

August 13, 2008

TO: State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice (SACJJ)
FROM: Craig Fiskus and Debby Lynch
RE: OJJDP Non-Compliant State Award Update

Compliance Monitoring

- After March's SACJJ Meeting, Debby completed four additional compliance monitoring trips in partnership with Beth Evans.
 - Reviewed secure/non-secure facilities in Big Horn, Carbon, Fremont, Lincoln, Park, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties.
- Concluded compliance monitoring in June 2008, completing a total of six trips and touring all counties with the exception of Albany, Goshen, and Laramie.

RFP Process

- Distributed Request for Proposals (RFP's) on July 2, 2008. Set Friday, August 8, 2008, as the date by which we needed to receive application packets.
- Received applications from the following counties: Albany, Big Horn, Campbell, Fremont, Goshen, Hot Springs, Johnson, Laramie, Park, Platte, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton, Uinta, and Washakie.
- Established that the SACJJ's RFP Committee will meet in Casper on Thursday, August 28, 2008. In this meeting, the RFP Committee will review county applications and determine subgrant awards. We are finalizing times and locations.
- Initiated the distribution of tribal passthrough dollars to the Wind River Tribal Youth Program.
 - Federal formula determined that the tribes would receive \$41,219. This amount represents two years worth of funding.
 - Sent initial letter to Liz Salway, who will respond with a work plan and a budget.

Technical Assistance Update

- Received Technical Assistance from Julie Herr with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).
 - Met with Julie in Sheridan on May 8-9, 2008.
- Received Technical Assistance from Susan Davis, the Compliance Monitoring Specialist in Colorado.
 - Met with Susan in Sheridan on May 27-28, 2008.
- Scheduled to travel to Nashville, TN, for OJJDP's National Conference, which starts on August 17, 2008.
 - Will receive three full days of training.

Crucial Issues

- Judicial
 - With the adoption of Valid Court Order (VCO) legislation, District Court judges can place juveniles classified as status offenders in detention when these juveniles violate VCO's.
 - To apply the VCO standard, however, OJJDP has established firm guidelines. Specifically:
 - Within the first 24 hours of detention, a representative for an "appropriate public agency" must interview the juvenile in person.
 - Within the first 48 hours of detention, the representative must submit an assessment to the court.
 - Within the first 48 hours of detention, the court must conduct a hearing regarding the matter.
 - These guidelines raise some interesting questions.
 - Who will conduct the assessment? Will detention personnel fill this need?
 - Who will transport the juvenile back to court? In the past, the detention facility has transported juveniles, but the cost is prohibitive.
- Single Point of Entry/Assessment
 - Work to implement the Community Juvenile Service Boards legislation spearheaded by Senator Sessions. Discussions are occurring throughout the state.
 - Work to help DFS implement the statewide assessment piece.
- Legislative
 - Beth worked hard to enact VCO legislation in the session that recently ended, but we need to revise current legislation that does not classify Minor in Possession of Alcohol as a status offense. The VCO process also does not pertain to Municipal and Circuit Courts, from where many of Wyoming's juveniles are sentenced to detention.
- Law Enforcement
 - Beth has been working with the Wyoming P.O.S.T. Commission to initiate training for new peace officers. We will need to continue this educational component.

KEEPING KIDS WITH FAMILY

Child-welfare policy tries to send fewer to foster care by counseling, treating parents

Monday, August 11, 2008 3:15 AM

BY RITA PRICE
THE COLUMBUS DISPATCH

Most every day, a hospital social worker calls Franklin County Children Services to report that a newborn has tested positive for drugs.

Karen Setterlin used to oversee a swift, non-negotiable response: immediate loss of custody, foster-care placement and a reunification process that might drag on for years.

Things played out differently last week. The hospital calls still came, but only one infant was taken into custody.

"Philosophically, we've switched our thinking," said Setterlin, a child-welfare supervisor for the agency.

The pendulum keeps swinging on the highest-stakes question in child welfare: Are children better off when they stay with their families, or when they leave?

That issue is at the heart of a national debate, one fueled by recent studies concluding that even children in troubled homes are less likely to drop out of school, commit crimes and use drugs than those in foster care.

Franklin County is among the agencies striving to answer with a new model. Long regarded as aggressive about child removal, officials are focusing more on in-home counseling, parenting classes, drug treatment and other forms of support in lieu of foster care.

The change has led to a big drop in the number of local children living with foster parents, in group homes or in treatment centers. After peaking in May 2003, the figure is at a 10-year low.

Children Services Executive Director Eric Fenner knows the death of one child who remained in an abusive home could trigger a flood of angry second-guessing.

But he's confident the agency is on the right path. "We never lose sight of the safety issues," he said. "We have great tools to help us assess risk to a child."

What child-welfare agencies never have had, Fenner said, are similar tools to gauge the effects of sudden, traumatic separation from family.

"No matter how bad a home situation is, that is still a child's home. And leaving that environment is devastating," said Arlene Jones, a member of the Overcoming Hurdles in Ohio Youth Advisory Board. The advocacy group is made up of young adults who have experienced foster care.

Jones and her eight siblings survived years of neglect by caring for one another. In foster care, "we were separated." One brother was so heartsick that he rode his bicycle from Springfield to Dayton -- on a highway -- just to find a family member.

For caseworkers, the shift centers on how calls and investigations are handled. Ohio counties now use a more standardized method, and 10 of them, including Franklin, began a state-sponsored pilot project last week that allows caseworkers to assess the need for services without issuing a formal disposition that abuse or neglect has occurred.

Amy Wood, like colleague Setterlin a child-welfare supervisor, said caseworkers now can look beyond one incident. They consider whether the child is safe at that moment, rather than initiate removal based on risks or possibilities.

"Take an 8-year-old with a belt mark on her bottom," Wood said. "Before it was, 'That's abuse.' Now it's, 'That's discipline that crossed the line.' That one mark on a bottom doesn't define a family."

Setterlin acknowledged that some school employees and hospital workers, accustomed to more aggressive intervention, are wary.

The approach might save money down the road, but for now, it's a wash, officials say.

"It never started as a way to save money. It's about what's best for kids," said Jack Edwards, Children Services' finance director. "Right now, for every dollar that we spend on these front-door services, we are seeing a dollar saved in paid placement."

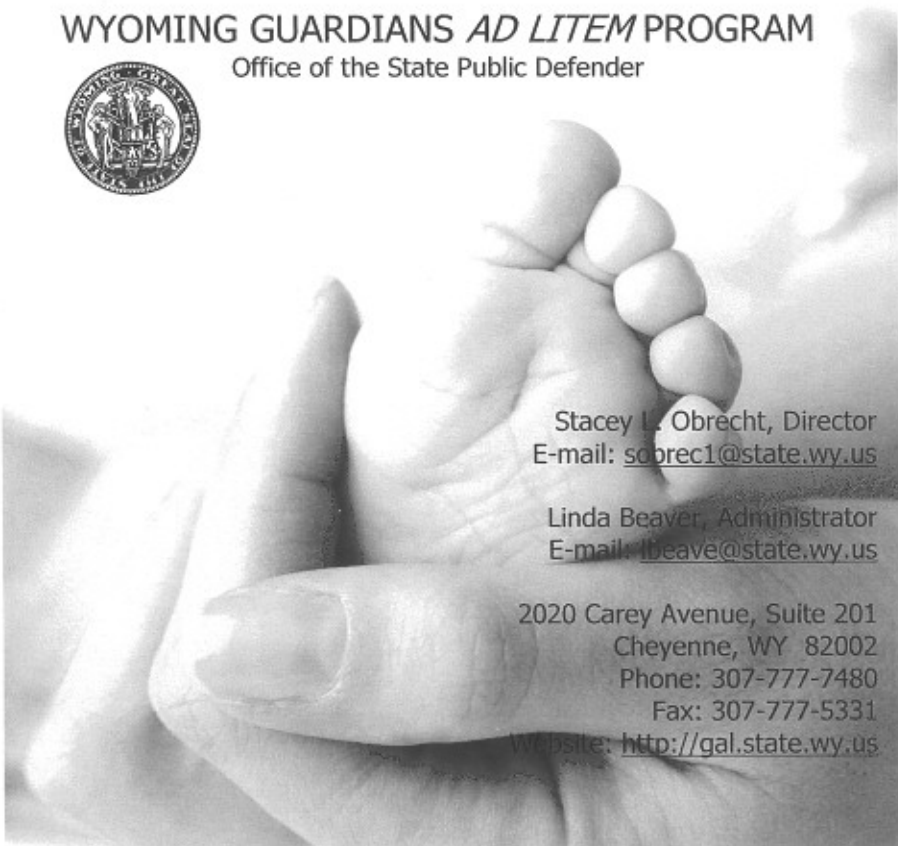
Setterlin said the money often buys second chances. The women who got to take their newborns home last week must agree to accept help and meet certain conditions.

It isn't easy, Wood said, but neither is sending 2-year-olds home to mothers they barely know.

rprice@dispatch.com

WYOMING GUARDIANS *AD LITEM* PROGRAM

Office of the State Public Defender



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DRAFT

Changing the Equation...

...through community centered practices.

Wyoming Community Juvenile Services Boards¹

Purpose:

1. Making it easier for communities to provide for the development and enhancement of services for youth at risk of entry into the juvenile court system and to aid in the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

How:

1. Through the Wyoming Joint Powers Act a "community juvenile services board" may be created.
2. Counties will undergo community needs and strengths assessments to precipitate strategic planning. This assessment should include:
 - a. Strengths and gaps in existing services;
 - b. A population profile including:
 - i. Risk and protective factors;
 - ii. Current practices;
 - iii. Geographic analysis, and
 - iv. Other identified trends.
3. Strategic planning will be submitted to *The State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice* and the *Department of Family Services* outlining:
 - a. Identification of community needs to improve the juvenile service system, and
 - b. A vision including:
 - i. Long term goals;
 - ii. A strategic plan, and
 - iii. Measurable outcomes.

Who:

1. From within the jurisdictional boundaries of the created board, representation shall include:
 - a. DFS offices;
 - b. Local public health offices;

¹ Information regarding the enabling legislation (Senate Enrolled Act 30; 2008) for Community Juvenile Services Boards can be viewed on the Wyoming Legislative website at: <http://legisweb.state.wy.us/2008/Enroll/SF0066.pdf>.

- c. School districts;
- d. Prosecuting attorney's offices;
- e. Local police departments;
- f. County sheriff departments;
- g. County commissioners;
- h. Local or regional mental health or substance abuse provider;
- i. Representative from the public defender's office, and
- j. Any other professional with particular knowledge or expertise in children or young adult services.

Goals:

1. The four goals should provide for:
 - a. Central intake and assessment:
 - i. The assessment should guide service decisions and provide for a full identification of risks and strengths for each individual youth;
 - ii. Should reduce duplication of services;
 - iii. Should allow for uniformity of treatment;
 - iv. Increased system efficacy;
 - v. Information sharing, and
 - vi. Effective monitoring of juveniles.
 - b. Diversion and detention standards:
 - i. "Managed" use of detention by use of detention criteria;
 - ii. Continual monitoring of the ongoing need for detention of the youth, and
 - iii. Continuous safety monitoring.
 - c. Continuum of non-secure services:
 - i. Full continuum from prevention and/or diversion services to aftercare;
 - ii. Use of research based strategies and graduated sanction and intervention levels, and
 - iii. Continual monitoring for efficacy.
 - d. Local sustainability:
 - i. Identification of local resources for service continuance.

Conveners:

1. Wyoming Department of Family Services:²
 - a. Your local Department of Family Services, Juvenile Services Manager; <http://dfsweb.state.wy.us/districts/base2.htm>.
 - b. Nicole Anderson – nander1@state.wy.us; (307) 777-6285.
 - c. Kelly Hamilton; Wyoming Citizen Review Panel; khamilton@wycrp.org; (307) 632-0032.
2. Wyoming Department of Education, and
3. Wyoming Department of Health.

² The Wyoming Department of Family Services is the agency responsible for administering block grant programs for this initiative. *Rules and regulations are currently being promulgated.*

Module 1
Introduction to DMC

DMC History of DMC

- The original goals of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974:
 - Help state and local governments prevent and control juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system.
 - Protect juveniles in the juvenile justice system from inappropriate placements and from the physical and psychological harm that can result from contact with adult inmates.
 - Provide community-based treatment for juvenile offenders.
- The evolution of the four JJDP Act Core Requirements:
 - Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)—1974
 - Separation—1974
 - Jail Removal—1980
 - Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC)—1988
 - Became a Core Requirement—1992
 - Expanded to Disproportionate Minority Contact — 2002

OJJDP 1-1

DMC History of DMC (cont'd)

- 1988 Annual Report to Congress by the Coalition for Juvenile Justice (then the National Coalition of State Juvenile Justice Advisory Groups), *A Delicate Balance*.
- DMC as a requirement in the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended in 1988:

Requiring states participating in the JJDP Act's Part B Formula Grants program to "address efforts to reduce the proportion of juveniles detained or confined in secure detention facilities, secure correctional facilities, jails, and lockups who are members of minority groups if such proportion exceeds the proportion such groups represent in the general population."
- DMC as a Core Requirement in the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended in 1992:

Twenty-five percent of that year's Formula Grants allocation was tied to state compliance.

OJJDP 1-2



Calculate Rates (cont'd)

- What was the arrest rate per 1,000 for white non-Hispanics?

$$\begin{aligned} &15,902/194,600 \times 1,000 \\ &= 0.0817 \times 1,000 \\ &= 82 \text{ per } 1,000 \end{aligned}$$

OJJDP

1-9



Calculate Rates (cont'd)

- In the same year, 9,108 blacks/African-Americans juveniles out of a total of 37,500 blacks/African-Americans were arrested.
- What was the juvenile arrest rate per 1,000 for blacks/African-Americans?

OJJDP

1-10




Calculate Rates (cont'd)

- What was the juvenile arrest rate per 1,000 for blacks/African-Americans?

$$\begin{aligned} &9,108/37,500 \times 1,000 \\ &= 0.2429 \times 1,000 \\ &= 243 \text{ per } 1,000 \end{aligned}$$


OJJDP

1-11

 Calculate Relative Rate Index

- How did the black/African-American arrest rate *compare with (relative to)* that of white non-Hispanics (i.e., what was the arrest, relative rate index in 2003 when comparing blacks/African-Americans with white non-Hispanics)?


OJDP 1-12

 Calculate Relative Rate Index (cont'd)

RRI = 243/82
= 2.96

That is, the arrest rate of blacks/African Americans was nearly 3 times as high as that of non-Hispanic whites in 2003.

OJDP 1-13

 Minority: Race and Ethnicity Categories

- (1) **White (non-Hispanic):** A person having origins in any of the original people of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.
- (2) **American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic):** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.
- (3) **Asian (non-Hispanic):** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- (4) **Black or African-American (non-Hispanic):** A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- (5) **Hispanic or Latino:** A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
- (6) **Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic):** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific islands.

Source: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/OMB/fedreg/1997standards.html>

OJDP 1-20



Using Race and Ethnicity Categories

- Counts for all other groups should remove Hispanic/Latino (e.g., "African-American" should really be "non-Hispanic African-American").
- Groups **MORE** specific than the six major groups may be defined **IF** they may be aggregated into the six major groups.
- Any of the six groups consisting of **1 percent or more** of the juvenile population in a specific jurisdiction (subject to juvenile justice contact and processes) should be assessed independently.
- Reports should describe the categories and allocation rules used. **Be consistent** within a state/local report.



1-21



Juvenile Justice System (JJS) Contact Points



1-22



JJS Contact Standard Definitions


- **Arrest:** Youth are considered to be arrested when law enforcement agencies apprehend, stop, or otherwise contact them and suspect them of having committed a delinquent act.
- **Referral:** Referral is when a potentially delinquent youth is sent forward for legal processing and received by a juvenile or family court or juvenile intake agency, either as a result of law enforcement action or upon a complaint by a citizen or school.
- **Diversion:** Youth referred to juvenile court for delinquent acts are often screened by an intake department (either within or outside the court). The intake department may decide to dismiss the case for lack of legal sufficiency, resolve the matter informally (without the filing of charges), or resolve it formally (with the filing of charges). The diversion population includes all youth referred for legal processing but handled without the filing of formal charges.




1-23

single point of contact

JJS Contact Standard Definitions
(cont'd)




- **Detention:** Detention refers to youth held in secure detention facilities at some point during court processing of delinquency cases (i.e., prior to disposition). In some jurisdictions, the detention population may also include youth held in secure detention to await placement following a court disposition. For the purposes of DMC, detention may also include youth held in jails and lockups. Detention should not include youth held in shelters, group homes, or other nonsecure facilities.
- **Petitioned/charges filed:** Formally charged (petitioned) delinquency cases are those that appear on a court calendar in response to the filing of a petition, complaint, or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate a youth as a delinquent or status offender or to waive jurisdiction and transfer a youth to criminal court. Petitioning occurs when a juvenile court intake officer, prosecutor, or other official determines that a case should be handled formally. In contrast, informal handling is voluntary and does not include the filing of charges.




1-34

JJS Contact Standard Definitions
(cont'd)




- **Delinquent findings:** Youth are judged or found to be delinquent during adjudicatory hearings in juvenile court. If found to be delinquent, youth normally proceed to disposition hearings where they may be placed on probation, committed to residential facilities, ordered to perform community service, or given various other sanctions.
- **Probation:** Probation cases are those in which a youth is placed on formal or court-ordered supervision following a juvenile court disposition.
- **Confinement in secure correctional facilities:** Confined cases are those in which, following a court disposition, youth are placed in secure residential or correctional facilities for delinquent offenders. Every jurisdiction collecting DMC data must specify which forms of placement do and do not qualify as confinement.




1-35

JJS Contact Standard Definitions
(cont'd)



Transferred to adult court: Waived cases in which a youth is transferred to criminal court as a result of a judicial finding in juvenile court.

- During a waiver hearing, the juvenile court usually files a petition asking the juvenile court judge to waive jurisdiction over the case.
- The juvenile court judge decides whether the case merits criminal prosecution.
- When a waiver request is denied, the matter is usually scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing in the juvenile court.
- If the request is granted, the juvenile is judicially waived to criminal court for further action.
- Juveniles may be transferred to criminal court through a variety of other methods, but most of these methods are difficult or impossible to track from within the juvenile justice system, including prosecutor discretion or concurrent jurisdiction, legislative exclusion, and the variety of blended sentencing laws.



1-36

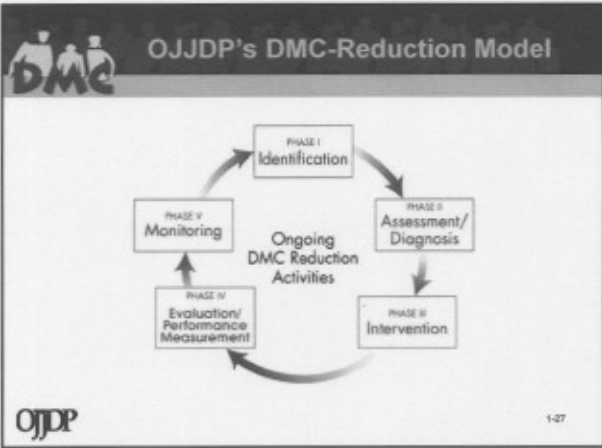
WHAT THE REQUIREMENT OF DMC MEANS TO WYOMING

To ensure equal and fair treatment for every youth in the juvenile justice system, regardless of race and ethnicity.

TASKS to stay in compliance:

- ✓ Three Year DMC Plan – Next plan due spring 2009
- ✓ Annual update of the Three Year DMC Plan every spring (March)
- ✓ Identify three areas for study
- ✓ Data entry every three years – at a minimum (preferably annually) statewide and for identified areas of study
- ✓ Monitor and evaluate interventions


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WYOMING UPDATED DMC PLAN FOR 2008


- For 2008 Wyoming DMC Plan (update) will focus on:
 - **Identification:** Measuring the extent of disproportionate minority contact.
 - **Assessments / Diagnosis:** What possible factors and/or mechanisms contribute to the areas of high disparity?
- These activities are essential in order to ensure that we will be in a position to develop the three-year 2009 DMC reduction plan to be carried out the following year.


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WYOMING UPDATED DMC PLAN FOR 2008


- **Goal 1:** The Wyoming SACJJ will be trained in DMC
- **Objectives:**
 1. Introduction to DMC
 2. Identification: measuring the extent of DMC
 3. Assessment/Diagnosis: what possible factors contribute to the areas of high disparity
 4. Intervention: developing data-based strategies to reduce DMC
 5. Evaluation and Performance Measurement: measuring the effectiveness of DMC strategies






WYOMING UPDATED DMC PLAN FOR 2008


- **Goal 2:** The SACJJ will have a working subcommittee which includes members for areas of high population and high minority populace.
- **Objectives:**
 1. The DMC coordinator will provide census information to the SACJJ regarding juvenile and minority populations by Wyoming counties.
 2. The SACJJ will expand the two member DMC subcommittee to include at least three additional members who will be from jurisdictions identified as having relatively large juvenile population, and significant minority populations.
 3. The DMC subcommittee will develop a regular meeting schedule.
 4. The SACJJ will commit a budget to support the DMC subcommittee work.






Forming a DMC Subcommittee


- The DMC Subcommittee is a work group that works with the State DMC Coordinator to guide the State's DMC reduction efforts, assists with implementing the logical phases, builds, and keeps the momentum.
- DMC Subcommittees are typically a standing committee of the SAG per bylaws and may have non-SAG members. The Chair of the DMC subcommittee is a SAG member.






Benefits of the DMC Subcommittee


- Increases the number of individuals and varieties of skills and networks at the state level to focus on DMC.
- Advocate for policy changes and funding allocations related DMC.
- Thorough and regular advising of the SAG on DMC issues, will ensure that DMC receives adequate attention and does not become lost among the SAG's many responsibilities.






WYOMING DMC SUBCOMMITTEE


- DMC Coordinator:
Chuck Kratz, 307-332-5192
ckratz@wyoming.com
Rm.100 Courthouse, 450 N. 2nd St.
Lander, Wy. 82520
- Who are the DMC subcommittee members?
- What geographic or jurisdiction should they represent?
- Contact information to set meetings.
- Budget for travel, etc.





WYOMING UPDATED DMC PLAN FOR 2008

- Goal 3: The SACJJ will understand the Wyoming DMC data needs and gaps in data. The SACJJ will be familiar with definitions of the juvenile justice system contact points.
- Objectives:
 1. The DMC subcommittee will review the juvenile justice system contact points recognized federally, and compare these definitions with the Wyoming system.
 2. The DMC coordinator will present the limited DMC data that is readily available to the DMC subcommittee.
 3. The DMC coordinator will present DMC data that is not readily available, but was obtained for one jurisdiction to the DMC subcommittee.
 4. The DMC subcommittee will identify statewide gaps in data collection, and will brainstorm solutions and strategies for collecting the data.
 5. The DMC subcommittee will develop short-term strategies to gather data from three counties previously identified for research.
 6. The DMC subcommittee will identify influential SACJJ members who could help influence DMC data collection statewide, and long-term annual reporting.
 7. The DMC subcommittee will report back its findings to the SACJJ regarding data needs, data gaps, Wyoming contact point definitions, and potential solutions for obtaining data.



DMC WYOMING UPDATED DMC PLAN FOR 2008

- **Goal 4:** The SACJJ will be familiar with three high minority jurisdictions where comprehensive JJ system data can be found and compiled.
- **Objectives:**
 1. The DMC subcommittee will painstakingly obtain data from three jurisdictions with high minority populations.
 2. The data will be entered into the Wyoming DMC data base by the DMC coordinator. The DMC coordinator will make a Relative Rate Index report for each jurisdiction.
 3. The DMC subcommittee will present their findings regarding the three jurisdictions to the SACJJ.
 4. The report will measure the extent of DMC in these jurisdictions.

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DMC WYOMING UPDATED DMC PLAN FOR 2008

- **Goal 5:** The SACJJ will determine what factors/mechanisms contribute to the areas of high disparity.
- **Objectives:**
 1. The DMC subcommittee will focus on the assessment phase to determine why minority overrepresentation exists, and what factors may contribute to DMC at the various decision points in the juvenile justice system.

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DMC WYOMING UPDATED DMC PLAN FOR 2008

Goal 5. Objectives Continued:

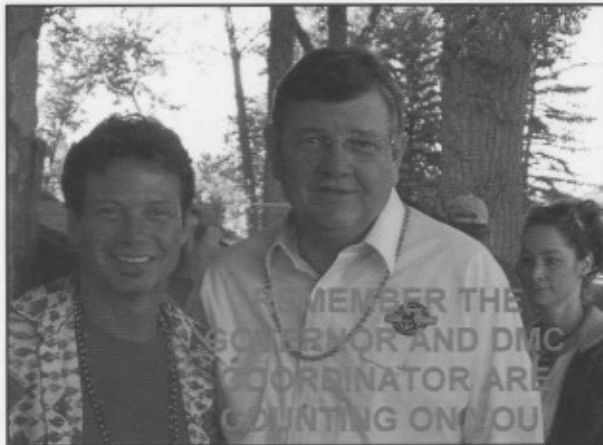
2. The DMC subcommittee will then determine which mechanisms leading to DMC are supported by assessment research/data and therefore will form the targets for intervention activities, e.g.:
 1. Differential Offending (age, gangs, social services involvement);
 2. Differential opportunities for prevention and treatment;
 3. Mobility; Indirect effects (socioeconomic status, education);
 4. Differential handling or inappropriate decision-making criteria (lack of cultural competence, misinterpretation of language and behavior, decisions based on inconsistent criteria);
 5. Justice by geography (availability of diversion or other services, different philosophies);
 6. Legislation, policies;
 7. Accumulated disadvantage, Impacts on minorities accumulate as they move through the juvenile justice system.

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DMC WYOMING'S 2009 DMC PLAN

- By accomplishing the above five goals within the listed time frames, the Wyoming SACJJ will be in position to write a three year DMC plan for 2009 which will address:
 - **Intervention:** developing data-based strategies to reduce DMC.
 - **Evaluation and Performance Measurement:** Measuring the effectiveness of DMC strategies.
 - **Monitoring:** Continuing to measure the extent of DMC.
- It will be paramount that the SACJJ take the lead in making certain that the necessary data collection activities are conducted in a routine and easily accessible manner. This should be institutionalized within the state and local juvenile justice system.

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WYOMING

2008

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT PLAN UPDATE

Submitted by: Charles R. Kratz
WCCA Non-participating States
OJJDP Juvenile Justice Grant
April 2008

Contact: Rm. 100 Courthouse
450 N. 2nd St.
Lander, Wy 82520
(307)-332-1085
ckratz@wyoming.com

In 2008 all states are required to update their three-year Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) plan. As a non-participating state Wyoming has never produced a three-year plan regarding DMC and therefore does not have such a plan to update. I have discussed this unique situation with the OJJDP DMC coordinator, Ms. Heidi Hsia, and with our representative Ms. Julie Herr.

The following goals, objectives and timeline are the Wyoming submission to OJJDP as our updated plan requirement for 2008. In 2008 the Wyoming DMC update plan will focus on:

Identification: Measuring the extent of disproportionate minority contact.

Assessments / Diagnosis: What possible factors and/or mechanisms contribute to the areas of high disparity?

These activities are essential in order to ensure that we will be in a position to develop the three-year 2009 DMC reduction plan to be carried out the following year. Submission of this report and subsequent approval by OJJDP make us eligible for all funding that is available under DMC and as a non-participating state.

In order to develop a three-year plan in 2009, Wyoming will need to more narrowly focus on data collection and DMC identification spreadsheets. After this is completed will we be able to determine circumstances necessitating an assessment.

Currently there is no statewide central repository of arrest data categorized by race. The Division of Criminal Investigation compiles juvenile arrest data, but DCI does not have the capacity to list race at present. The DCI could request local jurisdictions to report by race and some jurisdictions already do so. The DCI reports that the FBI would like Wyoming to report the Uniform Crime Rate statistics by racial categories. The DCI plans to do so within the next two to three years and will require new software for this type of reporting.

The Wyoming State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice has not in the past assessed disproportionate minority contact in the state. It is therefore important that the SACJJ receive training regarding the history and purpose of DMC as a core requirement to the Juvenile Justice Act. The purpose of the DMC core requirement being: *to ensure equal and fair treatment for every youth in the juvenile justice system, regardless of race and ethnicity.* This will include expansion of the DMC core requirement in the JJDP Act of 2002 from confinement to all contact points of the juvenile justice system.

Goal 1:

The Wyoming State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice will be trained in DMC.

Objectives:

The DMC coordinator will provide DMC training to include:

- Introduction to DMC
- Identification: measuring the extent of DMC
- Assessment /Diagnosis: what possible factors contribute to the areas of high disproportionally?
- Intervention: developing data-based strategies to reduce DMC
- Evaluation and Performance Measurement: measuring the effectiveness of DMC strategies

Timeline: This training will take place at the June 26-27, 2008 SACJJ meeting.

Goal 2:

The SACJJ will have a working subcommittee which includes members from areas of high population and high minority populace.

Objectives:

1. The DMC coordinator will provide census information to the SACJJ regarding juvenile and minority populations by Wyoming counties.
2. The SACJJ will expand the two member DMC subcommittee to include at least three additional members who will be from jurisdictions identified as having relatively large juvenile population, and significant minority populations.
3. The DMC subcommittee will develop a regular meeting schedule.
4. The SACJJ will commit a budget to support the DMC subcommittee work.

Timeline: The DMC subcommittee expansion will take place after the DMC training at the June 26-27, 2008 SACJJ meeting.

Goal 3:

The SACJJ will understand the Wyoming DMC data needs and gaps in data. The SACJJ will be familiar with definitions of the juvenile justice system contact points.

Objectives:

1. The DMC subcommittee will review the juvenile justice system contact points recognized federally, and compare these definitions with the Wyoming system.
2. The DMC coordinator will present the limited DMC data that is readily available to the DMC subcommittee.
3. The DMC coordinator will present DMC data that is not readily available, but was obtained for one jurisdiction to the DMC subcommittee.
4. The DMC subcommittee will identify statewide gaps in data collection, and will brainstorm solutions and strategies for collecting the data.
5. The DMC subcommittee will develop short-term strategies to gather data from three counties previously identified for research.
6. The DMC subcommittee will identify influential SACJJ members who could help influence DMC data collection statewide, and long-term annual reporting.
7. The DMC subcommittee will report back its findings to the SACJJ regarding data needs, data gaps, Wyoming contact point definitions, and potential solutions for obtaining data.

Timeline: The DMC subcommittee will meet and accomplish the above objectives and report to the SACJJ at the summer 2008 meeting.

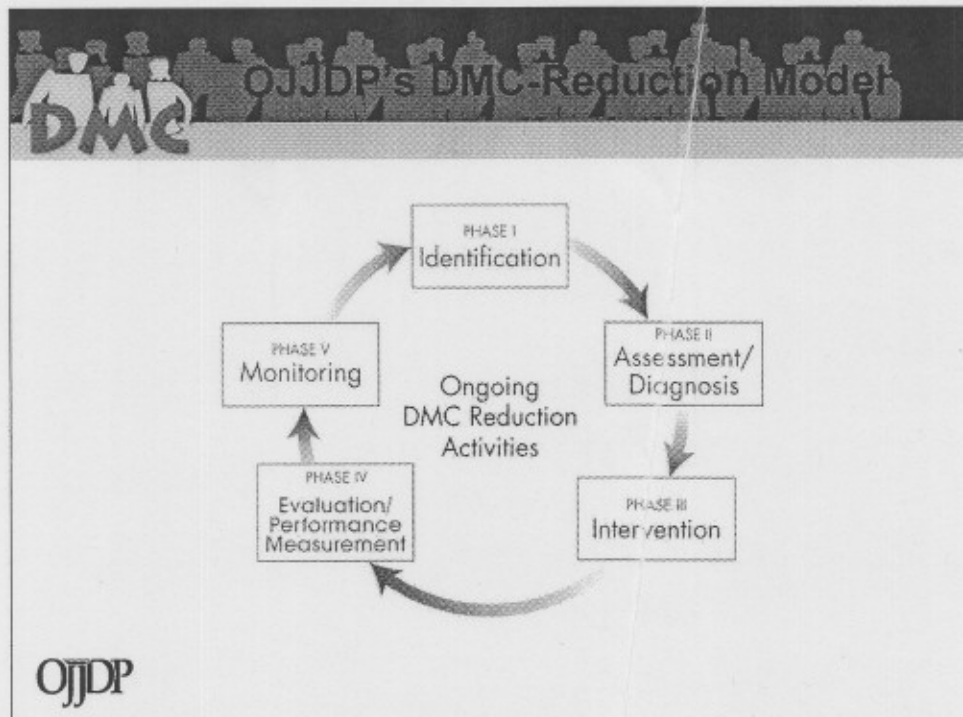
Goal 4:

The SACJJ will be familiar with three high minority jurisdictions where comprehensive JJ system data can be found and compiled.

Objectives:

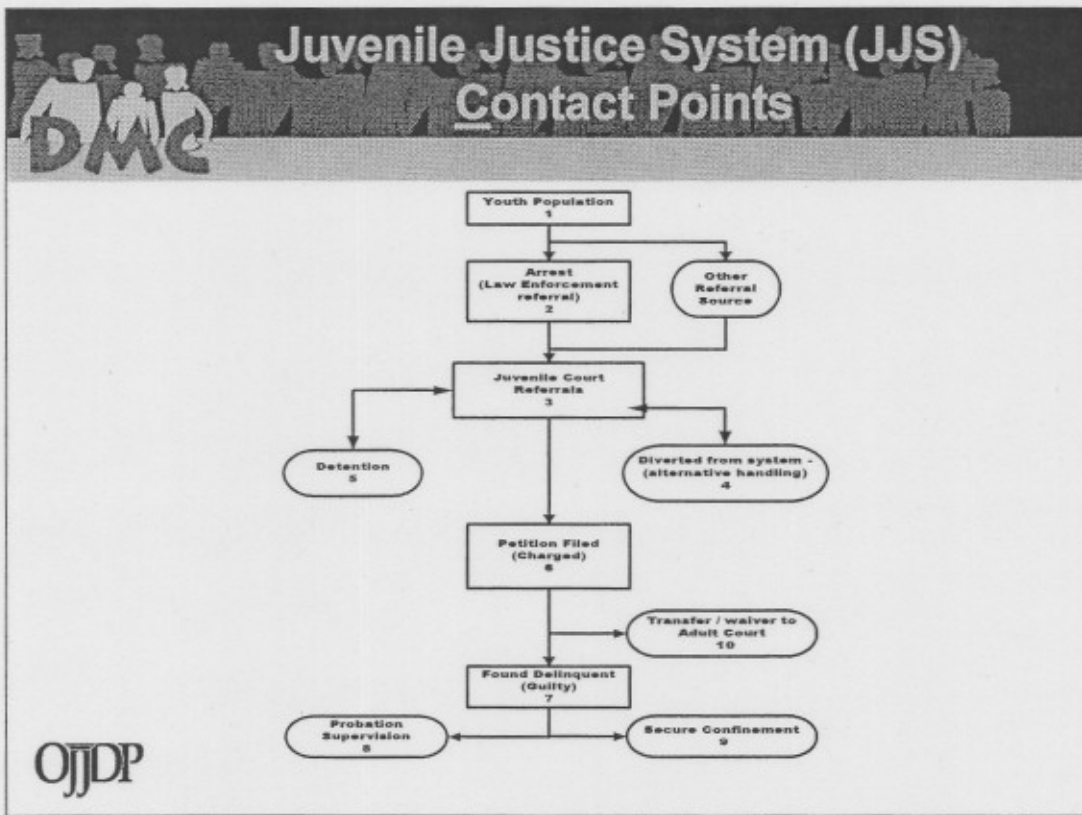
1. The DMC subcommittee will painstakingly obtain data from three jurisdictions with high minority populations.
2. The data will be entered into the Wyoming DMC data base by the DMC coordinator. The DMC coordinator will make a Relative Rate Index report for each jurisdiction.
3. The DMC subcommittee will present their findings regarding the three jurisdictions to the SACJJ.
4. The report will measure the extent of DMC in these jurisdictions.

Timeline: The DMC subcommittee will meet and accomplish the above objectives and report to the SACJJ at the fall 2008 meeting.



This model denotes the following important principles in DMC-reduction efforts:

1. DMC-reduction must be a continual, ongoing, and sustained effort.
2. Activities in each phase of the DMC reduction must be based on data obtained in the previous phase.
3. Findings and information gained in each phase provide important feedback to the previous phase.



We created a general model of the juvenile justice system to depict case flow between major stages in the justice system. The flowchart is designed so that one can 1) follow the components and 2) record the volume of activities passing through each stage during a year.