

West Virginia
Department of Health and Human Resources
Bureau for Children and Families
Youth Services
Annual Report

Fiscal Year July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013

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Introduction

Youth Services is a specialized program which is part of a broader public system of services to children and families. Requirements for the provision of services to families served by this specialized program originate from various sources including but not limited to: social work standards of practice; accepted theories and principles of practice relating to services for troubled children; Chapter 49, Article 5 of the West Virginia Code; case decisions made by the West Virginia Supreme Court; and the Adoption and Safe Families Act.

“The department of health and human resources shall from time to time, but not less often than annually, review its programs and services and submit a report to the governor, the Legislature and the supreme court of appeals, analyzing and evaluating the effectiveness of the programs and services being carried out by the department.” W. Va. Code § 49-5B-7(a).

In accordance with West Virginia State Code, the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR) submits the Youth Services Annual Report for Fiscal Year July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013. Through this mechanism, the DHHR continues its commitment to: “...establish, maintain, and continuously refine and develop, a balanced and comprehensive state program for juveniles who are potentially delinquent or are status offenders or juvenile delinquents in the care or custody of the department.” W. Va. Code § 49-5B-2.

State Fiscal Year 2012 Youth Services Annual Report

The West Virginia Legislative Auditor, through the Performance Evaluation and Research Division (PERD), found the Bureau for Children and Families was unable to determine the effectiveness of the Youth Services Program due to a lack of reportable outcome measures. The Bureau welcomes the recommendations in the PERD audit report and begins in this State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2012 Annual Reportⁱ to address those recommendations. With new data analysis in place today, readers of this report will find Youth Services specific data related to referrals, removals, foster care entry, and socially necessary services.

State Fiscal Year 2013 Youth Services Annual Report

This year's annual report includes:

- A listing of the rehabilitative facilities in West Virginia and a link to a [catalogue](#) of programs and services available at each facilityⁱⁱ.
- The Entry Point/Referral Source for the SFY to the Youth Services Program.
- Removals from the Home for SFY and Foster Care Entry by Source for the SFY.
- The [array of in-home socially necessary services](#) available to families in the Youth Services Program and the number of families served.
- An on-line catalogue of programs and [services](#)ⁱⁱⁱ available in the local communities throughout the state.
- An analysis of [caseloads](#) for Youth Services Social Workers over the past three (3) State Fiscal Years.

A work plan has also been prepared which outlines the steps the Bureau is taking to provide the additional measures of effectiveness and outcomes (Appendix D). The Bureau is implementing the steps necessary to create a data-warehouse for the Youth Services Program which separates out these cases from Child Protective Services and Foster Care. These additional measures will include:

- An analysis and evaluation of programs and services continued, established and discontinued during the period covered by the report.
- A description of programs and services which should be implemented for the prevention of delinquency and for the care and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents and status offenders.
- The number of Youth Service Clients comprising the populations of rehabilitative facilities in West Virginia.
- The length of residence Youth Service Clients have at the rehabilitative facilities in West Virginia.
- The nature of problems, in a composite view, of Juveniles and Youth Services Clients.
- An analysis of the youth's response to programs and services.

Statutory References for Establishment of Youth Services

West Virginia's Bureau for Children and Families Youth Services has been dedicated to helping families thrive. Our mission is to provide programs and services that promote the healthy development of youth and families and help them gain the skills necessary to lead constructive lives within the community.

Assisting individuals living in West Virginia, Youth Services may help with problems ranging from the challenges associated with adolescent behaviors to homelessness, to substance abuse or trouble with the law. The DHHR works with Community Partners to implement prevention programs, truancy diversion efforts, and in-home services to families so that youth do not become involved with the Courts. However, when court involvement occurs, the DHHR may provide services or out-of-home placement. When the youth and family have worked through problems, reunification and permanency planning services are available to support everyone in the family.

Youth Services operates under the authority of West Virginia State Statute and consists of a number of basic steps. The steps can vary depending on whether or not there is involvement with the court. In general, the process is as follows: Intake; a Youth Behavioral Evaluation; the Comprehensive Assessment and Planning System process for court involved youth; a Family Service Plan; Service Provision; and Case Plan Evaluation/Case Closure. Each step is described in the next section.

Rehabilitation, not punishment, remains the overarching aim of the Juvenile Justice System. The most notable difference between the original model and current Juvenile law is that Juveniles now have more procedural rights in court. These rights include the right to an attorney and the right to be free from self-incrimination.

Within the State of West Virginia, significant changes in roles and responsibilities regarding the Juvenile Justice System occurred in 1997 with the passage of two pieces of legislation. House Bill 2680 created the Division of Juvenile Services (DJS) within the Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety. The new division was to assume responsibility for operating and maintaining the pre-dispositional detention centers as well as the Juvenile correctional facilities. It was also to work cooperatively with the DHHR in the planning and development of programs and services to prevent and/or reduce Juvenile offenses.

The second piece of legislation, House Bill 2873, provided for the transfer of custody to the DHHR of an alleged status offender who was to be detained. Adjudicated status offenders were to be referred to DHHR for services. The bill redefined status offenses, clearly distinguished the treatment of status offenses from the treatment of delinquency, and changed the adjudication and disposition for status offenses. There were also some revisions of definitions pertaining to the Juvenile proceedings section of the state statute.

The 1998 Legislative Session in West Virginia resulted in the addition of a new section of Chapter 49, i.e., W. Va. Code § 49-5-21. This new statute requires quarterly judicial reviews of certain status offense and delinquency cases. Reviews may be conducted by the court more frequently but are required at least every three months

until a case is resolved and dismissed from the court docket. Other legislation which passed during the 1998 session amended various sections of the Juvenile proceedings section of the statute. The most significant amendments clarified how Juveniles are to be brought before the court. These provisions continued to distinguish the handling of Status Offenses and Delinquent Offenses.

In March 2003, Senate Bill No. 364 was passed to make amendment to Chapter 49. In general terms, the amendment addresses notice of certain proceedings to the DHHR and the DJS for the purpose of multidisciplinary hearings and providing for greater involvement of multidisciplinary teams in Juvenile and Abuse and Neglect proceedings.

On October 7, 2008, the President signed into law the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act. While West Virginia had already instituted the provision in our State Code to extend services to youth exiting Foster Care until 21 years of age, this legislation allowed the State to pull down federal funds for these services and for the oversight of the health and education needs of children in foster care.

The Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (Public Law 112-34) was signed into law on September 30, 2011. Throughout the Bureau for Children and Families [Youth Services Policy](#)^{iv}, based upon this law and the work of the Bureau's Department of Quality Improvement, specific directives are provided for family engagement in the process of solving family problems.

The West Virginia Legislature passed and the Governor signed into law Senate Bill 484 which became effective June 7, 2012, which protects the right of the Youth to speak freely during multidisciplinary team meetings without risk of self-incrimination, and the right of all parties to be heard at the disposition. These two areas of the legislation are addressed several times in the Youth Services policy.

The West Virginia Legislative Auditor, Performance Evaluation & Research Division (PERD) completed and submitted their evaluation to the Legislature in November 2013^v. The evaluation of the Bureau for Children and Families (BCF) is part of the agency review of the Department of Health and Human Resources, as authorized by W. Va. Code § 49-10-8(b)(5). The Legislative Auditor was asked to determine how the BCF measures the effectiveness of the Youth Services Program. In anticipation of the PERD Review Results, a task team was formed by BCF to overhaul the current data collection and performance measurements of the Youth Services Program. An evaluation of the current Casework Flow will reveal data collection points to capture responsiveness to treatment and recidivism rates. Cooperation with external stakeholders (Education, Courts) will be necessary to accurately report outcomes (Appendix D).

General Casework Flow

Intake: Intake is a distinct step in the Youth Services decision making process. Intake involves all of the activities and functions which lead to a decision to either complete the Youth Behavioral Evaluation or make a referral to appropriate Community Resources which are better suited to meet the families' identified needs.

Referrals come to Youth Services from a variety of sources. To better understand the entry point of families into BCF, a tracking report is being developed from the existing data in our FACTS system (Appendix B).

Youth Behavioral Evaluation (YBE): The YBE is used to assess the presence or the absence of risk and behavioral control influences. Behavioral control influences are those conditions which are currently present in the home and pose a threat to the safety of the young person or the young person's family or the community.

The YBE provides a Risk Rating, which when compared at the beginning of the case process and at case closure, should provide insight into the effectiveness of the interventions provided to the youth and family. Due to the importance of this measurement, the first goal of the Youth Services Task Team is to develop this report.

Behavioral Control Plan (BCP): A BCP is a Protection Plan developed whenever Behavioral Control Influences are identified and immediate action is needed to ensure the safety of the child and/or the family. The Plan can involve informal, non-paid services such as temporary living arrangements with friends or relatives. The Plan can also involve other services such as Behavioral Health intervention. The Plan should take into account each identified influence and specifically address how these influences will be controlled. The family should be engaged in the casework process to understand how the influences pose a threat so that they can gain acceptance and ownership of the Plan. In some cases, the worker will identify Behavioral Control Influences, and the conditions in the home are such that an In-Home Behavioral Control Plan is not feasible, and out-of-home placement must be provided.

Comprehensive Assessment and Planning System (CAPS): W. Va. Code § 49-5D-3C requires that a standard uniform comprehensive assessment be completed for every adjudicated Status Offender and Juvenile Delinquent who receives services through the DHHR. The CAPS was created and adopted by the DHHR to meet the requirements of the statute. The assessments are compiled into a summary titled the Comprehensive Assessment Report (CAR). The CAR is used as a guide for Multidisciplinary Treatment Teams in making better, more objective decisions about the treatment needs of youthful offenders.

Multidisciplinary Treatment Teams (MDT): Both state statute and federal regulations require that for youth involved with the court, an MDT report is made to the court prior to the hearing. The court must also review the Individualized Service Plan for the child and family developed by the MDT to determine if implementation of the Plan is in the child's best interest. MDT meetings must be held at least once every 90 days to review and revise, if needed, service and treatment plans until permanency has been achieved for the child.

Youth Services Family Service Plan/Case Closure: The YBE process involves interviews of all the family members and assesses either the presence or absence of risk and behavioral control influences. Working with the family to develop the Family Service Plan assures that the parent/caregiver understands the DHHR's role in providing services to address issues relating to troubled youth. In facilitating the discussion of the Plan, the worker assists the family to address their strengths, their needs and to prioritize goals related to the conditions which are the basis for Youth Services involvement. Services are provided to assist the family and youth achieve the goals which will lead to disengagement of Youth Services from family involvement and Case Closure.

Youth Services Family Eligibility

A collaborative effort of public, private and community based treatment partners serve an average of 3,000 families daily. The target population for Youth Services includes Juveniles under the age of 18 years of age or between the ages of 18 and 21 if under the jurisdiction of the court beyond age of 18.

One of the following circumstances describes how young people come into contact with Youth Services:

- He or she is experiencing problems in the home, school, and/or the community to such an extent that the resulting behavior has the potential to become the basis for status offense or delinquency proceedings, and intervention has been requested by the parent(s), guardian(s), custodian(s), school personnel, community member(s) or by the court to resolve the problem(s) without formal involvement in the Juvenile Justice System.
- He or she is under the auspices of the Juvenile Justice System (i.e. awaiting adjudication as a Status Offender or Delinquent, adjudicated as a Status Offender, awaiting disposition as a Delinquent, on probation, etc.) and has been referred to the DHHR for services.
- He or she is an alleged Status Offender and has been detained because there is a risk of immediate serious harm to the youth/Juvenile and/or a responsible caretaker cannot be found, in which case it is required that the youth/Juvenile be placed in the DHHR's custody and the DHHR be notified immediately.
- He or she is an alleged Status Offender or Delinquent who has been placed in the temporary legal and/or physical custody of the DHHR as an alternative to detention.
- He or she has been adjudicated as a Status Offender, which requires that the youth/Juvenile be referred to the DHHR for services, and the court case has not been resolved and dismissed from the court's docket.
- He or she has been adjudicated as a Delinquent and has been referred by the court to the DHHR for services, and the court case has not been resolved and dismissed from the court's docket.

Status Offenses and Youth Services

Status offenses are acts that cannot be charged to adults, according to Section 223(12) (A) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act^{vi}. However, at the state level the definition is not as broad. The W. Va. Code § 49-1-4(14) states a status offense is any of the offenses listed below:

Incorrigibility: Habitual and continual refusal to respond to the lawful supervision by a parent, guardian, or legal custodian such that the behavior substantially endangers the health, safety, or welfare of the Juvenile or any other person.

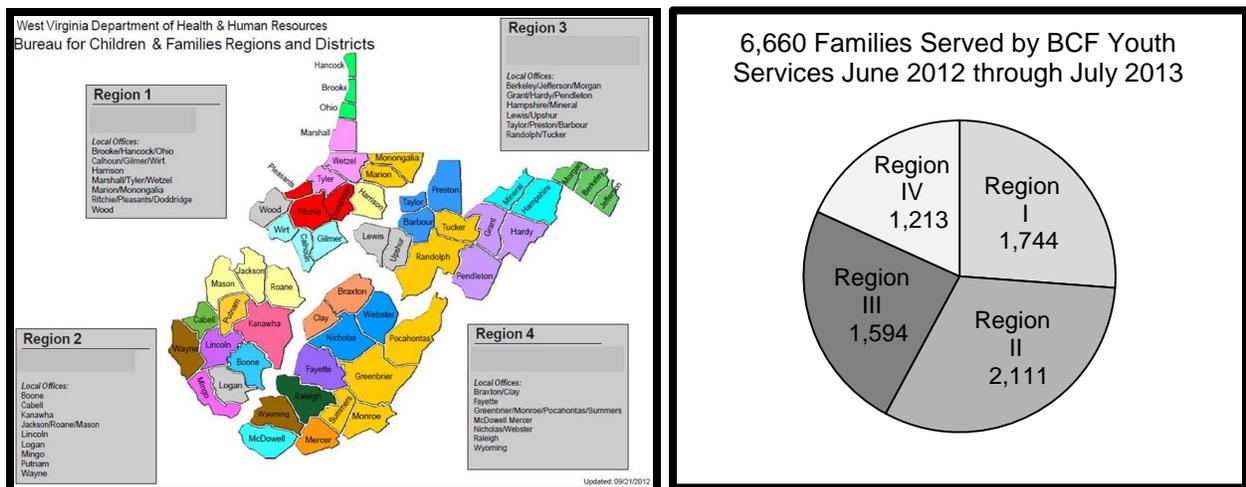
Runaway: Leaving the care of a parent, guardian, or custodian without consent or without good cause.

Truant: Habitual absence from school without good cause.

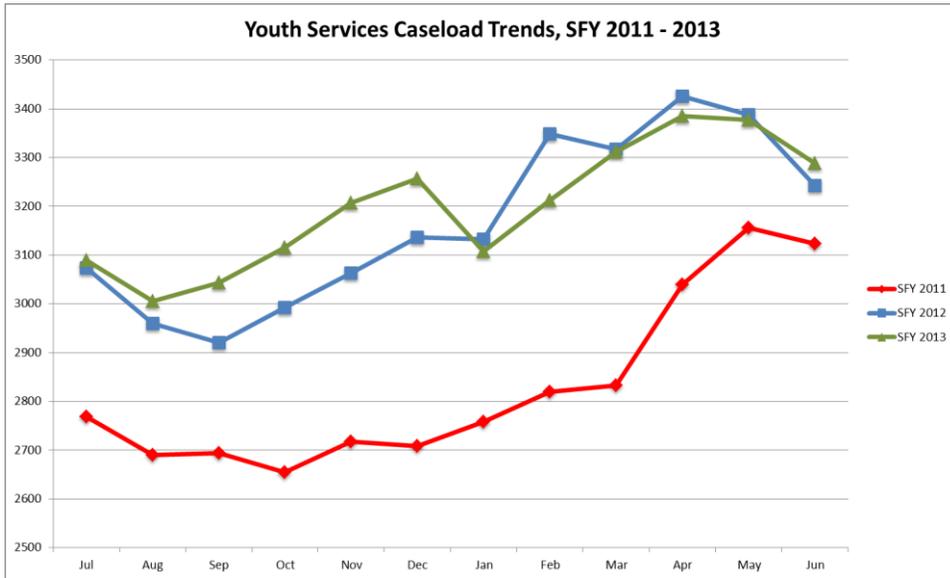
Families often need assistance dealing with teens that do not follow the rules at home, break curfew or run away. Truancy is often a symptom of deeper problems in the lives of children and families. Parent education and parent support groups in communities are great resources. Use of the Family Resource Centers^{vii} and the 211 internet and phone resource continues to expand in the state.

Youth and Families Served

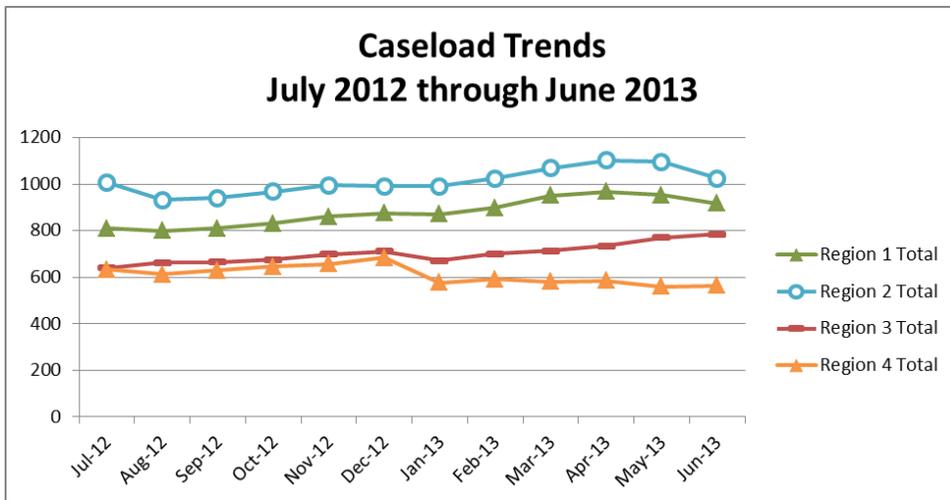
The Bureau for Children and Families (BCF) delivers child welfare services to families and children directly by employees of BCF. Those employees are located in 55 counties of the state, which are divided into four regions. BCF is a state administered agency. Families and children enter the child welfare system either through Child Protective Services (CPS) or Youth Services. CPS serves those families whose children are unsafe due to abuse or neglect from their parent(s), guardian(s) or custodian(s). Youth Services serves youth who are referred by the courts for placement and services for Status Offences or Juvenile Delinquency or are referred by families or schools for services to prevent delinquency.



BCF caseload data over the past three State Fiscal Years indicates a continuing trend of increasing caseloads. This upward trend may be the result of the passage of House Bill 4593 which became effective July 1, 2010, and reduced the number of school unexcused absences from ten to five in a single school year. Some Circuit Courts refer truant middle and high school students and their families to Youth Services. Year over year spikes in caseloads occur just prior to the end of each semester. Graphs of Caseloads for each SFY are provided on the following page.



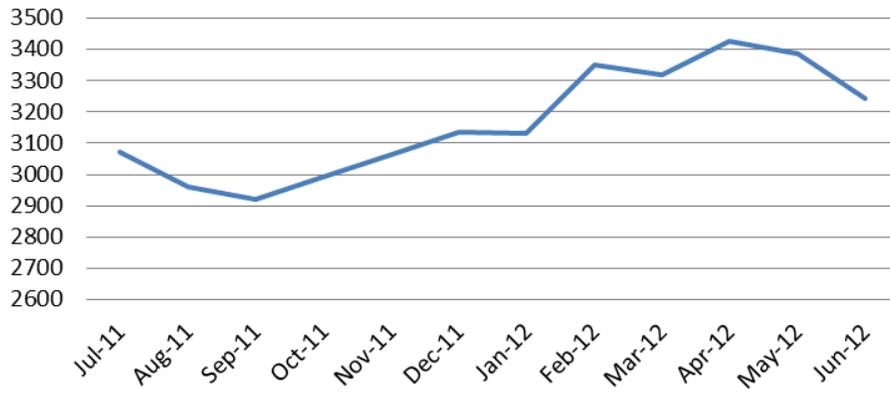
The chart below reveals the caseloads by Region during SFY 2013.



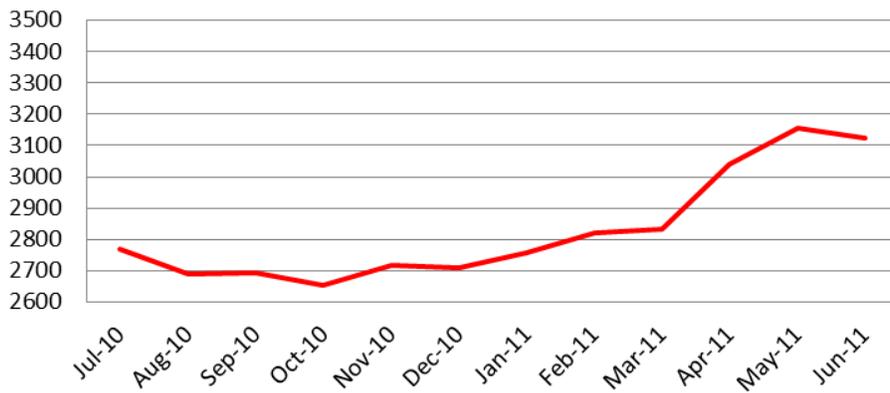
Youth Services Cases Statewide July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013



Youth Services Cases Statewide July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012



Youth Services Cases Statewide July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011



West Virginia Rules of Juvenile Procedure

In February 2005, members of the Court Improvement Project (CIP)^{viii}, DJS and the DHHR began writing new Rules for Juvenile Court^{ix}. The Rules were completed in late 2009 and approved in early 2010, after approval by the West Virginia State Supreme Court. An extended comment period was given to all judges in the state to have ample opportunity to review and make comments and suggestions. Participants included the DHHR, Probation, DJS, defense attorneys, prosecutors, and the Attorney General's Office. The DHHR's involvement brought knowledge of service needs, advocacy, ethics and best practice to the process. The new Rules went into effect on June 1, 2010. When a question arises regarding how a case should be disposed, the court refers to these Rules. The Rules for Juvenile Court are a standardized, fair, and consistent way of disposing of Juvenile Delinquency and Status Offense cases statewide. Judges will have a better understanding of the services available to youthful offenders and the role of the DHHR in the treatment process. It is believed that an increased cooperation between the court and the DHHR will benefit youth and their families statewide.

The subcommittee which worked on the Rules of Juvenile Procedure has been reconstituted as the Youth Services Subcommittee with a focus on training lawyers, guardian ad litem attorneys, judges, child welfare professionals and other community partners on the Rules, as well as topics of interest to these stakeholders. Youth Services Policy Trainings on the Rules for attorneys, judges, social workers and the general public have been held at locations around the state in 2012 and 2013. During the Annual Cross-Training Conference sponsored by the Court Improvement Program, BCF took an active role in facilitating the trainings on the Rules in two sessions: The Impact of Rules of Juvenile Procedure on the Practice of Juvenile Law, and Assistance for Older Youth^x.

Truancy Diversion

Delinquency Prevention, as noted by Supreme Court Justice Robin Jean Davis, should begin with Truancy Diversion. "*The truancy habit can lead students to drop out of school before graduation. That is usually the beginning of a lifetime of trouble that can include unemployment, drug dependency, crime, and incarceration,*" Justice Davis said^{xi}. In 2010, a new state law reduced the number of absences needed to be considered truant from ten to five.

Across the state, diversion programs such as Putnam County's "Truancy Triage," bring truancy cases immediately before the magistrate prior to a referral for services from the DHHR. When tutoring, community services or school counseling can be used to solve the core issues behind the truant behavior of the youth and family, those community based services are made available to the family without the need to open a case with the DHHR. In the diversion meetings, DHHR staff, the court, Attendance Directors and other education staff meet with the family and youth to advise them that if a youth does not comply with the Diversion Program in magistrate court, a petition will be filed moving the case to circuit court.

In Wood County, the Truancy Diversion Social Work Program provides services to students and their families. These students range in age from 12 to 15 and are experiencing truancy problems at Van Devender Junior High School. The School Attendance Officer or Youth Services Worker provides a referral to the Truancy Diversion Social Worker at Children's Home Society. She works with the student and family to develop an individualized plan. The social worker also assesses the student and family to determine needs and links them with appropriate programs and services. This program diverts the student from court involvement and meets the needs of the youth and family in the community. The family's community connection is strengthened creating more resilient families. The Wood County Board of Education funds the program.

Hancock County's Juvenile Mediation Program (JMP) is a court diversion non-profit agency for juveniles in the Northern Panhandle of West Virginia and is primarily funded by a grant from the DHHR. During SFY 2012 JMP served 710 children in six counties, and during SFY 2013 the number decreased to 468. Several categories of behaviors declined from SFY 2012 to SFY 2013, most notably truancy which decreased from 466 reports to 330 reports.

JUVENILE MEDIATION PROGRAM - HANCOCK COUNTY COMMISSION

Grantee	Grant Amount	Reported Expenditures	Source of Funding	Counties Served
Hancock County Commission	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	State	Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler, Wetzel

Grant Synopsis: Early Intervention program through Juvenile Probation for truancy/delinquency prevention. Average cost was \$211.00 per youth.

Juvenile Mediation Totals & Comparison				
	FY10	FY11	FY12	% Change from FY11
Number of Children Served	313	398	710	Increased 78%
Counseling Hours	210	130.5	275	Increased 111%
Community Service Hours	299	79	0	Decreased 100%
Number Youth Received Court Diversion	267	336	710	Increased 111%
Substance Abuse - Smoking Cessation	51	5	3	Decreased 40%
Psychological Evaluation	13	15	37	Increased 147%
School Attendance - Number Improved	129	171	218	Increased 27%

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JUVENILE MEDIATION PROGRAM - HANCOCK COUNTY COMMISSION - FTES 3

Grantee	Grant Amount	Reported Expenditures	Source of Funding	Counties Served
Hancock County Commission	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	State	Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler, Wetzel

Grant Synopsis: Early Intervention program through Juvenile Probation for truancy/delinquency prevention. Average cost was \$320.00 per youth.

Juvenile Mediation Totals & Comparison					
	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	% Change from FY2012
Number of Children Served	313	398	710	468	Decreased 34%
Counseling Hours	210	130.5	275	152 (45%)	Decreased 45%
Community Service Hours	299	79	0	25 (5%)	Increased 100%
Number Youth Received Court Diversion	267	336	710	468	
Substance Abuse - Smoking Cessation	51	5	3	0	
Psychological Evaluation	13	15	37	25 (5%)	
School Attendance - Number Improved	129	171	218	221 (47%)	

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JUVENILE MEDIATION PROGRAM - HANCOCK COUNTY COMMISSION - Cont.

Juvenile Mediation Program July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012						
Behavior	County					Totals
	Brooke	Hancock	Marshall	Ohio	Tyler	
Alcohol / Consumption	2	12	3	1	0	18
Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Battery	40	8	2	0	0	50
Breaking/Entering	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bullying	9	1	1	2	0	13
Credit card abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction of Property	0	2	1	0	0	3
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disturbance of School	30	33	14	24	5	96
DMV/tamper w/motor vehicle	0	0	1	0	0	1
Domestic Battery	0	0	2	0	0	2
False Emergency Reporting	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harassment	6	0	1	1	0	8
Huffing of Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incapable	8	0	7	2	0	17
Marijuana	0	3	1	0	0	4
Obstruction	0	2	0	0	0	2
Possession of Con. Sub.	0	2	3	2	0	7
Possession of weapon	0	1	1	0	0	2
Shoplifting	0	7	0	0	0	7
Stolen property (receipt of)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft/ Petit Larceny	4	1	0	1	0	6
Theft of US mail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trespassing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco/smoking	2	1	4	0	0	7
Truancy	58	31	201	176	0	466
Totals	160	94	242	209	5	710

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JUVENILE MEDIATION PROGRAM - HANCOCK COUNTY COMMISSION - Cont.

Juvenile Mediation Program July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013						
Behavior	County					Totals
	Brooke	Hancock	Marshall	Ohio	Tyler	
Alcohol / Consumption			1	4		5
Assault		2				2
Battery	8	3				11
Breaking/Entering						
Bullying	3					3
Credit card abuse						
Destruction of Property		2				2
Disorderly Conduct		1				1
Disturbance of School	14	19		15		48
DMV/tamper w/motor vehicle		1				1
Domestic Battery		1				1
False Emergency Reporting						
Harassment	14	1	2			17
Huffing of Chemicals						
Incapable	6	5	7	2		20
Marijuana		3				3
Obstruction		1				1
Possession of Con. Sub.				1		1
Possession of weapon		1				1
Shoplifting	1	6	3			10
Stolen property (receipt of)						
Theft/ Petit Larceny	2	2				4
Theft of US mail						
Trespassing		2				2
Tobacco/smoking	3	1	1			5
Truancy	48	33	115	134		330
Totals	99	85	132	152	0	468

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Additional community partnerships with behavioral health centers are also assisting in truancy diversion. Presteria has implemented Project Intercept to work with the Kanawha County court and probation system to offer appropriate therapy, medication and counseling. The program offers family counseling and education programs for parents, in addition to a network of support and resources for youth, to identify and address the underlying factors that contribute to their behavior.

Runaway

Two programs have been awarded grants from the United States Department of Health and Human Services to provide shelters for runaway and homeless youth. The programs provide crisis shelter for runaway and homeless youth ages 11-18 in Parkersburg and Wheeling. Any youth in the community may call or come to Children's Home Society or YSS-Wheeling anytime day or night. Two counselors are always on shift to provide crisis counseling, food, clothing, shelter, security, and individual, group and family counseling.

Youth and parents are welcome to call or stop by the programs anytime for advice or referrals to other services in the community. The DHHR-BCF does not provide any funding or oversight of these runaway and homeless youth programs.

24-Hour Intake Hotline

Operated by Criss-Cross, this DHHR grant-funded Hotline (1-800-352-6513) takes reports of runaways and other Youth Service crisis situations and then provides those reports to local DHHR Offices. The Runaway Calls are tracked, and during the State Fiscal Year 2012 period, 815 Inbound Reports were logged. For State Fiscal Year 2013, 823 Inbound Runaway Reports were logged.

Incorrigible

A young person who habitually and continually refuses to respond to the lawful supervision of parents, guardians, or legal custodians, especially when the young person's behavior substantially endangers the health, safety, or welfare of the young person or any other persons, meets the definition of incorrigible. Youth Services attempts to provide families with resources and educational programs to increase family communication, set expectations of behaviors and establish enforceable consequences. All of these interventions are aimed at diversion of the family from filing formal incorrigibility petitions in the courts.

Referrals to community programs are often the best resource for families. Some of these resources include:

- The Boys & Girls Clubs
- Build It Up WV
- AmeriCorps
- YMCA
- Family Resource Centers

The Boys & Girls Club mission is to inspire all young people, especially those from disadvantaged circumstances, to realize their full potential as productive, responsible, caring citizens. The Build It Up WV program's vision is to inspire and educate young West Virginians about the possibilities for community development in their own state, while strengthening growing community initiatives. Through a number of community programs, AmeriCorps' more than 730 members work to meet some of the most critical needs in West Virginia, including poverty and illiteracy. YMCA centers in West Virginia provide support and opportunities to empower children, youth and adults to learn, grow and thrive.

Family Resource Centers bring together existing services in a single location such as a school or other neighborhood building. This comprehensive approach increases the accessibility of services, brings resources together in one place, provides family support and education, and allows the Centers to meet the community's needs. Our Family Resource Centers serve children prenatal through age eighteen. Each Center offers a variety of services to reflect the diversity of the community needs.

Community Resource Linkage

Youth Services strive to connect families and youth to services in their communities with the aim to maintain permanent family connections. Community Services are the link families need in their neighborhoods to cope, especially with the unique situations that come with raising teens and young adults. The aim of these local services is to ensure children's optimal development by assisting parents with support groups, enhancing the quality of relationships among family members, and helping them cope with the challenges and stresses of child rearing.

A descriptive catalogue of juvenile and family-strengthening programs and services is available in local communities. The catalogue is resource which can be accessed through the West Virginia 211 website or by dialing 2-1-1 on a landline/home phone or cell phone: no area code is needed. It is maintained by the Service Array^{xii}.

While communities through [Family Resource Networks](#)^{xiii} and other collaborative efforts have created or expanded programs to serve residents, gaps in services exist. Private agencies fill gaps in services, according to the Uniform Guidelines Manual established to define and regulate service delivery.

Ultimately, Socially Necessary Services are those necessary to achieve the child welfare goals of safety, permanency and well-being. The designation socially necessary is used to distinguish these services from other services that have been determined to be medically necessary and can be obtained through Medicaid. A list of the services available through the Youth Services Matrix of Socially Necessary Services is provided in Appendix A.

These agencies provide five areas of expertise: Family Support, Family Reunification, Family Preservation, Chafee Programs, and Foster Care in Youth Services cases. Appendix A of this report provides a list of the services available for Youth Services cases through the Bureau's Socially Necessary Services [Utilization Management Guidelines Manual](#).

Out of Home Placement

All children need a safe environment and caring adults to thrive. Youth Services is statutorily charged with the responsibility to make a reasonable effort to prevent placement of youth outside the home. A thorough Youth Behavioral Evaluation with detailed documentation is integral to that responsibility. The completed Youth Behavioral Evaluation will help the family and social worker assess the presence and level of risk and behavioral control influences which could affect the safety of the youth, the youth's family, or the community. The process assures that the parent(s)/caregiver(s) understands Youth Service's role in providing services to address issues relating to troubled youth.

If any Behavioral Control Influences are present, the worker must develop an In-Home Behavioral Control Plan to bring stability back to the family.

In some cases the worker will identify Behavioral Control Influences, which when taken together with the conditions in the home preclude development of an In-Home Behavioral Control Plan. The reasons that an In-Home Plan will not be feasible will vary from case to case. In some instances, either the parent(s) or the youth may not agree to cooperate with the Plan. In other instances, the home may be chaotic and the level of strife between the family members prevents the use of an In-Home Plan.

In some instances, it may be advisable for Youth Services to insist the family make arrangements for the youth to stay with friends, family or even an Emergency Shelter for a period of time until the home situation is calm enough for the implementation of an In-Home Behavioral Control Plan. Removal from one's home is a traumatic event, but out-of-home care placements and social services can help ease the transition for children and families. The Youth Services worker will discuss the arrangements with the family, the child and the alternate caretakers so that everyone is clear about their responsibilities, the conditions surrounding these arrangements including time frames, and the conditions under which the arrangement will end and the youth returned home.

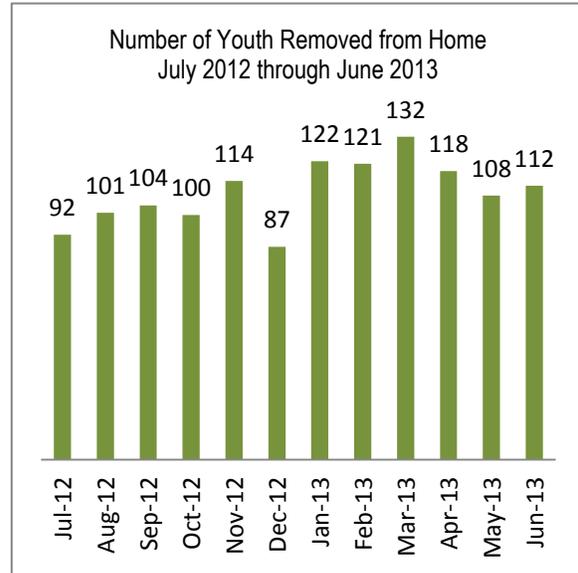
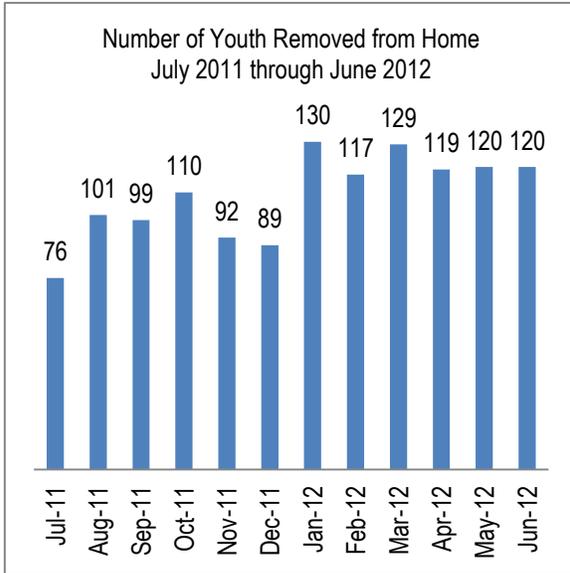
Depending on the needs and behaviors of the youth, the worker may choose to discuss with the parents the filing of a petition. Pursuant to the petition, the court may place the youth in a temporary out-of-home situation either through DHHR or DJS.

A listing of all rehabilitative facilities in the state by type of facility and population served has been made available at the [West Virginia Child Care Association^{xiv}](#) online directory. Additionally, current bed availability can be found at the [West Virginia Child Placing Network^{xv}](#).

The Bureau for Children and Families (BCF) tracked removals from their homes of Youth Services clients in the past two fiscal year periods. A small increase is noted in the period July 2012 through June 2013. BCF has not accurately determined the cause for the increase in removals from the home. The task team, which is in place to overhaul the current data collection and performance measurements of the Youth Services Program, will scrutinize this measure to determine causality and prevention strategies.

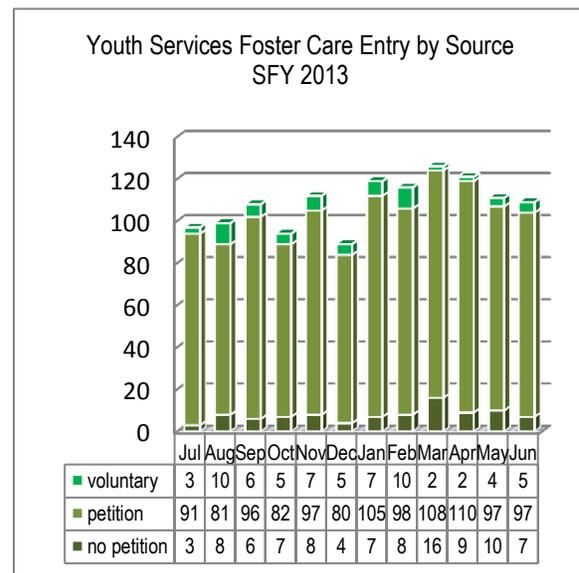
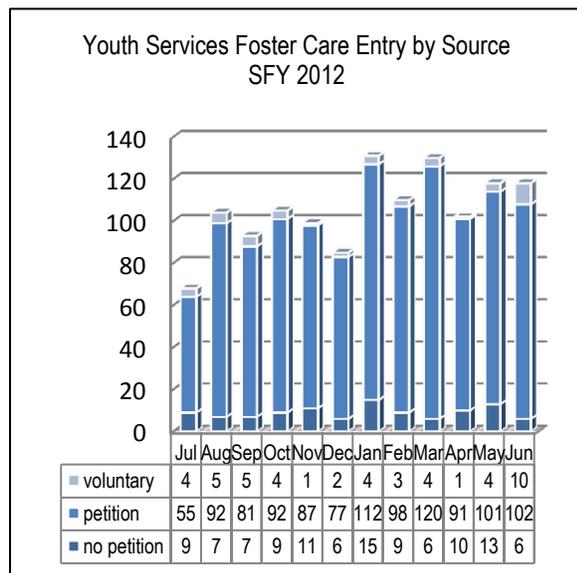
Removals from the Home

These two graphs represent the number of Youth Services clients removed from homes monthly for State Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013. Removal from the home did not always result in Foster Care Entry.



Foster Care Entry

These two graphs show Foster Care Entry by source. The removal figures will not exactly match the entry figures, because not every child removed from their home is placed in Foster Care. The first placement attempt is with a fit and willing relative, which would not constitute a Foster Care entry.



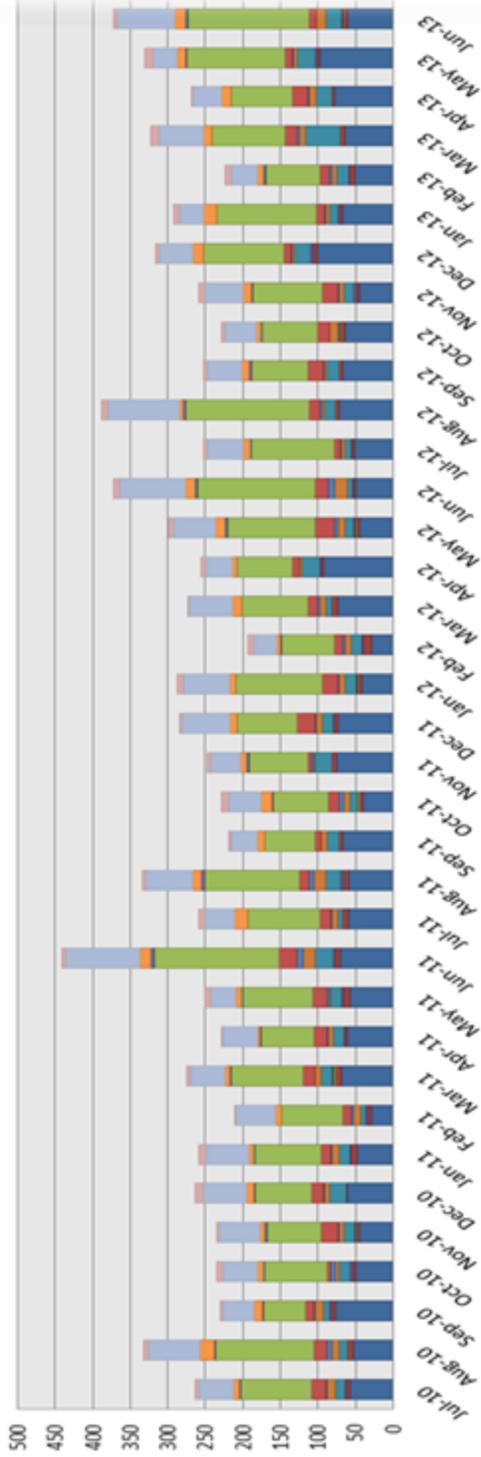
The State Fiscal Year 2012 Youth Services Annual Report^{xvi} provided some statistics related to the Foster Care Population of West Virginia as a whole. While this data needs to separate out the Youth Services Clients, for the sake of a year-to-year comparison at this point, we are including those snapshots.

Focusing on the older children in Foster Care statewide, this table provides a snapshot of the types of Foster Care placements. Looking at the data on the last day of SFY 2013, the predominant placement type for youth 13 to 17 is Group Residential Care. After aging out of Foster Care at 18, youth are statistically at their most vulnerable. Many are at a high risk of falling into a life of substance abuse, prison and poverty. A voluntary transitional living program is one that is specifically designed to help young people take on more and more responsibility for their living arrangement, financial obligations and community participation. As of the last day of SFY 2013, 69 young people chose to embark on a transitional living program. That number represents 32% of all children receiving Foster Care Services at 18 years of age or older.

Older Youth in Foster Care	13 -- 17 Years Old	18 and Older
Agency Emergency Shelter	126	12
Agency Foster Family Care	130	19
Department Adoptive Home	22	2
Detention Centers	12	1
Group Residential Care	799	67
Kinship Relative	113	9
Medical Hospital	0	0
Psychiatric Facilities (Long Term)	83	13
Psychiatric Hospital (Short Term)	12	1
Specialized Family Care (Medley)	2	3
Specialized Family Care Home (Medley)	4	2
Therapeutic Foster Care	171	18
Transitional Living Client	1	69
Total by Age Group	1475	216
Grand Total Older Youth in Foster Care		1,691

The next chart tracks Foster Care exit types for all children over three State Fiscal Years (2011, 2012 and 2013). The top two exit types are Reunification and Adoption. When Reunification is well planned and well executed, it is the best option for a child. When the home is not a safe place for a child, permanency must be the number one goal for the child. West Virginia has continued to help children find forever families through adoption, legal guardianship, and kinship placement.

Foster Care Exits for all Children Statewide



	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13		
Youth Refused to Sign FC-18	5	7	4	8	3	10	10	11	11	5	3	8	5	7	5	4	9	4	4	9	8	2	7	5	9	4	7	5	4	8	4	4	7	9	10	2	11	6
Trial Return to Caretakers	46	69	41	46	54	58	52	46	45	33	45	33	99	40	63	35	43	40	64	61	30	57	35	56	88	49	96	47	42	51	46	33	35	59	38	32	77	
Trial Placement with Relative	8	19	11	9	6	9	6	9	6	3	8	15	17	11	9	15	8	10	9	5	12	7	13	13	9	5	9	7	11	13	18	8	12	12	11	14		
Transferred to Adult Services	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	
Runaway from Voluntary Placement	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	3	0	5	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	
Reunification	95	131	56	84	72	74	89	81	96	71	93	166	96	125	68	74	78	80	115	71	89	73	117	158	111	165	76	74	93	107	132	72	98	81	131	161		
Placement with Relative	18	17	10	4	21	16	12	11	16	18	20	25	14	14	7	14	5	24	20	11	13	9	25	17	8	15	21	15	21	10	11	14	15	20	10	10		
Placement Contract Ended	3	6	3	7	2	2	1	4	0	1	2	8	2	6	1	7	2	1	2	4	2	0	5	8	2	3	1	0	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	0		
Independence Achieved	10	10	11	5	7	7	11	9	8	6	2	15	7	16	7	7	3	8	8	8	9	4	10	17	5	3	4	12	5	3	5	7	8	10	6	12		
Guardianship	14	11	8	14	14	22	13	7	15	14	15	25	7	19	16	10	21	15	14	14	7	24	11	7	7	14	15	2	14	21	11	16	47	20	23	22		
Emancipation	1	1	2	4	2	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	5	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	4	4	3	1	0	0	3	1	
Death of Child						1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1					1					1			0	0	0	0	0	2	
Custody Transfer to Another Agency	4	7	5	3	3	2	9	6	9	4	9	7	8	5	4	5	6	4	4	10	8	4	6	4	3	4	4	4	7	3	5	3	7	6	4	4		
Adoption(finalized)	58	53	77	50	45	60	47	28	68	60	57	70	59	59	67	40	75	74	42	29	73	92	44	49	51	72	67	63	45	101	67	51	64	78	97	61		

Reunification

When a youth is placed outside of their home, planning begins immediately with the family and a Youth Services Worker to provide a permanent living situation, preferably back with the family. Reunification is the first plan of action.

Reunification is more than the return of a child to their family. Reconnecting a child to their community, to their school, and to positive friends and adults is equally as important. Raising the protective factors and removing the negative behavioral influences for a child is the ongoing work of the caring adults in that child's life. Through Youth Services, youth are encouraged to develop interests and talents in sports, music, art and extracurricular activities. These connections can be fundamental to the success of every young person and can provide the refusal supports to deter youth from alcohol, tobacco and drug use. Coaches, teachers, spiritual leaders and neighbors are crucial members of the support network outlined in family meetings who will aid the family as they overcome obstacles, achieve maximum potential and improve their quality of life.

The Bureau, through socially necessary service providers, gave reunification services to 412 Youth Services Clients in SFY 2013. These services totaled 188,285 unit hours (\$487,645). Another charge of the Youth Services Task Team is to determine the effectiveness of these kinds of reunification services. The Team wants to know if families who have these services remain cohesive. Using partnerships with the courts and education, the Team will determine if reunified youth, as well as other youth served by the Program, do not re-offend and are successful in school.

Transitioning Adults

In relation to Youth Services, a Transitioning Adult is a youth who is eighteen years of age but under twenty-one years of age; was in DHHR custody upon reaching eighteen years of age and committed an act of delinquency before reaching eighteen years of age; remains under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile court; and requires supervision and care to complete an education and/or treatment program which was initiated prior to their eighteenth birthday. For each transitioning adult who remains in Foster Care, the circuit court shall conduct status review hearings once every three months until permanency is achieved. For each child or transitioning adult who continues to remain in Foster Care, the circuit court shall conduct a permanency hearing no later than twelve months after the date the child or transitioning adult is considered to have entered Foster Care, and at least once every twelve months thereafter until permanency is achieved. For purposes of permanency planning for transitioning adults, the circuit court shall make factual findings and conclusions of law as to whether the DHHR made reasonable efforts to finalize a Permanency Plan to prepare a transitioning adult for emancipation or independence or another approved permanency option such as, but not limited to, adoption or legal guardianship, pursuant to the West Virginia Guardianship and Conservatorship Act^{xvii}.

Cross Functional Communication

Many families are served both by the DHHR and by the various components of West Virginia's Juvenile Justice System. Communication between these systems and

service providers is essential to the success of families to overcome the stressors which have adversely impacted their children and communities.

A Multidisciplinary Treatment Team (MDT) is a group of individuals from different disciplines who work together with the Juvenile and family to develop a Service Plan and coordinate services. When appropriate, the case manager both in the DHHR and the DJS shall cooperate in conducting MDT meetings when it is in the Juvenile's best interest. Mutual participation by both DHHR and DJS should be expected when the youth has been or will be involved in both systems. Any person or professional who may contribute to the team's efforts to assist the family and the young person must be notified and invited to participate in the MDT, but extra attention must be placed on encouraging the Juvenile and family to participate in the MDT process.

Youth Services Caseworker Grant Program

In order to best serve children and families in West Virginia, a grant was established to provide additional staff in Youth Services. These contracted licensed social workers adhere to the same policies, procedures and requirements of DHHR workers.

Filling vacancies has proved as difficult for the contracted agencies as it has been for the Bureau. The agencies have tracked the vacancies for the 50 positions allocated in the grant over SFY 2012, noting the period of highest vacancies as July-August.

The Occupational Outlook Quarterly for the Fall of 2011 by the U.S. Bureau for Labor and Statistics noted, "As the U.S. population grows, so will the demand for the kinds of help human service agencies provide ... Human service workers are often asked to provide additional services without having access to additional resources. Some workers find the resulting stress difficult to manage."

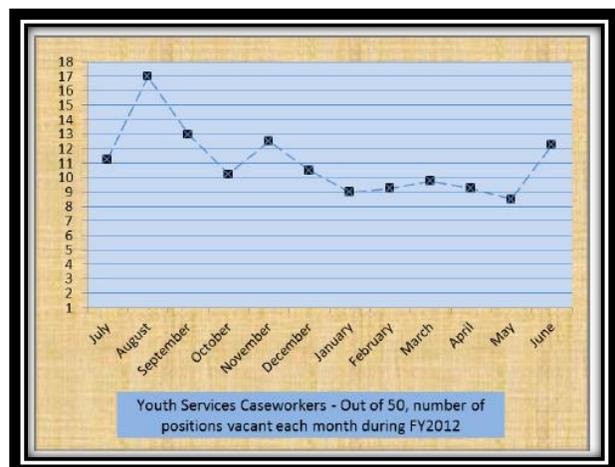
Subsequent Youth Services Annual Reports will include staffing statistics both from Department positions and for Contracted staff.

YOUTH SERVICES CASEWORK PROGRAMS					
Grantee	Grant Amount	FY10 Actual Expenditures	FY11 Actual Expenditures	FY12 Actual Expenditures	Counties Served
Youth Services System	\$ 611,118.00	\$ 517,557.17	\$ 479,644.65	\$ 427,303.80	Region I
Bralley & Thompson	\$ 1,010,830.00	\$ 913,061.92	\$ 844,521.27	\$ 814,026.29	Region II
Burlington United Methodist Family Services	\$ 183,770.00	\$ 126,464.31	\$ 151,737.33	\$ 155,501.19	Region III
Elkins Mountain School	\$ 418,944.00	\$ 382,204.08	\$ 366,072.60	\$ 410,715.34	Region III
Burlington United Methodist Family Services	\$ 232,021.00	\$ 212,032.15	\$ 189,238.50	\$ 213,062.01	Region IV
Children's Home Society	\$ 191,785.00	\$ 179,494.20	\$ 181,295.83	\$ 137,720.21	Region IV
Presley Ridge	\$ 336,133.00	\$ 273,178.00	\$ 292,163.00	\$ 325,181.00	Region IV
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 2,984,601.00	\$ 2,603,991.83	\$ 2,504,673.18	\$ 2,483,509.84	

Grant Synopsis: The Youth Services Caseworker grant funds fifty (50) full-time equivalent positions for the delivery of youth services casework in accordance with DHHR Policy.

Regional Data FY2012 - July 1, 2011 thru June 30, 2012						
	Actual Expenses	# of Grant Funded Caseworkers	FY11 Average Number Cases per Month	FY12 Average Number Cases per Month	FY11 Actual Caseload per Worker per Month	FY12 Actual Caseload per Worker per Month
Region I	\$ 517,557.17	13	218	261	23	30
Region II	\$ 913,061.92	15	298	271	22	22
Region III	\$ 508,668.39	10	183	216	21	24
Region IV	\$ 654,704.35	12	233	220	24	23

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Appendix A: Youth Services Matrix of Socially Necessary Services

YS FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES
FAMILY AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT
CASE MANAGEMENT SERVICES
INDIVIDUALIZED PARENTING
SUPERVISION
CHILD-ORIENTED ACTIVITY
GROUP CHILD-ORIENTED ACTIVITY
AGENCY TRANSPORTATION
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION
YS FAMILY PRESERVATION SERVICES
CAPS FAMILY ASSESSMENT
CAPS CASE MANAGEMENT SERVICES
SAFETY SERVICES
SUPERVISION
INDIVIDUALIZED PARENTING
ADULT LIFE SKILLS
FAMILY CRISIS RESPONSE
EMERGENCY RESPITE
CHILD-ORIENTED ACTIVITY
GROUP CHILD-ORIENTED ACTIVITY
INDIVIDUAL REVIEW
IN STATE HOME STUDY
OUT OF STATE HOME STUDY
MDT ATTENDANCE
SUPERVISED VISITATION ONE
PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
AGENCY TRANSPORTATION
INTERVENTION TRAVEL TIME
TRANSPORTATION TIME
LODGING
MEALS
COMMUNITY BASED TEAMS
INTENSIVE FAMILY PRESERVATION
YS FOSTER CARE SERVICES
CAPS FAMILY ASSESSMENT
CAPS CASE MANAGEMENT SERVICES
ADULT LIFE SKILLS
INDIVIDUALIZED PARENTING
FAMILY CRISIS RESPONSE
EMERGENCY RESPITE
DAILY RESPITE
MDT ATTENDANCE
INDIVIDUAL REVIEW
IN STATE HOME STUDY
OUT OF STATE HOME STUDY
TUTORING
LODGING
MEALS
SUPERVISED VISITATION ONE
SUPERVISED VISITATION TWO
CONNECTION VISIT
INTENSIVE THERAPEUTIC RECREATION EXPERIENCE
PRE-REUNIFICATION SUPPORT
AGENCY TRANSPORTATION ONE
AGENCY TRANSPORTATION TWO
INTERVENTION TRAVEL TIME
TRANSPORTATION TIME
PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION ONE
PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION TWO
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION ONE
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION TWO
AWAY FROM SUPERVISION SUPPORT

COMMUNITY BASED TEAM
PRE-COMMUNITY INTEGRATION
INTENSIVE FOSTER CARE RE-ENTRY
YS CHAFEE FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM
CHAFEE FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM: TRANSITIONAL LIVING PLACEMENT- PRE-PLACEMENT ACTIVITIES
CHAFEE FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM: TRANSITIONAL LIVING PLACEMENT PHASE TWO – PART 1
CHAFEE FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM: TRANSITIONAL LIVING PLACEMENT PHASE TWO – PART 2
AGENCY TRANSPORTATION CHAFEE
COMMUNITY BASED TEAM
PRE-COMMUNITY INTEGRATION
INTENSIVE FOSTER CARE RE-ENTRY
YS REUNIFICATION SERVICES
SAFETY SERVICES
SUPERVISION
ADULT LIFE SKILLS
INDIVIDUALIZED PARENTING
FAMILY CRISIS RESPONSE
EMERGENCY RESPITE
RESPIRE
GROUP CHILD-ORIENTED ACTIVITY
LODGING
MEALS
MDT ATTENDANCE
PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
AGENCY TRANSPORTATION
INTERVENTION TRAVEL TIME
TRANSPORTATION TIME
SUPERVISED VISITATION ONE
COMMUNITY BASED TEAM
INTENSIVE FAMILY REUNIFICATION

*Youth Services Socially Necessary Services for Families
State Fiscal Year 2013*

	Amount Paid	Units of Service Provided
Family Support Services	\$ 1,338	180
Family Preservation Services	\$ 3,368,845	1,230,421
Foster Care Services	\$ 714,656	620,125
Chafee Services	\$ 46,149	19,349
Reunification Services	\$ 487,645	188,285
Grand Totals	\$ 4,618,633	2,058,360

Appendix B: Entry Point of Families into BCF Youth Services

During the Request to Receive Services referral process, the Youth Services Social Worker explores the allegations being made to determine whether or not Youth Services intervention is warranted. At the conclusion of the interview of parents, if the determination is that Youth Services Intervention is not warranted, the intake process will be terminated. In some instances, the referral is made by someone other than the parent(s). The Youth Services Social Worker then follows up the referral by interviewing the parent(s). If there is no court involvement, the family may refuse to cooperate or a determination is made that Youth Services intervention is not warranted, documentation is completed and the referral is closed.

Youth Services Referrals: July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013

Count	Source
33	Adoptive Parent
217	Birth Parent
41	Caretaker
1	Child
67	Court Officer
2	Head of Household
237	Judge
595	Juvenile Probation Officer
501	Law Enforcement
2	Legal Custodian
28	Legal Guardian
9	Medical Professional
31	Mental Health Professional
175	Other
3	Other Person in Home
181	Parent
1	Potential Provider
329	Prosecuting Attorney
21	Provider
25	Relative
1	Requestor of Services - Adoptive
44	Requestor of Services - Youth Services
3	Residential Facility Staff
32	Self
5	Step-Parent
210	Teacher/Educational Staff
624	Truancy Officer
55	Unknown
100	DHHR Worker
12	Youth Service Client
3,585	Total Referrals to Youth Services

Appendix C: A Listing of the Rehabilitative Facilities in West Virginia

Region I Counties: Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Calhoun, Gilmer, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Marion, and Monongalia

- Academy Programs
- Chestnut Ridge Center - WVU Healthcare
- The Children's Home of Wheeling, Inc.
- Crittenton Services, Inc.
- Family Connections
- Genesis Youth Crisis Center, Inc.
- Healthways, Inc.
- Monongalia County Youth Service Center
- National Youth Advocate Program
- Northwood Health Systems
- Pressley Ridge
- REM Community Options
- Robert C. Byrd Child & Adolescent Behavioral Health Center at Ohio Valley Medical Center
- Stepping Stone, Inc.
- St. John's Home for Children
- Try-Again Homes, Inc.
- United Summit Center, Inc.
- Valley Healthcare System
- Westbrook Health Services
- Youth Services System, Inc.

Region II Counties: Jackson, Mason, Cabell, Wayne, Mingo, Logan, Boone, Kanawha, Clay, Roane, Putnam, Lincoln

- Autism Services Center
- Braley & Thompson, Inc.
- Cammack Children's Center
- Children's Home Society of West Virginia
- Daymark, Inc.
- Golden Girl, Inc.
- Highland Hospital
- Home Base, Inc.
- KVC Behavioral Healthcare
- Logan-Mingo Area Mental Health
- Prestera Center for Mental Health Services, Inc.
- ResCare - North Charleston Agency
- River Park Hospital
- Stepping Stones, Inc.
- Westbrook Health Services

Region III Counties: Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Mineral, Grant, Tucker, Preston, Taylor, Barbour, Upshur, Lewis, Randolph, Pendleton, Hardy

- Appalachian Community Health Center, Inc.
- ARC of Three Rivers
- Board of Child Care
- Burlington United Methodist Family Services, Inc.
- Eastern Panhandle Mental Health Center
- Elkins Mountain Schools
- Olympia Center Preston
- Potomac Center, Inc.
- Potomac Highlands Guild, Inc.
- ResCare-Eastern Agency
- West Virginia Children's Home

Region IV Counties: Braxton, Webster, Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, Mercer, McDowell, Wyoming, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas

- Beckley Appalachian Regional Healthcare Hospital Behavioral Science Center
- Burlington United Methodist Family Services, Inc.
- Davis Stuart, Inc.
- FMRS Health Systems, Inc.
- New River Ranch, LLC
- Seneca Health Services, Inc.
- Southern Highlands Community Mental Health Center
- Children's Home Society of West Virginia
- KVC Behavioral Healthcare
- Pressley Ridge

Appendix D: Quality Improvement Plan for Reporting Youth Services Effectiveness

In order for the Bureau for Children and Families Task Team to overhaul the current data collection and performance measurements of the Youth Services Program, the Bureau will focus on the analysis and evaluation of programs and services continued in the current State Fiscal Year as well as those programs and services established or discontinued during the current State Fiscal Year. The Task Team has already requested Technical Assistance for the review of programs and services which should be implemented to prevent juvenile delinquency; to divert juveniles from the juvenile justice system; to provide community-based alternatives to juvenile detention and correctional facilities; and to encourage a diversity of alternatives within the child welfare and juvenile justice system.

The Task Team's report shall also include:

- The number of juveniles comprising the population of each rehabilitative facility in a given State Fiscal Year;
- The length of residence of juveniles in each rehabilitative facility in a given State Fiscal Year;
- The nature of the problems of each juvenile;
- The juvenile's response to programs and services; and
- The effectiveness of the facility as a rehabilitative facility as measured by a tool similar to the Evidence-Based Correctional Program Checklist.

During the work of the Task Team, three Quarterly Reports and the Annual Report will be published. The reports will be sent to the Governor, the Legislature and the Supreme Court of Appeals, and will be posted to the Bureau's Documents website. As the reports evolve, readers should anticipate a more usable and substantive tool to gauge the effectiveness of program, services, and rehabilitative facilities.

After the completion of the Task Team report, these elements will be included in the Youth Services Annual Report. A descriptive catalogue of juvenile and family-strengthening programs and services is available in local communities as an Internet Resource which is maintained by the Service Array. The catalogue is resource which can be accessed through the West Virginia 211 website or by dialing 2-1-1 on a landline/home phone or cell phone: no area code is needed.

ⁱ WVDHHR Bureau for Children and Families Documents, Youth Services Annual Reports: <http://www.wvdhhr.org/bcf/documents/annual/> or contact the Bureau at 304-558-7980 to request a copy of any of the Annual Reports.

ⁱⁱ West Virginia Child Care Association, Online Provider Directory: <http://wvcca.org/directory.html> or contact the Association at 304-340-3611 to request a Directory.

ⁱⁱⁱ West Virginia 211 Online Resource Directory: <http://www.wv211.org/> or you may access the directory by phone by dialing 2-1-1, from any phone (mobile or landline). The 211 number is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

^{iv} Bureau for Children and Families current Youth Services Policy: http://www.wvdhhr.org/bcf/children_adult/foster/documents/YouthServicesPolicy.pdf or contact the Bureau at 304-558-7980 to request a copy of this online document.

^v The West Virginia Legislative Auditor Performance Evaluation and Resource Division, WVDHHR, Bureau for Children and Families Youth Services Program Report: http://www.legis.state.wv.us/Joint/PERD/perdrep/DHHR_11_2013.pdf for a hard copy of any report, e-mail: perd@mail.wvnet.edu or contact the PERD Office at 304-347-4890.

^{vi} The 2002 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act can be obtained by contacting Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention 202-307-5911, or online at: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/compliance/jjact.pdf>

^{vii} The listing of all Family Resource Centers in West Virginia can be obtained by calling the Bureau at 304-558-7980, or online at: http://www.wvdhhr.org/bcf/documents/FRN_Directory_10-01-13.pdf. Additional information is also available at the System of Care website: <http://wvsystemofcare.org/>

^{viii} The West Virginia Court Improvement Program website contains information about the committees, programs, trainings and research being done in the areas of Child Abuse and Neglect and Juvenile Justice: <http://wvcip.com/> or you may contact the staff at 304-340-2304.

^{ix} The West Virginia Rules of Juvenile Procedure became effective on July 1, 2010, and govern the procedures in the courts of West Virginia having jurisdiction over delinquency and status offense matters pursuant to West Virginia Code, Chapter 49, Articles 5 through 5E and apply to both delinquency and status offense proceedings except where otherwise specified or limited. The rules are available online: <http://www.courtswv.gov/legal-community/court-rules/juvenile-procedure/juvenile-contents.html> or by contacting the Administrative Office of the Courts, Division of Children's Services, 304-340-2304.

^x The West Virginia Court Improvement Trainings are archived on the wvcip.org website. The materials from past Cross-Training Conferences are available at: <http://wvcip.com/gal-program.html>, or by contacting the Administrative Office of the Courts, Division of Children's Services, 304-340-2304. The video presentation from the Guardian Ad Litem Training, "Assistance for Older Youth," can be viewed at: <http://wvcip.com/GAL/7%20Assistance%20for%20Older%20Youth.wmv>.

^{xi} Supreme Court Justice Robin Jean Davis is leading an unprecedented new effort to coordinate judicial truancy programs in West Virginia. In the fall of 2011, Justice Davis appeared at fourteen regional meetings of school superintendents and principals to discuss ways the court system can work with educators, the Department of Health and Human Resources, and other community officials to keep children in school. Justice Davis' video can be viewed online, along with text from several speeches she has made on truancy: <http://www.courtswv.gov/court-administration/truancy/truancy.html>.

^{xii} The West Virginia Service Array is a comprehensive process that is examining services for families all across the state. This comprehensive process allows communities to examine what is being offered, how it is being offered, and determine what services are needed in the community. The Service Array Coordinator, housed at the State Office of the WVDHHR, can be contacted at 304-558-7980 for the current directory, or it can be downloaded at: http://www.wvdhhr.org/bcf/documents/FRN_Directory_10-01-13.pdf.

^{xiii} Family Resource Networks coordinate in four regions the work in local communities. The Regional Network Reports can be requested by contacting The Service Array Coordinator, 304-558-7980.

^{xiv} West Virginia Child Care Association, Online Provider Directory: <http://wvcca.org/directory.html> or contact the Association at 304-340-3611 to request a Directory.

^{xv} The West Virginia Child Placing Network is a cooperative website with the DHHR and the WV Alliance for Children (<http://www.alliance4children.org>) and can be accessed at: www.wvdhhr.org/wvcpn/, or assistance using the Network for those without internet access can be found by contacting The West Virginia Alliance for Children, 304-342-8477.

^{xvi} State Fiscal Year 2012 Youth Services Annual Report on the Bureau for Children and Families Documents website at: <http://www.wvdhhr.org/bcf/documents/annual/>, or by calling 304-558-7980.

^{xvii} Three online resources are available regarding the West Virginia Guardianship and Conservatorship Act which impacts some adults who are or who become unable to conduct their personal affairs or manage their finances because of mental or physical impairment. In cases such as these, the state traditionally steps in to appoint a guardian to protect those individuals who, for various reasons, are unable to make decisions for themselves. The three resources are the Guardian and Conservator Handbook which requested by calling 304-558-7980, or can be downloaded from: http://www.wvdhhr.org/bcf/policy/social_services/guardianship/guardian%20and%20conservator%20handbook.pdf; the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals proudly presents the new guardian/conservator online training program can be accessed at: <http://www.courtswv.gov/public-resources/guardians-conservators.html>; and finally the Guardianship/Conservatorship What Do I Need to Know Guide can be downloaded at: <http://www.wvlegalservices.org/guardcon.pdf> or requested by calling Appalachian Legal Services 304-343-4481.