

**Final Report**  
**Wyoming State Advisory Group**  
**New Member/Refresher and Compliance Training**  
**Task Order# WY-09-40-SAG-0040**

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**July 2009**

# **Wyoming State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice**

**New Member and Refresher Training, Compliance Monitoring  
and Strategic Planning Review**

**June 11-12, 2009  
Department of Family Services offices  
Rock Springs, Wyoming**

**Conducted by:  
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*This portion of the report prepared by Tom Begich.*

**Project #: WY-09-40-SAG-0040  
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# **Report**

## **TA Background**

In April 2009, the Wyoming State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice (SACJJ), the State Advisory Group (SAG) for the State of Wyoming, requested Technical Assistance (TA) in the form of New Member and Refresher Training, Compliance training and strategic plan review as part of a two-day meeting of the SACJJ. This TA request is the first of several proposed TA requests anticipated by the SACJJ as it seeks to determine whether or not to become a Participating State in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). As part of this effort it is anticipated that future trainings will look at compliance monitoring and general compliance issues, youth recruitment and retention and further development of a strategic plan for the SACJJ. Wyoming is presently a Non-Participating state under the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

The TA request needed as the vast majority of participants had less than a year of activity on the SACJJ – averaging around 10 months. Prior efforts to assist the SACJJ in developing strong internal functions and moving toward Participation in the JJDP had some success from 2005 through 2007. Changes in the Non-Participating Grantee and membership prompted a need to revisit prior work and focus on new strategies to reduce compliance violations for Wyoming. Elissa Rumsey, Compliance Monitoring Coordinator, from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), Susan Davis, a compliance contractor, and Thomas Begich, a past Chair of the Alaska Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee and the Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) were requested for this training. The training was held in Rock Springs, Wyoming on June 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>, 2009.

A summary discussion of the training follows. Recommendations and suggestions are contained at the end of the report narrative.

## **Detailed Report: Training Day**

### **Training Background**

While much of the work in preparing for this training was based on prior efforts to move Wyoming both into compliance and back into Participation in the JDPA, it was clear to the trainers, following conference calls with the Chair of the SACJJ (Donna Sheen) and staff (Lauri Lamm), that there were a tremendous number of areas in which the SACJJ needed training. Among these were roles and responsibilities of members, youth recruitment and retention, compliance monitoring (and general understanding of the Core Requirements or Protections), strategic plan review and fiscal resources. This training focused on roles and responsibilities, fiscal resource review, and the beginning of strategic plan review. An introduction to compliance and the core requirements was also provided. Future trainings should address the youth issues, further planning and further compliance monitoring.

The meeting was designed to begin with a new member training, followed by and interspersed with a broad discussion of Compliance issues. This was to be followed by a review of the fiscal streams coming from the federal government (OJJDP) to Wyoming and a review and revision of the SACJJ's nearly three-old strategic plan.

### **Opening and History of Juvenile Justice and the Act**

The training began with a general discussion of the history of juvenile justice in the United States and then shifted to a brief review of the development of the juvenile justice system. Members were encouraged to offer ideas and were asked questions regarding the development of the juvenile justice system. Key points such as the origins of the juvenile justice system, the federalization of the system, important court cases, and the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) were identified and briefly discussed. (PowerPoint slides with this information were provided to the members as part of their training packet).

Following the historical discussion and a description of the further amended versions of the Act, the trainers described some of the key elements, philosophy and structure of OJJDP. Throughout the training, elements of OJJDP were discussed and emphasized where most relevant. Discussion also emphasized many of the statutory and implicit roles and responsibilities of the SACJJ members outlined in the JJDP. While most of this discussion is detailed in the provided PowerPoint slides, having this presented by a member of the OJJDP staff and a former SAG member was useful to the SACJJ as it provided opportunities for SACJJ members to have answers to questions based on the field experience of the trainers. SACJJ members were also provided information clarifying other actions that are implicit in their service on the SACJJ (as SAG members) throughout the training. Given the unique nature of Wyoming as a Non-Participating State, some SAG member responsibilities were less emphasized. Nonetheless, as part of this process (and as the PowerPoint slides indicate) SACJJ members were informed of the different ways they could provide input into juvenile justice policy at the state and

local level, how they could participate in the compliance process, how they could solicit input from the juvenile justice system, and their role in grants and grant review.

A more in-depth description of the roles and responsibilities of the SACJJ members – even beyond those enumerated in the JJDP Act – is provided in this report. That description follows the end of the narrative.

**Review of Core Requirements: Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO), Sight and Sound, Jail Removal, and Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) and Compliance Issues**

The trainers also focused on a brief description of each of the Core Requirements and then developed understanding of each requirement in greater detail as part of the enhanced effort and need for Wyoming to come into compliance with the JJDP. The Core Requirement discussion included an accounting of the allowable conditions for violations, significant discussion of the use of and potential misuse of exceptions (24 hour, weather, etc...), steps necessary for the development of an adequate monitoring system, and potential approaches to coming into compliance. The discussion engendered through this presentation informed both the group breakout scenario and the revisiting of the strategic plan (see below). In the midst of the compliance discussion the trainers broke the group into four smaller groups to address scenarios relating to the four core requirements. After approximately fifteen minutes each group presented back answers to scenarios addressing the core requirements, thereby deepening individual member's understanding of these key elements of the JJDP. These scenarios and the responses by each group are included as Appendix A.

**The Three-Year Plan and OJJDP Funding Streams**

The Three-Year plan was briefly mentioned, but the key area of focus for the afternoon of the first day and morning of the second day was funding. Members were concerned about the overall levels of funding for the SACJ and for the state through federal awards – as well as their role in setting Juvenile Justice policy for Wyoming as a “Non-Participating state.

Substantial discussion focused on the need to meet compliance to ensure that the funds could be used most effectively and more consistently with the SACJJ's mission and vision. The trainers described the Formula allocations (Title II, Title V, the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant, and the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws funding streams) and other federal funding streams as well as the present funding climate in Congress. An emphasis was placed on stronger data collection systems and an increased focus on the role of compliance monitoring to encourage all jurisdictions to comply with the provisions of the JJDP (even though the state was Non-Participating). The trainers also had an opportunity to discuss resources that are available to the SACJJ including additional Technical Assistance through OJJDP, DSG and other federal TA providers. This discussion set the tone for planning and helped generate a tracking spreadsheet developed for the SACJJ staff by trainer Begich which is attached as Appendix D. At least six counties were identified as possible recipients of Title V funds during this process.

### **Strategic Plan Review and Revision**

Following the New Member and Compliance elements of the training day, the group then turned their attention to revisiting and revising the previous Strategic Plan (2007). The SACJJ self-selected into three small groups addressing the core areas of their original plan with clear instructions to review the prior plans, revise as necessary (eliminating irrelevant information and modifying existing information), and adding in new information. The three areas of focus (themes) were: 1) Legislative and Data areas; 2) Public Presence; and 3) SACJJ Internal Goals. Their revisions appear below as the new plan. It should be noted that this plan does not at present include individual steps within each identified objective (strategy). It was assumed that most of these steps, including responsible parties, timelines and appropriate measures of completion, would be done at one of the follow-up trainings.

Following completion of each group's revisions, one member presented their plans and other participants were invited to comment. This concluded the TA portion of the two-day training. (A business meeting was held following the conclusion of the TA).

### **Roles and Responsibilities of SACJJ members': additional key points**

Given the groups interest in more fully understanding their roles and responsibilities, the following additional points regarding SACJJ Roles and Responsibilities has been added. These are similar to those provided in 2007. Some of these points may also be found to some degree in the PowerPoint.

1. The SACJJ is responsible for thoroughly reviewing and making recommendations on grant applications and juvenile justice policies (how this might be done will likely be addressed to some degree in future meetings of the SACJJ).
2. The SACJJ has a responsibility to stay informed on issues relating to juvenile justice at both the local and national level.
3. The SACJJ should work for a common voice on Juvenile Justice policy.
4. The SACJJ should encourage youth involvement and integration (the trainer indicated this would be further discussed at a future meeting. Copies of Power of an Untapped Resource were provided in the packets to members of the SACJJ. This is a resource manual developed by Hans Bernard, an Alaskan youth, to assist Boards and Commissions in meaningfully engaging youth in Board and Commission activities).
5. The SACJJ should encourage feedback from persons in the system (parents, youth, others) to ensure that policies reflect reality. This is also the subject of a recommendation below.
6. The SACJJ can convene larger groups (as they have done in the past) to seek to inform their community on Juvenile justice issues.
7. The SACJJ should continue to remain involved in National issues.
8. The SACJJ should identify technical assistance needs that broadly address SACJJ priorities and should seek to have these needs met through OJJDP's TA process.

## Recommendations

Reports such as these often provide opportunities to provide general recommendations and observations to the advisory group. These are the initial observations of the trainers:

1. In an effort to comply with the youth input directives of the JJDPA, it is recommended that the **SACJJ use a modified Youth Risk Behavior Study (YRBS) and a focus group approach to ensure that they receive adequate input from juveniles under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Justice system in Wyoming.**
2. **The Compliance Monitor and members of the SACJJ should seek information from other similar states on how they have dealt with Compliance issues.** While Ms. Rumsey might be able to direct interested individuals to these key states, it is important for the SACJJ to also investigate these other options on their own. **Formation of a Compliance Monitoring Committee** is another way of accomplishing this.
3. As with all State Advisory Groups, **the SACJJ should review their governing Executive Order/statutes on an annual basis** preferably before a legislative session to allow an opportunity for changes and adjustments.
4. As identified in the revised plans (see below) **The SACJJ should encourage short grantee or system presentations before each SAG meeting**
5. There was a clear interest in aspects of Restorative and Community Justice evidenced at the June meeting. It is recommended that the **SACJJ seek training and technical assistance in Restorative and Community Justice practices to strengthen the SACJJ's ability to understand and discuss these concepts.** This will also further support the leadership role sought by the SACJJ.
6. **Trainers should provide to the SACJJ information on evaluations of "Scared Straight" efforts** to ensure that the SACJJ can make strong arguments for the discontinuing of these harmful practices. (Susan Davis has suggested she may be able to provide this information to the SACJJ).
7. As mentioned in prior reports, **the SACJJ should consider the development of an award to reward law enforcement agencies in compliance for the good practices.** Such an award serves both the aim of strengthening the leadership of the SACJJ and providing a carrot as opposed to a stick in promoting compliance with the JJDPA.
8. One difficulty that came up in the meeting was how exactly to present a need to strengthen and address delinquent youth that was consistent with the values and ideals of Wyoming. Often communities perceive them as bad kids – not recognizing that these are future leaders, employers, employees and parents. There was discussion of a need to **begin to identify Wyoming specific, positive ways to discuss these youth (Wyoming has rugged individual folks who can be model citizens...)**
9. Consider education effort...
10. One key to Compliance Monitoring success is data that is the same across counties. **It is recommended that Wyoming adopt a common data intake**

**form (one has been provided to staff by trainer Tom Begich.)** Such a form should include DMC categories.

11. One staff member for Wyoming has been trained in the community-based DMC model. **It is recommended that a general DMC training be undertaken in the next two years, and the SACJJ begin to apply this model.**
12. As described in the revised plan, it is **recommended that the Sheriffs' Association be included in the discussion and development of standards for screening, detention and law enforcement in general.**
13. When discussing development of standards for assessment and other areas, always try to consider how these affect data needs or desires.
14. Sweetwater County comments identified that many youth are sent out of county for treatment, as treatment options do not exist in the County. Consequently youth are not treated alongside their families – which would be ideal (for youth often are not isolated in their troubles and families often need support also to ensure that youth can return to a healthier environment). **SACJJ should consider using the facility site as one potential idea for establishment of a non-profit housed and operated treatment program.**
15. Sweetwater also expressed a large concern over runaways. **It is recommended that they look at effective runaway programs such as Covenant House for alternatives that might address this problem in lieu of detention.**
16. The SACJJ should consider asserting consistent guidance to all potential grantees before RFPs go out so that grant requests address appropriate JJ needs based on the SACJJ's experience and data review. As described in the revised plan below, **this could include writing directive language for the RFP.**
17. As mentioned in prior reports, it is clear that the SACJJ continues to make progress. Participants observed throughout the meeting that the level of consistency and support from OJJDP and Ms. Rumsey has been significant in their ability to move forward in a clear and directed manner. **It is recommended that this level of consistency and support continue for at least the foreseeable future to ensure that Wyoming once again joins the ranks of Participating states.** Consistent contact with Ms. Rumsey seems to be having a substantial impact on this SAG's activities.
18. As mentioned in prior reports, **members of the SAG should seek to participate in site visits with the compliance monitor.** As part of the compliance monitoring efforts, regular efforts emphasizing how youth are held in Wyoming and the consequences of not meeting the core requirements (in terms of the impact on youth and potential harm to youth as opposed to a sole emphasis on loss of funds) should be considered.
19. As also mentioned before, **the SACJJ should continue to consider holding meetings at or near existing facilities** to improve opportunities for system youth input and to familiarize new members with elements of the juvenile justice system.

20. The SACJJ also was committed to increasing American Indian involvement. Consistent with the revised plan, **the SACJJ should consider holding a meeting in Riverton to use as an opportunity to build a stronger relationship with the American Indian tribes in Wyoming.**
21. **Technical Assistance should continue to be sought by the SACJJ to assist in its efforts in meeting compliance.**

## **The Strategic Plan Revised**

**(The detailed strategic plan is available through prior reports. This summary is of the key Goal and Objective areas and revisions by the group appear in blue. Deleted items are in brackets.)**

### **Vision**

The Vision of the SACJJ is a Wyoming where children and families will receive education, care and support to become responsible, successful citizens.

### **Mission**

The Mission of the SACJJ is to provide vision, training, and support for a model Juvenile Justice system in Wyoming.

### **Goals and Objectives (Revised 6-12-2009)**

**Theme 1: Public Presence (Lynn Davis, Lori Hutchinson, Lauri Lamm, Rhea Parsons, Craig Figus)**

**Goal #1: The SACJJJ will be the recognized resource in Wyoming for juvenile justice**

**Objective A: The SACJJ will develop and implement a Media Plan We have a website; however creating a workshop at the Children's Justice Project, as well as collaborating with Volunteers of America (VOA) could be a significant improvement for this outcome.**

**Objective B: The SACJJ will improve its visibility in each geographic community in Wyoming This has somewhat been accomplished by adding individuals from different areas**

**Objectives C, D and F were reviewed and the following comments were offered:**

**Interviewers could be going to their communities and making collaborative contacts. VOA could also come along and assist with explanations/definitions for the group. Also we have been inviting judges, district attorneys and sheriffs from the communities we are meeting in to our meetings and including them.**

**Objective C: The SACJJ will create alliances with the law enforcement community and other communities and agencies, such as the education and judicial systems**

**Objective D: The SACJJ will establish a working relationship with judicial systems that work with juveniles (Judges, courts, Prosecutors, Defenders, CASA, GAL, MDT Teams) NOW INCORPORATED INTO OBJECTIVE C**

**Objective E: The SACJJ will establish collaborative relationships with both tribes (Shoshone and Arapaho – these steps would be duplicated for both)  
We need to invite members of the tribes to our meetings – Norland Meeting**

**Objective F: The SACJJ will create alliances with all educational systems, juvenile community service organizations, youth serving state agencies and similar groups. NOW INCORPORATED INTO OBJECTIVE C**

**This group added a note to ensure that material for the Fall Conference include 1) the desire of the SACJJ to build alliances and collaborations, and 2) the new vision and mission. Also it should be noted that the group discussed updating and augmenting a web site (need to develop separate plan around this), identified that the Bar Association is meeting the second week of September (as a networking opportunity). Also wanted to draw collaborative attention to the State Incentive Grants program as a possible partner (SPF-SIG)**

**Additional ideas proposed by the work group:**

- We need to know what the community perception is, then ensure that the SACJJ comes across as supportive and not as though they are telling the Counties what to do.**
- Need to have a stakeholder meeting with individuals from each county within the SACJJ and VOA and have an open forum addressing “What going on” – compile with the local mini CFSR’s with WYCRP stakeholders**
- Educate the people on the Board with continuum of care, or a flowchart. This could be done after the stakeholder meeting.**

**Theme: Internal Goals (Matt Keating, Judge Gary Hartman, Cindy Delancey, Renee Kemper, Sure Chatfield)**

**This group identified that the hiring of the staff person was the highest and immediate priority**

**Goal [#1] #2: The SAG will provide a vast amount of resources on juvenile justice with an active membership drawn from each judicial district in Wyoming**

**Need to teach the SACJJ first (Internal education)**

**Objective A: The SACJJ will expand training for communities and SAG members on compliance and other juvenile justice issues (could include funding, JABG, WCCA)**

**Objective B: Membership on the SACJJ will be expanded to meet the requirements of the JJDP Act to include youth (this replaces a general recruitment Objective that has been met)**

**Objective C: Areas for further Technical Assistance for statewide and judicial district needs will be identified (through October Conference)**

**Goal [#2] #1: Wyoming will come into compliance with the JJDP Act**

**Objective A: The SACJJ will hire a full-time position to assure forward movement of the mission and direction of the SAG to reach compliance with the JJDP Act. This should be VOA funding [at least in part] and should be a full-time person**

**Goal #3: The SACJJ will serve as a [resource] leader for identification of funding sources and provide training to promote sustainability for juvenile justice programs (Need to identify these Objectives and Steps – Recommend this be held until March 2008)**

**Other ideas offered by this work group included:**

- Involving the SACJJ in the development of RFP language [so that it reflects goals and objectives and data identified needs]
- Need to build tighter relationships with non-grantees
- Need to have Sheriffs' organization with an ex-officio member to help in addressing detention issues
- Should have ten minute presentations by grantees before meetings of the SACJJ

**Theme: Legislation and Data (Donna Sheen, Beth Evans, Adrienne Freng, Kris Smith, Bruce Waters)**

**Goal #1: Wyoming will have statutes consistent with the mission of the SACJJ  
Objectives A- C have been revised as below: Objective D is now Objective C.**

**Objective A: Adopt a Juvenile Justice Model as an example in moving toward a revised Juvenile Justice Code and determine where changes need to be made.**

**Objective B: Develop a strategy for systematically moving toward comprehensive Juvenile Justice legislation**

**[Objective A: Review and adopt mission statement (completed in 2006)]**

**[Objective B: Review current statutes impacting compliance monitoring to determine where change may be needed] (completed 2006)**

**[Objective C: Assist in the passage of Legislation]**

**Objective [D] C: Continuously review and evaluate legislation**

**Goal #2: Wyoming will have comprehensive, meaningful data collection, analysis and application to achieve the mission of the SACJJ  
[THIS GOAL WAS NOT ADDRESSED DURING THE PROCESS AND WILL STILL NEED TO BE ADDRESSED AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE SACJJ]**

**Objective A: Establish a unified, comprehensive data gathering system that targets all points of contact for juveniles [addresses the current data needs]**

**Objective B: Develop strategy for implementation of the comprehensive data collection system [Apply data to improve the functioning and accomplishments of the SAG [I added and reconstructed this – please feel free to adjust]]**

**Objective C: Use data to drive SACJJ decision-making**

**Objective [C] D: Make data available to juvenile justice system partners**  
Steps could include determining partner needs, developing web based aggregate data, providing an annual report with key data and explanations, providing information at regular conferences initiated by the SACJJ, etc...

**Objective [D]: Compliance Data [for prior years] will be submitted to OJJDP and a state report will be submitted to all Wyoming stakeholders on an annual basis [by June 30, 2006]**

# Appendix A

## Scenarios

## Scenario Exercise Group One

### SEPARATION OF YOUTH FROM ADULTS

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 reads,

***“juveniles alleged or found to be delinquent...will not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have contact with adult inmates;”***

In Cody, local law enforcement is called to a high school after a 14-year-old is found in possession of marijuana. The officer takes the youth to the local police station. While the youth is being booked, an adult is brought in and also booked next to the boy. Although the youth is confined to his cell, he has visual and verbal contact with adult inmates on a regular basis. He is allowed time out of his cell for routine recreation and one of the other two adults in jail know him, they talk to each other.

Discuss and develop answers to the following four questions:

1. What does the Separation core requirement mean in layperson's terms?
2. Why is this core requirement important?
3. What is the role of the State Advisory Group with respect to this core requirement?
4. Is this example a violation of the Separation core requirement and if so, how could the violation be corrected?

Separation (*Monika, Brandon, Rhea, Loti, Craig, Matt*)

1. Juvenile may not come into contact site or sound with an adult inmate
2. Brains are still developing and kids are still dependent. The bottom line is it's just unsafe. Kids are still vulnerable. [Also puts youth in a place where they may "learn" from adults]
3. Monitoring compliance and reporting back to the state; advocating for appropriate legislative change
4. It is not in compliance. Communication for revising policies. Remove juvenile after booking. [Using of crisis center network.]

## Scenario Exercise Group Two

### DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS (DSO)

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 reads,

***“juveniles who are charged with or who have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult...shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities;”***

While on routine patrol, officers from the Buffalo Police Department spot a young teenage boy walking the downtown streets. They stop him, talk to him and conclude that he has skipped school that day. They drive him to the police station. Records show that this is the third time the youth has been brought in for truancy. While there, the 13-year-old shows an attitude and staff cannot contact a parent or guardian. They decide to put the boy in a cell at the station.

Discuss and develop answers to the following four questions:

1. What does the DSO core requirement mean in layperson's terms?
2. Why is this core requirement important?
3. What is the role of the State Advisory Group with respect to this core requirement?
4. Is this example a violation of the DSO core requirement and if so, how could the violation be corrected?

DSO (*George, Brice, Anne, De Ann, Gary, Don, Sue*)

1. Truancy is a juvenile offense only – [a delinquent act] that wouldn't be an offense if committed by adult
2. This Core Requirement is important because: 1) otherwise would expose child to bad people; 2) there may be no educational opportunities; 3) the offense is minor [and does not merit incarceration]
3. Role of SAG: 1) influencing lawmakers; 2) strategize alternatives [Using of crisis center network]; and 3) public media and education
4. Yes, DSO violation (and Site and Sound). School alternatives; planning after school programs; [crisis center network.]

## Scenario Exercise Group Three

### JAIL REMOVAL

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 reads,

***“provide that no juvenile will be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults except—juveniles who are accused of non status offenses and who are detained in such jail or lockup for a period not to exceed 6 hours”***

One summer day in rural Southwestern Wyoming 16-year-old youth is stopped by a Wyoming State Trooper for speeding. After receiving the boy’s permission to search his car, the trooper finds stolen property in the trunk. The boy is arrested on charges of possession of stolen property and will be investigated as a potential suspect in a recent rash of burglaries. He is taken to the nearest police station, where he is held for one day in a room separate from the space used for adult inmates until he is transported to the nearest juvenile detention center for an initial hearing.

Discuss and develop answers to the following four questions:

1. What does the Jail Removal core requirement mean in layperson’s terms?
2. Why is this core requirement important?
3. What is the role of the State Advisory Group with respect to this core requirement?
4. Is this example a violation of the Jail Removal core requirement and if so, how could the violation be corrected?

Jail Removal (*Cindy, Adrienne, Susan, Joann, Dona, Lauri, Lynne*)

1. No juveniles in adult facilities
2. Why important? 1) Safety [of juvenile]; the developmental stage of the youth; and reducing the bad influence of adult offenders
3. Role of SAG: providing information in an easy format – focus on important info and disseminate info to detention and other inside personnel; monitoring compliance
4. Yes, a violation. Could have been a rural exception issue though. [Crisis Center Network]

## Scenario Exercise Four

### DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT (DMC)

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 reads,

***“address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups, who come into contact with the juvenile justice system;”***

Recent data collected from the State indicate that a Black or African-American youth is \_\_\_ times more likely to be referred into detention in Wyoming than his/her white counterpart. A more detailed analysis reveals that Black or African-American youth are arrested in greater numbers than are White youth charged with the same offense who have the same prior record.

Discuss and develop answers to the following four questions:

1. What does the DMC core requirement mean in layperson’s terms?
2. Why is this core requirement important?
3. What is the role of the State Advisory Group with respect to this core requirement?
4. Is this illustration an example relevant to the DMC core requirement and if so, how could the situation be corrected or improved?

DMC (*Kris, Ilaine, Betty, Rick, April, Rene*)

1. Minority population can’t be overrepresented in detention [or in the system] in comparison to percentage of minority population in the community.
2. Discrimination; to measure discrimination. Also, to address any targeting of minorities (addressing discrimination at a fundamental level). Starting to consider discrimination a societal problem in general.
3. Pushing for standardized data collection system so that effective monitoring can be accomplished, and in turn have sufficient information to analyze what issues we have and consider how they can be alleviated.
4. The example is relevant. The solution is: adequate data systems so as to verify the information; adequate training for all stakeholders involved in juvenile placement.

# Appendix B

## Agenda

### Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

### State Advisory Group (SAG)/New Member Training Rocksprings, Wyoming

#### AGENDA

June 11-12, 2009

#### THURSDAY – June 11, 2009

- **Welcome and Introductions, Overview of the Training, and Pretest**  
Donna Sheen  
11:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.
  - **History of the Juvenile Justice System**  
Elissa Rumsey, Tom Begich, Susan Davis  
11:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.
- The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act**  
Elissa Rumsey
- Roles and Responsibilities of the SAG Members**  
Tom Begich
- Core Requirements Overview and JJDP Act**  
Susan Davis
- Small Group Breakout**  
-Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)  
-Sight and Sound Separation

**-Jail and Lockup Removal**  
**-Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)**

Tom Begich

**Report Back**

- **Break** 1:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.
- **Compliance Monitoring** 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.  
Susan Davis, Elissa Rumsey
- **Current Wyoming OJJDP Funding** 3:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.  
Lauri Lamm
- **Non-Participating State Update Information** 4:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.  
Craig Fisgus
- **Summary** 5:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.  
Tom Begich
- **Group Dinner - optional** 6:00 p.m.

**FRIDAY – June 12, 2009**

- **Welcome, Summary of Prior Day, Overview of Training** 8:30 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.  
Donna Sheen
- **Goal Setting** 9:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.  
Tom Begich
- **Break** 10:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.
- **Becoming a Participating State** 11:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.  
Susan Davis, Elissa Rumsey
- **Working Lunch – “Goals of the SAG”** 12:30 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.  
Tom Begich
- **Post Test** 2:00 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.  
Elissa Rumsey
- **Summary, Evaluation, Adjourn** 2:30 - 3:00 p.m.  
Donna Sheen

# Appendix C

## Evaluations

Overall evaluations were strong for this training session. There was a desire for a lunch break in writing and verbally represented by participants. Other than this, these were strong marks for a New Member and Refresher Training module. Special comments were singled out for the Compliance section of the training. This and the interactive nature of the training were both seen as pluses. A spreadsheet indicating those ratings is appended below. Ratings were compiled from an average of those evaluation surveys turned in (12 fully completed and 2 partially completed). A score of 1 was considered low and not meeting participant’s needs while a score of 5 was considered high and meeting the participant’s needs in most aspects. Each area of the training and an overall score were assessed in each content area. Trainers were also evaluated. The scores follow:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<b>Section 1</b>	<b>Evaluation of overall training</b>														
Organized?	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	<b>4.79</b>
Useful?	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	<b>4.93</b>
<b>Section 2 (a)</b>	<b>Evaluation of Trainers Elissa Rumsey</b>														
Knowledgeable?	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	<b>4.86</b>
Answered clearly?	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	<b>4.86</b>
Prepared?	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	<b>4.93</b>
Involved group?	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	<b>4.79</b>
<b>Section 2 (b)</b>	<b>Evaluation of Trainers Tom Begich</b>														
Knowledgeable?	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	<b>4.93</b>
Answered clearly?	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	<b>4.93</b>
Prepared?	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	<b>4.93</b>
Involved group?	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	<b>4.93</b>
<b>Section 2 (c)</b>	<b>Evaluation of Trainers Susan Davis</b>														
Knowledgeable?	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	<b>4.86</b>
Answered clearly?	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	<b>4.93</b>
Prepared?	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	<b>4.93</b>
Involved group?	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	<b>4.79</b>
<b>Section 3</b>	<b>History, JJDP Act</b>														
Organized?	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	<b>4.71</b>
Useful?	4	5	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	<b>4.64</b>
<b>Section 4</b>	<b>State Advisory Group Roles and Responsibilities</b>														



# Appendix D

## Attendees

### *Members*

Donna Sheen (SAG Chair)  
Beth Evans  
Adrienne Freng  
Kris Smith  
Bruce Waters  
Lynn Davis  
Lori Hutchinson  
Rhea Parsons  
Matt Keating  
Judge Gary Hartman  
Cindy DeLancey  
Rene Kemper  
Sue Chatfield  
Rick Patterson

April Dittman  
Joanne Numoto

Monica Hanson  
Brandon Snyder  
Anne LaPlante  
Dr. John Reardon

### *Staff and Guests*

Tom Begich (Trainer)  
Elissa Rumsey (Trainer)  
Susan Davis (Trainer)  
Lauri Lamm  
Craig Fisgus  
Chuck Kratz  
DeAnn Roll  
Ilaine Brown

**Wyoming State Advisory Group (SAG)**  
**New Member Training**  
**June 11 – 12, 2009**  
**Rock Springs, Wyoming**  
**DSG Task Order WY-09-40-SAG-0040**  
*This portion of the report prepared by Susan Davis.*

**1. Technical Assistance Recipients**

Twenty SAG members attended the training. All had been assigned to the SAG within the last two years. In addition, two Department of Family Services staff people were present: Ilane Brown (SAG Coordinator) and Laurie Lamm (Juvenile Justice Specialist). The three trainers were Tom Begich, Susan Davis, and Elissa Rumsey (OJJDP Compliance Monitoring Coordinator). The SAG members represented various juvenile justice agencies and several were private citizens with an interest in juvenile justice.

**2. Discuss the circumstances that led to the request and include a brief description of the problem.**

I was contacted by DSG (Development Services Group, Inc.,) in May asking if I was available for a two day SAG training in Wyoming. Several conference calls were held with DSG, OJJDP and Tom Begich in preparation for the training. Currently the Volunteers of America (VOA) holds the Non-Participating State contract with OJJDP. The Wyoming Department of Family Services (DFS) provides a part time Juvenile Justice Specialist and part time SAG Coordinator. The SAG membership has been in flux; many members are very new and have only been SAG members for less than one year. The new SAG Chair, Donna Sheen, felt that it was critical that the new members receive training so they would better understand their roles and responsibilities. It was decided the training should be an on-going process, in part to help them set and follow

through on goals, objectives and activities, therefore the training will be continued in August (Worland) and October (Jackson Hole).

3. **Summarize the services you provided, noting which seemed the most successful and include the recipient's responses.**

### **Wednesday, June 10, 2009**

At 7:30 a.m., I picked up Elissa Rumsey in Denver, Colorado so we could drive to Cheyenne, Wyoming for a phone conference with Mr. Tony Lewis, DFS Director. Mr. Lewis described a piece of new legislation that has four parts: 1) a single point of entry for youth, 2) detention standards, 3) a continuum of care for at risk youth and 4) a required local planning effort. Communities are being asked to form planning committees comprised of the courts, Department of Family Services (DFS), law enforcement, probation and other juvenile justice agencies. The State is training probation to become intake workers in addition to their regular responsibilities. The Governor is using some of the stimulus money to help counties develop regional Juvenile Detention Centers. DFS will subsidize parts of the project. Of the violations in Wyoming, 90% are out of Campbell County. A new collocated facility opened there this month that will help reduce the total number of violations. The Judicial Committee is looking at what legislation is needed for detention standards. After the phone conference, Elissa Rumsey and I met with Donna Sheen (SAG Chair) and Beth Evans (former Compliance Monitor) for lunch to discuss the SAG meeting. After lunch we drove to Rock Springs.

### **Thursday, June 11, 2009**

#### Sweetwater Collocated Facility Tour

Since the SAG training was not set to begin until 11:00 a.m. Beth Evans arranged a tour of the Sweetwater County Collocated Facility from 8:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m. We met with Major Gaylen Jarvie. The adult jail has 170 beds; the collocated facility has 41 juvenile beds (24 male beds, 16 female beds and 1 isolation cell). Four counties feed into this

facility: Sweetwater, Carbon, Lincoln and Uinta. They were able to obtain a full time teacher who will start in July. They provide life skills education, church and there is a case manager from the mental health center that comes in on a regular basis. The youth have ranged from 8 – 17 years of age, half are pre-sentence and half are post sentence. There are issues with juveniles coming from Carbon County, as there is a high gang population there. Judges are the primary reason for the violations at this facility. There is no trustee contact as jailers serve the meals and they contract with a private citizen to provide the cleaning. Juveniles have a separate entrance from the sally port, separate booking, separate program area, and separate recreation area. Visitation is shared between adults and juveniles. The Sheriff has hired two counselors for the juveniles to begin in July. The juvenile pod is manned through a master control although deputies try to maintain more of a direct supervision model. The cook provides the juvenile inmates with a 3,500 a day calorie diet. They are compliant with the collocated training requirement.

### SAG Training

A participant sign in sheet was distributed and is attached to this report. Evaluations were completed at the end of the training and will accompany Tom's report. The pre and post-tests were distributed and scored; Elissa Rumsey has those.

The members introduced themselves; Donna Sheen gave an overview of the goals and objectives of the training. Tom gave an overview of juvenile justice legislation, SAG membership elements and SAG roles and responsibilities. Elissa Rumsey trained on the JJDP Act core requirements. I trained on Sight and Sound Separation. Elissa trained on the elements of an adequate compliance monitoring system and Wyoming FY2008 funding.

The SAG discussed barriers to compliance. They were: public attitudes about holding youth accountable for their deeds, public perception of juvenile justice, no laws supporting the core requirements, no laws providing monitoring authority, no laws for violation procedures, lack of alternatives and lack of money for alternatives, and primarily the three court system in Wyoming. Donna Sheen suggested to the group that

they might want to frame the discussion towards best services for youth in Wyoming rather than determining how best to “come into compliance.”

Craig Fiscus from VOA gave an update on the non-participating state award. Debby Lynch has finished the monitoring for the year and will have the 2008 compliance monitoring report available for SAG review in August.

Chuck Kratz gave an update on the DMC initiative in Wyoming.

The training concluded at 5:00 p.m.

### **Friday, June 12, 2009**

The training resumed in the morning after the SAG toured the Sweetwater Collocated Juvenile Detention Center. I processed the tour of the facility with the SAG. There was discussion about keeping youth in the community for their sentence. A local judge is reluctant to do so as the collocated facility does not provide the level of services that the Boys School in Worland provides.

The training resumed with Laurie Lamm discussing SAG funding. Donna recommended an Executive Committee meeting to further discuss the budget, legislation and Title V awards. Tom volunteered to assist Laurie with a spreadsheet so the SAG could see where funds were committed and what funds remained. There is approximately \$165,000 remaining in the 2008 JABG award and there was some discussion to use that money for Assessments.com (the State reporting system). Elissa suggested that Pat Cervera, former JJS from Colorado, as a trainer for Laurie to assist her in understanding JJS responsibilities.

I led a discussion on the pros and cons of becoming a Participating State.

#### The pros were:

- One day OJJDP might not be able to award non-participating funds if no eligible agency applies;

- Non-profits might compete for these funds and the SAG would lose any oversight;
- If Wyoming were in compliance they would direct funds more effectively
- Youth would be better served and would be safer
- A full-time Juvenile Justice Specialist would be mandatory and the SAG would have more access to that person's time;
- A single point of entry would make compliance easier;
- Participating in the Act is not about the money, it is about the youth;
- Getting youth the assistance they need when they first enter the system saves money in the long run;
- The SAG would be a master of their own destiny;
- This is one place in the system that data can be collected.

The cons were:

- Wyoming would lose money if found out of compliance;
- Minor in possession of alcohol is a big obstacle to compliance;
- Public relations is hard, it is difficult to convince people to comply.

Tom then led a discussion on goals and objectives breaking the larger group into three smaller groups to review and revise the previous goals and objectives that were set during the last training.

Tom reviewed the accomplishments over the past day and a half:

- Everyone knows more about the core requirements and internal history;
- Laurie will be developing a spread sheet on grant awards and funds remaining;
- We know what the pros and cons are of being a participating state;
- The Mission/Vision Statement was reviewed;
- The SAG knows its roles and responsibilities.

**4. To what extent do you think Wyoming can now successfully address the areas for which the consultation was given?**

To some extent they can begin their work; however, I think much more assistance is needed before they fully understand the task at hand. They do not have a structure at this point to build upon. The turnover has been an impediment in the past, it will be critical that the group feels connected to each other and their goals.

**5. Were any problems were encountered?**

No problems were encountered.

**6. Are there any other areas of technical assistance that would benefit this agency or program?**

I believe they will require more technical assistance. Several members are still unclear about their duties and responsibilities. The JJS will need assistance in understanding her job. The SAG has a Compliance Monitoring Subcommittee that will need at least a day of training on the core requirements and how they relate to the different types of facilities so they can develop strategies to come into compliance. The SAG needs more assistance with developing strategies for their goals and objectives. I think it is critical for OJJDP and DSG to maintain a presence with the SAG so they feel connected to the greater cause and feel they have the resources to do their job.

**7. Other comments**

No other comments. As always, DSG did a great job supporting me. Thanks.

**8. Completed forms**

Sign in sheet: Attached to this report.

Evaluations: Tom will submit with this report.

Pre and Post Tests: Elissa Rumsey will submit.