

4. Plan for Compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Core Requirement

Utah 2009-2011 DMC Strategic Compliance Plan

Introduction

Realizing the complexity of the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) issues and data analysis, the Utah's Juvenile Justice Specialist (JJS) Reg Garff and DMC Coordinator, Cuong Nguyen decided to invite a Technical Assistant (TA) from Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to facilitate the DMC Committee Annual Retreat in November 2008. Dr. William Feyerherm assisted the DMC Subcommittee to develop a viable DMC plan to guide DMC reduction activities for the next three years. Via e-mail and several phone calls the JJS, DMC Coordinator, and TA agreed on a tentative agenda and materials to be discussed at the retreat. State Advisory Group's (SAG) Chair and DMC Subcommittee chair participated in drafting the agenda.

In laying foundation for DMC work, the Utah DMC Subcommittee has taken two bold actions to create a systematic structure for future DMC reduction efforts in the juvenile justice system. The first action was to improve statewide data collection. As a result, the Court and Agencies' Record Exchange (CARE) system, managed by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts, was implemented in November 2005. This allows state juvenile courts to collect data through the eight points of contact, from referral to waiver to adult court. CARE does not collect arrest data; instead, it is collected by the Utah Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) using the Uniform Crime Reports. FY07 was the first completed cycle of data from CARE and is used for this analysis.

The second was to adapt the OJJDP DMC data definitions to Utah's Juvenile Justice System. A Data Analysis Working Group was created within the Subcommittee and consisted of experts with great research background to lead the work. The working group consulted with Tom Harig and William Feyerherm of DSG - OJJDP Trainers, for advises as they drafted the definitions. The raw data was then tabulated with the updated definitions to reflect Utah's justice system. Through these collective actions, and with the newly hired DMC Coordinator, the subcommittee was well suited to create a Three-Year Strategic Plan.

To comply with the DMC core requirement, the subcommittee will follow the 2009 Title II Solicitation – DMC Compliance Outlined by the OJJDP State Representative and the OJJDP's DMC Reduction Model. The model consists the following five phases: identification, assessment/diagnoses, intervention, evaluation, and monitoring.

Problem Statement

Using the Utah Court Agencies' Record Exchange (CARE) database and based on the Model, the Subcommittee identified several areas to focus DMC work for the years 2009-2011. The FY07 data showed that the largest disparity was in Utah County for underutilization of diversion for Hispanic youth. It also revealed that while Weber County had a small disparity for diversion between Hispanic and White youth, however, their diversion rates were equally low. The subcommittee's goal was to examine diversion in the juvenile justice system and improve the utilization of diversion in the two counties mentioned. In addition, the Subcommittee discovered that there were lacks of awareness on DMC issues among the "professional communities." The Subcommittee set the third goal to increase awareness of DMC issues among "professional communities."

DMC Reduction Strategic Plan for 2009 – 2011

Phase I: Identification Process

A. Updated DMC Identification Spreadsheets
(See Attachment)

B. Data Discussion

1. Population at Risk

It was realized early on that using the 2000 Census data for the population at risk was outdated. The Subcommittee looked at different sources for the updated information. The Utah Population Estimate Committee, which is a function of the Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, issues an annual estimate of state population. As of July 1, 2008, the state population was estimated at 2,757,779, an increase of 2.2% in total population from the prior year. In 2000, the Census estimated the Utah population at 2,246,553. In 9 years, the state population increased 22%. The trends show that Utah's population has increases in the flux between 2.2% to 3.2% since 2000. However, these estimates failed to yield data for the 10-17 year old population.

The subcommittee chose a different approach and gathered data from the Utah Department of Education (DOE), 2007 School Enrollment, where an estimated 96% of the total population at risk was accounted for. The remaining 4% attended private school (3%) or home school (1%) and were not included in the count.

Comparing 2007 DOE data to the 2000 Census data for population at risk showed that the changes in minority populations were varied. At a statewide level, population at risk for all minorities increased 2.8%, from 57,277 in 2000 Census to 58,897 2007 DOE data. While the volume is relatively small, Black or African American (Black/AA) has the largest increase at 60.9%, from 2,559 to 4,117, followed by Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders (NH/PI), at 58%, from 2,847 to 4,516.

The Hispanic or Latino (His./Lat.) remained the largest minority population in the state. In the 2000 Census, the population at risk was 29,285 and increased to 40,177 in the 2007 DOE, a 37.2% increase. Asian has the lowest increase at 30.7%, from 4,053 to 5,297. As a result of the increase, Black/AA and NH/PI meet the 1% threshold to analyze for the first time.

White youth, however, had a reduction of 7.7%, from 266,909 to 246,427. The other decrease, 10.2%, was of American Indian or Alaska Native youth (AI/AN). The population at risk in the 2000 Census was at 5,334 to 4,790 in 2007 DOE count. Figure 1 and Figure 2 show the comparison of 2000 Census and 2007 DOE breakdown of minority population.

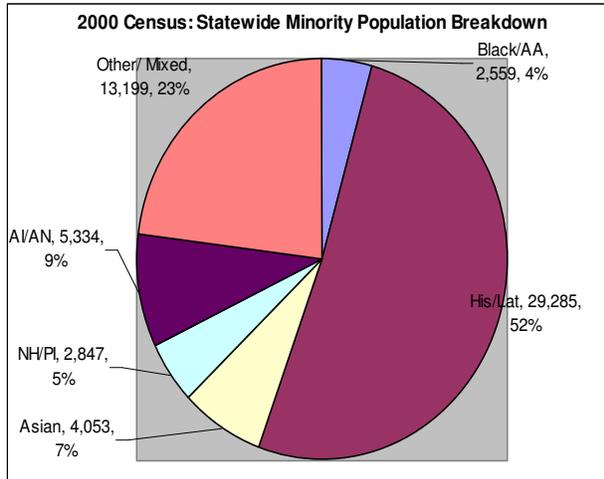


Figure 1: 2000 Census: Statewide Minority Pop. at Risk

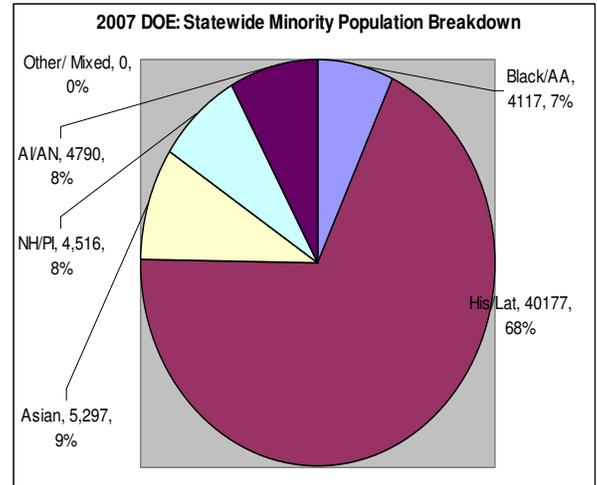


Figure 2: 2007 DOE Statewide Minority Pop. at Risk

The Subcommittee understands the problem in comparing two different data sources. For example, the 2000 Census allowed report for “other/mixed” category. This yielded a total of 13,199 individual in this category. Likewise, the 2007 DOE accounted for every youth and they belonged to the either white, or one of the other five ethnicity group. As result, the data suggested a great increase such as the Black/AA, more than 60% in total population at risk. But by all accounts, minorities only increased 1,620 individuals. The Subcommittee, however, decided to use the DOE as their data sources to get a more accurate count of the population group.

2. Arrest Data

Arrest data was collected from the Utah Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI). The Bureau functions under the Utah Department of Public Safety. The Bureau collects data from state and local law enforcement agencies. These agencies use the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Program. Reporting to the Bureau is voluntary, thus some agencies choose not to submit data. However, the reporting for FY07 was estimated at about 90% of all law enforcement agencies. While this data was available for RRI analysis, the TA pointed out some major problems with the data, thus it was reasonable for Subcommittee members to question the accuracy and reliability of the data. First, arrest data are not comprehensive because not all agencies were reporting.

Second, arrest data divided into two demographic groups: adult and juvenile. The data sets did not allow the separation of youth younger than 10 years old from those who were 10 to 17, which is the definition of population at risk.

Third, and most important, the volume of arrests compared to referrals to juvenile court, as showed in Figure 3: Statewide Arrest vs. Referral showed that the volume of referrals to juvenile court for minorities were considerably higher than that of arrest, except for White and Asian youth. For example, Salt Lake County showed that 10,943 white youth were arrested in FY07 with 7,444 being referred to court. In the same period, 1,953 Hispanic or Latino youth

were arrested with 3,713 referred to juvenile court. Trends are similar both statewide and in the three largest counties: Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber. This is troublesome because the DMC Reduction model assumes that the volume of referrals is a subset of arrest. The current data collection system does not connect CARE and UCR data. It was unclear how many of those arrested were actually being referred to the juvenile court. The TA pointed out that this was problematic in analyzing the data and accuracy of RRI was compromise between these two points.

The fourth concern pointed out by the TA during the retreat was that the numbers of statewide arrests for white youth were twice the national average. As the data showed and concerns were raised, he suggested the following two actions for the arrest data:

- a) Conduct an in-depth study as why and how Utah’s arrests are as twice as that of the national average. What are the data sources that could explain such numbers? Before answering these questions, the TA suggested that arrest RRI should not be used to measure DMC reduction activity. However, it was suggested to continue to collect data and analyze it separately from the rest of the points of contact.
- b) Calculate referral RRI to population at risk instead of arrest

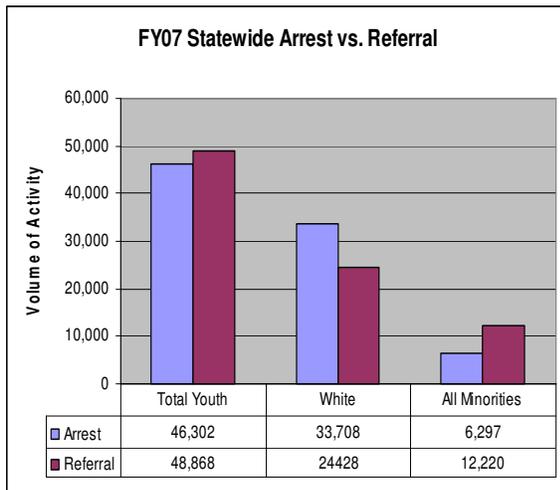


Figure 3: FY07 Statewide Arrest vs. Referral: Volume of Activity

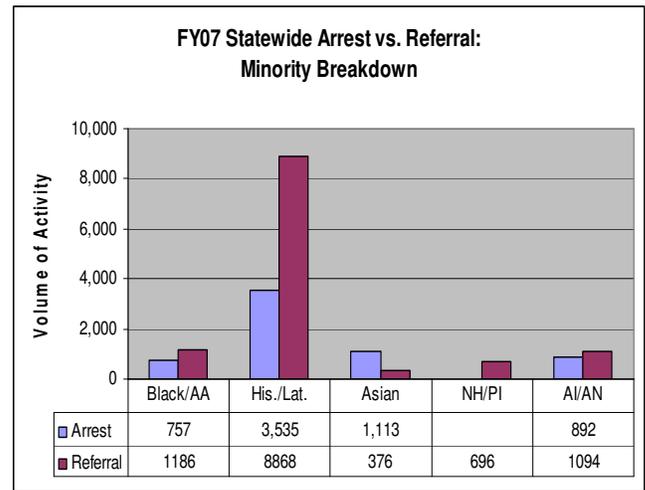


Figure 4: FY07 Statewide Arrest vs. Referral: Minority Breakdown; Volume of Activity

3. Referral to Juvenile Court

The subcommittee revised the OJJDP definition of referral to accurately describing the data captured in this category. The revised definition reads, “*Referral is when a potentially delinquent youth is sent forward for legal processing and received by a juvenile court either as a result of law enforcement action or upon a complaint by a citizen, school, or government entity.*” For reasons as explained above regarding arrest, the RRI for referrals is to population at risk instead of volume of arrest. As result, the RRI suggested that three out of five racial ethnic groups have a great disparity in the three counties. The first was the Hispanic/Latino population. They have an RRI of 1.98, 2.34, and 2.43 for Salt Lake, Weber, and Utah County, respectively.

Second, Black/AA for the first time met the 1% population threshold to be calculated and it showed an RRI above three in all three counties. An RRI of 3.12, 3.18, and 3.02 were shown for Salt Lake, Weber, and Utah County, respectively. Although AI/AN met the 1% population threshold only in Salt Lake County, the RRI showed a strong disparity of 2.32 in this geographic area. Figure 5 below shows the RRI for three counties for Black/AA, His./Lat., and AI/AN.

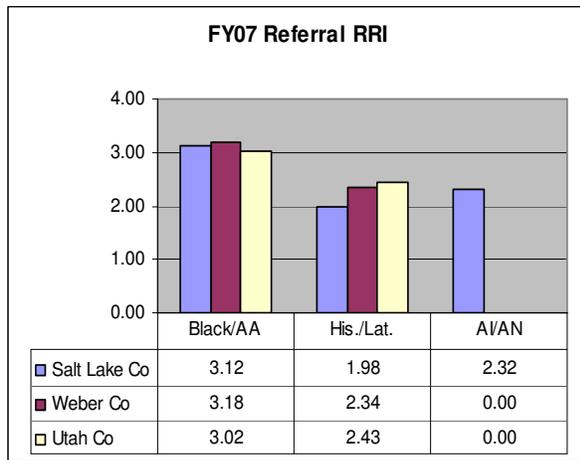


Figure 5: FY07 Referral RRI

In light of these findings, it was suggested to study the data sources for referral and answer the following questions before determining next steps:

- What were the sources for referral: School, family, probation violation, child welfare? Would the answer be statistical, classification, or source of referral?
- Why was referral volume greater than arrest?
- What were the potential contributing factors?

4. Diversion

Figure 6 below shows the RRI for FY07 Diversion. It shows the three most populist counties and statewide average for the five ethnic groups.

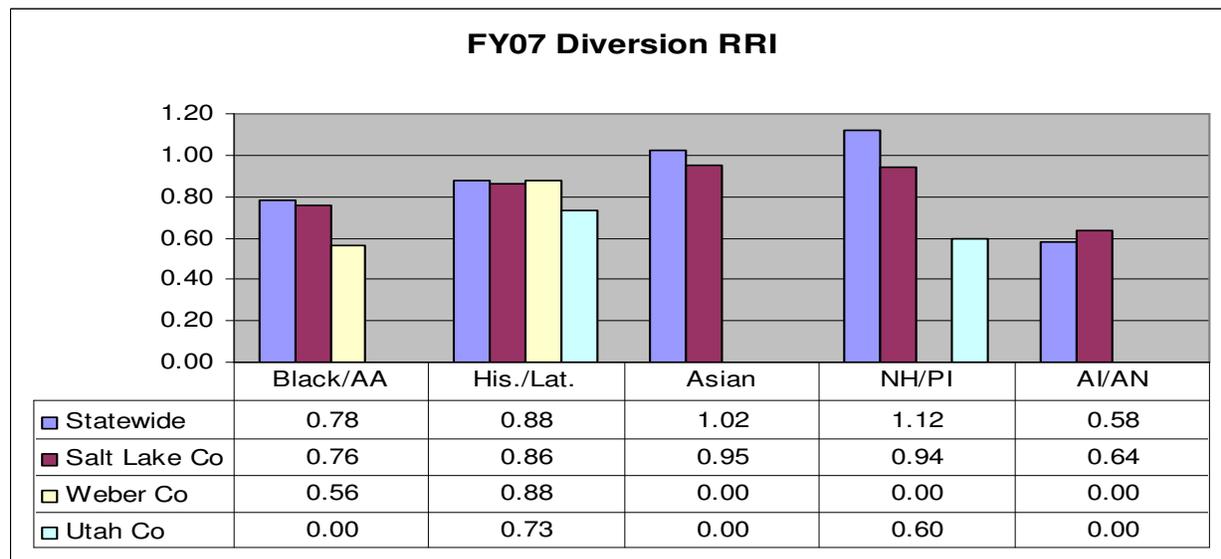


Figure 6: FY07 Diversion RRI

The RRI showed that AI/AN, Black/AA, and His./Lat. had the most underutilization of diversion in the three counties. The RRI for Asian and NH/PI was not statistically significant. Further analysis of the data revealed that the volume of activities was relative small for both

AI/AN and Black/AA. It also indicated that His./Lat. had the most disparity in all three counties. The Subcommittee concluded to work with the His./Lat. population would be most effective.

At the conclusion of the retreat, the Subcommittee created three goals to set the stage for DMC reduction efforts. The first was to increase the utilization of diversion for His./Lat. youth in Utah County to equal the rate of 30/100 referrals. The second goal was to increase the utilization of diversion program(s) in Weber County for both His./Lat. and White youth to the rate of 30/100 referrals. The reference to 30/100 diversions per referral was set to be equal to that of statewide average rate for White youth. They also set goals for the subsequent 2 years. The projected results for the three year plan are list in the table below. In conjunction with these goals, the Subcommittee also set the third and final goal to increase awareness of DMC issues among “professional communities.”

Table 1: Projected Increase of Diversion for Next Three Years

	Year 1: 30/100 Referral*		Year 2: 33.5/100 Referral**		Year 3: 36.2/100 Referral***	
	White	His./Lat.	White	His./Lat.	White	His./Lat.
Utah County	0	40	0	36	0	34
Weber County	324	223	93	55	71	42

*Statewide rate for White Youth

**Salt Lake County Rate for Hispanic Youth (Highest among all counties)

***Utah County rate for White youth

5. Other points of contact

The RRI for the remainder points of contact: Detention, Petition, Delinquent Findings, Probation Placement, Confinement in Secure Facilities, and Transferred to Adult Court showed some statistically significance. However, the magnitude and volume of activities were low compared to diversion. The Subcommittee did not set these points as their immediate priority as they were establishing priorities and areas of focus. The Subcommittee came to a consensus that addressing arrest, referral, and diversion would have a direct effect on those subsequent RRI. Thus, it seemed reasonable to focus on the first three points of contact not only to pilot our strategy, but to also build political capital for future and ongoing DMC efforts.

Phase II: Assessment/Diagnosis

A. Summary of Statewide DMC Assessment and Contributing Factors

The Subcommittee identified the following areas of focus and plan assessment/diagnosis in each of those areas. These are on-going efforts and a revolving process for the next three years, and beyond. Plan revisions and updates will occur at least annually to reflect data trends and contributing factors.

- **Continue improvement of data collection**

As noted above, arrest data were collected from Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) and the accuracy and reliability were questioned. The Subcommittee created the DMC Data Analysis Working Group to further assess the scope of these issues and to identify ways to assure the quality of this data. The Working Group was assigned to continue collecting data both from CARE and BCI to study trends and submit for RRI calculation. They were also asked to study and, if necessary, implement the following recommendations:

1. Remove arrest data from referral RRI calculation
2. Calculate arrest RRI separately from the rest of the points of contact
3. Engage law enforcement agencies at State and local level to identify, understand, and improve recording of arrest information
4. Identify sources, classifications, and clarifications for referral data

The Working Group has been providing the annual RRI tabulation. They will meet quarterly, or as needed, when new data are available for analysis.

- **Diversion**

As suggested in the Data Discussion Section, the FY07 RRI revealed that the Hispanic/Latino population required attention in diversion for both Weber and Utah County. The Subcommittee set two goals. The first was to increase the utilization of diversion for Hispanic/Latino in Utah County so it will be equal to the rate of 30/100 referral. The second goal is to improve the utilization of diversion program in Weber County for both Hispanic/Latino and White youth to the rate of 30/100 referral. The reference to 30/100 diversion per referral was set to be equal to that of the statewide average rate for White youth. They also set goals for the subsequent 2 years with projected results.

To address these issues, the Subcommittee realized that, given the political environment and practicality matter, they will need to rely heavily on local leaders and experts. The Subcommittee formed Utah County and Weber County Working Groups, consisting of representatives from the DMC Subcommittee and respective local leaders. These working groups are charged with conducting assessment/diagnosis, and increasing diversion usage in their respective communities. Objectives and timeline are detailed in the Intervention Phase of this plan. The ultimate goal is to meet the Subcommittee's mission of eliminating the disproportionate representation of minority youth in the diversion phase in the juvenile justice system.

- **Collaboration and Community Outreach**

Another area the Subcommittee looked at was collaboration with other state, profit and non-profit agencies. The Subcommittee formed a DMC Message Development Working Group to develop a concrete DMC Message to share with different professional communities. The message will include, but not limited to, general information about the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), Utah's DMC Compliance Plan, Organization Chart, Current Findings, and suggestion on how to get involve. The Working Group will also identify professional communities as well as approaches to deliver the message.

B) Current Statewide DMC Assessment Activity

Currently, the Working Groups mentioned will complete assessment to identify contributing factors and make recommendations for appropriate actions. Details of the current Statewide DMC Assessment Activity are described in Phase III: Intervention Phase of this plan.

Phase III: Intervention

A) Report on FY08 DMC-Reduction Plan and its Progress:

FY08 Activity	Progress
1. Complete development of updated cultural competency training curriculum, including an evaluation tool, for use in Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice Services.	The UBJJ has discussed and approved setting aside funding for this activity. The author never submitted the plan. The Cultural Competency Training Curriculum is used by the Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice Services to train their personnel.
2. Look at ways to integrate cultural competency training into other staff training modules.	No progress has been made in this regard as the DMC Coordinator has been focusing on data collection and analysis. However, it is anticipated that the Subcommittee will collaborate with other agencies as it raises awareness of DMC issues across “professional communities.”
3. Create youth scenarios for Utah’s Peace Officers and Standards Training (POST) to adopt in their training curriculum.	The Subcommittee completed and submitted 3 minority youth scenarios to POST. DMC members also followed up by attending the training site and observing the application of these scenarios. A good relationship has been established between the Subcommittee and POST. Effectiveness of the scenarios and future collaboration projects with POST (such as input for the POST training curriculum, community outreach and resources for POST) will be updated to the Subcommittee in the coming months.
4. Monitor the entry of racial data in the CARE (Court Agencies Records Exchange) system. The goal is to reach 90% reporting of racial data in the CARE system, reducing the number of “Cannot Determine” entries to less than 10%.	The Data Analysis Working Group was formed and has been working closely with the Administrative Office of the Courts to improve this data. The CARE system requires input of race and ethnicity, and procedures are in place to train front-line workers. It’s anticipated that the “Cannot Determine” number will decrease to less than 10%.
5. Ensure that cultural competency training continues to be offered throughout the state.	In collaboration with Juvenile Justice Services and Juvenile Court Administration, efforts are in place to

	continue cultural competency training for new employees as well as continuing education for current employees.
6. Ensure that all sub grantees providing services to youth meet cultural competency requirements.	A portion of the Request for Proposal, or RFP, requires sub-grantees to include a plan to address cultural competency. Points are given to those proposals with a specific, in-depth plan to address and increase awareness of cultural competency for their personnel.
7. Encourage all agencies providing services within the juvenile justice system provide services in a culturally competent manner.	As part of the grant agreement, all employees of the Juvenile Justice Services, Juvenile Court, and their services providers are required to include cultural competency training as part of their contract.
8. Gather data to determine the number of minority youth participating in Formula Grant projects.	All sub-grantees are required to report the ethnicity of participants in their program quarterly. This report consists of information regarding participant's race and ethnicity, age, etc. In addition, UBJJ also funds an on-going project with the University of Utah Criminal Justice Center to conduct an outcome evaluation of each program. The survey captures participants who complete the program. The report generated by this survey offers a more in-depth look the content of the program as opposed to the generalized outputs.
9. Conduct further research to identify causes of disproportionate minority representation in Utah's Juvenile Justice System.	The Data Analysis Working Group was formed and has completed the revision of data definitions, calculation of RRI in new definition, and continues to monitor and study data sources for quality assurance. This is on-going effort.
10. Continue to sponsor projects designed to reduce Utah's disproportionate representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.	As reported in the 2008 UBJJ Annual Report to the Governor and State Legislatures, the FY08 Funding supported four DMC programs. They included Ocho Pasos, which provides prevention and intervention services to Hispanic, gang affiliated youth. The Dream Team serves female youth in Ogden who live in low income, high crime neighborhoods. These girls are at

	<p>high risk on most factors. Child and Family Empowerment provides culturally sensitive intervention services to Pacific Islander young women designed to increase self-esteem and attachment to their cultural community while reducing propensity for delinquency. These three projects served 181 youth. Only 11% of those participating in these programs reported a new offense. The fourth program involves the hiring of a DMC Coordinator to ensure Utah's compliance with the DMC Core Requirement of the JJDA</p>
<p>11. Encourage efforts to further diversify the juvenile justice work force.</p>	<p>Several steps have been taken in this regard. The Subcommittee has collaborated with the Salt Lake County Council on Diversity Affairs – an Advisory Board to Salt Lake County Mayor on diversity and services delivery issues to minority community. The DMC Coordinator participates as a member and chairs of the Law-Enforcement Subcommittee. The DMC Chair also participates in the Law-Enforcement Subcommittee which set two goals. One was to diversify the workforce in the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office to reflect the population served. The Law-Enforcement Subcommittee worked on various projects, such as conducting a recruitment and orientation for law enforcement jobs in the minority community, set up workshops to help potential candidates pass the Peace Officer Standard Training Exam, and train candidates on job interviewing skills. The second goal was to reduce the disproportionate minority youth representation in the juvenile justice system for Salt Lake County. The DMC Coordinator brings DMC issues directly to this group for discussion and solutions. It's a hope that this approach,</p>

	as a pilot project (recruitment and orientation), will be successful and can be recreated in other jurisdictions in the future.
12. Convert RRI data into narrative form.	A document was produced and presented at the DMC Annual Retreat, November 13, 2009. This effort will continue on a yearly basis when new RRI becomes available.
13. The DMC Subcommittee will meet on a regular basis throughout the year.	The Subcommittee has been meeting on a monthly basis with the exception to July and December, and has scheduled meetings for the remainder of the year.
14. Update Utah's DMC Strategic Plan.	The Subcommittee and Coordinator have completed the annual report to OJJDP, and recently completed a DMC Annual Retreat with invited Technical Assistance from OJJDP to facilitate the meeting. As result, the Subcommittee has identified areas of focus to guide DMC work for the next three years and is the substance of this Strategic Plan. The Coordinator, in coordination with Subcommittee chair, will monitor, evaluate, and revise the plan on the on-going basis.

In addition to the activities listed, the Subcommittee also talked about other accomplishments over the year:

1. Supported the use of Rights of Juvenile Defendants Video for use in juvenile courts (English and Spanish version)
2. Supported the development of the Spanish Probation Order
3. Collaborative efforts to local jurisdiction and state, local, profit, and none-profit agencies have been made and will continue

B) DMC Reduction Plan for FY2009-2011.

Goal 1: Increase the utilization of diversion rate for Hispanic youth in Utah County to 30 per 100 referrals.

Objective 1: Identify key players, stakeholders and form a DMC Workgroup in Utah County.

Steps:

1. Work with DMC Subcommittee representatives in the region to identify key players
2. Form a DMC Workgroup for the Utah County

3. Conduct meetings every-other month to address the DMC issues presented
4. Gain support and establish a framework among members to implement the strategic plan for Utah County.

Benchmarks/Performance Measures:

1. Number of participants by end of February 2009
2. Complete orientation and present DMC findings to the newly formed DMC Workgroup in April of 2009
3. Develop a framework to address diversion in the county by the end of April 2009

Responsible individuals: DMC Members, DMC Coordinators, and local representatives

Objective 2: Create Utah County Diversion Use Plan

Steps:

1. Review of procedures and criteria for determining diversion in Utah County Juvenile Justice Jurisdiction by April 2009 meeting
2. Identify personnel who make decisions at diversion by April 2009
3. Make a uniform recommendation to be distributed to all personnel who make decision on diversion by May 2009
4. Train all personnel on the uniformity of the recommendations by the end of June 2009

Benchmarks/Performance Measures:

1. Numbers of documents reviewed
2. Recommendation document produced
3. Number of personnel identified
4. Number of personnel trained

Responsible individuals: DMC Coordinator and Utah County DMC Workgroup

Objective 3: Implement of the plan for Utah County

Steps:

1. Start implementation on July 1, 2009
2. Track data via CARE database system starting July 1, 2009
3. Review the progress every other month at Utah County DMC Workgroup Meeting
4. Revise the plan as necessary
5. Report on progress to DMC Subcommittee and UBJJ

Benchmarks/Performance Measures:

1. Number of increased diversions for Hispanic youth in Utah County starting July 1, 2009
2. Number of progress reports to DMC Subcommittee

Responsible individuals: DMC Coordinator

Goal 2: Increase the utilization of diversion rate for Hispanic and White youth in Weber County to 30.0 per 100 referrals.

Objective 1: Identify key players, stakeholders and form a DMC Workgroup in Weber County.

Steps:

1. Work with DMC Subcommittee representatives in the region to identify key players
2. Form a DMC Workgroup for Weber County
3. Conduct meetings every-other month to address the DMC issues presented
4. Gain support and establish a framework among members to implement the strategic plan for Weber County.

Benchmarks/Performance Measures:

1. Number of participants by end of March 2009
2. Complete orientation and presentation of DMC findings to the newly formed DMC Workgroup in May of 2009
3. Develop a framework to address diversion in county by the end of May 2009

Responsible individuals: DMC Members, DMC Coordinators, and local representatives

Objective 2: Create a Weber County Diversion Use Plan

Steps:

1. Review of procedures and criteria for determining diversion in Weber County by May 2009
2. Identify personnel who make decisions for diversion by May 2009
3. Make a uniform recommendation to be distributed to all personnel who make decision on diversion by June 2009
4. Train all personnel on the uniformity of the recommendations by the end of June 2009

Benchmarks/Performance Measures:

1. Numbers of documents reviewed
2. Recommendation document produced
3. Number of personnel identified
4. Number of personnel trained

Responsible individuals: DMC Coordinator and Weber County DMC Workgroup

Objective 3: Implement of the plan for Weber County

Steps:

1. Start implementation on July 1, 2009
2. Track data via CARE database system starting July 1, 2009
3. Review the progress every other month at Weber County DMC Workgroup Meeting
4. Revise the plan as necessary
5. Report progress to DMC Subcommittee

Benchmarks/Performance Measures:

1. Number of increased diversions for Hispanic and White youth in Utah County starting July 1, 2009
2. Number of progress reports to DMC Subcommittee

Responsible individuals: DMC Coordinator

Goal 3: Increase awareness of DMC issues among professional communities

Objective 1: Identify groups, organizations, and stakeholders who may lack understanding of contributing factors to DMC numbers

Steps:

1. Identify targeted audience
2. Identify and assign DMC member to present to targeted audience
3. Complete tentative schedule and timeline

Benchmarks/Performance Measures:

1. Complete the identification of key players, stakeholder process by end of March 2009
2. Number of identified agencies
3. Number of assigned meetings to DMC Members

Responsible individuals: DMC Coordinator and DMC Message Development Working Group

Objective 2: Prepare a presentation contain DMC information and findings for targeted audiences

Steps:

1. Review DMC findings
2. Prepare presentation
3. Prepare handout(s)

Benchmarks/Performance Measures:

1. Complete presentation
2. Complete a handout(s)

Responsible individuals: Coordinator and DMC Message Development Working Group

Objective 3: Present to groups identified in Objective 1

Steps:

1. Present Utah DMC issues according to timeline

Benchmarks/Performance Measures:

1. Number of presentations completed

Responsible individuals: Coordinator and DMC Message Development Working Group

Beside steps taken for the three goals, the Subcommittee also plans to increase the usage of the Rights of Juvenile Defendants Video at juvenile court.

While there is no specified amount of funding set aside for the activities planned, the administration portion is supported by DMC Coordinator. The UBJJ, however, has identified DMC as one of the top three program areas for funding. Allocation for new funding will be awarded to programs with strong emphasis on identified DMC concerns.

Phase IV: Evaluation

UBJJ has set aside funding for an on-going effort with the University of Utah Criminal Justice Center (UCJC) to perform Outcome Evaluations of funded projects. The UCJC conducts this evaluation on all programs that receive Title II and Title V money, including DMC supported programs. UCJC staffs participate in all levels of UBJJ and DMC meetings. They also collect for and calculate the RRI. They also act as an assurance for quality of data as discussed in the identification phase. They provide advice on grant applications as they come in. DMC Coordinator will work closely with UCJC staff, as well as maintain constant contact with OJJDP State Representatives to ensure Utah's in compliance with the DMC Core Requirement.

Phase V: Monitoring

In teaming up with the UCJC staff, DMC Coordinator will monitor the progress not only by data, but also by participating in sites visit to sub-grantees. This will be an on-going effort to study trends and effectiveness of the activities that sub-grantees have outlined and performed. Recommendations will follow on discovered areas for improvement.