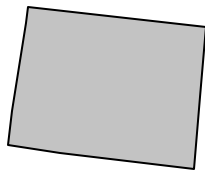


WYOMING

State SSA Director

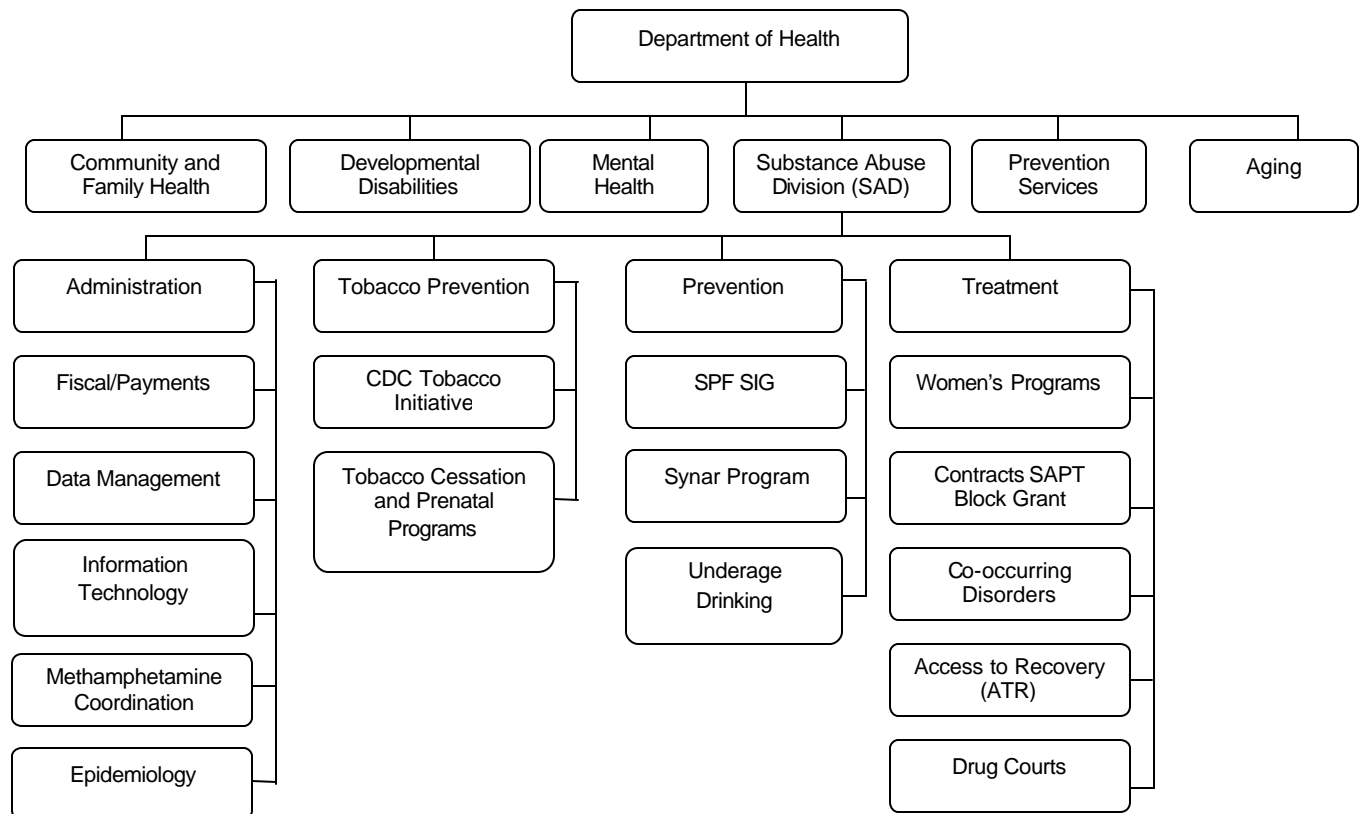
Mr. Steve Gilmore, Administrator
Substance Abuse Division
Wyoming Department of Health
6101 Yellowstone Road, Suite 220
Cheyenne, WY 82002
Phone: 307-777-6494
Fax: 307-777-5849
E-mail: sgilmo@state.wy.us
Web site: www.sad.state.wy.us

Structure and Function



The Substance Abuse Division (SAD) is Wyoming's designated Single State Agency (SSA) and is tasked with providing substance abuse treatment and prevention services to the citizens of Wyoming. SAD's mission is to help Wyoming communities change attitudes and behaviors about the use and abuse of both legal and illegal substances (drugs, alcohol, and tobacco). It aims to help communities develop and implement programs to prevention use of all substances by minors, prevent use of illegal substances by adults, and treat substance misuse, abuse, and addiction. Substance abuse treatment and prevention programs in Wyoming are provided via community facilities, through its drug courts, as well as both nonprofit and for-profit agencies. Additionally, SAD-certified substance abuse services are provided in all of Wyoming's correctional facilities.

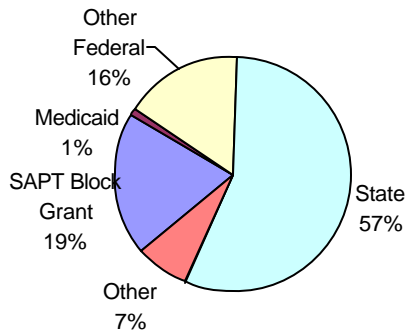
Single State Agency Structure



Single State Agency Funding Overview

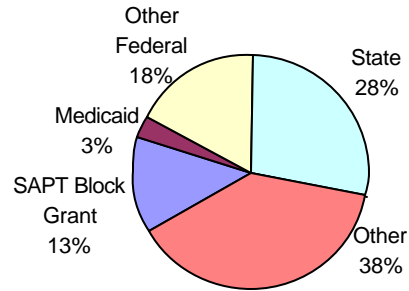
Wyoming's overall single State agency (SSA) funding nearly doubled between FYs 2000 and 2003 (from \$12.7 to \$24.2 million)—largely driven by a 10-fold increase in the “other” funding category, which accounted for the largest share (38 percent) of FY 2003 expenditures. The distribution of remaining funding sources shifted correspondingly between those two periods: State funding shrank from 56 to 28 percent of expenditures, even though the dollar decline was minimal; Block Grant funding declined in proportion despite a dollar increase; and other Federal funding doubled in dollar value but stayed relatively stable in proportion. Much of the “other Federal funding increase during this time period derived from the tobacco settlement account, which funded the Wyoming State Legislature-approved Substance Abuse Control Plan (SACP).

FY 2000 Expenditures by Funding Source

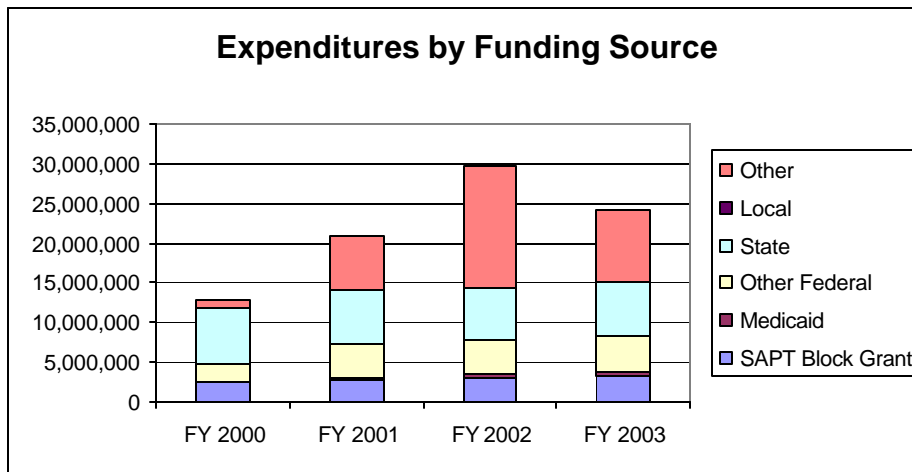


N=\$12,657,094

FY 2003 Expenditures by Funding Source



N=\$24,238,527



Single State Agency Expenditures From All Funding Sources

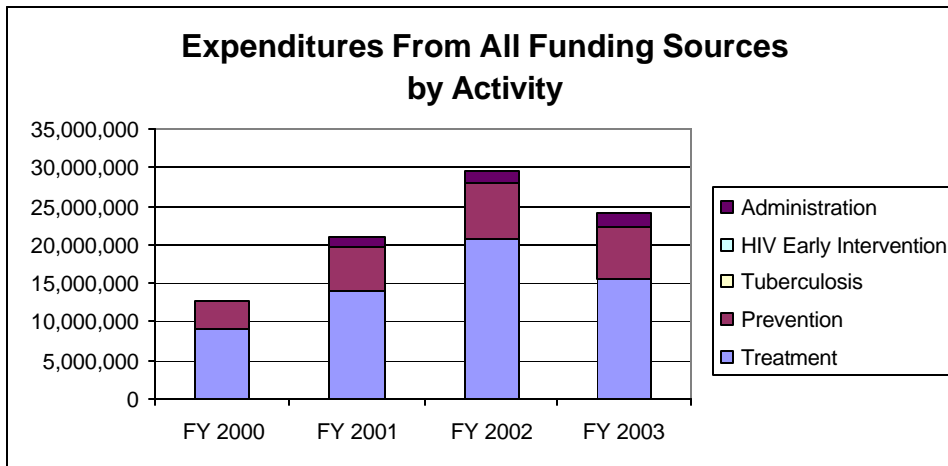
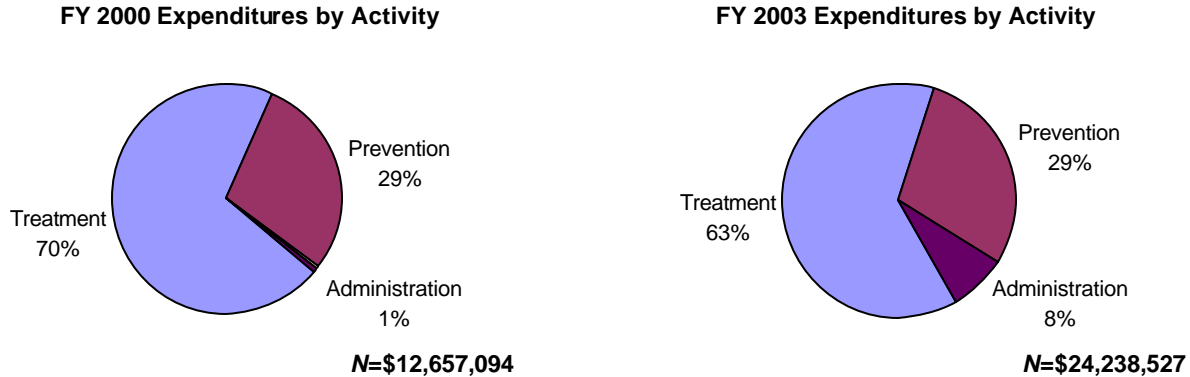
Funding Source	FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003	
	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%
SAPT Block Grant	2,452,377	19	2,751,180	13	3,048,693	10	3,193,795	13
Medicaid	142,702	1	143,701	1	395,552	1	678,589	3
Other Federal	2,072,524	16	4,333,302	21	4,223,281	14	4,318,810	18
State	7,087,683	57	6,696,949	32	6,662,693	22	6,770,302	28
Local	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	901,808	7	7,187,149	34	15,376,616	52	9,277,031	38
Total*	12,657,094	100	21,112,281	100	29,706,835	100	24,238,527	100

SOURCE: FYs 2003–2006 SAPT Block Grant Applications, Form 4

* Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Activities and Expenditures From All Funding Sources

Corresponding to the near doubling in overall SSA funding between FYs 2000 and 2003, expenditures for prevention activities approximately doubled too. Treatment and rehabilitation activity expenditures increased more moderately, accounting for a shrinking majority of total expenditures (from 70 percent to 63 percent).



Single State Agency Expenditures From All Funding Sources by Activity

Activity	FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003	
	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%
Treatment and Rehabilitation	7,448,158	58	11,581,695	55	20,811,396	70	15,351,449	63
Alcohol Treatment	0	0	0	0				
Drug Treatment	1,500,000	12	2,434,250	12				
Prevention	3,610,861	29	5,863,395	28	7,278,805	25	6,976,763	29
Tuberculosis	16,000	0	19,920	0	23,000	0	20,172	0
HIV Early Intervention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administration	82,075	1	1,213,021	6	1,593,634	5	1,890,143	8
Total*	12,657,094	100	21,112,281	100	29,706,835	100	24,238,527	100

SOURCE: FYs 2003–2006 SAPT Block Grant Applications, Form 4; States were not required to report separate expenditures for alcohol and drug treatment for FYs 2002 and 2003.

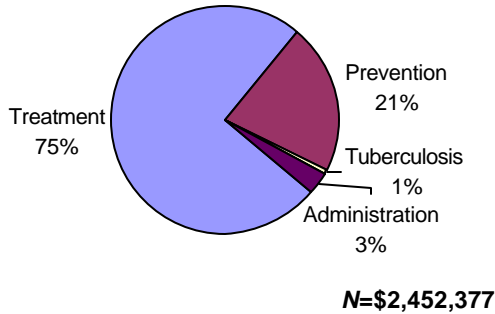
* Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Expenditures of Block Grant and State Funds

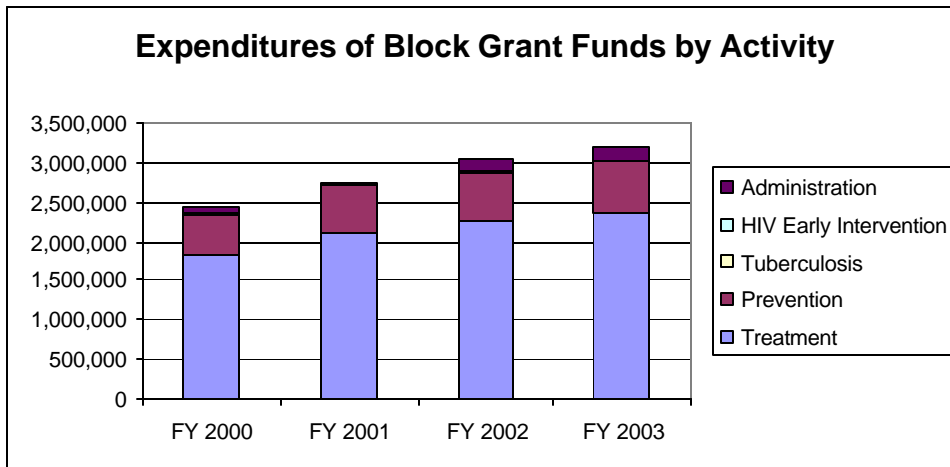
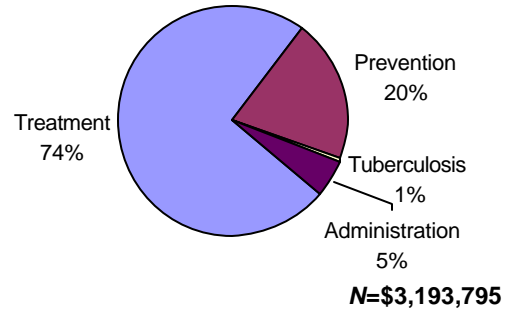
Expenditures of Block Grant Funds

Block Grant funding totaled nearly \$3.2 million in FY 2003, up from \$2.5 million in FY 2000. The distribution of those funds remained stable over those two periods: approximately three-quarters were spent on treatment and rehabilitation activities, and about one-fifth on prevention activities.

FY 2000 Block Grant Expenditures by Activity



FY 2003 Block Grant Expenditures by Activity



Single State Agency Expenditures of Block Grant Funds by Activity

Activity	FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003	
	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%
Treatment and Rehabilitation	1,840,805	75	2,121,925	77	2,263,519	74	2,376,379	74
Alcohol Treatment	0	0	0	0				
Drug Treatment	0	0	0	0				
Prevention	513,497	21	604,335	22	609,739	20	637,139	20
Tuberculosis	16,000	1	19,920	1	23,000	1	20,172	1
HIV Early Intervention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administration	82,075	3	5,000	0	152,435	5	160,105	5
Total*	2,452,377	100	2,751,180	100	3,048,693	100	3,193,795	100

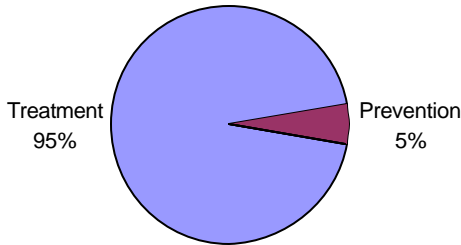
SOURCE: FYs 2003–2006 SAPT Block Grant Applications, Form 4; States were not required to report separate expenditures for alcohol and drug treatment for FYs 2002 and 2003.

* Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Expenditures of State Funds

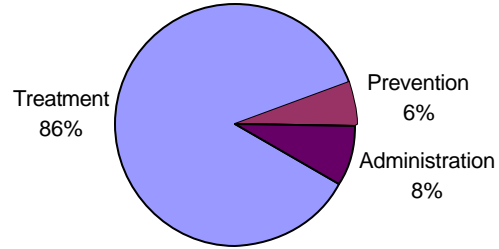
Wyoming contributed nearly \$6.8 million toward SSA activities in FY 2003—slightly less than the \$7.1 million contributed in FY 2000. The largest portion of State funds continued to target treatment and rehabilitation activities, although that share shrank somewhat between the two comparison periods (from 95 percent to 86 percent). Administrative costs increased correspondingly, while prevention expenditures remained relatively stable.

FY 2000 State Expenditures by Activity

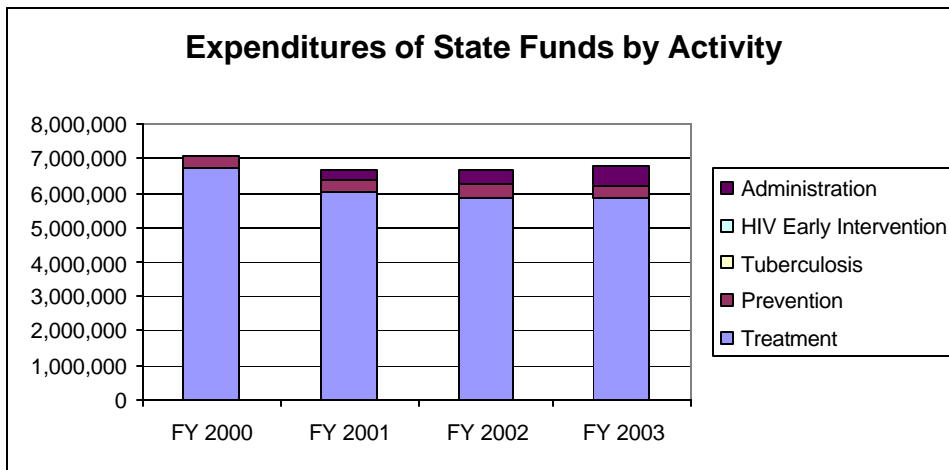


N=\$7,087,683

FY 2003 State Expenditures by Activity



N=\$6,770,302



Single State Agency Expenditures of State Funds by Activity

Activity	FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003	
	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%
Treatment and Rehabilitation	5,208,910	74	4,593,700	69	5,889,169	88	5,854,362	86
Alcohol Treatment	0	0	0	0				
Drug Treatment	1,500,000	21	1,432,316	21				
Prevention	378,773	5	378,773	6	378,563	6	378,773	6
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIV Early Intervention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administration	0	0	292,160	4	394,961	6	537,167	8
Total*	7,087,683	100	6,696,949	100	6,662,693	100	6,770,302	100

SOURCE: FYs 2003–2006 SAPT Block Grant Applications, Form 4; States were not required to report separate expenditures for alcohol and drug treatment for FYs 2002 and 2003.

* Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Prevention Services

Prevention services are guided by the five-step Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) planning process, which includes a data-driven model. Prevention providers are also guided by the Wyoming Youth Development Framework created by the Wyoming Youth Development Collaborative (WYDC).

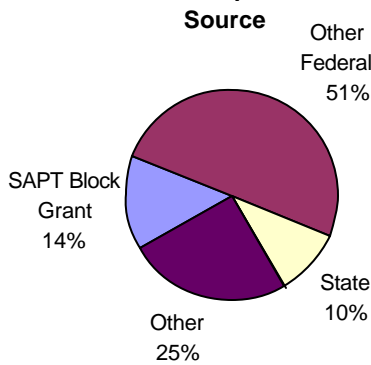
Prevention services in Wyoming include tobacco-free schools and communities, Synar and tobacco enforcement, and the SPF SIG. These services are provided for by about 35 percent contracted prevention and tobacco prevention providers. State-adopted prevention standards call for agencies receiving Federal prevention funds to use a community-based planning model to obtain and keep their certification.

Prevention Funding and Expenditures

Wyoming spent nearly \$7 million on prevention services in FY 2003, nearly doubling the \$3.6 million spent in FY 2000. More than half of those dollars continued to come from Federal sources other than the Block Grant, and more than one-quarter continued to be from sources in the “other funding” category—most of which comprises monies from the State tobacco settlement. “Other Federal” funding and “other funding” increased sharply between the two comparison years. State funds remained unchanged in dollar value, thus shrinking in proportion. Block Grant funds also shrank somewhat proportionately, but increased slightly in dollar value.

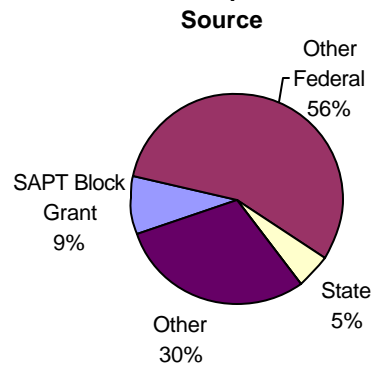
Per capita, Block Grant funding for prevention services increased from \$1.04 in FY 2000 to \$1.27 in FY 2003.

FY 2000 Prevention Expenditures by Funding Source

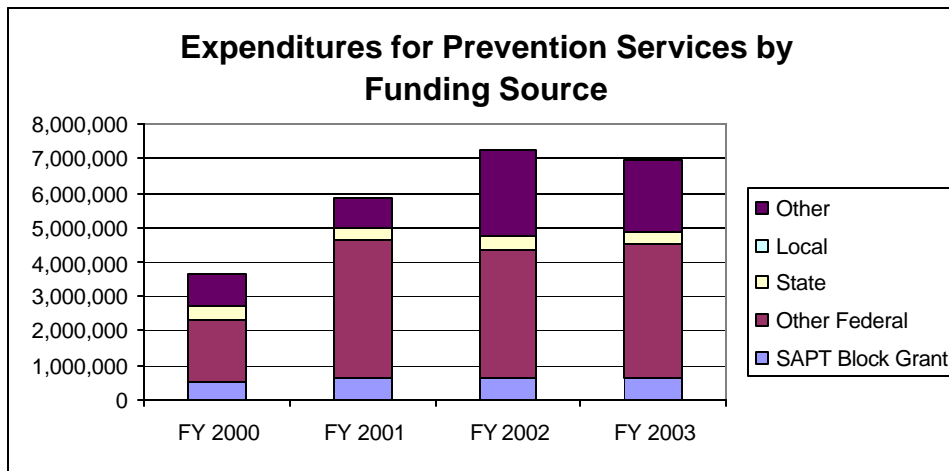


N=\$3,610,861

FY 2003 Prevention Expenditures by Funding Source



N=\$6,976,763



Single State Agency Expenditures for Prevention Services From All Funding Sources

Funding Source	FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003	
	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%
SAPT Block Grant	513,497	14	604,335	10	609,739	8	637,139	9
Other Federal	1,816,783	50	4,051,489	69	3,791,879	52	3,882,248	56
State	378,773	10	378,773	6	378,563	5	378,773	5
Local	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	901,808	25	828,798	14	2,498,624	34	2,078,603	30
Total*	3,610,861	100	5,863,395	100	7,278,805	100	6,976,763	100

SOURCE: FYs 2003–2006 SAPT Block Grant Applications, Form 4

* Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Core Strategies

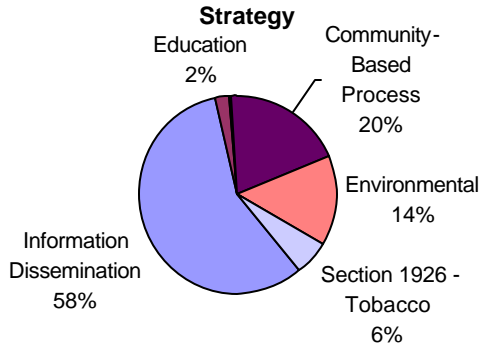
Examples of core prevention strategies supported by Block Grant funds include:

Core Strategy	Examples of Activities
Information Dissemination	Strategies include television and radio public service announcements, local newsletters, booths, and presentations at local health fairs.
Education	Education activities includes classroom and small group sessions, parenting and family management classes, peer leader/helper programs, youth education programs, and children of substance abusers programs.
Alternatives	Funds support drug-free dances and parties, youth/adult leadership activities, community drop-in centers, and community service activities.
Community-Based Processes	SAD supports Block Grant subrecipients in community-wide planning efforts by the publication of planning and needs assessment data, including summary data and archival data. Community-based processes include community and volunteer training, systematic planning, multi-agency coordination and collaboration, assessing services and funding, and community teambuilding.
Environmental	SAD promotes the establishment and review of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use policies in schools, provides technical assistance to communities to maximize local enforcement procedures, and modifies alcohol and tobacco advertisement practices.
Problem Identification and Referral	SAD supports employee assistance programs and student assistance programs. The SPF SIG process is used to identify consumption and other data. Identified problems are addressed through community-based strategies.

Expenditures of Block Grant Funds for Core Strategies

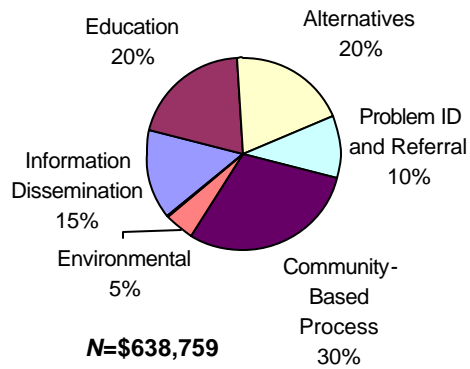
Block Grant funding for core prevention strategies increased somewhat between FYs 2000 and 2003 (from about \$513,000 to about \$637,000). Priorities shifted dramatically between the two comparison periods, with a sharp drop in expenditures for information dissemination strategies—from more than half (58 percent) of FY 2000 expenditures to only 15 percent of FY 2003 expenditures—and smaller declines in expenditures for environmental and Section 1926-tobacco strategies. Instead, funds increasingly shifted toward a range of strategies, including education, alternatives, problem identification and referral, community-based process strategies, and environmental strategies.

FY 2000 Block Grant Expenditures by Core Strategy

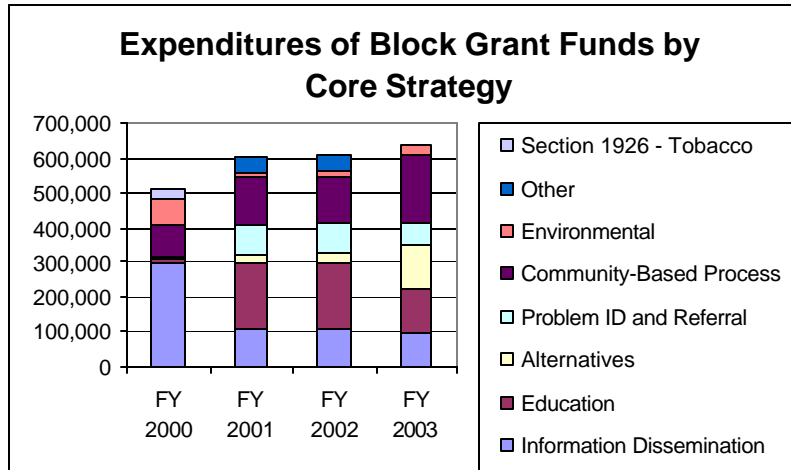


N=\$513,497

FY 2003 Block Grant Expenditures by Core Strategy



N=\$638,759



Single State Agency Expenditures of Block Grant Funds by Core Strategy

Strategy	FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003	
	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%
Information Dissemination	295,647	58	108,780	18	109,753	18	95,571	15
Education	10,653	2	187,344	31	189,019	31	129,048	20
Alternatives	1,454	0	24,173	4	24,390	4	127,427	20
Problem ID and Referral	2,423	0	90,650	15	91,461	15	63,714	10
Community-Based Process	101,780	20	132,954	22	134,143	22	191,142	30
Environmental	72,700	14	12,087	2	12,195	2	31,857	5
Other	0	0	48,347	8	48,778	8	0	0
Section 1926 - Tobacco	28,840	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total*	513,497	100	604,335	100	609,739	100	638,759	100

SOURCE: FYs 2003–2006 SAPT Block Grant Applications, Form 4a
 * Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

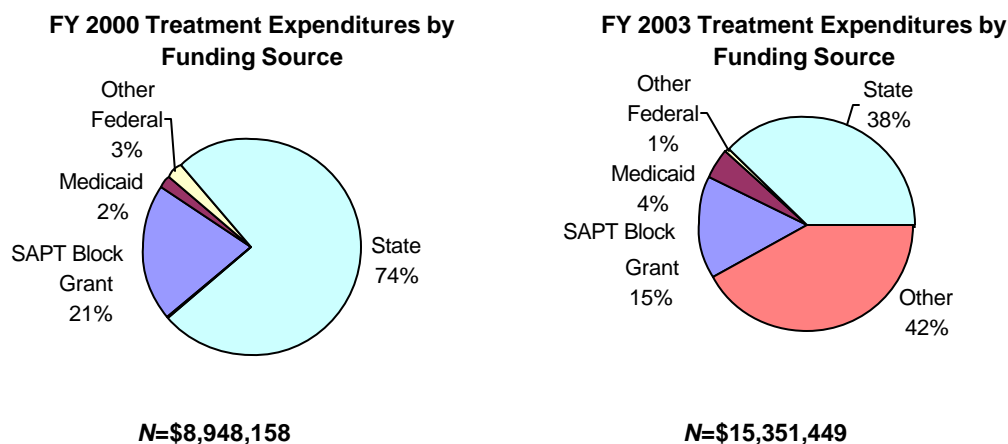
Wyoming offers a wide range of evidence-based substance abuse treatment services. These services include social detoxification, outpatient services, intensive outpatient services, short- and long-term residential treatment, transitional care, and continuing care. These services are based upon the Comprehensive Substance Abuse Community (CSAC) initiative, which outlines a three-tiered substance abuse treatment delivery system. The CSAC provides directly or through referrals the full continuum of services, from assessment and referral to case management, treatment, and continuing care. The CSACs act as hub agencies by integrating and coordinating services offered by all other private and public programs and agencies within a community. Wyoming also has six women-specific treatment programs, is engaged in a co-occurring disorders initiative with the Mental Health Division, and includes drug courts within its treatment services.

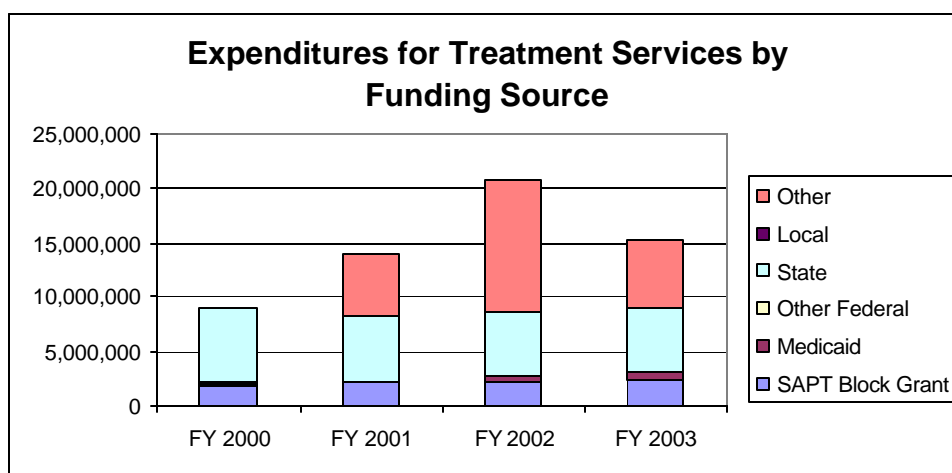
Wyoming was awarded an Access to Recovery (ATR) grant—a Presidential Initiative to expand treatment opportunities for people in need of substance abuse treatment and recovery support services. One goal of the Wyoming ATR project is help integrate the juvenile justice and substance abuse treatment systems by providing a treatment continuum of care to all youth involved with the courts. A second project goal is to expand the definition of adequate treatment to include quality aftercare support services for youth involved in substance abuse treatment services, including services provided by faith-based organizations.

Treatment Funding and Expenditures

Overall funding for treatment and rehabilitation increased sharply between FYs 2000 and 2003 (from \$8.9 to \$15.4 million). The most dramatic part of that increase came from the recent introduction of funds from the “other” category, comprised mostly by tobacco settlement funds. State funding for treatment and rehabilitation declined somewhat between the two comparison periods (from \$6.7 to \$5.9 million), but still accounted for a large—albeit reduced—share (38 percent) of funds.

Block Grant funding per capita for treatment and rehabilitation services increased from \$3.73 in FY 2000 to \$4.73 in FY 2003.





Single State Agency Expenditures for Treatment Services From All Funding Sources

Funding Source	FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003	
	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%
SAPT Block Grant	1,840,805	21	2,121,925	15	2,263,519	11	2,376,379	15
Medicaid	142,702	2	143,701	1	395,552	2	678,589	4
Other Federal	255,741	3	0	0	0	0	81,852	1
State	6,708,910	75	6,026,016	43	5,889,169	28	5,854,362	38
Local	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	5,724,303	41	12,263,156	59	6,360,267	42
Total*	8,948,158	100	14,015,945	100	20,811,396	100	15,351,449	100

SOURCE: FYs 2003–2006 SAPT Block Grant Applications, Form 4

* Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Admissions

Wyoming's SAPT Block Grant application indicates that more than 5,000 persons were admitted to treatment during FY 2002, of which most were admitted for outpatient (non-methadone) treatment services.

Number of Persons Admitted by Type of Treatment Care

Type of Care	Total Number Admissions by Primary Diagnosis (N=5,124)		
	Alcohol Problems	Drug Problems	None Indicated
Detoxification (24-hour care)			
Hospital inpatient	0	0	0
Free-standing residential	170	58	0
Rehabilitation/Residential			
Hospital inpatient (rehabilitation)	0	0	0
Short-term rehabilitation	63	40	0
Long-term residential	271	390	0
Ambulatory (Outpatient)			
Outpatient (methadone)	0	0	0
Outpatient (non-methadone)	2,180	1,191	17
Intensive outpatient	404	340	0
Detoxification (outpatient)	0	0	0
Total	3,088	2,019	17

SOURCE: FY 2005 SAPT Block Grant Application Form 7a; Reported data for State FY 2002

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) data also indicate more than 5,000 admissions (where at least one substance is known), of which more than 2,000 were for alcohol only. Calculations (with imputation) from TEDS data show that approximately 19 percent of persons admitted to treatment programs reported a psychiatric problem combined with alcohol or drug use. This rate varied slightly when separating out alcohol-only abuse versus abuse of alcohol in combination with other drugs. (For a discussion of the different data sources, see Appendix D: Methodology.)

Percent of Admissions with a Psychiatric Problem by Primary Diagnosis

Admissions	2002	
	Admissions Where at Least One Substance Is Known	% with Psychiatric Problem*
Alcohol only	2,107	17.8
Alcohol in combination with other drugs	3,033	20.5
Total	5,140	19.4

SOURCE: Treatment Episode Data Set, 2002

*Values are imputed for admission records with missing information on other psychiatric diagnoses.

According to the National Survey of Drug Use and Health, 36,000 persons aged 12 and older (8.7 percent of Wyoming's population) needed, but did not receive, treatment for alcohol use, and 10,000 persons (2.5 percent) needed, but did not receive, treatment for illicit drug use in Wyoming.

Treatment Gap by Age Group

Measure	% 12 and older	% 12-17	% 18-25	% 26 and older
Needing but not receiving treatment for alcohol use	8.71	7.13	23.02	6.22
Needing but not receiving treatment for illicit drug use	2.46	4.23	7.82	1.19

SOURCE: National Survey on Drug Use and Health; combined data for 2002 and 2003

Resource Development Activities

Planning and Needs Assessment

Wyoming's substance abuse treatment planning and needs assessment have been affected by new treatment standards that focus on evidence-based treatment procedures. Data and IT plans are being developed in conjunction with the Mental Health Division as part of a statewide data infrastructure project. A State plan for treatment infrastructure has been developed and includes the collection of standardized data on all treatment clients. In addition, pilot testing has begun on the collection of encounter data to better understand the cost of treatment services in Wyoming. A driving under the influence (DUI) strategic plan has been developed to address priorities for building statewide DUI infrastructure following the passage of the first DUI felony law in Wyoming, requiring third-time DUI offenders to receive substance abuse assessment.

Wyoming's prevention needs assessment utilizes CSAP's WestCAPT Collaborative Comprehensive Prevention Planning Process, a five-step community planning model. Data are collected from Block Grant prevention contractors, State Incentive Grant (SIG) subrecipients, schools, and others. From the prevention needs assessment and evaluation reports, local and State prevention plans are developed. In addition, several prevention providers utilize Web-based tools to identify local prevention resources. The SAD is utilizing the SPF SIG process.

Evaluation

Wyoming monitors and evaluates its strategies using the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, and through reviewing its needs assessment data.

Training and Assistance

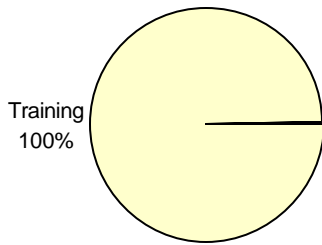
Wyoming offers a variety of training and conference opportunities for its treatment and prevention providers. Substance abuse treatment training needs were identified and a Behavioral Health Institute was developed to meet the identified training needs. The annual institute provided evidence-based skills building training to treatment providers. Treatment providers were also provided with competency-based training on the ASI, ASAM, and GAIN instruments. Prevention providers were trained in the application of the Risk and Protective Factors Model of Prevention, which includes training in community readiness, needs assessment, prioritizing goals, conducting resource assessments, and applying evidence-based practices followed by evaluation of prevention programs.

The State sponsored several treatment and prevention providers to attend regional and national trainings and conferences. Treatment providers were represented at several events: the Delinquency, Crime and Substance Abuse Services for Adolescent conference, the 10th Annual Adult Drug Court Training Conference; and the National Rural Institute on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. Prevention providers attended the National Prevention Network's Annual Research Conference and the CADCA Conference.

Expenditures of Block Grant Funds for Resource Development Activities

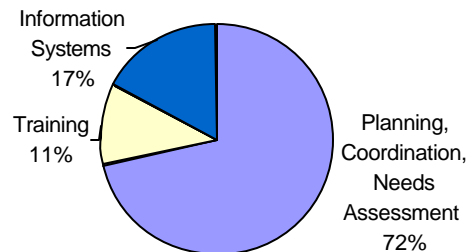
Block Grant funding for resource development activities in Wyoming increased dramatically between FYs 2000 and 2003 (from about \$21,000 to about \$531,000) with all of the FY 2000 funds going toward training activities. While training dollars more than doubled by FY 2003, they accounted for only 11 percent of FY 2003 resource development expenditures, reflecting an influx of new funding in FY 2003 for planning, coordination, and needs assessment activities (72 percent of expenditures) and information systems activities (17 percent).

FY 2000 Block Grant Expenditures on Resource Development Activities

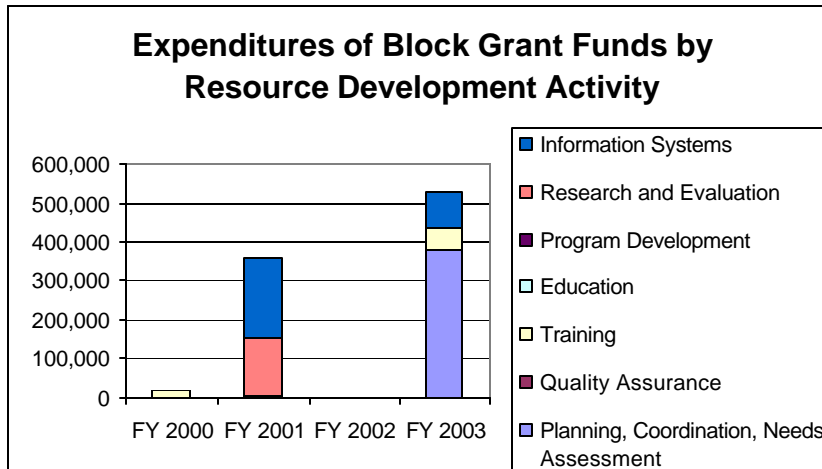


N=\$21,210

FY 2003 Block Grant Expenditures on Resource Development Activities



N=\$531,326



Single State Agency Expenditures of Block Grant Funds by Resource Development Activity

Activity	FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003	
	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%
Planning, Coordination, Needs Assessment	0	0	0	0	N/R**	-	379,384	72
Quality Assurance	0	0	0	0	N/R	-	0	0
Training	21,210	100	0	0	N/R	-	59,890	11
Education	0	0	5,000	1	N/R	-	0	0
Program Development	0	0	0	0	N/R	-	0	0
Research and Evaluation	0	0	146,048	41	N/R	-	0	0
Information Systems	0	0	202,971	57	N/R	-	92,052	17
Total*	21,210	100	354,019	100	N/R	-	531,326	100

SOURCE: FYs 2003–2006 SAPT Block Grant Applications, Form 4b

* Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

** N/R = Not reported

Discretionary Funding

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) awarded nearly \$2.7 million in five discretionary grants to Wyoming entities during FY 2004. Most of the funding (over \$2.3 million) was awarded as a Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG).

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention Discretionary Awards for FY 2004

CSAP Discretionary Grant	Number of Awards	Total \$ Amount
Drug Free Communities	4	347,251
Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grants	1	2,350,965
Total	5	2,698,216

SOURCE: www.samhsa.gov

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment

The Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) awarded more than \$1.5 million in three discretionary grants to Wyoming. The largest single award, for nearly \$1 million, is to improve Access to Recovery (ATR).

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment Discretionary Awards for FY 2004

CSAP Discretionary Grant	Number of Awards	Total \$ Amount
State Data Infrastructure	1	100,000
Access to Recovery	1	978,681
Targeted Capacity - HIV/AIDS	1	489,402
Total	3	1,568,083

SOURCE: www.samhsa.gov