

utah department of  
**human** services



# REPORT TO EOCJ

2018 Legislative Intent Language

Revised – October 16, 2018





## Note about Revised Report

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This report is a revision of the August 1, 2018 report of the same name. The revisions in this report include:

- FY 2018 cost data that was not available when the report was first published
- Updated tables to include the number of unstaffed beds by facility for secure care and detention
- Revised graphs to better illustrate urban, rural and statewide costs
- A correction to the FY 2017 secure care cost per youth
- Updated narrative reflecting FY 2019 detention and secure care operations
- Updated recidivism figures for secure care and community placements



# UTAH DIVISION OF JUVENILE JUSTICES SERVICES

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## Accomplishments in FY 2018 unless otherwise noted

### OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

- Increased by 15.5 percent the number of youth served in their homes, schools and communities
- Decreased by 8.9 percent the number of youth in state custody for services
- Reduced by 13.6 percent the JJS workforce through facility and program consolidation and private contracts without compromising services or quality
- Opened the Weber Valley Youth Center, closing five buildings
- Piloted with State Purchasing a new procurement process to more quickly obtain needed services from the private sector
- Developed a Three Year Strategic Plan with measurable goals and target dates
- Since FY 2012, reduced by 30 percent staffed detention beds

- Launched a Performance Dashboard to report on youth served, programs, costs, and recidivism rates
- Implemented a validated Detention Risk Assessment Tool to safely place youth in alternatives to detention
- Expanded statewide the Correctional Program Checklist evaluation tool to assess program effectiveness
- Developed a model for predicting recidivism risk to more effectively address the needs of youth in custody

### DATA DRIVEN

### PARTNERSHIPS

- Extended existing business agreements through amendments with youth residential care providers for FY 2019
- Increased provider rates by 5 percent, and will offer an additional 5 percent incentive for program completion in 90-days
- Invested in the expansion of the Northern Utah Stabilization and Mobile Response crisis teams
- Secured agreements with local area authorities to provide behavioral health treatment services to youth in the community and youth in custody
- Expanded educational and vocational offerings to youth in facilities with support from the Utah State Board of Education and the higher education system



# DJJS 2018 LEGISLATIVE INTENT LANGUAGE REPORT

The 2018 Legislature passed intent language directing the Division of Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) to report by August 1, 2018, to the Executive Offices and Criminal Justice Appropriations Subcommittee on items related to its January 1, 2018, Legislative Audit. Additionally, this report provides information about the division's work to achieve greater transparency, efficiency, and improved outcomes for all youth served.

## INTENT LANGUAGE AND ITEMIZED RESPONSE

**"The Legislature intends that the Division of Juvenile Justice Services....**

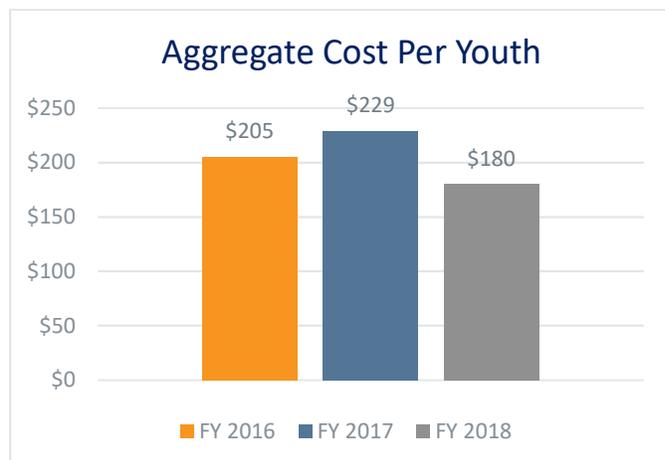
*...track and report on the aggregate cost per juvenile and cost per juvenile in both urban and rural settings by Secure Care, Detention, Early Intervention Services, and Community Placements and develop appropriate targets for each measure by August 1, 2018, to EOCJ; and annually thereafter track and report on these costs."*

### CALCULATING COST PER YOUTH

The division calculates the cost per youth by dividing the total expenditures per fiscal year by the average nightly count of youth served during the same fiscal year. This formula is the same calculation used by the Office of the Legislative Auditor General. The nightly count of youth is the unduplicated number of youth served each day during the year. The division has this calculation on its public-facing data dashboard.

### AGGREGATE COST PER YOUTH

The division operates a wide array of services, from crisis residential to early intervention to custody programs and transition. The division also contracts with local mental health authorities and private providers to deliver services to youth. These services include clinical assessments, individual and family counseling, proctor care, and residential treatment services. The graph represents total JJS expenditures for all programs and services divided by an unduplicated count of youth served. Program level costs are provided in subsequent graphs.



*Between FY 2016 and FY 2017, costs per youth increased 10 percent. Cost per youth declined 21 percent from FY 2017 to FY 2018. These declines are attributed to serving more youth in early intervention programs and in non-residential settings.*



## SECURE CARE COST PER YOUTH

Secure care facilities are for youth adjudicated on a serious offense or found to habitually offend. The overall goal of secure care is the successful reintegration of youth in the community. Case managers work with facility and transition staff to provide quality treatment grounded in evidence-based principles. Youth are given the opportunity to change their lives by developing skills to address the social, educational and other criminogenic factors identified as contributing to their delinquency. Specialized programming is also available for girls, youth with substance use problems, and youth who have offended sexually. All youth are required to attend school or participate in a vocational program. The length of stay in a facility is determined by the Youth Parole Authority, who assumes jurisdiction of the youth upon the youth's commitment up to age 21. The division is also housing a small number of youth under the age of 18 convicted as adults.

Reflecting decreased population demand, on June 30, 2018, Wasatch Youth Center in Salt Lake County was closed. Youth were transferred to other facilities and the division's staffing dropped to 146 beds with an operational capacity of 182 beds. The following table is a list of Utah's secure care facilities and total capacity.

FY 2019 Secure Care Facilities	County	Staffed <sup>1</sup> Capacity	Unstaffed <sup>2</sup> Capacity	Notes
<b>Mill Creek Youth Center</b>	Weber	64	18	On March 28, 2018, a 16-bed unit was opened, expanding capacity from 48 beds to 64 staffed beds. Youth were transferred to this facility as part of the Wasatch Youth Center closure.
<b>Farmington Bay Youth Center</b>	Davis	10	8	This unit is for females only. The facility also operates detention for males and females.
<b>Decker Lake Youth Center</b>	Salt Lake	30	10	This facility operates a specialized unit for youth who have offended sexually and two general population units.
<b>Slate Canyon Youth Center</b>	Utah	32	0	This facility also operates detention.
<b>Southwest Utah Youth Center*</b>	Iron	10	0	This facility also operates detention.
<b>TOTAL BEDS</b>		<b>146</b>	<b>36</b>	

\*rural facility

Statewide cost per youth in secure care in FY 2018 was \$477.26, virtually unchanged from the previous three years as seen in the following graph. The division proposes to target a five percent reduction in cost over the next three years. This reduction will be accomplished through the closure of Wasatch Youth Center, saving the division \$2.4 million annually, as well as the implementation of additional efficiency measures. This reduction takes into consideration new criteria for committing a youth to secure care.<sup>3</sup> New length of stay presumptions<sup>4</sup> that went into effect July 1, 2018, will change the

<sup>1</sup> Staffed beds represent the number of beds available for use based on required staffing levels.

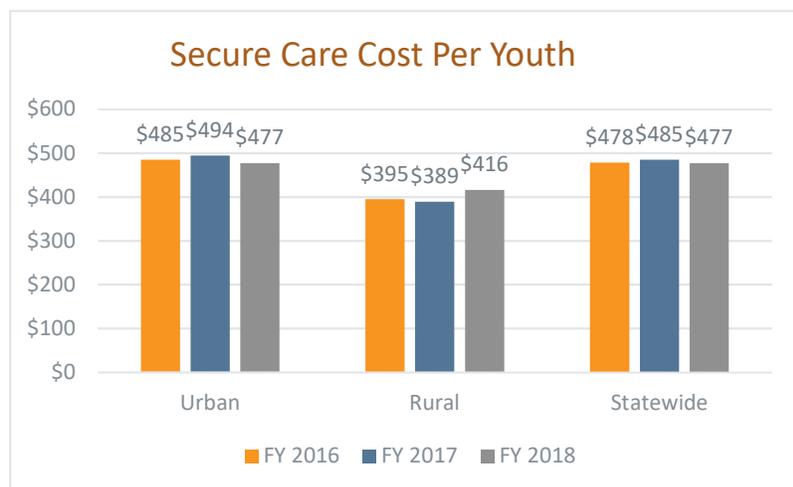
<sup>2</sup> Unstaffed capacity is the number of beds in a facility that are currently unstaffed and not available for use.

<sup>3</sup> Per UCA 78A-6-117 a youth may only be ordered into secure care if "the court finds the minor poses a risk of harm to other and is adjudicated under this section for a felony offense, a misdemeanor if the minor has five prior misdemeanor or felony adjudications arising from separate criminal episodes; or a misdemeanor involving the use of a dangerous weapon...."

<sup>4</sup> Per UCA 78A-6-117, "the presumptive maximum length of out-of-home placement may not exceed three to six months."



demographics of secure care youth. It is estimated that 40 percent of youth ordered to secure care will meet new lengths of stay presumptions, while 60 percent will be exempt from those standards due to the severity of their offense.<sup>5</sup>



*The statewide cost per youth in secure care essentially remained the same over the last three years.*

#### DETENTION COST PER YOUTH

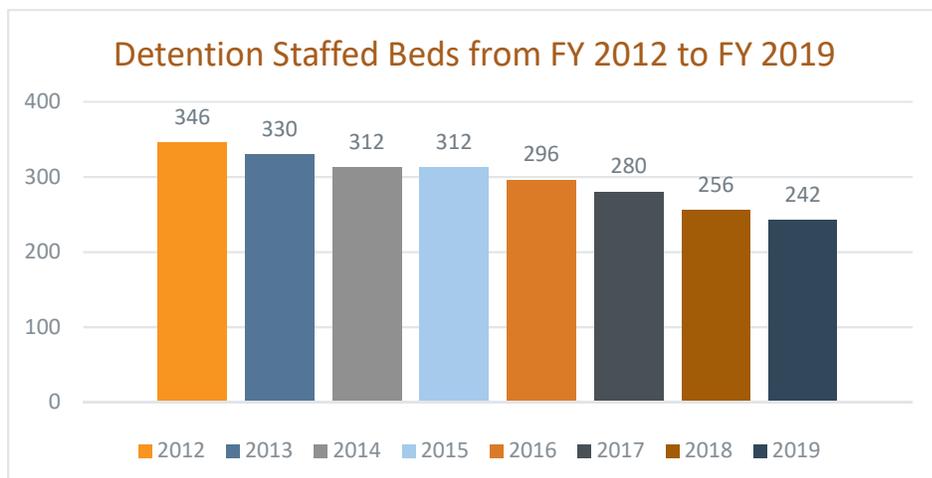
Detention facilities provide short-term confinement for youth awaiting adjudication or placement or serving a sentence ordered by the Juvenile Court. Detention is often a youth's first point of contact with Utah's juvenile justice system. While in residence, youth participate in structured programming, receive educational services and are given a medical and mental health screening. Statewide, the division operates 11 detention facilities, four urban facilities and seven rural facilities. The mean length of stay in FY 2018 was 8.3 days.

Reform legislation has significantly reduced the number of youth admitted to detention. In FY 2016, there were 6,740 admissions to detention. In FY 2018, that number declined by 43.9 percent to 3,780 admissions. This decrease is attributed to a change in detention admission guidelines and intentional efforts on the part of the division to reserve this custody status for only the highest risk offenders. The state's Juvenile Justice Working Group found that youth who did not spend time in detention had better outcomes than youth who were detained for the same offense.<sup>6</sup> If a youth must be in detention, a location close to the youth's home helps maintain important formal and natural supports necessary for the youth's reintegration back to the community.

Declining detention populations permitted the closure of a detention unit at the Salt Lake Valley Detention Center and a unit at Slate Canyon Youth Center in Provo in March of 2018. When sustained population declines support a closure, the division has been proactive in reducing staffed beds. The table below illustrates the reduction in staffed beds over time.

<sup>5</sup> Utah Juvenile Justice Working Group. (2016). *Final Report*. Salt Lake City: Council of Criminal and Juvenile Justice. Retrieved from <https://justice.utah.gov/Documents/CCJ/Justice%20Policy/Research/Final%20Report/Utah%20JJ%20Final%20Report.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> Utah Juvenile Justice Working Group. (2016). *Final Report*. Salt Lake City: Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice.



*There has been a 30 percent decline in the number of staffed detention beds since FY 2012.*

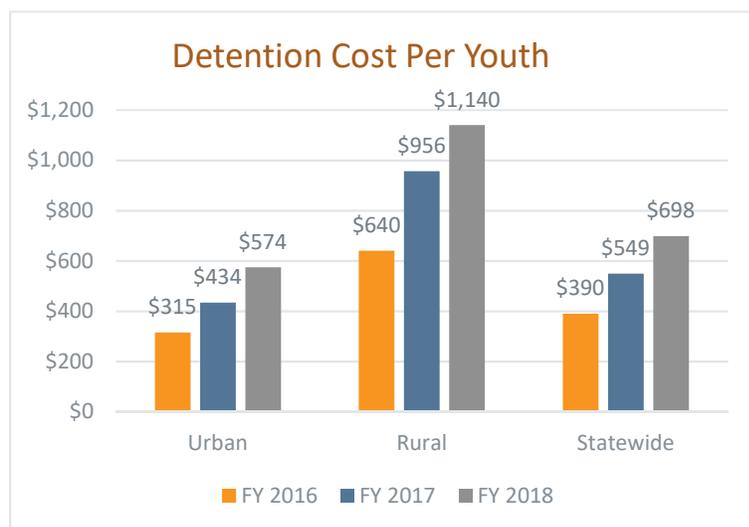
Below is a table of all JJS detention facilities. In May of 2018, the division closed Weber Valley Detention Center and moved all youth to the new Weber Valley Youth Center, a multi-use facility that includes youth services and receiving, detention, early intervention, case management and transition services. The new facility was built with future growth in mind and has 48 beds in four 12-bed units. The division is staffing 242 detention beds but has an operational capacity of 360 beds.

FY 2019 Detention Facilities	County	Staffed Capacity	Unstaffed Capacity	Notes
<b>Weber Valley Detention Center/ Weber Valley Youth Center</b>	Weber	24	24	Weber Valley Detention Center closed in May of 2018, replaced by the new Weber Valley Youth Center.
<b>Farmington Bay Youth Center</b>	Davis	16	24	This facility also operates a 10-bed secure care unit for females.
<b>Salt Lake Valley Detention Center</b>	Salt Lake	64	32	In March 2018, a 16-bed unit was closed, reducing staffed capacity from 80 to 64 beds.
<b>Slate Canyon Youth Center</b>	Utah	32	6	In March 2018, an 8-bed unit was closed, reducing staffed capacity from 38 to 30 beds.
<b>Cache Valley Youth Center*</b>	Cache	16	0	Multi-use facility. All beds are contained in living one unit.
<b>Split Mountain Youth Center*</b>	Uintah	16	0	Multi-use facility. All beds are contained in living one unit.
<b>Central Utah Youth Center*</b>	Sevier	16	0	Multi-use facility. All beds are contained in living one unit.
<b>Castle Country Youth Center*</b>	Carbon	16	0	Multi-use facility. All beds are contained in living one unit.
<b>Southwest Utah Youth Center*</b>	Iron	10	0	Multi-use facility. All beds are contained in living one unit.
<b>Dixie Area Detention Center*</b>	Washington	16	32	In FY 2017 a 16-bed unit was closed, reducing staffed capacity from 32 to 16.
<b>Canyonlands Youth Center*</b>	San Juan	16	0	Multi-use facility. All beds are contained in living one unit.
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>242</b>	<b>118</b>	

\*rural facility



While bed capacity shows the division still has excess beds available, most of those beds are in rural facilities. Most rural multi-use facilities have one detention unit containing up to 16 beds. The cost to operate a 16-bed unit is the same as operating an eight-bed unit due to the division's staffing requirement of two staff per unit during the day. This staffing requirement for detention and secure care takes into consideration the safety and security of youth and employees. JJS direct care staff are not law-enforcement certified and the division does not employ separate security staff. Rather, the division relies on the ability of staff to develop positive relationships with the youth to manage behavior. Staff are also trained on de-escalation techniques and physical restraints. In addition, cameras, staff radios and facility duress alarms are used to identify situations where additional staff responses are needed.



*The statewide detention cost per youth increased 44 percent from FY 2016 to FY 2018. The number of admissions to detention declined from 6,740 in FY 2016 to 3,780 in FY 2018.*

The division estimates that costs per youth will continue to increase as fewer youth are detained under the new detention guidelines coupled with the application of the Detention Risk Assessment Tool. The Division is targeting a per youth cost of more than \$700 per youth. While the division is committed to the efficient operations of facilities and has proactively closed units where indicated, reducing costs are difficult to achieve in rural facilities that operate one detention unit. The division is currently examining different staffing patterns for rural facilities but does acknowledge that these changes are unlikely to result in a significant reduction in cost per youth. The only means for reducing cost per youth is to close a facility, which could have negative repercussions to the local community and its ability to effectively respond to juvenile delinquency. Rural multi-use facilities provide a full spectrum of services in addition to detention. Services include crisis shelter, early intervention classes and case management. The inclusion of detention services at these multi-use facilities was done as an efficiency measure, yet their declining utilization results in a higher cost per youth for detention.

#### EARLY INTERVENTION COST PER YOUTH

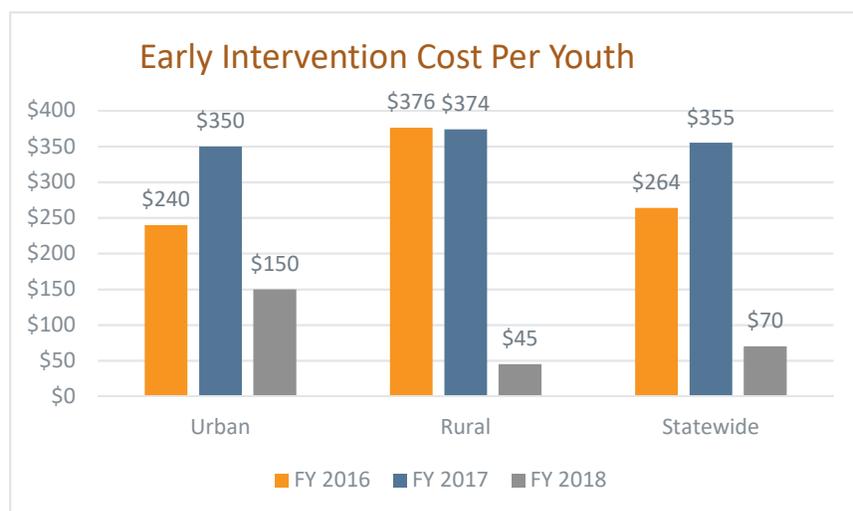
Following juvenile justice reform, the division's early intervention programs were transformed. Prior to reform, the programs consisted of residential Observation and Assessment (O&A), residential work camps, and non-residential skill-based programs for court-ordered youth in selected judicial districts.



The Juvenile Justice Working Group identified the need to provide consistent statewide opportunities for early intervention in non-residential settings.

In FY 2018, the division reinvested the savings from the legislatively mandated closure<sup>7</sup> of residential O&A programs and residential work camps to launch home detention services, in-home O&A, school-based outreach, and brief community intervention in each judicial district. These programs were designed to serve court-ordered and school/parent referred youth.

The target cost per youth for early intervention is still in the process of being determined as the division further refines service delivery in partnership with the private sector.



*In FY 2016 and 2017, the cost per youth shown in these graphs for early intervention included residential and non-residential programs. In FY 2018, residential early intervention programs were eliminated.*

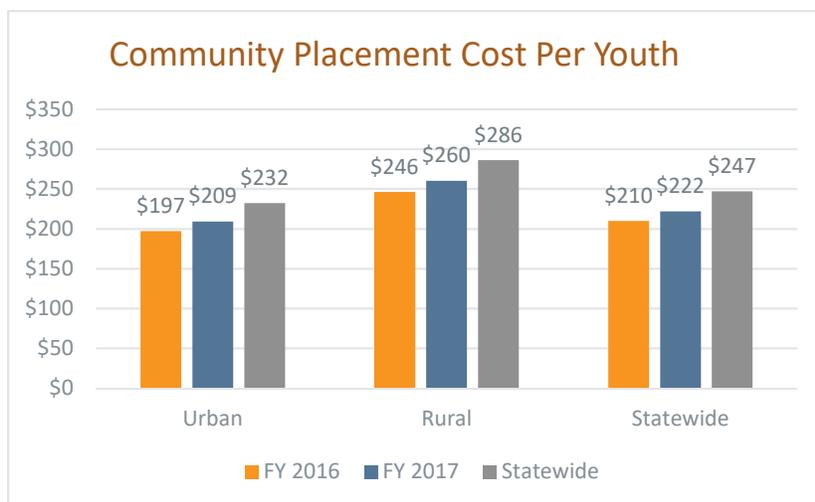
#### COMMUNITY PLACEMENT COST PER YOUTH

Community placement provides residential and non-residential services to youth ordered into JJS custody for care and treatment. Residential services range from highly structured group homes with 24-hour-per-day supervision to proctor programs that place individual youth in individual family homes. Collectively, these services provide a continuum of resources available to meet the varied supervision and treatment needs of JJS youth.

Beginning July 1, 2018, youth may only be ordered into community placements if there is a demonstrated assessed need for treatment, and if they meet placement criteria based on their offenses.<sup>8</sup> Once in placement, there is a presumption that youth would complete their treatment within three to six months and be provided aftercare services for another three to four months.

<sup>7</sup> UCA 62A-7-101

<sup>8</sup> UCA 78A-6-117



*In FY 2016, the statewide cost per youth in community placement was \$209.81. That amount increased to \$221.96 in FY 2017. Provider rates are based on a competitive response to a Department of Human Services Request for Proposal, as well as by available agency budgets.*

For FY 2019, the division extended existing business agreements via amendment with youth residential providers. The amendment also provided an across the board increase of 5 percent to rates and includes a 5 percent incentive for program completion in 90-days. This incentive is a requirement of reform legislation.<sup>9</sup> The Department of Human Services has secured the expertise of a consultant to examine rates and make a recommendation. A target cost per youth will be determined once a market rate study is completed.

**“The Legislature intends that the Division of Juvenile Justice Services....**

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*...track and report on two-year recidivism rates by felonies and misdemeanors in both Secure Care and Community Placement by August 1, 2018, to the EOJ; annually thereafter track and report on these rates.”*

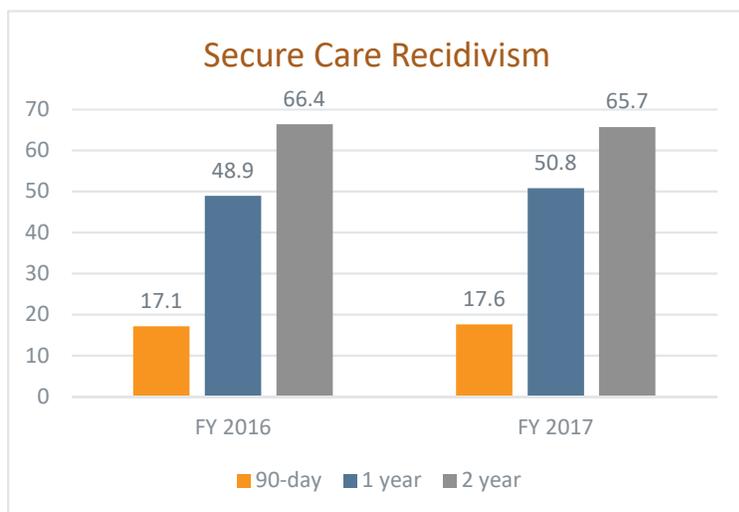
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The division defines recidivism as a youth receiving a new misdemeanor or felony charge in the juvenile or adult court system following termination of JJS custody. The division tracks youth recidivism 90 days following termination from custody and at one and two-year intervals. The first 90 days following program termination is when youth are most likely to reoffend. Data provided for FY 2016 are from youth who left the JJS system in 2014. FY 2017 data are from 2015 JJS youth.

As previously stated, secure care facilities are for youth adjudicated on a serious offense or found to habitually offend. The overall goal of secure care is the successful reintegration of youth in the community. Most youth in secure care had previously received services in other less restrictive settings, but have continued to engage in delinquent behavior. Youth admitted to secure care in FY 2017 had been adjudicated for an average of 10.5 felony- and misdemeanor-type offenses. The great majority of these (78.9 percent) were offenses against property or public order. Only 21.1% of prior offense were against people. These youth were first found delinquent at an average age of 13.1. The average age of a youth in secure care is 17.5.

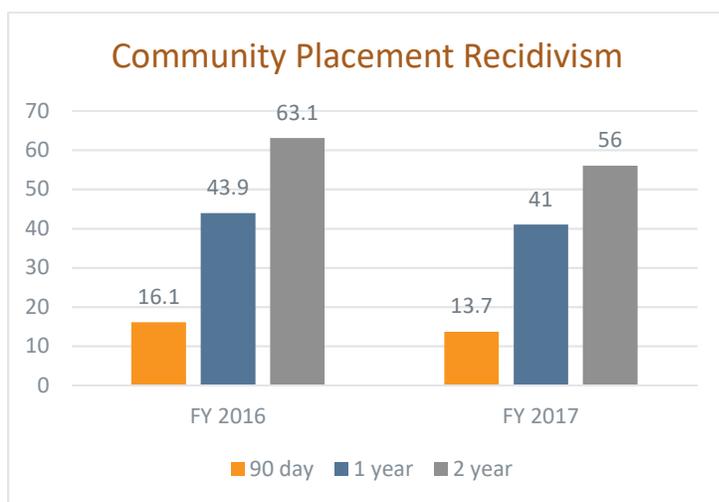
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<sup>9</sup> UCA 62A-7-107.5



*Recidivism rates remained virtually unchanged between FY 2016 and FY 2017.*

Youth in community placements are placed out-of-home to access treatment services that cannot be provided in a non-residential setting. Treatment services are individualized to the needs of the youth, and JJS case managers work closely with providers to support the youth's success during and after the program. Youth admitted to community placement in FY 2017 had been adjudicated for an average of 6.9 felony- and misdemeanor-type offenses. The great majority of these (82.2 percent) were offenses against property or public order. Only 17.8% of prior offense were against people. These youth were first found delinquent at an average age of 13.4. The average age of a youth in secure care is 16.8.



*Youth in community placements showed a decrease in recidivism rates from FY 2016 to FY 2017.*

The division has established an ambitious goal to improve youth success rates in secure care and community placements by 25 percent over the next three years. To achieve this target, the division has developed an action plan following an intensive workflow analysis. The plan will reduce barriers to services, improve service matching, and ensure that youth receive the necessary treatment dosage of an evidence-based intervention. Services and support will be more inclusive of the family and ensure a



developmental approach that fits the youth’s level of maturity and capability. These strategies are supported through research as being effective in reducing recidivism.

**“The Legislature intends that the Division of Juvenile Justice Services....**

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*...develop and report on a long-term strategic plan by August 1, 2018, to the EOCJ; and annually thereafter report on updates to the plan.”*

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The division’s Strategic Plan is available on the JJS public website at [jjs.utah.gov/about-us/strategic-plan](http://jjs.utah.gov/about-us/strategic-plan). The plan consists of three overarching goals and multiple objectives to achieve those goals.

<b>Goal One</b>	Improve overall efficiency by streamlining operations, building community partnerships and maximizing existing resources.
<b>Goal Two</b>	Attract, develop and maintain a diverse, motivated and highly skilled workforce.
<b>Goal Three</b>	Operate programs and facilities that promote safety, healthy development and skill acquisition for youth involved with JJS.

**“The Legislature intends that the Division of Juvenile Justice Services....**

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*...develop and report progress on a performance dashboard by August 1, 2018, to the EOCJ; and annually thereafter track and report on these performance measures.”*

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The performance dashboard can be accessed on-line: [jjs.utah.gov/data](http://jjs.utah.gov/data). The dashboard provides a dynamic view of division services and programs, beginning with an overview of the number of youth served, both in urban and rural areas of the state and by gender. The dashboard also provides data on the overall cost per youth and recidivism rates. In addition, program level data are provided for Youth Services, Early Intervention, Locked Detention, Community Placements, Gemstone<sup>10</sup>, and ALTA<sup>11</sup>. The data will be updated quarterly.

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<sup>10</sup> A short-term residential program for females ordered into JJS custody for community-based treatment.

<sup>11</sup> ALTA is the division’s Adult Living for Transitional Achievement program for youth release from long-term secure care and preparing for parole.



## SUMMARY OF RESPONSE TO DATE TO JANUARY 2018 LEGISLATIVE AUDIT

The table below summarizes the Division's work to date to implement recommendations from the 2018 Legislative Audit. In some cases, intent language and audit recommendations are the same.

*We recommend that the Division of Juvenile Justice Services...*

RECOMMENDATION	STATUS
<b>...track and report cost per juvenile.</b>	Completed and reported on the Performance Dashboard
<b>...track and report recidivism for at least two years.</b>	Completed and reported on the Performance Dashboard
<b>...ensure it is transparent and report consistent information to the Legislature.</b>	Ongoing commitment
<b>...document and share with decision makers a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis for all capital development projects.</b>	Ongoing commitment. No new requests for capital development projects have been made
<b>...create and maintain a strategic plan that is updated on a yearly basis and is available to the public.</b>	Completed and available on-line
<b>...in the future perform and document a cost benefit analysis of all new programming it creates.</b>	Developed a cost benefit analysis template that is required for any new program
<b>...in the future adhere to the same requirements it enforces for private providers.</b>	Ongoing commitment as rule and statute allow
<b>...in the future require the same review process of its program manuals as that of private providers.</b>	Ongoing commitment
<b>...revisit and determine if it needs to change the capped rates for services by some private providers.</b>	The Department of Human Services has increased rates and hired a consultant to examine rates and make a recommendation
<b>...improve transparency with private providers by improving communication and data sharing.</b>	Ongoing commitment



# DHS 2018 LEGISLATIVE INTENT LANGUAGE REPORT

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## **“The Legislature intends that the Department of Human Services....**

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*...shall collect and report on performance measures for the Community Provider Line Item by August 1, 2018 to the Executive Offices and Criminal Justice Appropriations Subcommittee; and annually thereafter report and track on these performance measures.*

*The performance measures shall include quality measures and outcome measures, as well as the following measures: (1) number of youth serviced by private providers and/or local authorities; (2) community/family involvement of a juvenile while receiving services from a private provider and/or local authority; (3) number of calls for a mobile crisis response team; and (4) number of juveniles who receive a new charge within two years after successful completion of services from a provider and/or local authority.”*

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Immediately following the 2018 legislative session, DHS began preparing to responsibly administer the newly created Community Provider Line Item for FY 2019. While data on the third performance measure cited above is currently available because of DHS’ piloting mobile crisis and stabilizing services in FY 2018, measures (1), (2) and (4) will be reported as soon as data is available from the business agreements detailed below:

### DHS NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

Reflecting Utah’s commitment to reduce the need for secure juvenile justice involvement, more community based services will be accessible to court-involved and non-judicial youth and their families. Following months of planning with a dedicated workgroup that included providers, family advocates and DHS staff, DHS issued a request for proposals for non-residential services, which reflected a more streamlined invitation from what had previously been. Formerly, non-residential services were administered through a handful of stand-alone procurements with various rates and other inconsistencies on access.

Roughly 130 providers have completed contracts in the DHS non-residential procurement for evaluation, treatment, clinical and nonclinical wrap services as of July 1, 2018. The procurement is an open bid structure. Providers that meet the criteria may enter the “market” at any time with agreement to the rates. Among the many, key services include:

- Incentives for evidence-based at-home services in rural areas
- Transition home from residential treatment support, including travel
- Outpatient evaluation, treatment and wraparound services including family and youth peer support
- Division of Services for People with Disabilities eligibility evaluations; forensic evaluations; domestic violence intervention services



Next Steps for DHS with the Administrative Office of the Courts and community partners include:

- Create and distribute resource guide
- Establish billing process and protocol
- Training frontline staff to access resources
- Shared quarterly data reporting re: non-judicial/judicial/custody youth served by DHS contracts
- DHS Office of Quality and Design (via the monitoring and evaluation of community based services) feedback loop of outcomes to influence the service array to deliver more of what's working well and stop what isn't

#### DHS MARKET RATE STUDY AND RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

As discussed in legislative hearings, DHS proceeded with securing a third party expert firm to conduct a market rate study for private youth services. That contract was finalized to begin July 2018 and the first area of field study will be for residential youth services.

In keeping with the legislative expectation for performance based residential youth services, DHS has met with existing service providers and there was mutual agreement to amended existing business contracts for FY 2019. This offers continuity of care for the youth, families and communities in need, while simultaneously gathering the facts via the market rate study to help inform a subsequent procurement.

Across the board 5 percent increases will be in place for FY 2019 with an additional 5 percent increase for a 90-day incentive. DHS will evaluate data to baseline performance and evaluate for future performance incentives.

#### BEST VALUE PROCUREMENT

Also demonstrating our innovation and interest to strengthen high quality private sector engagement, in partnership with State Purchasing, JJS is piloting a faster way to procure services. The pilot procurement program is for a vendor to provide a small group home for youths who have offended sexually. This new procurement model fast tracks a procurement by asking vendors to describe what they can offer the state, as opposed to the state defining the service. This is only the second procurement that State Purchasing has done using this model.

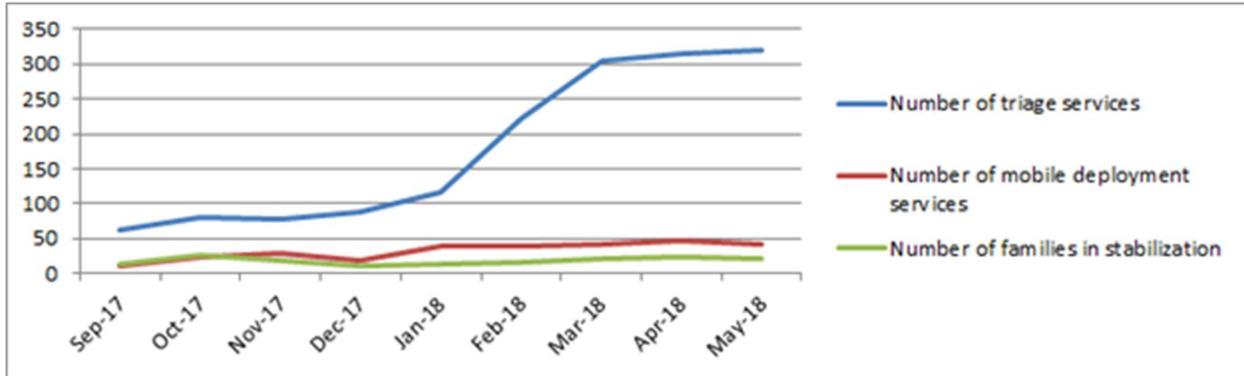
#### MOBILE CRISIS AND STABILIZATION SERVICES

The investment of the Community Provider Line Item includes the opportunity to offer HB 239 crisis and stabilization services. The partnership with the Local Area Authorities and contracted services allows for faster response, access and efficiency. Stabilization and Mobile Response began September 2017 in five Southwest Utah counties through Southwest Behavioral Health, and started in six Northern Region counties in January 2018, administered by Davis Behavioral Health. A highly skilled team is dispatched to de-escalate immediate crises and stabilize the child and family with in-home services for up to eight weeks.



The impact is a stronger family unit and prevention of conflicts that lead to more costly consequences like: law enforcement involvement, state custody, out-of-home placement, runaway/homelessness, declining grades, disrupted foster placement, loss of job and thoughts about suicide.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE (3): Number of Calls Mobile Crisis Response



The committed investment for the Stabilization and Mobile Response services for FY 2019 will be paid through the Community Provider Line Item at \$1.4 million to Davis Behavioral Health and \$300,000 to Southwest Behavioral Health (with an additional \$160,000 from the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health).