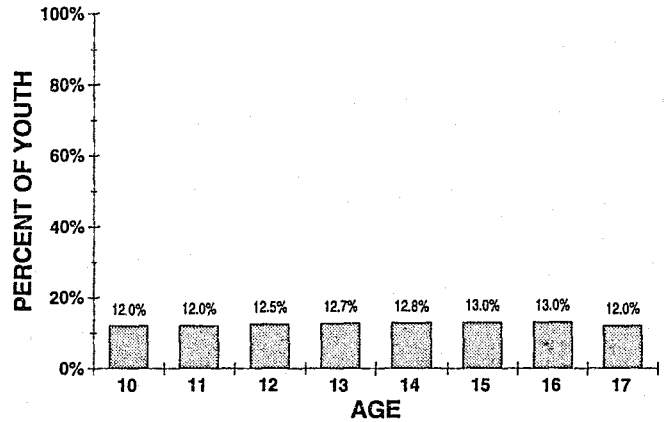
Source: State Office of Budget and Planning

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN FY 1994

The population of youth at risk in FY 1994 included roughly equal proportions of youth aged 10 through 17. Since the average age of youth cared for by Youth Corrections is 16, the distribution indicates that there will not be a large reduction in the number of candidates for Division programs even though the overall population at risk appears to be in decline.

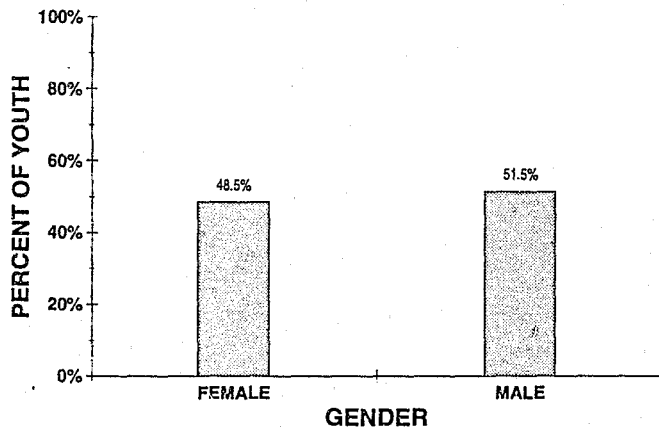
The great majority of youth at risk (91.9%) were Caucasian. Hispanics represented only 4.3% of the total; African Americans .5%; Native Americans 1.2%; Pacific Islanders (PCI) and Asians collectively represented 2.0%. It should be noted that minorities are over represented in all levels of Youth Corrections' programming.

AGES



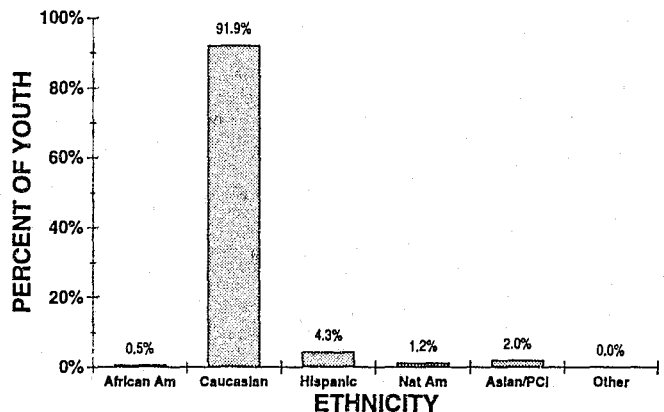
Source: State Office of Budget and Planning

GENDER



Source: State Office of Budget and Planning

ETHNICITY

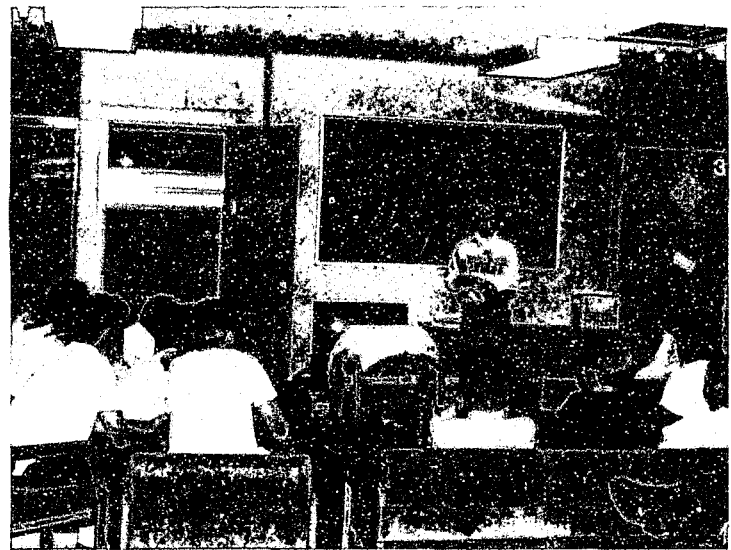


Source: State Office of Education

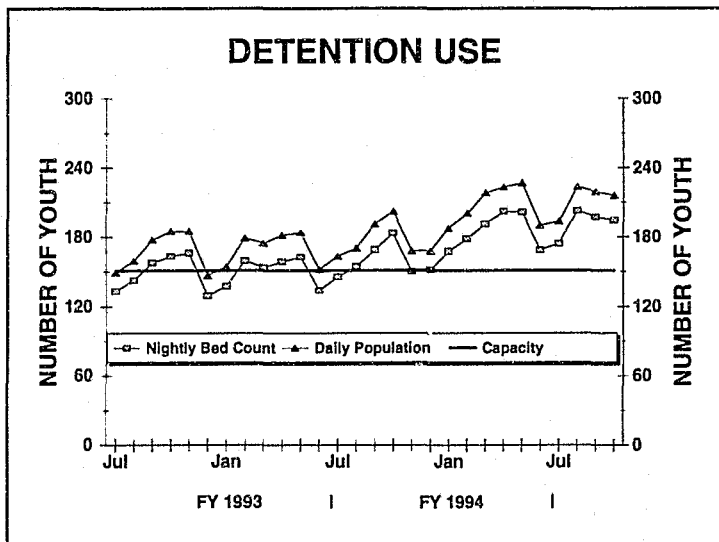
DETENTION

Detention is a principal entry point for involvement with Utah's system of juvenile justice. Youth typically enter detention (1) pending Juvenile Court adjudication, (2) waiting transfer to another jurisdiction or agency, or (3) on a short-term commitment to Youth Corrections ordered by the Juvenile Court. Detention programs function within a rehabilitative framework to provide secure custody, adequate physical and emotional care, and individual and group activities aimed at helping youth learn socially acceptable ways of gaining satisfaction and self esteem.

Utah has 10 secure detention programs including 5 full-service detention facilities; 3 rural, multi-use centers; and 2 short-term holdover centers. The chart and table below show patterns of their use during FY 1994. In the chart below, "Nightly Bed Count" indicates the number of youth in bed at 3:00 am; "Daily Population" identifies the number in residence anytime during a particular day.



Education is an on-going part of detention programming.



Significant facts of state-wide detention use include:

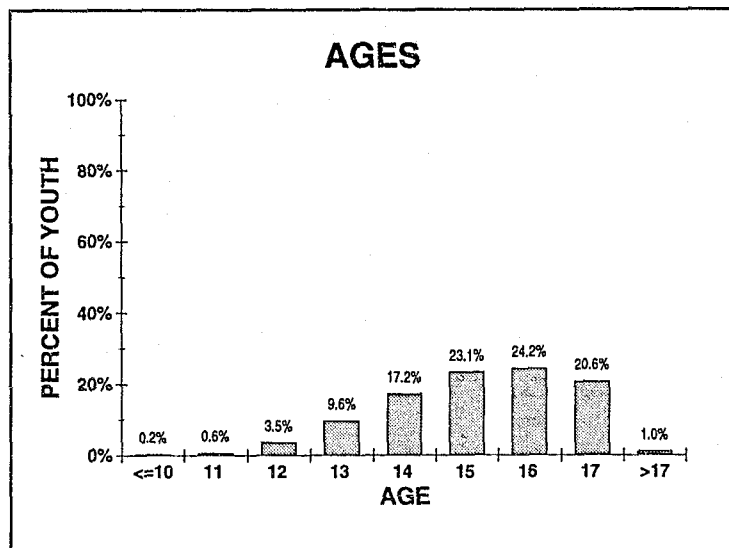
- * The 8,331 admissions in FY 1994 were nearly 5% over the previous historical high of 8,004 in FY 1992.
- * 3,870 different youth received care during the year, an increase of over 9% from the number in FY 1993.
- * Average nightly bed count for the year was 179, a 20% increase above that of FY 1993 and about 15% over the system's total bed capacity of 156.
- * Over 65,000 days of care were provided in FY 1994, an increase of over 20% from FY 1993. Length of stay has risen over the last 5 years from an average of 6.4 days in FY 1990 to 7.5 days in FY 1994.

Use of secure detention programs during FY 1994.

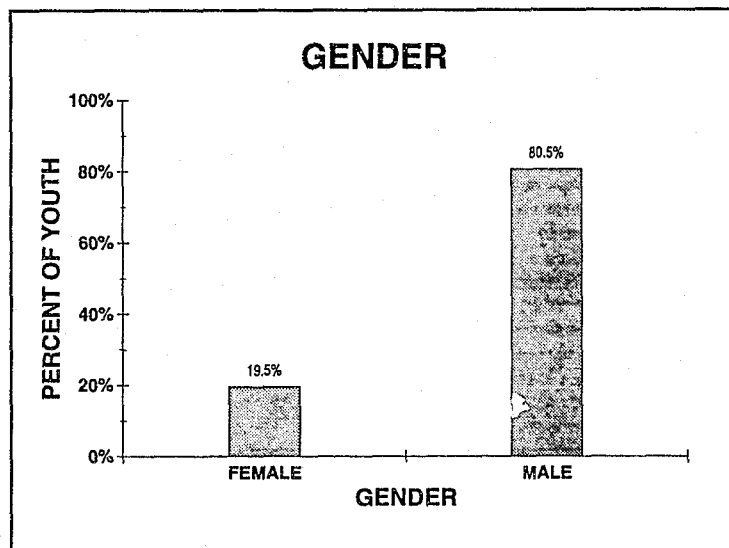
DETENTION CENTER	TYPE	CAPACITY	DIFFERENT YOUTH SERVED	ADMISSIONS	AVERAGE NIGHTLY BED COUNT	% OF NIGHTS OVER CAPACITY
Cache Attention/Detention	Full Service	8	152	235	5.3	0%
MOWEDA Youth Home	Full Service	34	890	1,638	35	54%
Salt Lake Detention	Full Service	56	1,725	3,912	91.2	100%
Canyonlands Youth Home	Multi-Use	4	105	161	2.9	15%
Southwest Utah Youth Center	Full Service	10	323	539	9.1	36%
St. George Youth Center	Holdover	4	150	212	0.7	0%
Castle Country Youth Center	Holdover	6	140	300	1.7	0%
Central Utah Youth Home	Multi-Use	4	153	222	3.7	31%
Uintah Basin Youth Center	Multi-Use	4	151	204	5	61%
Provo Youth Detention Center	Full Service	26	566	908	24.2	27%
TOTAL		156		8,331	179	

DETENTION

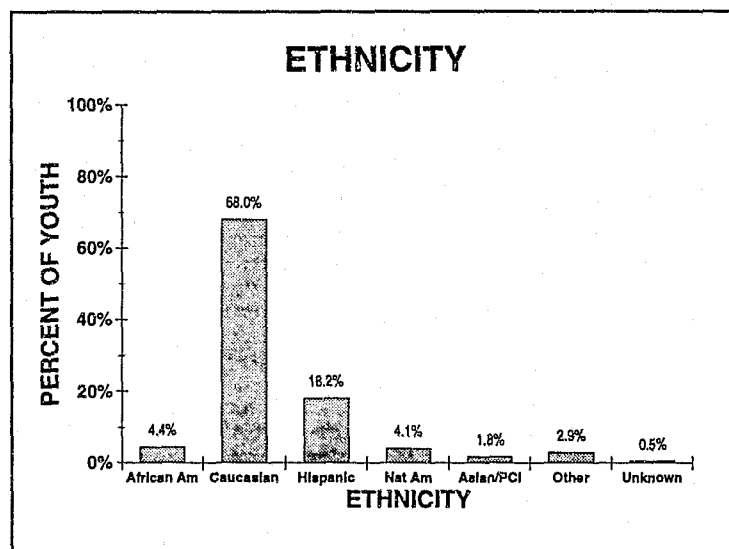
* Youth admitted to detention during FY 1994 ranged in age from less than 10 to over 18 years old and averaged 15.7 years. 85% of all youth admitted were between 14 and 17 years old. This distribution of ages is roughly the same as that in FY 1993.



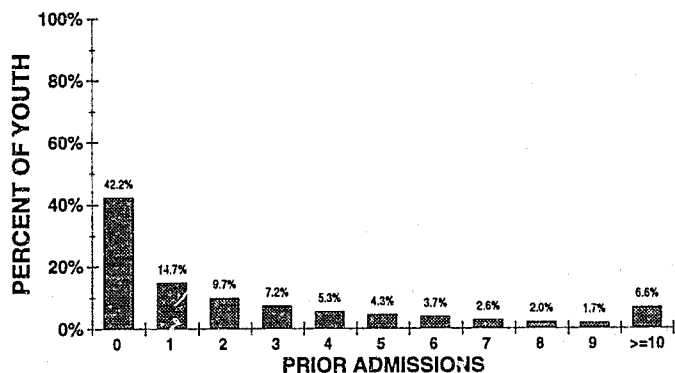
* Girls represented about 20% of all youth admitted to detention during FY 1994 or one in every five admissions. This is similar to the ratios of the past 4 years.



* Continuing a trend of many years, minorities were disproportionately represented in secure detention, accounting for 32% of all detention admissions. African American youth were represented almost 9 times more frequently than would be expected from their proportion in the population at risk; Hispanics were represented over 4 times more frequently.

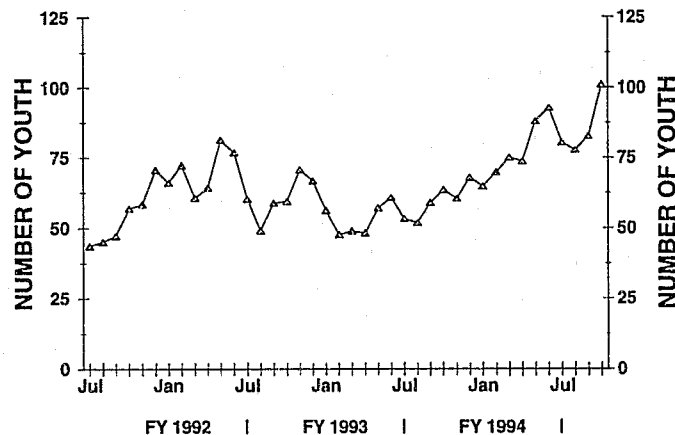


PRIOR DETENTION HISTORY



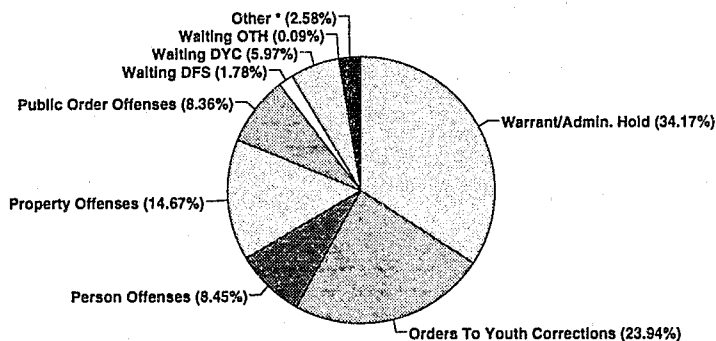
- * The typical youth admitted to secure detention during FY 1994 had an average of 4.1 prior admissions to secure detention.
- * Almost 57% of the youth admitted had either one or no prior placements in detention. That is, they were being admitted for the first or the second time.
- * At the other extreme, almost 7% of youth placed during FY 1994 had a history of 10 or more placements in secure detention.

HOME DETENTION USE



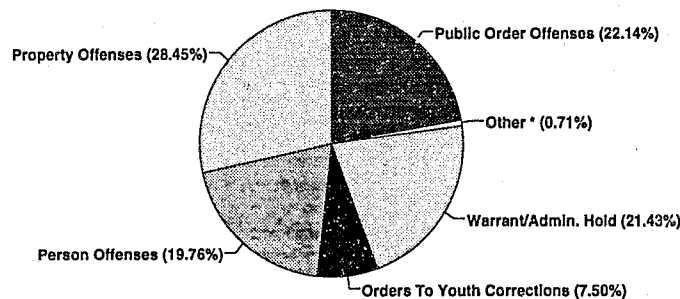
- "Home Detention" is a pre-dispositional alternative to secure detention that involves the short-term control and supervision of juveniles in their own homes. The program is operated in 6 of the State's 10 detention centers.
- * Overall, the programs had 929 admissions and provided over 25,000 days of care to 780 different youth.
 - * Average daily population of youth in FY 1994 was 69.6, an increase of about 28% from FY 1993.

SECURE DETENTION ADMISSIONS



* Other includes status and motor vehicle violations.

HOME DETENTION ADMISSIONS

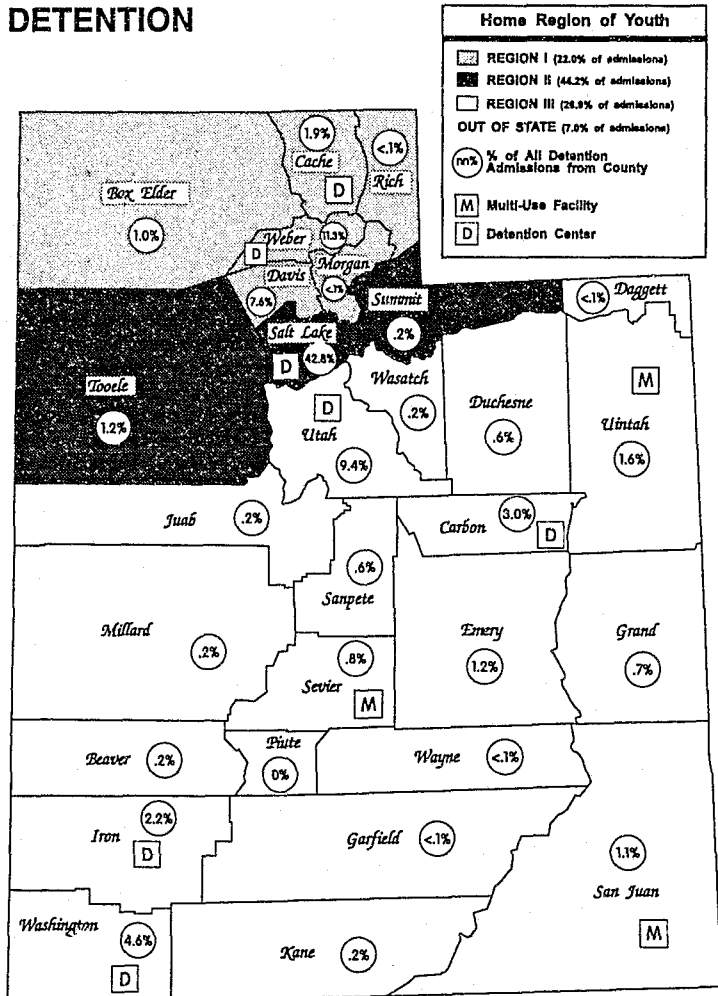


* Other includes status and motor vehicle violations.

The charts above summarize the primary reasons youth were placed in secure and home detention during FY 1994.

- * Approximately 31% of youth admitted to secure detention and 70% placed in home detention were admitted for delinquent offenses; including (a) offenses against other people, (b) theft or damage to property, and (c) violations of public order.
- * A substantial proportion of admissions to secure detention, over 58%, were for "orders to Youth Corrections," "warrants," or based on "administrative holds."
- * Nearly 8% of admissions to secure detention were for youth "waiting placement" in a Division of Youth Corrections' placement (Waiting DYC), a Division of Family Services' placement (Waiting DFS), or some other agency's placement (Waiting OTH).

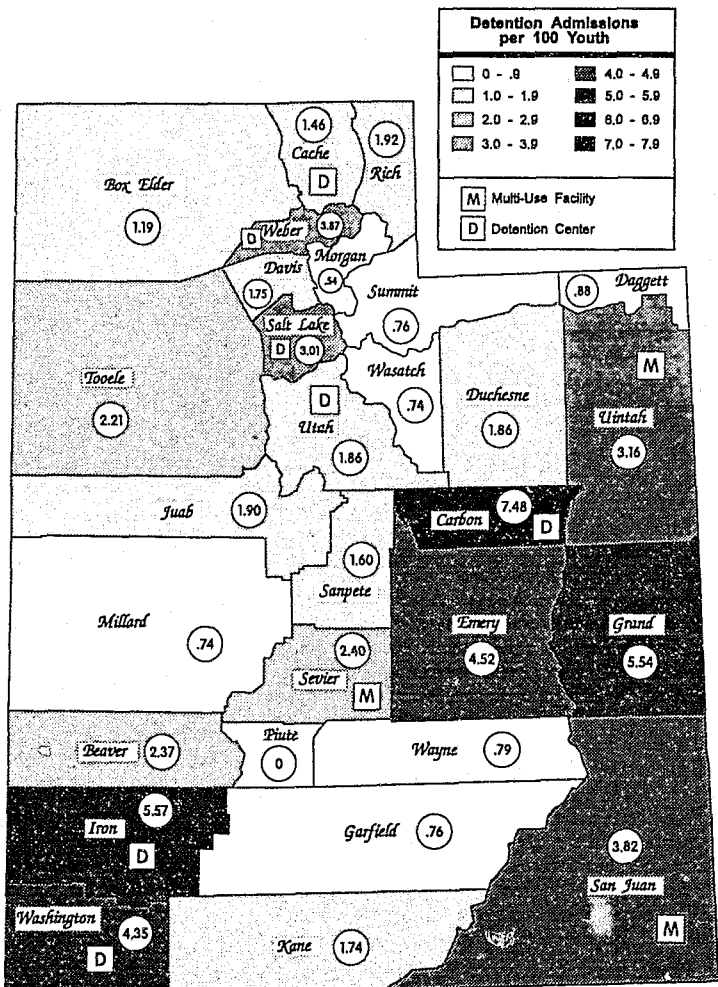
DETENTION



STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS

Statewide, there were a total 8,331 admissions to Utah's secure detention programs. The map at the left represents the percentages of these admissions involving youth from each of Utah's 29 counties. As an example, 1.9% of all detention admissions during FY 1994 involved youth from Cache County.

- * Salt Lake County, the State's most populous county, had the biggest single county total, accounting for almost 43% of all detention admissions.
- * At the other extreme, no youth were admitted from Piute County.
- * Collectively, youth from Salt Lake, Davis, Weber, and Utah Counties accounted for over 71% of all detention admissions. These counties account for about 76% of the State's 10-17 year old youth.
- * Approximately 7% of all detention admissions involved youth from out of state.
- * Overall, Region II accounted for 44.2% of all detention admissions; Region III, 26.9%; and Region I, 21.9%.



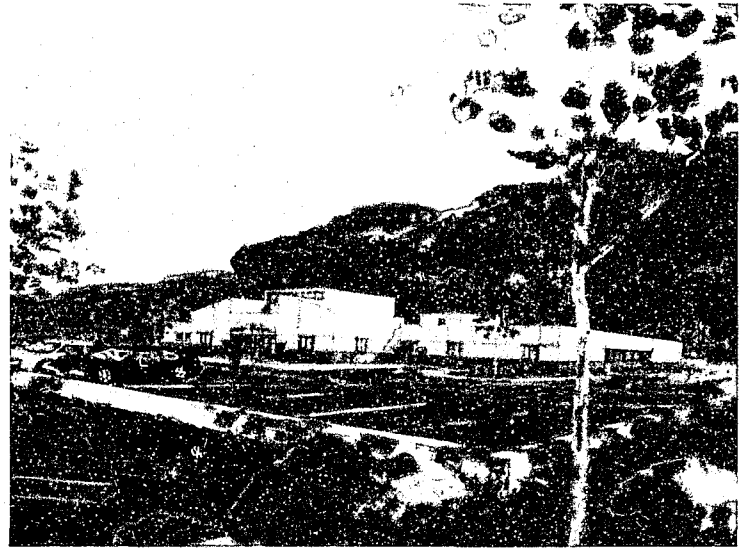
RATES OF ADMISSIONS IN UTAH COUNTIES

The map at the left represents the rates at which youth were admitted to secure detention programs for each of Utah's 29 counties. The numbers and shading indicate the numbers of admissions for each 100 youth from the age of 10 to 17. For example, there were 2.21 admissions to detention for every 100 youth at risk in Tooele county.

- * Statewide, 2.68 youth were admitted to secure detention for every 100 youth at risk. This represents an increase of .11% in the rate over the number in FY 1993.
- * Rates of detention admission were highest in Carbon (7.48), Iron (5.57), and Grand (5.54) counties.
- * Salt Lake County, the State's most populous county, had an admission rate of 3.01 per 100 youth at risk, about 12% above the statewide rate of 2.68.
- * Overall, Region II had the highest rate of admission with 2.93 admissions per 100 youth at risk; Region III was second with 2.68; and Region I was lowest with 2.29.
- * Utah's 2.68 overall rate of admission to secure detention was about 8% below the national rate during 1989 (SOURCE: *National Juvenile Custody Trends 1978 - 1989*. U.S. Department of Justice, OJJDP, March, 1992.)

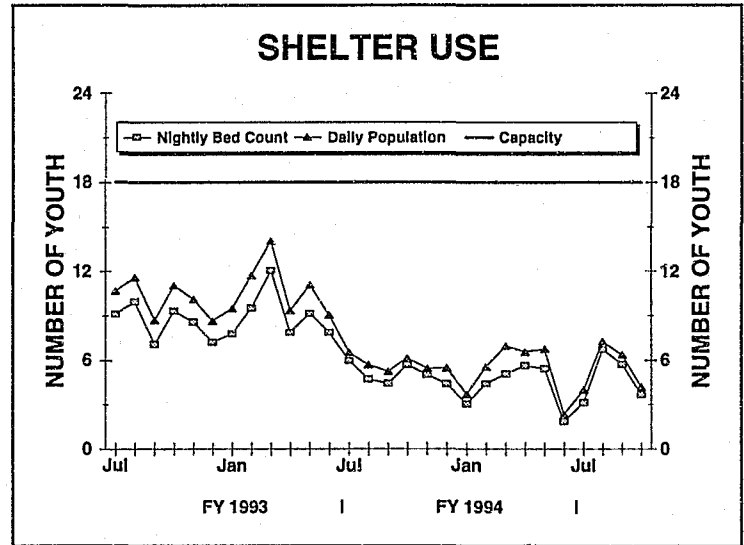
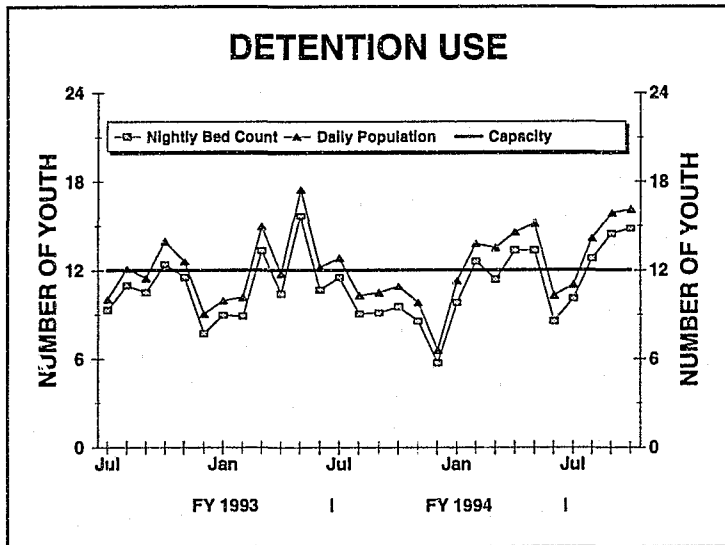
MULTI-USE FACILITIES

Multi-use facilities were designed to combine full-service, locked detention beds with unlocked shelter beds to meet the unique needs of Utah's rural areas. During FY 1994, the Division of Youth Corrections operated the State's three multi-use facilities: the Uintah Basin Youth Center, the Central Utah Youth Center, and the Canyonlands Youth Center. In addition, construction was begun on the St. George Crisis Center depicted in the artist's rendition to the right. This will be the state's fourth multi-use center and will have 10 beds for secure detention and 6 beds for shelter care.



Artist's rendition of the St. George Crisis Center.

Multi-use detention beds were used heavily during FY 1994. As indicated in the table below, all three programs experienced overcrowding on some nights. The extreme was the Uintah Basin Youth Center which was over capacity on 61% of all nights. Use of shelter beds was more modest. The three facilities collectively averaged about 30% of capacity.



Use of multi-use secure detention and shelter during FY 1994.

MULTI-USE FACILITY	CAPACITY	DIFFERENT YOUTH SERVED	ADMISSIONS	AVERAGE NIGHTLY BED COUNT	% OF NIGHTS OVER CAPACITY
SHELTER					
Canyonlands Youth Center (Blanding)	6	20	25	0.4	0%
Central Utah Youth Center (Richfield)	6	110	146	2	0%
Uintah Basin Youth Center (Vernal)	6	148	209	2.9	1%
TOTAL	18		380	5.3	
DETENTION					
Canyonlands Youth Center (Blanding)	4	105	161	2.9	15%
Central Utah Youth Center (Richfield)	4	153	222	3.7	31%
Uintah Basin Youth Center (Vernal)	4	151	204	5	61%
TOTAL	12		587	11.6	

WORK CAMPS AND PROGRAMS

Work camps and work programs are becoming an integral part of the services offered by the Division of Youth Corrections. The Division currently operates one program that is exclusively a work camp and is integrating work projects into more traditional programming. Work programs provide youth with rehabilitative opportunities by helping them learn practical skills and helping them feel the pride that comes with completing a job. In addition, the programs give youth the opportunity to repay their victims and to engage in projects that benefit their communities and the public at large.

GENESIS

The Genesis Work Program is a community-based "work camp" run by the Division of Youth Corrections. Governor Michael Leavitt initiated the program in a special legislative session in November, 1993, as part of the solution to Utah's growing gang problem.

Genesis provides 72 beds as an alternative to secure confinement for juveniles who have been found delinquent by the Juvenile Court. Several categories of youth are served: (1) youth in the custody of Division of Youth Corrections for community placement (32 beds), (2) juveniles in the custody of Youth Corrections for placement in secure care who are nearing parole (20 beds), and (3) youth under supervision of Juvenile Court Probation (20 beds).

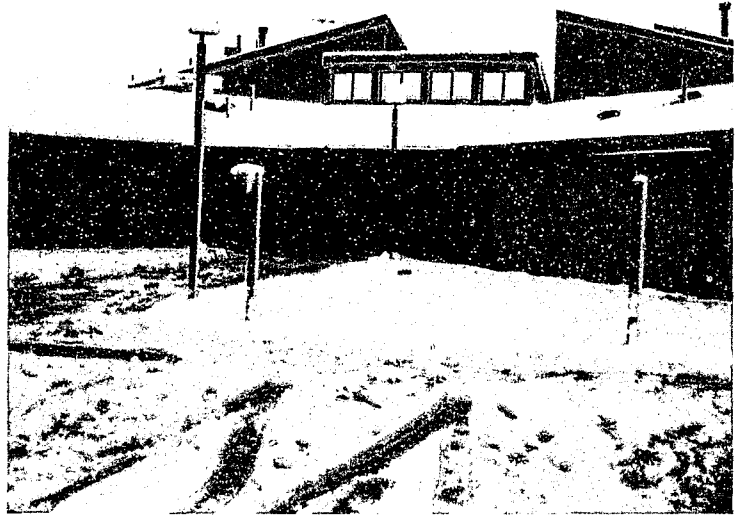
Genesis provides a structured program which holds youth responsible for their actions. Youth are required to attend school 3 hours a day and work 5 hours a day. Along with school and work, they also have daily chores in the facility.

Genesis has a budget of \$1,558,000, and a staff of 32 full-time counselors, 3 administrators, 2 clerical staff, and several part-time staff. The center opened on April 14, 1994. In its first 7 months of operation, the program served 187 youth who completed 32,881 work hours. At minimum wage, this represents a return of nearly \$140,000 to the community.

The youth in Genesis have been involved in a number of work projects and have gained skills that will assist them later in life. Prior to going on work crews in the community, youth are trained in the proper use and safety of tools and equipment needed for their work projects. Their projects have included construction of corrals for wild horses for the Bureau of Land Management, clearing and cutting trails for the Jordan River Parkway and Pioneer State Park, graffiti removal around the Salt Lake Valley, and snow removal for senior citizens and the physically challenged.

MILL CREEK YOUTH COMPANY

The Mill Creek Youth Company was established in February of 1994 for the purpose of teaching job skills to youth



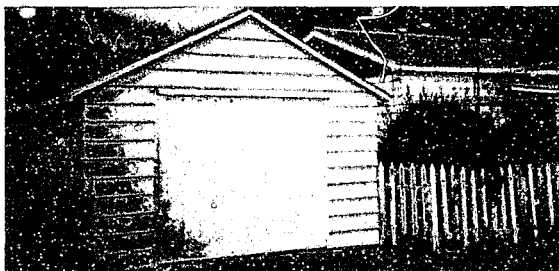
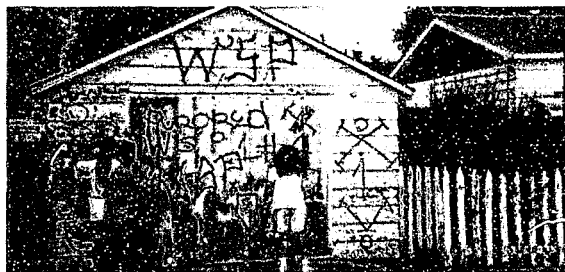
Genesis Work Program in Draper.

housed in Mill Creek Youth Center. The Company was developed and is operated by residents of the center with education and counseling staff members assisting in advisory roles. Youth repair furniture and manufacture and sell wooden art projects. They learn how to prepare a resume, complete a job application, interview for positions, work within an organization, and relate in a positive way to customers. To participate in the project, a youth must maintain good school grades and facility conduct. Youth work for 2 to 3 months with the goal of securing a job before their release. Already, several youth have obtained outside employment by giving the Company as a reference.

SOUTHWEST UTAH WORK PROGRAM

To relieve overcrowding, the 1994 Legislature appropriated funds for the Division to create alternatives to detention programs across the State. In response, the Southwest Utah Citizens Advisory Board created a work program to divert non-serious youthful offenders away from secure detention. Instead of tying up valuable bed space for up to 30 days per youth, the diversion program allows Iron County youth to be released to the custody of their parents, under supervision of Youth Corrections. The program still requires youth to attend school and perform public service.

Since the start of the program in August of 1994, the crew has completed 216 days of work. Youth in the program have constructed 3.8 miles of new trails for the Forest Service on Brian Head Peak, cleared trees from trails, and provided erosion control on other projects. Projects for the Bureau of Land Management have included trail maintenance, fence modifications, and range rehabilitation. The range rehabilitation project required mixing tons of seed for the reseeding of 10,000 acres of land burned by wild fires. Other projects have included snow shoveling, grounds keeping, trash removal, and general maintenance.



Region I O&A: Before and after graffiti removal.



Work crew on site at Antelope Island.

THE ANTELOPE ISLAND PROJECT

The Antelope Island Project is part of a joint initiative undertaken by the Division of Youth Corrections and the Division of Parks and Recreation. In lieu of being placed in secure detention, juveniles that qualify are referred to the Antelope Island Project by staff from the Region I Day/Night Reporting Center.

The work project is geared to model responsible work habits, develop prosocial life skills, and teach youth accountability for their behavior. Work projects consist of assisting rangers in carrying out a master plan for developing the 27,000-acre park. Trail building, beach grooming, reclamation, management of the island's buffalo herd, and general maintenance provide endless work opportunities for youth assigned to the project.

In addition to the work experience, a core of intervention services are mandated, and are a key part of the project. Youth are involved in life skill development and support services to improve performance and relationships with their families and schools. Also, parents are expected to participate in discussion and information sharing groups to improve their skills.

REGION I OBSERVATION AND ASSESSMENT WORK CREW

The Region I Observation and Assessment Center operates a work crew to provide youth with opportunities to make restitution to their victims and the community. Youth engage in work projects that provide a tangible benefit to the community by maintaining park trails in the summer and shoveling snow in the winter. In addition, youth pick up trash along a 16-mile stretch of road for the Adopt-a-Highway Program, and have used almost 50 gallons of paint

covering graffiti. Other work projects have included cleaning camp sites and painting the home of an elderly man. Next year, the crews will participate in the Ogden River Cleanup Project.

Before they are assigned to a work crew, all youth are screened carefully for security risk. Once assigned, youth work at least 1 hour per day in groups of six to eight. In the last year, from 600 to 1200 hours were worked each month, and a total of nearly \$50,000 in restitution was paid back to victims of juvenile crime.

CASE MANAGEMENT

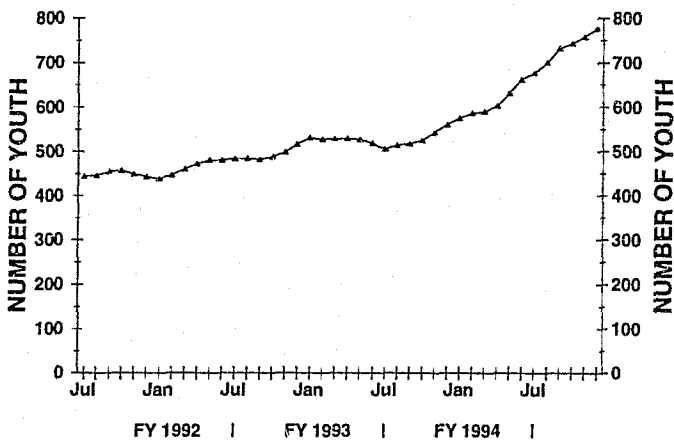
The Juvenile Court typically assigns the most serious and chronic offenders to the custody of the Division of Youth Corrections for extended placement. These youth often have continued to offend while in less structured programs, such as probation programs, or are youth who pose a serious safety risk to themselves and the community. At the direction of the Juvenile Court, Youth Corrections places these youth in community alternative programs, observation and assessment centers, or secure facilities.

Every youth placed in the custody of Youth Corrections is assigned to an individual case manager. Case managers are responsible for much of the individualized treatment youth receive while under Youth Corrections' care. Their responsibilities include: (1) assessment and coordination of youth's treatment plan (2) direct treatment of individual youth and their families, (3) close supervision of each youth's activities, and (4) monitoring of restitution. These duties often require case managers to be on call 24 hours a day.



Casemanagers consult with youth on a daily basis.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

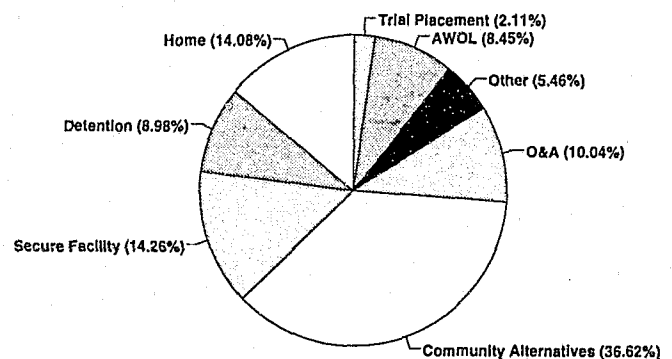


- * During FY 1994, the Division's 22 case managers coordinated and provided services for 914 different youth and maintained an average caseload of nearly 26.
- * The average daily population of youth in Youth Corrections' custody increased for the fifth consecutive year to 566, an increase of 11% over FY 1993.
- * This growth has accelerated in the first 5 months of FY 1995 and an all-time high daily population of 785 youth was reached in December, 1994.

On a typical day in FY 1994, Youth Corrections provided services to 566 youth in its custody.

- * The majority of these youth (60%) were cared for in community alternative programs, home placements, or observation and assessment (O&A) programs.
- * Fewer than 23% of the youth in Youth Corrections' custody were in locked secure facilities or secure detention.

TYPICAL DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH CORRECTIONS' PLACEMENTS



*Other placements include: youth out of state, in jail, or hospitalized

COMMUNITY BASED ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

Community based alternatives to incarceration are Youth Corrections' least restrictive placements. They provide the opportunity for delinquent youth to work on problems in structured surroundings but maintain daily contact with their communities and, in many cases, their families. Most of these services are supplied by private agencies who contract with the Division to provide both residential and non-residential programs that compliment the activities of the Division's case managers. The Division directly operates three residential programs: Project Paramount, Genesis Youth Center, and Project First Step. Project Paramount specializes in the problems of youth in transition from secure facility custody back to the community. Genesis is a work camp. And, Project First Step primarily provides an orientation for youth recently committed to the custody of the Division.



ARTEC's Education Day Treatment building in Kearns, Utah.

Residential Programs are located throughout the State (see resource directory). They provide 24-hour a day supervision and treatment options to youth in close proximity to their families and community. These programs fall along a continuum of supervision and treatment. They stress strong community linkages with family, school, and employment. They also help youth learn and generalize appropriate behavior into a nonsecure community environment.

Nonresidential services generally are oriented to supervision, treatment, or education. Tracker services provide intensive supervision of youth through daily contact and counseling focused on employment, education, courts, family, and life skills. Various types of therapy are provided by clinicians trained to deal with dysfunctional family dynamics and antisocial behaviors.

Types and costs of residential and nonresidential programs.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT	NONRESIDENTIAL TREATMENT
Proctor Placement \$44.70/day	Tracking Services \$12.40/day
Group Home \$57.69/day	Individual & Family Counseling \$50.00/hour
Intensive Group Home \$83.72/day	Group Therapy \$20.00/Session
Sex Offender Treatment \$112.00/day	Psychological Evaluation \$50.00/hour
	Psychiatric Evaluation \$120.00/hour

In FY 1994:

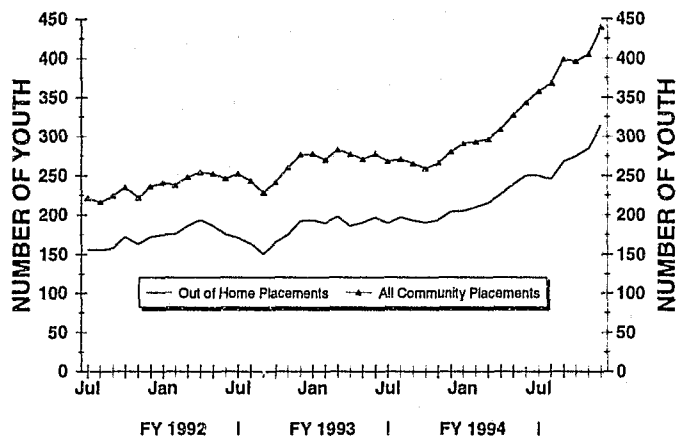
- * 738 different youth were treated in residential programs.
- * An average of 208 youth were in out-of-home community programs per day.
- * An estimated 300 different youth received nonresidential services.
- * 104 youth received nonresidential services on a typical day.

COMMUNITY BASED ALTERNATIVES



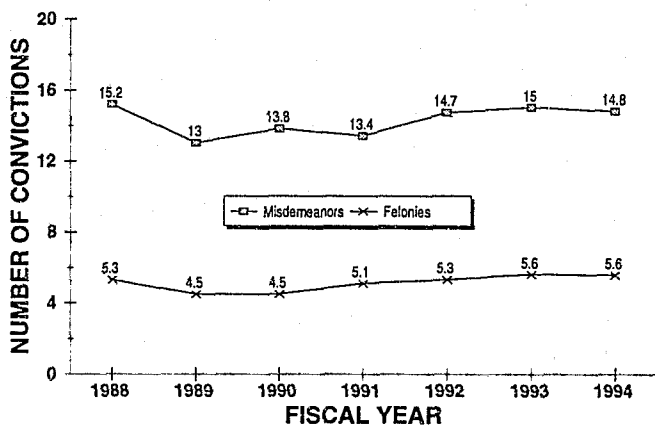
YWCA Y-teen house in Salt Lake City.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION



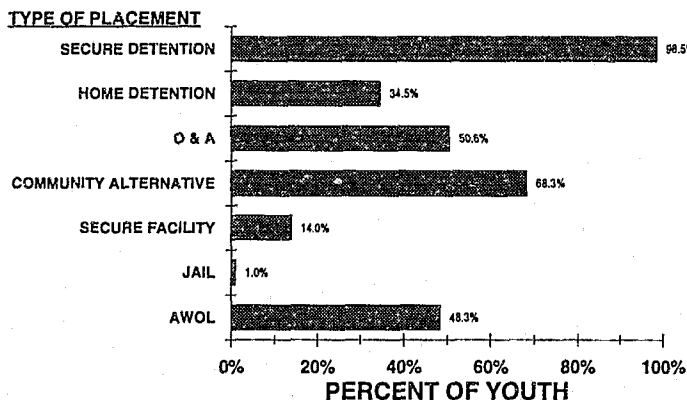
- * The Division of Youth Corrections utilizes both home based and out-of-home community placements as alternatives to secure confinement. The number of youth in out-of-home placements averaged 208 per day during FY 1994 compared with 181 in FY 1993. This is an increase of 15% over FY 1993 and is a record number of youth.

DELINQUENCY HISTORY



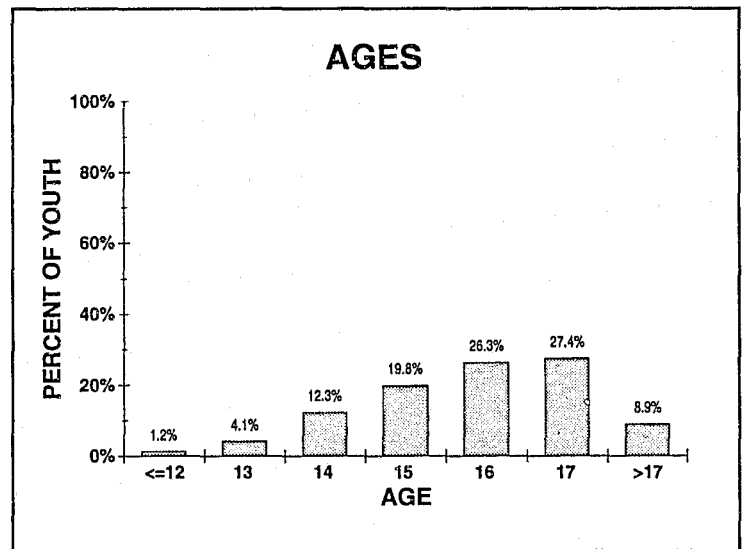
- * Youth admitted to community alternative programs in FY 1994 had an average of 20.4 felony and misdemeanor convictions. This is a decrease of .2 convictions from FY 1993.
- * 43% of youth admitted to Community Placement during FY 1994 had one or more convictions for life endangering felonies. This is a 3% increase over FY 1993.

PLACEMENT HISTORY OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

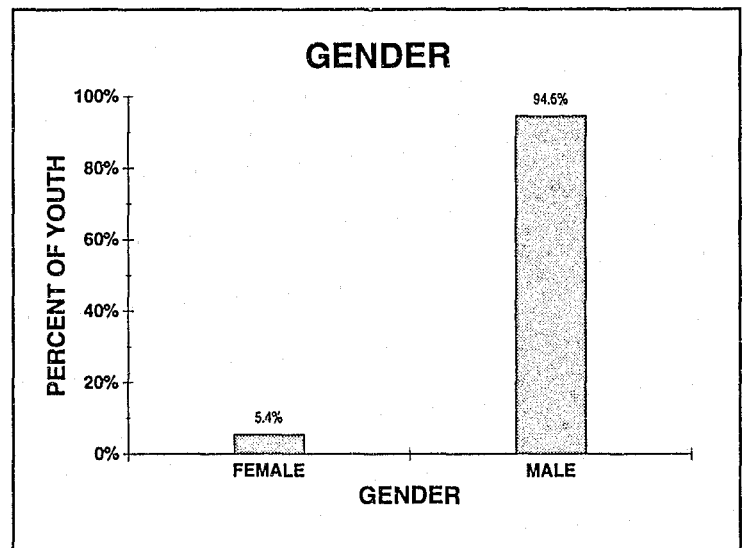


- * Youth placed in community alternative programs in FY 1994 had previously received a wide range of services. 98.5% had a history of placement in secure detention; 50.6% had been placed in observation and assessment (O&A); and 14% had been in a secure facility.

* Youth admitted to community alternative programs ranged in age from 12 to 20 years old and averaged 16.3 years. 73% were between 15 and 17 years old. This is similar to the distribution of ages during FY 1993.

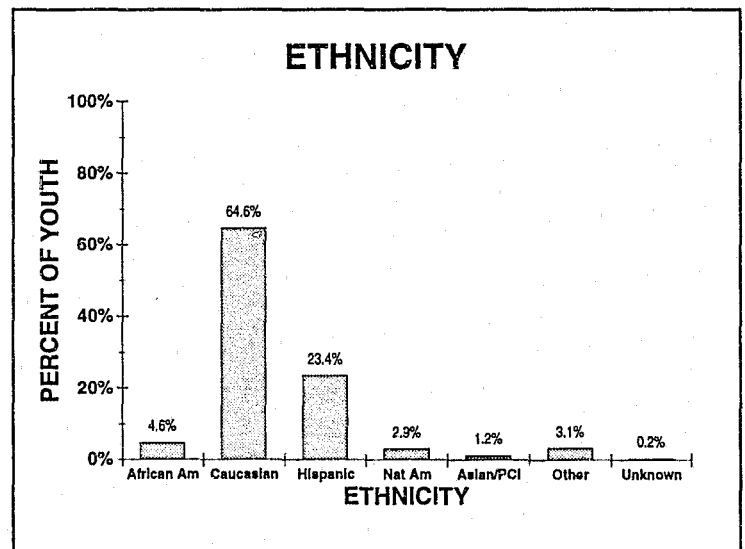


* 5.4% of youth placed in community alternative programs were girls. This is a decrease of about 2% from FY 1993.



* Minorities were over represented in community placements. African Americans were placed over 9 times as often as would be expected from their proportion in the population at risk; Hispanics were represented over 5 times as often as would be expected.

* Caucasians accounted for about 65% of admissions, a decrease from 69% in FY 1993.



PRIVATE PROVIDER CONTRACTS

A BRIEF HISTORY

The mission of the Division of Youth Corrections mandates the provision of a continuum of supervision and rehabilitation programs to meet the needs of juvenile offenders in a manner consistent with public safety. The goal is to individualize treatment in a way that will give maximum benefit to youth, but will not compromise public safety.

In the past 13 years, the Division has put a wide variety of community programs into place by contracting with private agencies. Programs were originally established through a process of competitive bidding. Contracts were awarded for innovative and creative approaches for the treatment of delinquents, as well as for more traditional group home and counseling services.

While the resulting mix of services met the needs of the youth in Youth Corrections' custody relatively well, the traditional contracts awarded fixed dollar amounts for a set number of youth. Costs to the Division were the same whether a program cared for one child or the maximum number specified in the contract. Further, not all youth needed the full range of services provided by a particular program, though the contracted rate remained the same.

By 1986, Division administrators, faced with diminishing financial resources, decided to implement a new approach to contracting. The resulting system is now known as the "open ended" contract system.

OPEN ENDED CONTRACTING

To remedy the inefficiencies of the previous system, the Division established maximum rates for specific services. The new levels were based on both a review of the rates being paid under existing contracts and a survey of the market rates for services of community professionals. Next, the Division issued Requests for Proposals for multiple-award, open-ended contracts for a variety of services. Proposals were reviewed and rated. Contracts were entered into with all providers who could meet Division Standards and State licensing requirements. Existing and new providers may send in proposals throughout the year which are then rated and contracts written with qualified providers. Contracts are "open-ended" in that there are no restrictions on the maximum number of referrals to a provider and, conversely, no guarantees on the minimum. Instead, referrals are made according to client needs.

BENEFITS OF OPEN ENDED CONTRACTS

As was hoped, the new system has allowed Youth Corrections to purchase only the specific services each youth needs. Thus, if alcohol and drug counseling or family therapy is indicated, it can be provided and payment made. Auxiliary services are not provided just because a youth is in a particular program but only when required by an

individual treatment plan.

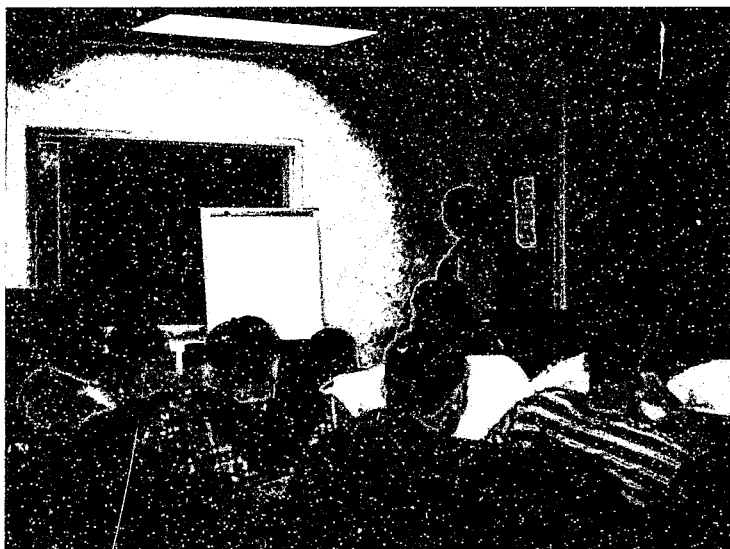
As a result of open-ended contracting, the Division has expanded resources to include contracts with 55 Utah Private Providers across the state and two additional programs outside of the state. This partnership allows Juvenile Court Judges and the Division to place appropriate youth in the community with intensive supervision and treatment services. The Utah Private Provider system offers a wide spectrum of services including: (1) levels of group homes with ranges of supervision and treatment services which include specific programs for drug and alcohol abuse, sex offenders, and psychiatric residential services; (2) proctor homes where a youth may live with a trained parent or trained individual; (3) independent living residential services which allows a limited number of older, responsible youth to be employed and reside in a supervised setting which prepares them to manage money, utilities, and food; (4) wilderness programs which teach youth teamwork and survival skills while living in the elements; (5) intensive supervision provided by trackers who supervise and monitor the youths activities while in a less restrictive program or within their own home. Trackers provide additional support in implementation of restitution, educational and vocational programming for the youth; (6) vocational testing, training and employment placement; (7) individual and family therapy with counselors who follow youth through placements to provide consistent ongoing care; (8) psychological testing and evaluation to help develop relevant treatment planning; (9) psychiatric evaluation and medication management by doctors who dedicate a percentage of their time to Division facilities and clients in the community. This incorporates needed consistency and evaluation if hospitalization is required; (10) ropes courses and initiative games which assist youth in developing a sense of teamwork and trust in others.

The Division has also developed systems to acquire reimbursement from federal entitlement programs for qualified youth. Division case management and parole staff have been trained in Title IV-E, Targeted Case Management, and Medicaid Enhancement programs. The Private Providers have collaborated by becoming Medicaid providers through the Utah Department of Health and in capitated areas of the State entering into agreements with Mental Health Centers. These efforts have made an enormous difference in the quality of the mental health services received by the Division's youth.

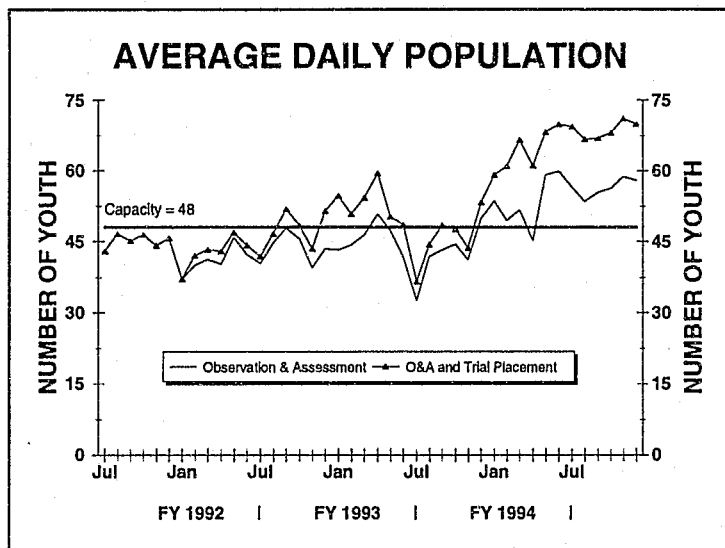
Emphasis continues to be focused on maximizing rehabilitative opportunities by supervising and treating youth close to their own home and community in the least restrictive, most cost effective setting while maintaining public safety. As the Division moves toward "privatization" of other services it should be noted that over 24% of the Division's budget is currently spent on nongovernmental programs. Clearly, the Division is at the forefront of "reinventing government" in its reliance on the private sector.

OBSERVATION AND ASSESSMENT

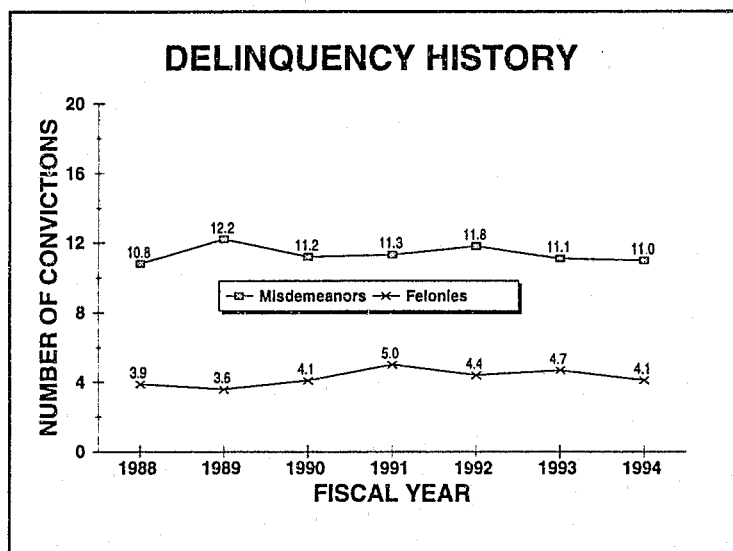
The Division operates three regional observation and assessment (O&A) centers. Each provides a 90-day program that includes assessment and treatment planning in a residential setting. Youth receive psychological, behavioral, social, educational, and physical evaluation. Based on the information that is gathered, recommendations are made to the Juvenile Court for future rehabilitative treatment. Centers also provide standardized programs to meet the educational, and recreational needs of the youth. Following O&A, youth typically are placed on a "trial placement" in a community program to transition back into the community.



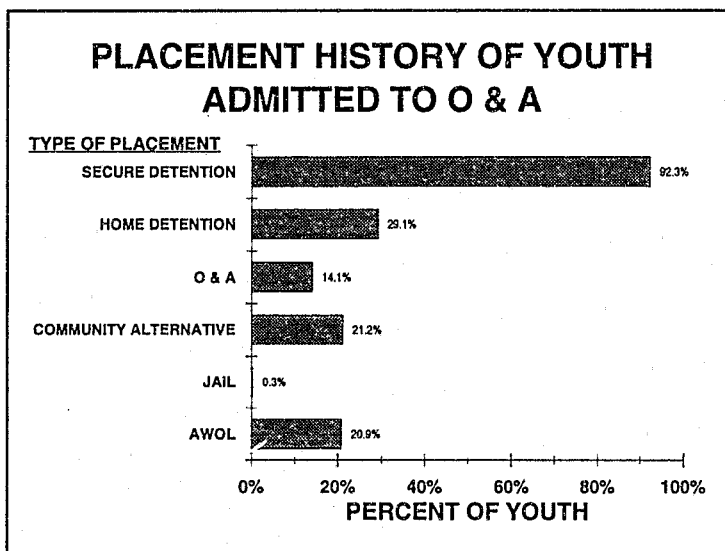
Region II Observation and Assessment in Salt Lake City.



- * Use of O&A programming reached historical highs during FY 1994. The overall average daily population grew from about 51 in FY 1993 to 57 in FY 1994, an increase of nearly 12%.
- * The numbers of youth in trial placement from O&A have been recorded since January, 1992. As indicated in the figure above, the total youth in O&A centers and on trial placement has been over 60 since January of 1994 and was over 70 in November 1994.



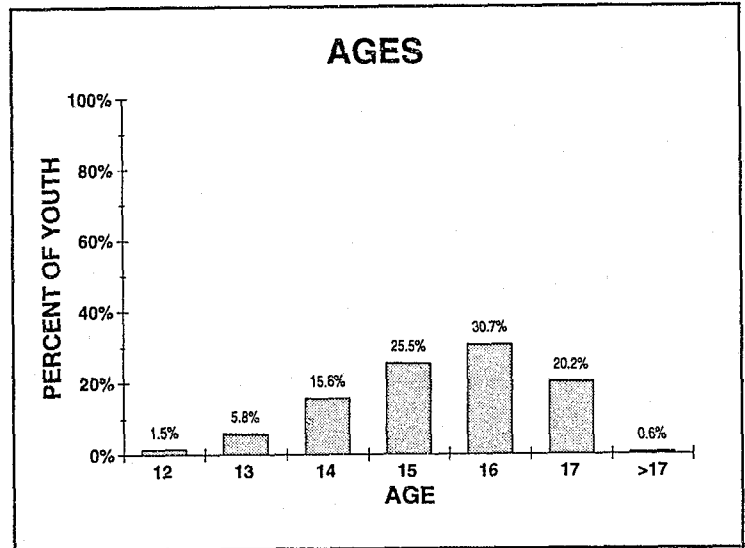
- * Youth admitted to O&A in FY 1994 had an average of 15.1 felony and misdemeanor convictions. This is a slight decrease from the 15.8 convictions in FY 1993.
- * 43% of the youth admitted had committed one or more life endangering felonies, 2% more than in FY 1993.



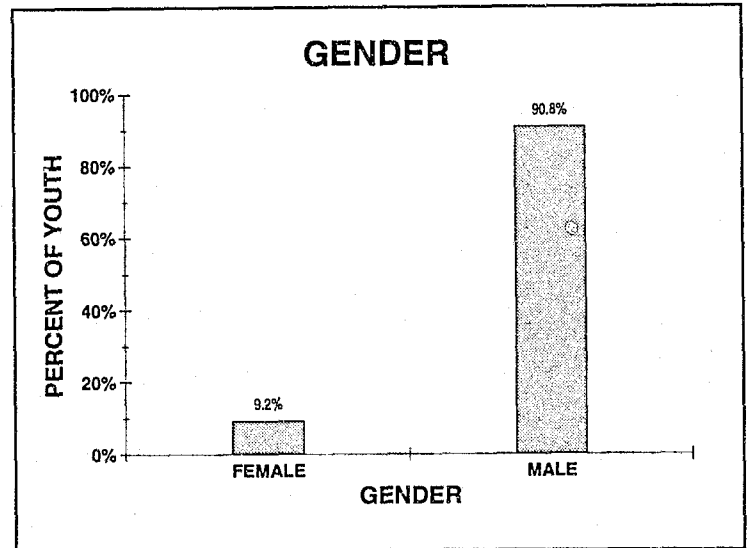
- * Nearly all youth admitted to O&A during FY 1994 had previously been admitted to secure detention; 21.2% had previously been placed in a community alternative program; and 29.1% had been in a home detention placement.

OBSERVATION AND ASSESSMENT

* Youth admitted to O&A in FY 1994 ranged in age from 12 to 18 years old and averaged 15.9 years, almost the same as the FY 1993 average. 76% were between the ages of 15 and 17.

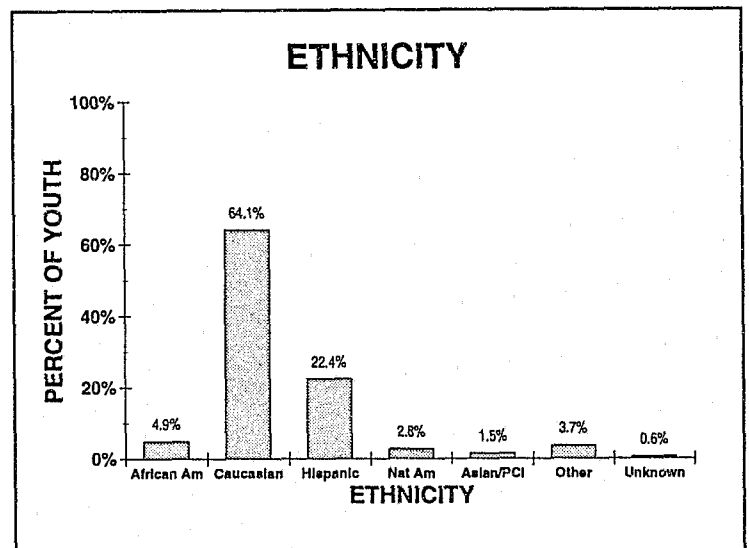


* The proportion of girls placed in O&A dropped slightly from 9.6% in FY 1993 to 9.2% in FY 1994.



* As was true for community placement and detention admissions, minorities are disproportionately represented in O&A. African Americans were placed almost 10 times as often as would be expected based on their proportion in the population at large and Hispanics were 5.2 times as likely to be admitted.

* In contrast, Caucasian youth were substantially under represented in their admissions. Only about 64% of youth admitted to the facilities were white, whereas, they represent about 92% of the population at large.



SECURE FACILITIES

Long-term secure confinement of the most seriously delinquent youth is provided by Utah's three secure facilities: Decker Lake Youth Center in West Valley City, Mill Creek Youth Center in Ogden, and Southwest Utah Youth Center in Cedar City. These facilities emphasize security while maintaining humane, progressive, and quality treatment programs. As an emergency measure in 1994, Director Gary Dalton mandated that secure facilities double bunk at 40% over capacity, bringing the possible census to 112.

Confined youth are held accountable for their delinquent acts by confronting criminal thinking and antisocial behavior, and by emphasizing victim reparation through restitution programming. Treatment groups focus on many areas including the impact of delinquent behavior on victims, drug and alcohol treatment, social skills development, and community reentry. Individualized education programs are also provided while youth are in a secure care facility.



Decker Lake Youth Center in West Valley City.

Characteristics of youth admitted to secure facilities in FY 1994.

	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
Total Youth Committed	106	121	122	136
Average Convictions	29.3	26.8	27.2	26
Felony	8.3	7	6.8	6.4
Misdemeanor	18	17.3	17.7	17.6
Other	3.1	2.5	2.6	2
Youth with Life-Endangering Felony	45%	42%	51%	62%
Average Confinement Guideline (mo)	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.1
Average Time in Secure Custody (mo) *	10.5	10.1	11	10.9

* These averages represent stays for youth who were paroled during the fiscal year following a commitment from the Juvenile Court to secure care.

In FY 1994:

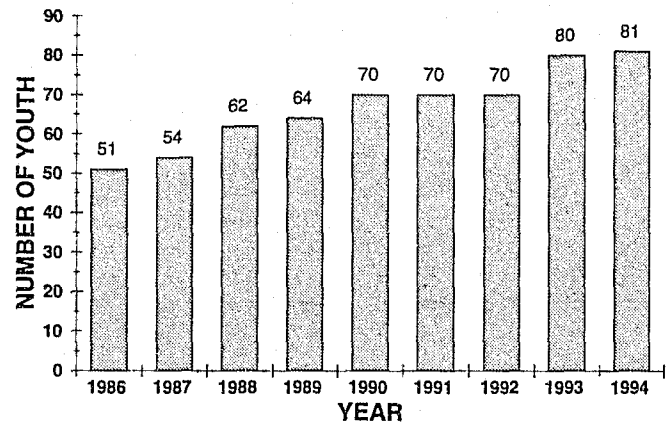
- * 240 different youth were confined and treated in secure facilities during FY 1994. This represents an increase of 8% from the number in FY 1993.
- * 136 youth were committed to secure care by the Juvenile Court or had their parole revoked by the Youth Parole Authority during FY 1994, an increase of 11% from FY 1993.
- * Youth admitted in FY 1994 had an average of 26 convictions, a decrease from 1993. 62% of the youth in secure facilities during FY 1994 had one or more life-endangering felony convictions, an 11% increase from FY 1993.
- * The average confinement guideline was 7.1 months; the average time in secure care custody was 10.9 months.

SECURE FACILITIES



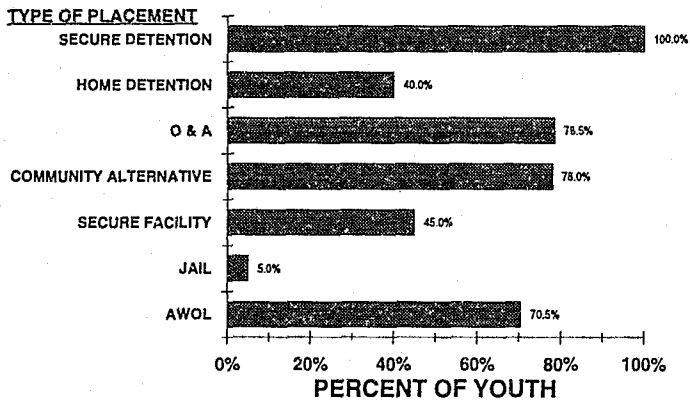
An example of double bunking in a secure facility.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION



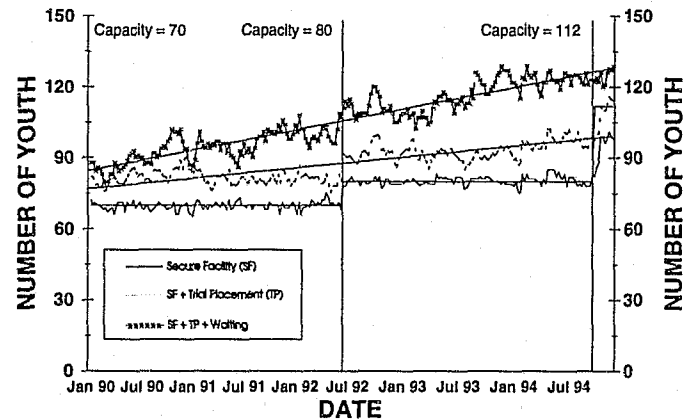
* The average daily population of the Division's secure facilities increased steadily between 1986 and 1990. From FY 1990 through FY 1992, the secure facility population was consistently at the capacity of 70 youth. In FY 1993, 10 beds were added at Decker Lake; these new beds were filled immediately and an average population of 80 has been maintained since that time.

PLACEMENT HISTORY OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO SECURE CARE



* Youth placed in secure care have the most extensive history of previous interventions and placements in the juvenile justice system. All youth placed in secure care during FY 1994 had been placed in secure detention; 78.5% had been placed in observation and assessment (O&A); and 78% had been placed in a community alternative. In addition, 70.5% had been absent without leave (AWOL) from another Youth Corrections' placement.

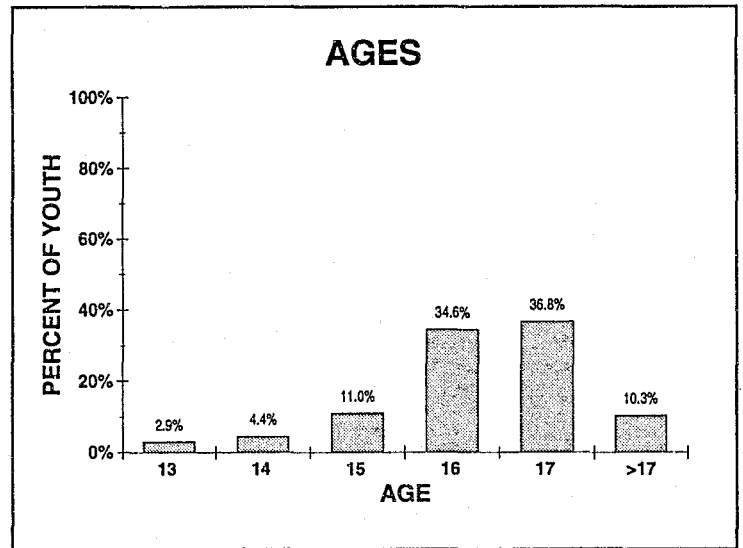
YOUTH IN SECURE CUSTODY



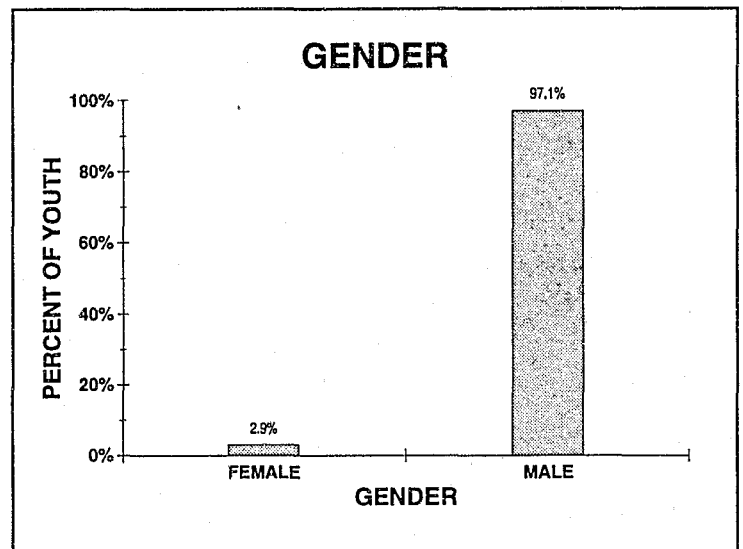
Data points represent actual population on a single day during each week of the period.

* The figure above represents the total pressure on secure care facilities beginning in January of 1990. The curves represent the cumulative pressure based on (1) youth currently in secure facilities, (2) those on trial placement from secure care, and (3) those waiting for an opening in a secure facility. The statewide capacity also is represented. The first jump in the capacity line in June of 1992 shows the 10 bed expansion at Decker Lake Youth Center; the second jump shows the effect of the Director's order to double bunk.

* Youth placed in secure facilities during FY 1994 ranged in age from 13 to over 18 years old and averaged 16.7 years. This is essentially the same as the average age in FY 1993. Over 71% of youth admitted were 16 or 17 years old.

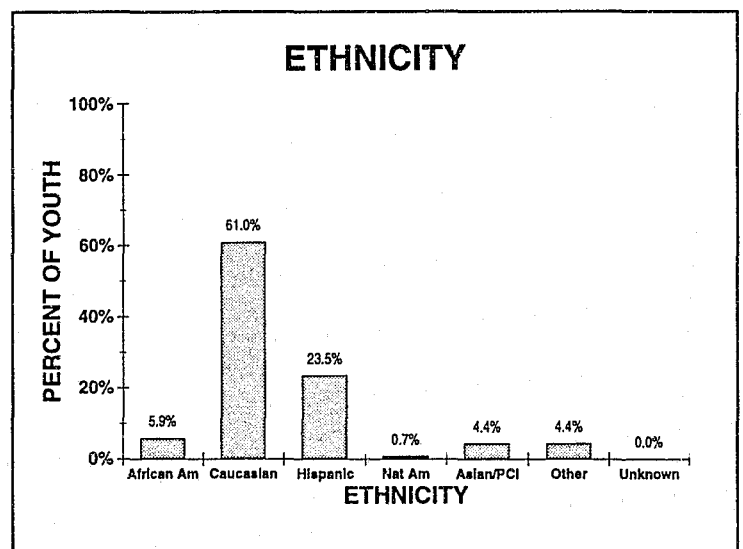


* Only 2.9% of all youth placed in secure facilities were girls, the smallest percent of admissions in the past 5 years.



* Minorities, again, were over represented in placement. African Americans were placed almost 12 times more often than would be expected from their proportion in the population; Hispanics were placed over 5 times as often.

* The percentage of Caucasians decreased from FY 1990 to 1992, increased in FY 1993, but again declined from 63.6% in FY 1993 to 61% in FY 1994.



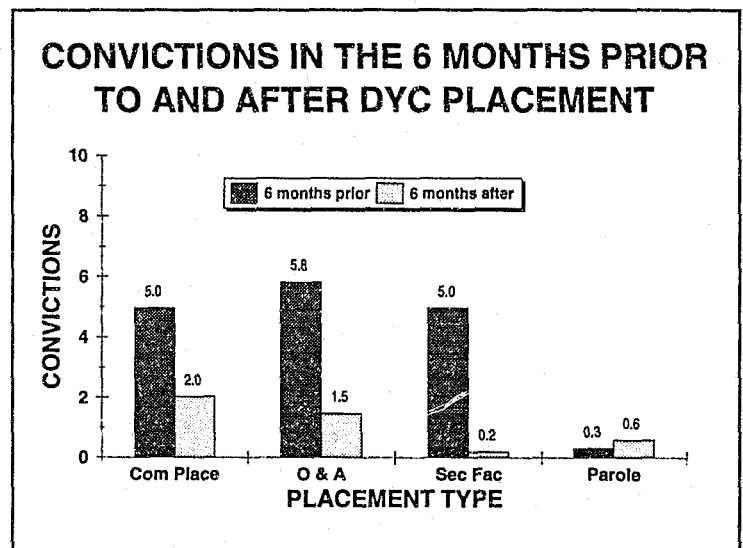
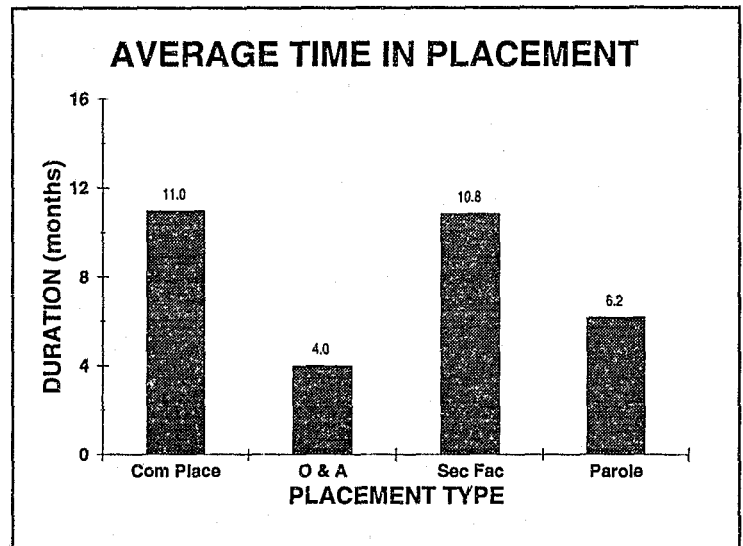
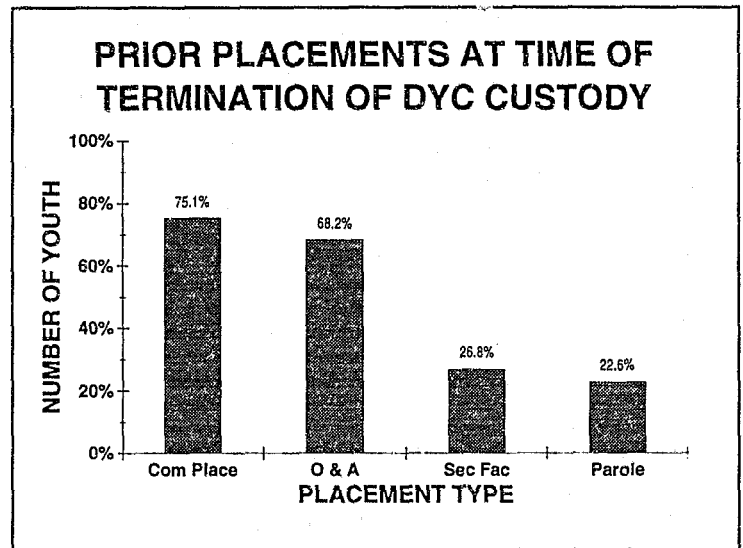
OUTCOMES

The Division of Youth Corrections was created both to protect the community from criminal-type behavior of delinquent youth and to provide those youth with rehabilitative opportunities. The Division recognizes that an essential component of its activities must be a constant monitoring of its effectiveness in meeting these two objectives. An effort recently begun in this regard involves analysis of the conviction histories of youth terminated from DYC custody during 1993 and early 1994. A brief description of these youth is presented here as part of a continuing and more comprehensive evaluation. The youth chosen for the study were a group of 261 boys and girls who had been terminated from custody with the Division for the first time in the 15-month period between January 1, 1993 and March 31, 1994. During their time in DYC custody all of them had been placed in one or more of the Division's major program levels (community placement, observation and assessment, and secure facility care).

Youth in the group averaged 17.4 years of age at the time of termination; the youngest was 11.6, the oldest 20.6. Twenty one members of the group were girls; 240 were boys. The group was ethnically diverse, including 14 African Americans, 48 Hispanics, 7 Native Americans, 7 Asian Americans, 175 Caucasian, and 10 youth identified as "other" or unknown. At the time of termination (see graph at top right), about 75% of the youth had been in Division care for placement in a community alternative program, 68% had been in observation and assessment, 27% in secure facility care, and about 23% had spent time on parole supervision after a stay in a secure facility.

Youth had an average of about 15 convictions for felony and misdemeanor-type offenses at the start of their stay in observation and assessment, 17 convictions at the start of community placement, and about 25 convictions at the start of secure facility placement. Individual placement episodes in these programs ranged (see graph at center right) from 4 months for observation and assessment to about 11 months for community placement and secure facility. Time in secure facility placements began with an average of 30 days waiting in secure detention for a bed to open up in a secure facility and typically ended with a 30-day trial placement.

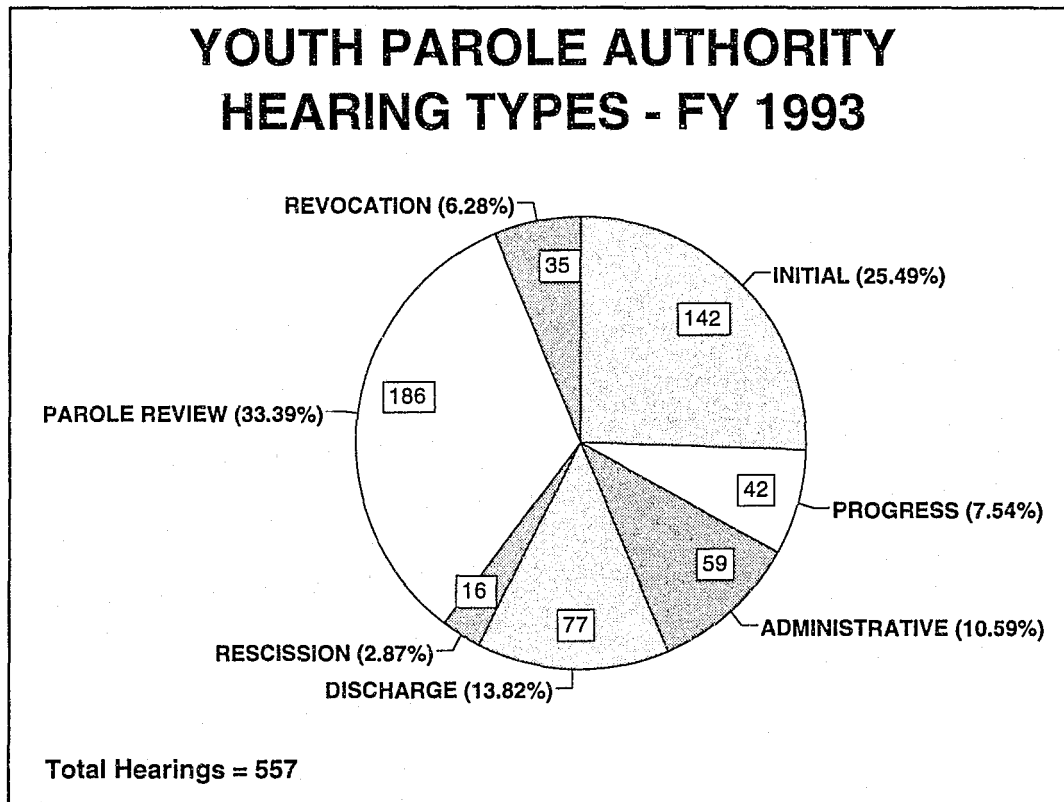
The bottom graph to the right provides a measure of delinquent behavior of youth in the 6-month periods immediately prior to and following admission to different programming levels. Not surprisingly, the greatest reduction or suppression of delinquent behavior was associated with youth admitted to secure facility care. Their opportunities for misbehavior were severely limited because they lived in locked facilities and received close supervision around the clock. Youth in community placement and observation and assessment showed substantial though relatively smaller reductions in their delinquent behavior. In the months to follow, additional information will be collected to evaluate the continuing progress of these youth and better evaluate the impact of DYC programming.



YOUTH PAROLE AUTHORITY

Youth committed to a secure facility come under the jurisdiction of the Youth Parole Authority. The Authority was created by the 1986 Legislature to ensure a fair hearing process for youth in secure facilities (U.C.A. 62A-7-109). The part-time board is comprised of seven citizens, each appointed for a 3-year term by the Board of Youth Corrections. These citizen representatives provide an objective hearing process for youth committed to secure care and ensure that the interests and protection of soci-

ety are respected. The Parole Authority initially establishes a length of stay guideline for each youth who is committed to a Secure Facility. Thereafter, the Authority reviews the youth's progress and determines when parole back to the community is appropriate. The Youth Parole Authority has statutory responsibility to review evidence when a youth violates conditions of parole (Revocation Hearings) and when a youth violates terms of trial placement (Rescission Hearings).



In FY 1994:

- * The overall number of Hearings in FY 1994 was 557, about the same as the number in FY 1993.
- * The Youth Parole Authority placed 122 youth on parole and terminated 59 youth from Youth Correction's custody.
- * For youth terminated from custody in FY 1994, the average length of parole supervision prior to termination was 7.8 months. This is an increase of 1 month from the length of supervision in FY 1993.

MEMBERS OF THE YOUTH PAROLE AUTHORITY



SANTIAGO C. SANDOVAL,
M.Ed.
Coordinator of
Extracurricular Activities,
Ogden City School District



KATHY G. PETERSON,
Volunteer Court Appointed
Special Advocate



GUSTAVE VERRETT
Retired Chief Master Sergeant,
Electronics Technician,
Defense Depot of Ogden



CHARLES (BO) BEHRENS,
J.D.
Deputy Salt Lake County
Attorney



JOEL L. MILLARD, D.S.W.
Executive Director, Project
Reality



CATHERINE A. ORTEGA,
M.Ed.
Curriculum Specialist of
Minority Programming,
Ogden City School District



DAPHNE C. DALLEY, M.S.
Director, Single Parent
Program Southern Utah
University

Not pictured: **CARLIE CHRISTENSEN, J.D.** Assistant United States Attorney

YOUTH CORRECTIONS' SPECIAL SERVICES

VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS

The Division of Youth Corrections recognizes the great value of volunteers to delinquent youth and is committed to using them wherever possible. Volunteers have a wide variety of skills to offer, and they provide leadership for arts and crafts, recreation, homemaking, money management, and personal development. They have brought treats and birthday cakes, made quilts for the beds in detention, served as foster grandparents, and provided many other intangible services. Several years ago, a non-denominational chapel was constructed at the Salt

Lake Detention Center with funds, goods, and services raised and provided by volunteers.

An annual recognition banquet at the Salt Lake Detention Center recognizes the hundreds of volunteer hours and the many donations. The volunteer program at Salt Lake Detention had its origins in 1958 and has had a Volunteer Director since that year. The results of this program have been an inspiration to the rest of the Division, and helped expand the volunteer programs in other facilities.



The enormous contribution of volunteers was recognized at the 'THANK YOU' banquet in 1994.

Volunteer services and donations received by the Division of Youth Corrections.

TYPE OF CONTRIBUTION	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994
Number of Volunteers	499	501	687	2,294	2,110
Hours of Volunteer Service	15,197	14,507	17,205	17,347	20,769
Value of Volunteer Services	\$83,737	\$92,555	\$109,767	\$111,020	\$148,716
Number of Court Referred Volunteers	29	8	35	29	103
Court Referred Volunteer Hours	701	408	290	2,272	5,425
Value of Services of Court Referrals	\$3,865	\$2,600	\$1,850	\$14,540	\$35,932
Donations In-kind and Cash	\$41,690	\$32,760	\$46,342	\$42,677	\$49,819
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	\$129,292	\$127,915	\$157,959	\$168,239	\$234,467

VICTIM SERVICES

The Division of Youth Corrections recognizes the need to hold juvenile offenders accountable for their delinquent behavior and to respond to the needs of their victims. Toward these goals, restitution programs have been developed at all levels of the Division's continuum of care, including detention and observation and assessment. Further, intensive treatment programs

have been developed to heighten the youth's empathy for their victims.

Substantial amounts have been paid out for restitution in each of the last several years: \$134,356 in 1991; \$168,758.98 in 1992, \$150,205.73 in 1993; and \$154,768.16 in 1994. The principal source of funds for restitution

SPECIAL SERVICES

projects is the support payments that parents of youth in custody make to the State through the Office of Recovery Services. The Division received permission from the 1983 Legislature to use a portion of this money for restitution to victims of juvenile crime. To gain access to

these funds, youth participate in community service projects in exchange for wages that are paid directly to victims of crime. Such projects are operated by the Division and other government agencies and by nonprofit organizations.

YOUTH CORRECTIONS' STAFF TRAINING

In support of its Mission, the Division of Youth Corrections is committed to "Promote continuing staff professionalism through the provision of educational and training opportunities." Staff training is designed to emphasize professionalism and the proper care of youth in the Division's programs. Overall, in FY 1994, the Division supported 379 training events that provided over 21,000 individual training hours.

Training requirements differ based on responsibilities of individual positions. Courses considered mandatory for line staff who work directly with youth include: AIDS Policy Training, Code of Ethics, CPR, Security/Control, and Suicide Prevention. This past year, Legal Issues, was developed as an additional mandatory event for line staff. The course reviews civil and correctional law and the latest case law in the field. The curriculum also covers juvenile offender rights, conditions of confinement, staff liability, and staff rights.

New full-time staff are required to complete 40 hours of basic training and 40 hours in in-service training during their first year of employment. New employees typically receive their basic training by attending one of the Basic

Orientation Academies held periodically during the year. This past year, the Division sponsored three academies. Following the first year, staff are required to complete a total of 40 additional hours of mandatory and nonmandatory training. Part-time staff are required to complete all life safety and crisis intervention training along with other training appropriate to their duties. Training is available from a variety of sources. For example, the Division conducts annual conferences for each of its major employee groups on issues and topics pertinent to their special needs. In 1994, the conferences were Case Management and Parole, Secure Facilities, Observation and Assessment, Detention, and Genesis. Other training is obtained from state or national training events, local colleges and universities, and private vendors.

The Division also offers an Education Assistance Program to all full-time staff who are interested in completing college degrees in specialties that will assist them in their current positions. In 1994, the Division committed over \$45,000 to this program. A total of 43 employees made use of the opportunity to complete 242 courses and received an average of \$1,057 in support.

Youth Corrections' staff receiving mandatory training from FY 1990 through FY 1994.

TYPE OF TRAINING	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994
AIDS Policy Training	0	145	145	92	245
Code of Ethics	62	144	104	173	75
CPR	317	286	401	429	378
Defensive Driving	33	65	89	133	236
First Aid	168	148	167	179	203
Security/Control I	74	88	104	442	319
Security/Control II	78	89	82	132	130
Security/Control Review	83	113	185	8	14
Sexual Harassment Prevention	475	96	140	98	92
Suicide Prevention	201	401	166	357	253

LICENSING AND CERTIFICATION OF YOUTH PROGRAMS

The Division of Youth Corrections continues to take an active role in monitoring, evaluating, and licensing programs that provide services for or hold delinquent youth. By statute, all programs which provide services to delinquent youth must meet standards and be licensed. The Division issues a license through the Office of Licensing, Department of Human Services. Standards are specifically designed to govern services to delinquent youth and have been amended to better regulate programs. In addition, jails and other adult holding facilities that hold youth are monitored, must meet standards, and be certified by the Division. Currently, 21 contracts providing 42 programs statewide are licensed through the Division. These include residential and day treatment programs as well as specialized programs such as wilderness and survival courses. All 10 of the State's juvenile detention centers are certified. Two of these facilities (the Castle Country Youth Center and the St. George Youth Center) are unable to meet standards required for extended care and have been relegated to short-term holdover

facilities. The remaining eight detention centers all are routinely out of compliance with State standards due to overcrowding.

Three jails in rural areas have approval to hold (for up to 6 hours) youth charged with delinquent acts while efforts are being made to release or transfer these youth to juvenile detention centers. In addition, 11 holding rooms located in local law enforcement agencies are certified to hold charged youth (for up to 2 hours) while arrangements are being made for release or transfer. The Division continues to monitor all adult and secure juvenile facilities for compliance with the federal Juvenile Justice Act of 1974. These activities have helped the State to come into compliance with federal regulations and provide protection to both youth and the community. To meet compliance requirements, the Division has continued to receive grants to prevent placement of youth in adult facilities and to provide consultation, education, and assistance in appropriate detention practices.

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND PLANNING UNIT ACTIVITIES

The Division's Office of Research, Evaluation, and Planning (REP) has been involved in a variety of activities during the year. REP's primary direction is to support the Division's mission to "Provide for a diversity of innovative and effective programs through research on delinquent behavior and the continuous evaluation of correctional programs."

REP has responsibility for conducting and overseeing research and program evaluation that involves Youth Corrections' clients and programs. A pivotal part of this is the maintenance and development of Utah's Juvenile Information System (JIS). The JIS is a centralized database shared by the Division and the Juvenile Court that tracks interactions with delinquent youth. During the past year, REP has assisted more than a dozen students and faculty from local colleges and universities with information from the JIS.

As well as preparing the Division's Annual Report, REP has served a variety of other research and information needs. Members have served as staff to the Sentencing Commission, the Detention Study Committee, and the Juvenile Justice Structure Committee. REP represents the Division on the Department's Protection of

Human Rights Review Committee. In addition, REP staff conducted research and made presentations at local and national conferences.

A centerpiece of REP's activities has been the development of a comprehensive program evaluation plan. The project is inspired by the mission statement and the Governor's call for "reinventing government". Evaluation objectives include:

1. Provide the least restrictive setting for youthful offenders.
2. Provide humane, therapeutic, & secure treatment.
3. Provide placements close to the youth's residence.
4. Strengthen rehabilitative opportunities.
5. Improve family integration.
6. Lower census in Detention Centers.
7. Promote Total Quality Management.
8. Solicit concerns of stakeholders.
9. Operate programs within allocated budgets.

Each of these objectives has one or more empirical measures. For example, the measure for the fourth objective is "the number of Division youth who complete high school course work or vocational training". The first program evaluation report will be available in June of 1995. The Division's Director has requested that the project continue for a minimum of 3 fiscal years.

RECENT AND ON GOING PROJECTS

FIRST STEP

The First Step program was conceived as a method to ease the transition of youth in NYC custody from Observation and Assessment (O&A) to community placement. The goals of the program are to provide orientation for the youth and his family, provide an educational assessment, gather background information, devise an individual treatment plan, and stabilize the youth before placement in the community. The program was designed with the ability to rotate staff from O&A to First Step.

The First Step program can accommodate six youth with an expected length of stay of 10 to 14 days. The program provides a quick orientation and assessment of youth waiting for community placement. Case managers can refer youth to First Step and indicate the assessment information needed, including: social history, psychological evaluation, substance abuse assessment, psychiatric evaluation, educational testing, and group adjustment information. Upon referral, a youth is assigned a First Step staff

member who works with the family and case manager for the remainder of the time the youth is in the program. As the youth is placed in a community program, written recommendations are given to the case manager for consideration. These reports have been extremely valuable to case workers and private providers in quickly familiarizing themselves with the youth and their individual circumstances.

Daily programming is comparable to what is offered in O&A. On occasion, presenters and recreational opportunities are shared between programs. Educational programming, restitution projects, victim awareness, or substance abuse programs are offered throughout the week.

First Step has been helpful to the Division in several ways. The program has provided information on youth ordered into custody, made crisis beds available for use by case management, and facilitated the transition of youth from O&A back into the community.

JUVENILE SEX OFFENDER INITIATIVE

Juvenile sexual offenders continue to be a difficult population to identify and treat responsibly. Recent work by the Network on Juveniles Offending Sexually (NOJOS) and the State-wide Juvenile Sexual Offender Supervision and Treatment Unit includes better defining this population and further developing the Juvenile Sex Offender Specific Protocols and Standards Manual, now in a second edition.

During the past legislative session, \$400,000 was appropriated for sexual offender treatment. Some of this money is being used to fund an eight bed residential program for juvenile offenders. Youth are sent to this program as an alternative to being confined to other overcrowded Division facilities.

The remainder of the money will be distributed to Local Interagency Councils in each county for services to juvenile sexual offenders not requiring residential placements. This funding is necessary to provide for clinical intervention throughout the service continuum.

During this past summer, 10 Division staff were involved in a Clinical Symposium on juvenile sexual offenders. The training included 9 days

of instruction in specific sex offender clinical interventions. The curriculum included: Definitions and classifications of offenders, current research, the etiology of the sexual offender, dynamics of sexual offending, psychosexual assessment, treatment programming, conditioning techniques, special populations, therapist issues and relapse prevention. This instruction was completed with a 12 page final examination.

Another integral part of this training was a practicum placement working directly with sexual offenders under supervision of a licensed psychotherapist. This commitment by the Division will provide needed expertise in the rehabilitation of the juvenile sexual offender.

During this past year a Legislative/Administrative meeting was held which helped to develop guidelines and direction from the primary divisions within the Department of Human Services. This commitment to network, provide staff, and coordinate agencies dealing with juvenile sexual offenders has been a major milestone. It is expected that the quality and quantity of services will greatly improve as a result of this coordination.

RECENT AND ONGOING PROJECTS

INNOVATIVE COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES

Due to the increased number of juvenile offenders committed to the Division of Youth Corrections, Region II has expanded community alternative placements by contracting with three new and innovative programs. These programs are unique to the Division because two, Glen Mills Schools and VisionQuest, are out of state resources and the third, Aspen Youth Alternatives, is strictly a wilderness program.

The Glen Mills Schools, located just outside of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serves approximately 800 male youths from all over the country. The treatment objective is growth through group and peer interaction. The establishment and maintenance of a positive peer culture is the cornerstone of the Glen Mills Schools' philosophy. Norms are maintained by utilizing peer pressure to confront negative behavior and by modeling prosocial behavior. Commitment, reward and sanction systems, and reinforcement techniques are tools to strengthen and maintain this culture. Glen Mills Schools offers each youth the opportunity for personal growth and development through participation in strong education, vocation, recreation and social programs. To date, Glen Mills has accepted several of Region II's most serious and chronic offenders. These youths had either spent time in a long term secure facility or were close to being committed. The average length of stay at Glen Mills is 12 to 14 months.

VisionQuest Lodgemakers is an outdoor impact program, headquartered in Tucson, Arizona. VisionQuest's primary goal is to provide troubled youths quality programs and services designed to break their pattern of failure and institutional-

ization. Key premises evident in the program design include: tradition and ceremony, success, supportive intervention, guided centering, commitment, parenting and parent secure, personal safety, and redirecting the family. Youths enter an impact camp where they live in an outdoor setting. Here they undergo educational, psychological and behavior evaluation for their first quest. Each youth will complete three quests which are periods of intense learning and personal growth. Each youth must be willing to make a 12 month commitment to VisionQuest prior to admission.

Finally, Aspen Youth Alternatives, located in South Central Utah offers a secure alternative to traditional correctional programming. Aspen Youth Alternatives is a highly structured outdoor impact program designed to provide an environment that addresses oppositional/defiant behavior as well as dysfunctional peer group interactions. An emphasis is placed on personal goal development, educational skills, increased self accountability, and resolving criminal behaviors. The program is set in a rustic wilderness camp where all students participate in an intensive 59 day wilderness experience designed to challenge barriers of opposition and defiance. Some will remain an additional four months in the Homestead program that will involve the youths in service projects and educational activities. The youths will live in yurts, which they will be responsible to construct and maintain. Individuals are expected to develop personalized goals, participate in 12 step meetings, be involved in community reintegration activities and continue in wilderness challenge experiences.

FOCUS PROGRAM

The Focus Program, established at the Castle Country Youth Center in Price, was developed for youth placed in detention with short-term sentences. The program is an interagency initiative involving parents, Youth Corrections, the Juvenile Court, Mental Health, Youth In Custody, and Family Services.

The program centers on personal accountability and responsibility of youth. Daily programming includes exercise, mental health evaluation and counseling, education, and community service.

The youth have been involved in city cleanup, helping shut-ins with yard work, and snow removal. Work hours are credited to the court for each youth. Visits from the Juvenile Court and Family Services staff occur at set times during the day. Television privileges are conditional on youth completing all assigned work.

With successful completion of the Focus Program, youth with longer sentences can be considered for the Home Alternative option that also is supervised closely.

RECENT AND ONGOING PROJECTS

REGION I DAY/NIGHT REPORTING CENTER

The new Day/Night reporting center, located in Davis county, manages Diversion, a Work program, Electronic Monitoring, and the Antelope Island Work Program.

The Diversion Program includes: 1) Supervision, such as tracking, reporting, and contracting services, 2) individual, family, and group interventions that are based on a diagnostic interview and social history, and 3) restorative tasks which are assigned to increase awareness and repay victims and/or the community.

The Work Program includes 7-day-a-week supervised worksites, flexibly scheduled to coordinate with the school or work schedules of individual youth. Work sites include schools

and nonprofit organizations in the community.

The Electronic Monitoring Program provides additional structure and supervision in the community. Electronic monitors are secured to the ankles of identified youth and phone units placed in their homes. A computer will report youth out of range and eliminate false positives by immediate call backs that require the youth to state the date and time.

In the Antelope Island Program, youth work in groups on projects identified by the Utah State Division of Parks and Recreation. Youth spend no less than three hours per day on a work project and a minimum of one hour per day in a treatment group.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

State Administrative Office Gary K. Dalton (801) 538-4330
 120 North 200 West, Rm 419
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84103

Region I Jeff McBride (801) 627-0322
 145 North Monroe Blvd.
 Ogden, Utah 84404

Region II Bill Nelsen (801) 265-1192
 61 West 3900 South
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84107

Region III Kit Enniss (801) 489-5641
 205 West 900 North
 Springville, Utah 84663

Youth Parole Authority Stephanie Carter (801) 538-4330
 120 North 200 West, Rm. 419
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84103

SECURE FACILITIES (S)

Mill Creek Youth Center Tony Hassell (801) 399-3441
 790 West 12th Street
 Ogden, Utah 84404

Decker Lake Youth Center Sal Mendez (801) 972-8414
 2310 West 2770 South
 West Valley City, Utah 84119

S.W. Utah Youth Center Jay Maughan (801) 586-4880
 270 East 1600 North
 Cedar City, Utah 84720

OBSERVATION AND ASSESSMENT (A)

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 145 North Monroe Blvd.
 Ogden, Utah 84404

Region II O & A Vanessa Jarrell (801) 265-1001
 61 West 3900 South
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84107

Region III O & A Ron Mervis (801) 489-5641
 205 West 900 North
 Springville, Utah 84663

DETENTION CENTERS (D)

Cache Attention/Detention Clint Farmer (801) 752-5271
 129 North First West
 Logan, Utah 84321

MOWEDA Youth Home Patrick Lambert (801) 825-2794
 5470 South 2700 West
 Roy, Utah 84067

Salt Lake Detention Anne Nelsen (801) 265-5830
 3534 South 700 West
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84119

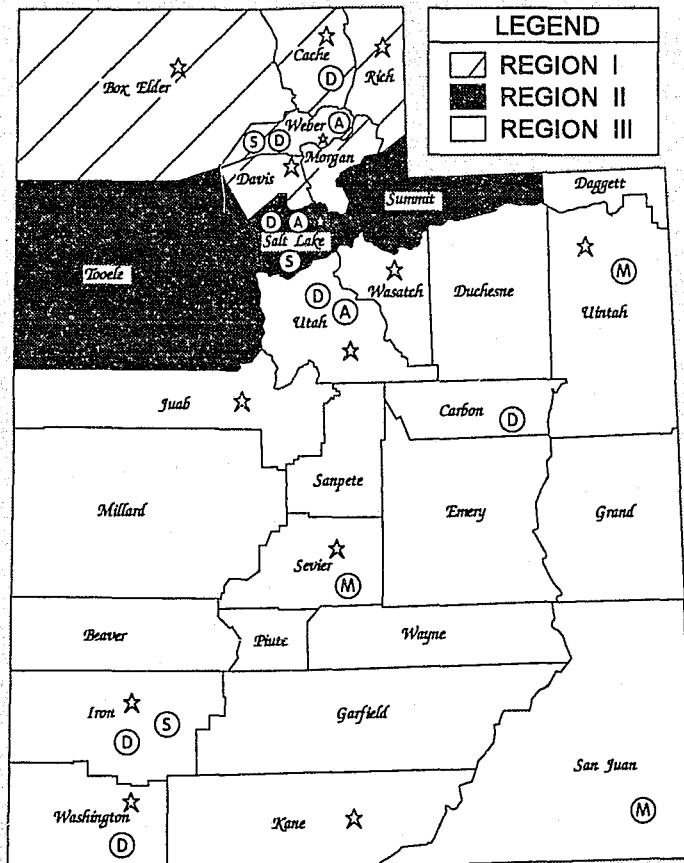
Provo Youth Detention Ctr Darrel Piepgrass (801) 373-5660
 1955 South Dakota Lane
 Provo, Utah 84601

S.W. Utah Youth Center Jay Maughan (801) 586-4880
 270 East 1600 North
 Cedar City, Utah 84720

Castle Country Youth Ctr Dale Gardner (801) 637-9608
 940 South Carbon Avenue
 Route 3 Box 75C5
 Price, Utah 84501-0903

St. George Youth Center Rymal Hinton (801) 628-2825
 205 East 1600 North
 St. George, Utah 84770

DYC RESOURCE DIRECTORY



MULTI-USE FACILITIES (M)

Canyonlands Youth Center Melvin Laws (801) 678-2966
 167 East 500 North
 Blanding, Utah 84511

Uintah Basin Youth Center Jeanne Gross (801) 789-8472
 980 West Market Drive
 Vernal, Utah 84078

Central Utah Youth Center Glen Ames (801) 896-8402
 250 North Main, Box 122
 Richfield, Utah 84701

DYC-OPERATED COMMUNITY PROGRAMS (★)

Project Paramount Bryan PoVey (801) 621-3558
 2421 Keisel Avenue
 Ogden, Utah 84404

Genesis Work Program Gary Webster (801) 576-4060
 14178 South Pony Express Road
 Draper, Utah 84020

Day/Night Reporting Center Jackie Hill (801) 774-8767
 2465 North Main Suite 13A
 Sunset, Utah 84015

Project First Step Rickey Brown (801) 265-1905
 51 West 3900 South, Suite A
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84107

NOTE: A list of private providers who contract for community services is available from the State Administrative Office, contact: Dan Maldonado (801) 538-4330.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

The Division of Youth Corrections serves a variety of delinquent youth with a comprehensive array of programs, including Home Detention, Secure Detention, Receiving Centers, Case Management, Community Alternatives, Observation & Assessment, Secure Facilities, and Transition. Division programs provide a continuum of service, so that more severely offending youth are treated in more restrictive settings. Relevant facts about the Division from the FY 1994 Annual Report are summarized below.

- ✓ From the opening of the Territorial Reform School in 1889 to present, the philosophy of the Utah Juvenile Justice System has been to treat and rehabilitate delinquent youth (pages 4-5).
- ✓ Work camps and work projects are being developed at all levels of Division programming. These camps provide youth with opportunities to repay victims, engage in work projects that benefit the public at large, and gain a sense of accomplishment (pages 18-19).
- ✓ With few exceptions, Division programs were full and often operated over capacity (pages 13, 15, 17, 27-28)
- ✓ On a typical day, 566 youth were in Division custody, including 340 (60%) in nonsecure community alternatives, home placement, or observation & assessment programs, 130 (23%) in locked facilities or secure detention, 48 (8.5%) in jail, hospital, or out of state placements, and 48 (8.5%) absent without leave (page 20).
- ✓ The number of youth in custody reached an all-time daily population of 785 youth in December, 1994 (page 20).
- ✓ Although felony and misdemeanor generally did not increase, youth admitted to community alternatives, observation and assessment, and secure facilities did increase in their number of life-threatening felonies (pages 22, 25, 27).
- ✓ Following a pattern across many years, the census of all programs reflects a disproportionate number of minority youth, especially in the secure facilities (pages 12, 14, 23, 26, 29).
- ✓ Youth in Division custody earned more than \$154,000 paid directly to victims of juvenile crime as restitution (pages 33-34).
- ✓ The Youth Parole Authority placed 122 youth on parole. Youth completing parole in 1994 were supervised for an average of 7.8 months (pages 31-32).
- ✓ The total cash value of volunteer services and donations received by the Division increased from \$168,239 in FY 1993 to \$234,467 in FY 1994 (page 33).
- ✓ Staff received over 21,000 training hours in such areas as Security, First Aid, or Suicide Prevention (page 34).
- ✓ Currently, 55 programs are licensed through the Division. This includes all Division juvenile detention centers, observation and assessment centers, and secure facilities (page 35).
- ✓ A requested funds increase from \$31,848,266 in FY 1995 to \$37,101,900 in FY 1996 would cover growth across all programs, in particular Community Alternatives and Secure Care, and monies for additional facilities. Federal collections account for 5.7% (\$1,446,138) of the total FY 1994 revenue sources (pages 8-9).
- ✓ The Division is actively engaged in comprehensive program evaluation and empirical measurement of outcomes (pages 30, 35).