

# WYOMING STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE



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To improve the coordination and effectiveness of statewide and local delinquency prevention, juvenile justice and youth services programs.

## 2014 Annual Report

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# MISSION

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



Wyoming State Advisory  
Council on Juvenile  
Justice

# VISION

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



## WYOMING STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

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December 19, 2014

Dear Governor Mead, Members of the Wyoming State Legislature and Wyoming Residents:

On behalf of the Wyoming State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice, I am pleased to present you with the 2014 Annual Report.

The State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice had a very busy year in 2014. We focused much of our efforts assisting the Department of Family Services in an advisory capacity on establishing a statewide data collection system. Although we have not yet completed the work in this area, we are pleased with the progress and feel confident that through our collaboration with the Department of Family Services the data collection system will be operational during the 2015 calendar year.

While we continue to address the areas of recidivism and leveraging resources, the progress in those areas has been slow. With regard to the area of recidivism there is a need for a uniformed acceptance of one definition statewide to accurately measure recidivism rates. The State Advisory Council has established what we believe to be a solid working definition for recidivism and ask for support from State Leaders in adopting that definition. Leveraging Resources is best done with accurate data to identify successful services through the use of measurable outcomes. Even with a widely accepted continuum of care it is very difficult to effectively leverage state resources to best serve youth and families. While work in leveraging resources is heavily dependent on data collection, the State Advisory Council will continue to examine how to best leverage State resources.

The State Advisory Council has seen its appointment membership shrink to a more manageable number of 25 during 2014. This was important to ensure more effective meetings could be held. It is also significant that the State Advisory Council has recognized a significant change in not only membership but leadership of the interim Joint Judiciary Committee. It is important for the Council to reach out and establish an effective working relationship with the Joint Judiciary Committee as Wyoming moves forward with addressing Juvenile Justice issues.

The State Advisory Council has identified four recommendations for the Governor and State Legislators as well as five areas to guide us as we move forward. The Council recognizes that there is much work to be accomplished in 2015 and is motivated to continue to improve the Juvenile Justice System in the State of Wyoming.

Sincerely,

Shad Bates, Chairman  
Wyoming State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice

## WYOMING STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE MEMBERS

<b>MEMBERS</b>	<b>REPRESENTS</b>	<b>CITY</b>	<b>JUDICIAL</b>
Shad Bates	Chair	Torrington	District 1
Allison Anderson	Vice-Chair	Cheyenne	District 1
Hon. Steven Brown	Government	Casper	District 7
Susan Cahill	Government	Gillette	District 6
Debra Dugan	Government	Cheyenne	District 1
Adrienne Freng	Government	Laramie	District 2
Gary Gilmore	Wyoming Boys School	Worland	District 5
Mary Hall	Non-Governmental	Cheyenne	District 1
Paul Jenkins	County Commissioner	Thayne	District 3
Shane Johnson	Government	Kemmerer	District 3
Chris Jones	Wyoming Girls School	Sheridan	District 4
Dorina Kemper	Youth Member	Douglas	District 8
Rene Kemper	Non-Governmental	Douglas	District 8
Neal Madson	Non-Government	Sheridan	District 4
Robert Mayor	Non-Governmental	Torrington	District 8
Narina Nunez	Government	Laramie	District 2
James Pond	Government	Laramie	District 2
Les Pozsgi	Non-Governmental	Lander	District 9
Clinton Robinson	Youth Member	Laramie	District 2
Donna Sheen	Non-Governmental	Cheyenne	District 1
Bryan Skoric	Government	Cody	District 5
Dawnessa Snyder	Government	Rawlins	District 2
Clarence Thomas	Tribal	Ft Washakie	District 9
Shaina Ute	Youth Member	Ft Washakie	District 9
James Whiting	Non-Governmental	Lander	District 9
<b>EX OFFICIO MEMBERS</b>			
Christina McCabe	Attorney General's Office		
Elizabeth Lance	Public Defenders Office		
Jo Ann Numoto	Dept of Education		
Holly Meyer	Dept of Education		
Alice Russler	Dept of Health		
<b>ICJ MEMBERS</b>			
Maureen Clifton	Dept of Family Services		
Leland Christensen	Representative		

SACJJ Coordinator: Kelly Smario

(Updated: 12/2014)

## SACJJ RESPONSIBILITIES

The State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice (SACJJ) was created within the Office of the Governor by the Wyoming Legislature in 1997. The Council receives operational funds from the Department of Justice and serves as the State Advisory Group (SAG) under the Federal Juvenile Justice Act (JJDPA). Per Wyoming Statute, members must have training, experience and special knowledge concerning the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and administration of juvenile justice [W.S. 14-10-101(a)].

The Advisory Council shall be made up of members having training, experience or special knowledge concerning the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency or the administration of juvenile justice.

The State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice is required, per Wyoming Statute 14-10-101(f) to:

- (i) Advise the Governor in the development and review of the state's juvenile justice planning;
- (ii) Assist communities in the formation of community juvenile services boards;
- (iii) Make recommendation for an equitable funding formula for distribution of funds to community juvenile service boards;
- (iv) Be afforded the opportunity to review and comment on all juvenile justice, delinquency prevention and juvenile services grant applications prepared for submission under any federal grant program by any governmental entity of the state;
- (v) Review the progress and accomplishments of state and local juvenile justice, delinquency prevention and juvenile services projects;
- (vi) At the direction of the Governor, assist communities to collect, compile and distribute data relating to juvenile justice, delinquency prevention and juvenile services, including but not limited to, an inventory of programs and services available in each county of the state. The council shall then identify and make recommendations with regard to areas for which an unfulfilled need for services or programs exists;
- (vii) Develop recommendations concerning establishments of priorities and needed improvements with respect to juvenile justice, delinquency prevention and juvenile services and report its recommendations to the Governor and joint judiciary interim committee annually, on or before December 31;

(viii) Review and analyze the proposed budget for each entity of state government which utilizes state or federal funds to administer or provide juvenile justice programs and services and make recommendations to the Governor; and

(ix) Coordinate the efficient and effective development and enhancement of state, local and regional juvenile justice programs.

In addition to these State responsibilities, the Council works to promote national goals contained in the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. While past Council reports have focused on promoting “compliance” with the federal goals in order to receive these federal funds, it is important to understand that these federal goals are fully consistent with evidence-based juvenile delinquency prevention and help provide critical information and support to the Council’s State duties. These goals include:

- Eliminating the use of jail and juvenile detention as punishment for juveniles for acts that would not be a crime if they were an adult. These include smoking and alcohol use, curfew violations and runaways. These laws are intended to protect the youth from bad choices because of their age and lack of decisional capacity. Research clearly demonstrates that the use of detention to punish these behaviors actually increase future offenses.
- Ensuring that youth who do commit crimes are held separately from adult offenders. Again the evidence is clear that youth are extremely vulnerable to victimization by adult offenders. Even incidental exposure to adult offenders increases the likelihood that the youth will commit future offenses. This increase occurs even when the youth’s exposure occurs through popular “scared straight” or similar programs where adult offenders attempt to scare, mentor, advise or otherwise persuade youth to change their ways.
- Tracking and reducing disproportionate minority contact with law enforcement. Collecting data that includes information about race helps us understand and develop better interventions for our minority youth. While Wyoming’s population may be less diverse, there is clearly a need to attend to overrepresentation of Native American, Hispanic and African American youth in order to improve our success with these populations.

**[See Appendix A for further information on the requirements of the JJJPA]**

## 2014 HIGHLIGHTS

- Five State Advisory Council Meetings held in 2014.
- Community participation was encouraged and welcomed by the Council for the meetings, to include local Department of Family Services staff, judges, sheriffs, commissioners, prosecutors, service providers and CJSB members.
- Lincoln County Sheriff's Office received the Fifth Annual SACJJ Best Practice Award.

**CASPER**  
**Star Tribune**  
COMMUNICATIONS

**AWARD**

### Lincoln County presented juvenile justice award

October 02, 2014 6:00 pm • By LILLIAN SCHROCK Star-Tribune staff writer

Lincoln County Sheriff Shane Johnson accepted Wyoming's 2014 Achievement in Juvenile Justice Award on Wednesday in Kemmerer.

The county received the award for its efforts in keeping low-risk juvenile offenders out of secure confinement.

"Research shows that these juveniles are less likely to commit additional crimes if they are treated in the community rather than being placed in detention," according to a press release from the State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice, which presented the award in partnership with Volunteers of America Northern Rockies.

The Lincoln County Sheriff's Office also transports high-risk juvenile offenders to juvenile facilities in other counties, the release said. This is so they do not have contact with adult inmates in the county jail.



Contact Lillian Schrock at 307-266-0574 or at [lillian.schrock@trib.com](mailto:lillian.schrock@trib.com). Follow her on Twitter @lillieschrock.

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- 15 Counties received funding through the nonparticipating grant award:
  - Albany
  - Campbell
  - Carbon
  - Fremont
  - Goshen
  - Hot Springs
  - Johnson
  - Laramie
  - Platte
  - Sheridan
  - Sublette
  - Sweetwater
  - Teton
  - Uinta
  - Washakie
- SACJJ Chair and members of SACJJ Data Committee participated in interim meetings of the Joint Judiciary Legislative Committee and met with the Department of Family Services to help develop a plan for Juvenile Data collection.
- Supported compliance motioning of 48 out of 54 (89%) secure facilities and 39 out of 88 (44%) non-secure facilities.



## 2014 ACTIVITIES

The Council composed of twenty four members and eight sub-committees that meet during regular SACJJ meetings and throughout the year. The council sub-committees consist of: Executive, Grants, Outreach, Data, Best Practices, Legislative, Youth Members and Interstate Compact on Juveniles (ICJ). The following is a brief overview of meeting.

### COUNCIL MEETINGS

#### January 23-24, 2014 – Cheyenne, Wyoming

- Community Participation
  - Linda Burke, ACLU
  - Dr. Corsi , DFS
  - Jeff Lamm, DFS
- Council Discussion
  - Election of Officers
    - Shad Bates for Chair
    - Allison Anderson for Vice Chair
    - Neal Madson for Executive Committee
    - Dawnessa Snyder for Executive Committee
    - Les Pozsgi for Executive Committee
  - Grants Committee Election
    - Kris Smith
    - Adrienne Freng
    - Don Rardin



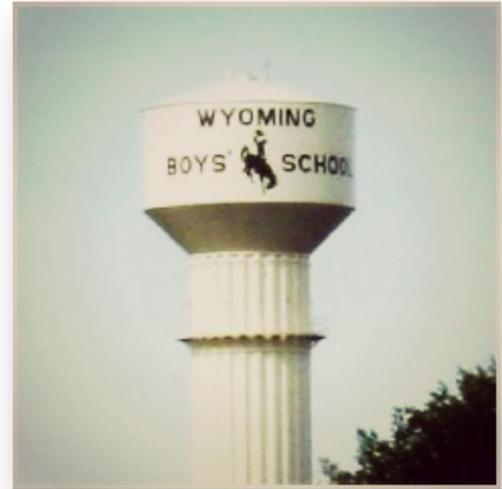
#### April 24-25, 2013 – Torrington, Wyoming

- Community Participation
  - St. Joseph's Home for Children
  - Number 34
  - Kim Dyer - Supervisor, DFS
  - Holly Lubsack – Manager, DFS
  - James Bedient – Number 34
  - Ken Brown – Deputy County Attorney
- Council Discussion
  - Children's Justice Project
  - CHINS Reform
  - DATA Bill
  - Training



June 19-20, 2014 – Worland, Wyoming

- Community Participation
  - Tour of Wyoming Boys School
  - Sarah Garcia - Youth Alternative
  - Marcy Alegeris – County Attorney  
Washakie County Attorney
  - Jen Neely/Mike Broadhead/Jim Carey  
Drug Endangered Children
  - Mark Russler – Cloud Peak Counseling
- Committee Reorganization
- Council Discussion
  - Juvenile Data Collection
  - PREA Compliance
  - Families in Need of Supervision



September 18-19, 2014 – Evanston, Wyoming

- Community Participation
  - Tour YAHA House
  - DFS and Uinta County Probation
  - Gus Bloomfield - DFS
  - Keith Carter - DFS
  - Monica Ansen – Uinta County Probation
  - Lamar Westbrook - DFS
- Council Discussion
  - 2015 Meeting Schedule:
    - January 22-23, 2015 – Cheyenne
    - April 23-24, 2015 – Douglas
    - June 18-19, 2015 – Sheridan
    - September 24-25, 2015 – Cody
    - November 19-20, 2015 – Casper
  - Citizens' Review Panel (CRP) – DFS Case File Reviews
  - E-citation
  - Integrated Care
  - Title 25
- Outreach Committee's Annual Community Recognition Award –  
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office



November 20-21, 2014 – Casper, Wyoming

- Community Participation
  - Tour of Youth Crisis Center
  - Department of Family Services  
Paul Fritzler - DFS
  - Community Juvenile Service Board
  - Citizen's Review Panel – Jennifer Davis
- Council Discussion
  - 3 Year Plan/Strategic Plan
  - OJJDP Update – Craig Fiskus
  - Annual Report
  - CHINS draft bill



## 2014 FUTURE DIRECTION

The Council recognizes that a majority of the business it conducts is outlined in Wyoming Statute 14-10-101. To be effective in this capacity, the Council continually engages in a coordinated planning process with those serving juveniles in Wyoming to impact local and statewide juvenile justice policy, inform and improve practice, foster the development of model programs, and define consistent philosophies for how to address the needs of children in Wyoming's juvenile justice system. Therefore, the Council will continue the following:

- Increase collaboration with community stakeholders
- Continue to partner with the Department of Family Services to identify and establish a statewide data collection system.
- Continue to strive to strengthen collaboration with all agencies and stakeholders in the Wyoming juvenile justice system.
- Continue promote the Four Core Protections.
  - Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)
  - Sight and Sound Separation (Separation)
  - Adult Jail and Lock-up Removal (Jail Removal)
  - Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)
- Begin to use the current data and meeting with local stakeholders to identify gaps in community resources statewide.

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE WYOMING STATE LEGISLATURE

1. Provide support to units of local government in maintaining community-based resources affected by loss of Federal funding to assist in maintaining those programs.
2. Promote the Four Core Protections as best practices in Wyoming
  - Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)
  - Sight and Sound Separation (Separation)
  - Adult Jail and Lock-up Removal (Jail Removal)
  - Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)
3. Continue to support the development of a unified statewide data collection system for Wyoming juveniles that will track points of contact with the juvenile justice system from initial contact through court action. The unified data collection system should interface with data from the Department of Family Services, Department of Education, the Department of Health, Department of Corrections, and the Courts.
4. Support a consistent definition of recidivism statewide.

## APPENDIX A

### JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (JJDP)

#### The Four Core Requirements

The JJDP act contains four core requirements in order to receive formula grant funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The Council endorses these requirements in both their policy recommendations and funding priorities:

- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)

Juveniles who are charged with or who have committed offenses which would not be criminal if committed by an adult (i.e.: status offenders) and non-offenders, shall not be placed in secure detention or secure correctional facilities. The following are considered status offenses: truancy, runaway, violations of curfew, underage possession and/or consumption of tobacco products, and underage alcohol offenses.

- Sight and Sound Separation (Separation)

Juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, as well as status offenders and non-offenders, cannot be detained or confined in any institution in which they have sight or sound contact with adult offenders.

- Adult Jail and Lock-up Removal

(Jail Removal) Juveniles who are accused of delinquent acts may not be held in a secure area of an adult jail or lockup for longer than six hours, while remaining separated by sight and sound from adult offenders.

- Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

States are required to address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce the disproportionate number of minority youth who come in contact with the Juvenile Justice System.

## APPENDIX B

### FUNDING SOURCES

The Title II Formula Grant supports a wide range of programs for prevention of, or early intervention in juvenile delinquency.

Title II Program Areas:

- Compliance Monitoring
- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders
- Delinquency Prevention
- Alternatives to Detention
- Native American Programs

The Title V Incentive Grant focuses on reducing risks and enhancing protective factors to prevent youth at risk of becoming delinquent from entering the juvenile justice system and to intervene with first-time and non-serious offenders to keep them out of the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) is an entitlement grant and allocations are available to eligible units of government. JABG provides states and local units of government with funds to encourage the development of juvenile justice policies, procedures, and programs that promote juvenile accountability. The stated goals of the program include:

- Reduction of juvenile delinquency
- Improvement of the juvenile justice system
- Increased accountability for juvenile offenders

[See Appendix E for sub grant awards]

## APPENDIX C

### JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT (JABG)

#### Federal Fiscal Year 2012 Award

Grant Period: July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2015

Amount of Award: **\$137,764**

Sub-award Period: July 1, 2013 to December 31, 2014

ULGs Receiving Sub-awards	Funding Amount	Purpose of Funding
Campbell County	\$10,710	48 Hour Hold
City of Cheyenne	\$13,033	Municipal court staffing
Natrona County	\$13,155	Intake and assessment of CHINS cases, and assessment of truancy cases
Sweetwater County	\$10,525	Truancy program
Fremont County Award:	\$7,642	** County did not qualify under federal funding formula but qualified for past awards. An exception was sought and not granted.
Total Amount Awarded (including Fremont)	\$55,065	
Balance Remaining	\$82,699	* \$34,441 available for state use

#### Federal Fiscal Year 2013 Award

Grant Period: July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2016

Amount of Award: **\$105,793**

Sub-award Period: January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015

ULGs Receiving Sub-awards	Funding Amount	Purpose of Funding
Campbell County	\$8,743	** County did not qualify under federal funding formula but qualified for past awards. An exception is being sought.
City of Cheyenne	\$10,679	Municipal court staffing
Natrona County	\$11,463	Intake and assessment of CHINS cases, and assessment of truancy cases
Sweetwater County	\$8,607	** County did not qualify under federal funding formula but qualified for past awards. An exception is being sought.
Total Amount Awarded (including Campbell and Sweetwater Counties)	\$39,492	
Balance Remaining	\$66,301	* \$26,448 available for state use

The JABG has been discontinued with the Federal Fiscal Year 2013 award, therefore, there are no subsequent awards.

## *Title II State Advisory Group (SAG)*

### Federal Fiscal Year 2012 Award

Grant Period: 10/01/2011 to 9/30/2014

Award Amount: \$20,000

Remaining Funds: \$0

### Federal Fiscal Year 2013 Award

Grant Period: 10/01/2012 to 9/30/2015

Award Amount: \$23,414

Remaining Funds as of June 30, 2014: \$15,402

### Federal Fiscal Year 2014 Award

Grant Period: \*\* FFY14 is an extension to the FFY13 award, and extends the award from the starting period of 10/01/2012 through 9/30/2017. Award Amount: \$20,000; increases FFY13 award from \$23,414 to \$43,414

The State Advisory Group (SAG) Grant is used to support the Wyoming State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice (SACJJ). The grant funds all meetings that the Council conducts in person and/or via phone to include their travel, per diem, and hotel expenses. These meetings are necessary in order for the Council to carry out functions that help contribute to goals set within their own mission and vision, as well as, all grants that might be in affiliation with the Council. In addition, funds allow Council members to travel to conferences and training that will enhance their skill level in overall knowledge, but also allows for specialization in subcommittee areas. Lastly, SAG funds help support the Council's website [www.juvenilejustice.com](http://www.juvenilejustice.com), miscellaneous office expenses that may occur, and the yearly report to the Governor.

## APPENDIX D

### *Community Juvenile Service Boards (CJSB)*

#### Campbell County

Law enforcement, County and DFS Probation, Diversion, County Attorney's Office, Youth Emergency Services Inc., Campbell County Memorial Hospital and Detention staff have been working together to make sure that the needs of juveniles in Campbell County are met, and that they receive all necessary intervention services. Campbell County utilizes GPS Monitoring, and also offered their Juvenile Detention Officers involvement with the National Symposium of Juvenile Services. The Campbell County Juvenile Family and Drug Court continues to utilize a "team approach" to address the needs of the substance abusing juvenile and his/her family through weekly court attendance, mental and substance abuse counseling, and immediate sanctions and incentives. The county has been awarded a total of \$135,493.00 through the end of this biennium.

#### Carbon County

The vision for Carbon County's ten communities is to serve children and families through localized services. Services will be developed and coordinated through county wide, community-oriented services, preventive services, and effective transitional services for children returning to the community as well as their families. We seek to reduce recidivism through assessments, education and diversion and crisis intervention and aftercare services. Carbon County has identified three major areas which it devotes its efforts: operating an effective diversion program, opening and sustaining a crisis center, and supporting and implementing education and prevention programs for youth. Thanks to the Board's dedication, the Carbon County Youth Crisis Center opened to serve youth and families on February 12, 2014. The county has been awarded a total of \$50,000 through the end of this biennium.

#### Crook County

All juvenile citations are processed through the Single Point of Entry. Most of the kids referred to the office of the County Attorney by way of citations are offered Diversion. Only those who refuse to voluntarily participate in the diversion program are remanded to the court. Crook County Diversion also receives an occasional referral from the schools for younger kids who have behavioral issues. Crook County responds to these requests by providing one-on-one Corrective Thinking class, and to suggest actions that parents and teachers can take to reduce the unwanted behavior. Crook County is currently struggling to financially make ends meet. There is strong concern that the program will not be able to continue existing with the current amount of funding. The county has been awarded a total of \$50,000 through the end of this biennium.

## Fremont County

The Fremont County Pre-Court Diversion Program has been fully implemented. With the Juvenile Detention Center closed effective July 2012, Fremont County Attorneys, Fremont County Group Home, local Law Enforcement, and DFS have implemented a new policy targeted towards limiting the use of secure juvenile detention, and instead are using more appropriate services. Offenders who commit violent felonies are sent to detention centers in either Natrona or Sweetwater counties. The Fremont County Group Homes provides non-secure detention for juveniles who need to be supervised while waiting for their case to be processed. The county has been awarded a total of \$106,583.00 through the end of this biennium.

## Johnson County

Johnson County created the Johnson County Mentoring Program, which has seen substantial success beyond what was expected. This program offers after-school programs, mentor training, suicide prevention, sexual education, and community service completed by the mentor and mentee. Some of the duties done by the matches includes assisting the Habitat for Humanity program, volunteering at community events, picking up litter on the side of the road, and volunteering at the local animal shelter. Johnson County expects to see a substantial decrease in juvenile delinquency by providing at risk children with a mentor to help provide guidance and support. They report already seeing an increase in school attendance and grades for youth participating in the Mentoring Program. The county has been awarded a total of \$50,000 through the end of this biennium.

## Laramie County

Laramie County successfully opened their Juvenile Services Center in 2012. Since then the board worked out a way to distribute quarterly census reports for the JSC to address confidentiality concerns and uniformity of data. This report has allowed the full board and its committees to understand the impact of changes in personnel and policies and continues to inform its decision-making regarding the operation of our system. In addition, the board has funded an agreement between the City of Cheyenne's Office of Youth Alternative Program and the Laramie County Sheriff's Office to create an OYA position onsite at the JSC for a crisis counselor. The county has been awarded a total of \$233,799 through the end of this biennium.

## Lincoln County

Lincoln County currently provides funding for school resource officers and a juvenile diversion coordinator. Lincoln County has worked with the Town of Afton to create a truancy ordinance, which addressed the strong issue Lincoln County School District Number Two was having with truancy. Lincoln County also worked together to pool resources in order to hire an additional probation officer to serve juveniles in Circuit Court, and contracted with the

Sheriff's Department. This means that Lincoln County is now able to offer both supervised probation and diversion services for the cost of diversion alone. The county has been awarded a total of \$53,270 through the end of this biennium.

### Natrona County

Natrona County CJSB has shown strength and strong collaboration recently while working to overcome struggles created by turnover in leadership. In addition to their pre-court youth diversion program, the Natrona County Community Juvenile Services Board helped expand the pre-court prevention programming with both Mercer Family Resource Center and Casper Police Department's Weed and Seed Community Service Program. Natrona County refers to prevention programming in order to avoid filing cases in the courts. This keeps the matter from being recorded as a criminal conviction for lower level criminal offenses. The county has been awarded a total of \$188,075 through the end of this biennium.

### Sheridan County

Sheridan County CJSB is the primary provider offering community supervision and probation services so that adolescent offenders can stay in the community and continue to benefit from their connections with family, school, and other supports. The CJSB supervision services include first offender diversion, misdemeanor juvenile offender probation, truancy probation, community service supervision, and thinking error education. Sheridan CJSB states their largest set-back is the decrease in funding from local entities. The county has been awarded a total of \$67,684 through the end of this biennium.

### Sweetwater County

Sweetwater County CJSB focuses on preventing and responding to juvenile criminal and delinquent behaviors through a juvenile justice system that provides for early intervention and consistent adjudications. Sweetwater County CJSB is working to keep its juveniles within the community for effective local treatment. Programs that work to keep juveniles in the community include the Truancy Program, the Pre-Court Diversion Program, and the Electronic Monitoring Program. Sweetwater CJSB also works with school districts and families to lower the dropout rate of students. The county has been awarded \$123,877 through the end of this biennium.

### Teton County

The Teton County CJSB focuses on prevention of juveniles entering the juvenile justice system through delinquent behaviors. They have provided funding for a therapist position at the Adams Canyon Crisis shelter. Teton County CJSB also funds Camp POSTcard on Casper Mountain, which is a week-long camp that assists with the formation of healthy relationships between youth and police officers.

They also fund substance abuse education and additional counseling resources for the schools and community. The county has been awarded \$50,000 through the end of this biennium.

### Washakie County

The Washakie County CJSB provides graduated sanctions, diversion services, a 48-hour non-secure hold program, supervised probation for Municipal and Circuit courts, community service, electronic monitoring, educational assistance, and multiple classes to increase education in topics relevant to juveniles. They also offer parenting classes, in order to give parents the support and skills necessary to assist their children in making good choices. Washakie County CJSB works diligently to properly assess needs for both youth and families, in order to maximize effectiveness of available resources. The county has been awarded \$50,000 through the end of this biennium.

\*\*Update prepared by the Department of Family Services

## APPENDIX E

### *Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative 2014*

The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative is designed to eliminate the inappropriate use of juvenile detention. Campbell, Fremont, Laramie, Natrona, and Sweetwater Counties participated in JDAI in 2014. Natrona County ended its involvement with JDAI in the late spring. In the end of 2014, the State of Wyoming decided to oversee JDAI independently, without the assistance of the Annie E. Casey Foundation. This decision was made due to the tremendous amount of success the JDAI sites had in decreasing juvenile detention rates, and the faith in Wyoming internal stakeholders and JDAI sites maintaining their strong collaborations.

#### Campbell County

Campbell has a group that is focused on forming a strategy to reduce the number of youth incarcerated due to failing to appear in court. They also continued the Project Choice Program and the Juvenile Weekend Program, which both work as alternatives to detention. Project Choice offers a 48-hour crisis hold, and the Juvenile Weekend Program offers community service in lieu of detention.

#### Fremont County

Fremont has worked with the nine school districts in order to offer better services to their at-risk youth. Eight of the nine school districts approved an MOU to supply a paid special education teacher for the JDAI Report Center Program. A contract was signed between Fremont County and Fremont County School District #1 to move the Report Center Education Program to an old junior high school building, where there will be more room, other administrative offices, and a gym.

#### Laramie County

Laramie County has worked hard on opening a crisis center at their Juvenile Services Center. The proposed opening date is before the end of 2014. The Laramie County Joint Powers Board has agreed to pay for a position for the Office of Youth Alternatives to place a full-time crisis counselor onsite at the Juvenile Services Center.

#### Sweetwater County

Sweetwater County has worked hard on reducing the number of juveniles in detention through strong internal collaborations. They are working on identifying missing stakeholders and developing educational materials for new members. Sweetwater County has also been working on discussing options for alternatives to out-of-home placements, and engaging stakeholders to ensure responses to violations are equitable across systems.

\*\* Update prepared by the Department of Family Services



## WYOMING STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

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*“Recidivism” is defined any subsequent adjudication of a delinquent act or a conviction of a criminal charge which results in the re-entry into the juvenile justice system before obtaining the age of majority, at the same or a higher level, after having completed a diversion program, sentence or disposition in a prior juvenile or criminal case.*

*Recidivism data will be collected for a two year period following release from a program or the juvenile justice system.*

*This definition will be utilized to capture recidivism rates at various points along the continuum of care.*

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December 17, 2014

TO: State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice (SACJJ)  
FROM: Craig Fiskus, Chuck Kratz, and Debby Lynch  
RE: 2014 Annual Report

#### State Information

- Increased the number of juvenile offenders held securely in adult jails/lockups in 2013 by 18%. It should be noted that this increase could likely be attributed to improved data collection.
- Decreased the number of juvenile offenders held securely in secure detention facilities and secure correctional facilities in 2013 by 1%.
- Increased the use of secure detention overall for juvenile offenders in 2013 by 1%. This total included juveniles detained in both adult and juvenile facilities. Again, this slight increase was likely the result of improved data collection.
- Attained or maintained compliance with the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 (JJDPA) in nine of Wyoming's 23 counties.
- Increased compliance with the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) core protection of the JJDPA in 2013 by 28%.
- Increased compliance with the Separation core protection of the JJDPA in 2013 by 64%.
- Increased compliance with the Jail Removal core protection of the JJDPA in 2013 by 6%.
- Reduced the total number of violations of the JJDPA in 2013 by 34%.

#### Compliance Monitoring

- Completed compliance monitoring of 48 out of 54 (89%) secure facilities and 39 out of 88 (44%) nonsecure facilities from February through June 2014. It should be noted that five police departments were reclassified as secure. Also added two court holding facilities, one in Johnson County and one in Lincoln County. Conducted on-site visits of the following:
  - Fifty-eight (58) adult jails/lockups
  - Four (4) juvenile detention centers (Campbell, Laramie, Natrona, and Sweetwater counties)
  - Two (2) juvenile correctional facilities (Wyoming Boys School and Wyoming Girls School)
  - Six (6) court holding facilities (Campbell, Fremont, Johnson, Laramie, Lincoln, and Natrona counties)
  - Seven (7) campus security offices
  - Six (6) mental health/residential treatment facilities
  - Four (4) crisis shelters/group homes
- Submitted the 2013 Compliance Monitoring Report to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) on 6/30/14.

### General Activities

- Completed a draft version of Wyoming’s “Compliance Monitoring Manual” on 5/1/14. This manual outlined policies and procedures for the compliance monitoring process and would be passed on to any entity that receives OJJDP funding and that engages in monitoring. Would apply both to a non-profit organization receiving Nonparticipating State Award funding and to a designated state agency receiving Title II funds, should Wyoming again become a participating state in the future.
- Submitted an updated Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) plan to OJJDP on 5/31/14. This represents a follow-up to the statewide assessment that Chuck Kratz and Dr. Adrienne Freng completed in April 2013.
- Conducted a Juvenile Jail Roster training via webinar on 6/5/14. Twenty-three individuals from 18 counties participated in the training, which Volunteers of America Northern Rockies (VOA) implemented to increase the accuracy and consistency of county reporting on the use of secure detention for juveniles. Made two significant modifications to the Juvenile Jail Roster:
  - Updated the **Race/Ethnicity** field on 6/6/14 to reflect best practices.
  - Added a field for **Juvenile Detention Risk Assessment Scores** on 10/16/14.
- Presented Wyoming’s 2014 achievement in juvenile justice award to Lincoln County on 10/1/14. Sheriff Shane Johnson accepted the plaque on behalf of the county. Representatives of the SACJJ and VOA traveled to Kemmerer, WY, to make the presentation.
- Participated in a conference call on 10/20/14 with Robert Listenbee, Administrator, and Greg Thompson, Senior Advisor to the Administrator, from OJJDP. Participants included leadership from DFS, the Governor’s Office, and VOA. Sought clarification on OJJDP’s guidance regarding the definition of “detained” and “confined.”
  - Per Administrator Listenbee’s memo on 7/15/14: “... ‘detained’ means a person is not free to leave and/or that, under the circumstances, a reasonable person would believe that he or she is not free to leave the police station or any other holding facility.” Appears to eliminate the distinction between secure and nonsecure facilities.
  - Appears to be contradicted by the JJDP’s definition of adult jails/lockups, which seems to specify secure facilities: “... the term ‘jail or lockup for adults’ means a *locked facility* that is used by a State, unit of local government, or any law enforcement authority to detain or confine adults ...” 42 U.S.C. § 5603, Sec. 103 (22) (emphasis added).
- Continued to work with the Department of Family Services (DFS), the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF), and Assessments.com (ADC) to enable data exports for Wyoming’s Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). Per an agreement with DFS and the AECF, VOA prepared a statewide report on 9/15/14 and assisted in the close-out process of Wyoming’s JDAI project.
- Continued to collaborate with Sweetwater County regarding the study of its diversion program. Currently gathering data on juveniles participating in the program from 1/1/13 – 12/31/13.

### Attachments:

**Table 1: OJJDP/VOA Nonparticipating State Award Summary**

**Table 2: Number of Violations by Core Requirement and Year in Wyoming**

**Table 1  
OJJDP/VOA Nonparticipating State Award Summary**

Year of Award	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Grant Period	10/1/07 – 6/30/11	10/1/08 – 9/30/12	10/1/09 – 9/30/12	10/1/10 – 9/30/13	10/1/11 – 9/30/14	10/1/12 – 9/30/15	10/1/13 – 9/30/15	10/1/14 – 9/30/16
Grant Status	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	To Be Closed	Active	Active	Active
Amount of Award	\$1,140,000	\$570,000	\$570,000	\$570,000	\$570,000	\$380,000	\$380,351	\$380,000
Total Amount of Subgrants (including tribal passthrough monies)	\$859,197	\$434,482	\$367,267	\$265,470	\$263,319	\$453,377 (funding from 2012 and 2013 awards combined)		To Be Determined
Subgrant Contract Period	10/1/08- 9/30/10	4/1/10- 9/30/11	10/1/11- 9/30/12	10/1/12- 9/30/13	10/1/13- 9/30/14	10/1/14 – 9/30/15		To Be Determined
County (or Agency) Subgrant Recipients	1) Albany 2) Big Horn 3) Campbell 4) Fremont 5) Goshen 6) Hot Springs 7) Johnson 8) Laramie 9) Platte 10) Sheridan 11) Sublette 12) Sweetwater 13) Teton 14) Uinta 15) Washakie 16) WRTYP*	1) Albany 2) Campbell 3) Fremont 4) Goshen 5) Hot Springs 6) Johnson 7) Laramie 8) Platte 9) Sheridan 10) Sublette 11) Sweetwater 12) Teton 13) Uinta 14) Washakie 15) WRTYP*	1) Albany 2) Campbell 3) Fremont 4) Goshen 5) Hot Springs 6) Johnson 7) Laramie 8) Platte 9) Sheridan 10) Sublette 11) Sweetwater 12) Teton 13) Uinta 14) Washakie 15) WRTYP*	1) Albany 2) Campbell 3) Fremont 4) Goshen 5) Hot Springs 6) Johnson 7) Laramie 8) Platte 9) Sheridan 10) Sublette 11) Sweetwater 12) Teton 13) Uinta 14) Washakie 15) Wind River Reservation	1) Albany 2) Campbell 3) Carbon 4) Fremont 5) Goshen 6) Hot Springs 7) Johnson 8) Laramie 9) Platte 10) Sheridan 11) Sublette 12) Sweetwater 13) Teton 14) Uinta 15) Washakie 16) Wind River Reservation	1) Albany 2) Campbell 3) Carbon 4) Fremont 5) Goshen 6) Hot Springs 7) Johnson 8) Laramie 9) Platte 10) Sheridan 11) Sublette 12) Sweetwater 13) Teton 14) Uinta 15) Washakie 16) Wind River Reservation	To Be Determined	

\*WRTYP = Wind River Tribal Youth Program

**Table 2**  
**Number of Violations by Core Requirement and Year in Wyoming**  
 NOTE: 2013 #s Actual and Adjusted for Five Non-reporting Facilities

Numbers in red denote percentage decreases from the previous year(s). Numbers in blue denote percentage increases from the previous year(s). Numbers in black denote no change from the previous year(s).

	2011	2012	2013	Percent Change				
				2011-2012	2012-2013	2011-2013		
<b>NUMBER OF DETENTION PLACEMENTS (Actual numbers)</b>								
# of juveniles detained in jails and lockups	210	89	89	105 <sup>3</sup>	105 <sup>3</sup>	-57.62%	+17.98%	-50.00%
# of juveniles detained in secure juvenile detention <sup>1</sup> /correctional facilities <sup>2</sup>	1,336	980 <sup>6,7</sup>	986 <sup>6,7</sup>	933 <sup>4,5,6,7</sup>	981 <sup>4,5,6,7</sup>	-26.20% <sup>7</sup>	-0.51% <sup>7</sup>	-26.57% <sup>7</sup>
<b>TOTAL # OF DETENTION PLACEMENTS:</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>1,069<sup>6,7</sup></b>	<b>1,075<sup>6,7</sup></b>	<b>1,038<sup>3,4,5,6,7</sup></b>	<b>1,086<sup>3,4,5,6,7</sup></b>	<b>-30.47%<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>+1.02%<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>-29.75%<sup>7</sup></b>
<sup>1</sup> “Secure detention facility” means any public or private residential facility which includes construction fixtures designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juveniles or other individuals held in lawful custody in such facility, and is used for the temporary placement of any juvenile who is accused of having committed an offense or of any other individual accused of having committed a criminal offense (42 U.S.C. § 5603, Sec. 103(12)(2002)). <sup>2</sup> “Secure correctional facility” means any public or private residential facility which includes construction fixtures designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juveniles or other individuals held in lawful custody in such facility, and is used for the placement, after adjudication and disposition, of any juvenile who has been adjudicated as having committed an offense or any other individual convicted of a criminal offense (42 U.S.C. § 5603, Sec. 103(13)(2002)). <sup>3</sup> Does include 13 juveniles charged as adults for felony-level offenses in district court pursuant to Wyo. Stat. § 14-6-203(f)(iii)-(v). These juveniles were held in adult jails/lockups pending transfer to a juvenile detention center. <sup>4</sup> Does include 16 juveniles charged as adults for felony-level offenses in district court pursuant to Wyo. Stat. § 14-6-203(f)(iii)-(v). These juveniles were all held in juvenile detention centers. <sup>5</sup> Does <u>not</u> include the 45 juveniles placed at the Wyoming Girls School (WGS) in 2013, as WGS is not a secure facility. Does include the 123 juveniles held at the Wyoming Boys School (WBS), as WBS is a secure facility. <sup>6</sup> Pertained to those cases in which a juvenile was ordered to serve nonconsecutive days in detention, generally multiple weekends. The first columns under 2012 and 2013 record multiple placements originating from one court order as only one placement, whereas the second columns under 2012 and 2013 record each admit to detention as a separate placement. <sup>7</sup> When determining the rates of change in these cells, the information from the second columns in the “# of juveniles detained in secure juvenile detention/correctional facilities” row was used. Specifically, multiple weekend placements originating from one court order were counted separately, rather than as one combined placement.								

<b>DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS (DSO) TOTAL (Numbers adjusted for five non-reporting facilities)</b>								
Status offenders or non-offenders held in jails or lockups (accused or adjudicated)	7.55	1.10	6.53			-85.43%	+493.64%	-13.51%
Non-offenders held in secure juvenile detention/correctional facilities	5	11	5			+120.00%	-54.55%	0.00%
Accused status offenders held over 24 hours in a secure juvenile detention/correctional facility	31	27	12			-12.90%	-55.56%	-61.29%
Adjudicated status offenders held without benefit of the Valid Court Order (VCO) <sup>1</sup>	10	11	13			+10.00%	+18.18%	+30.00%
<b>TOTAL # OF DSO VIOLATIONS:</b>	<b>53.55</b>	<b>50.10</b>	<b>36.53</b>			<b>-6.44%</b>	<b>-27.09%</b>	<b>-31.78%</b>
<sup>1</sup> Wyoming’s VCO is effective 7/1/08 for use by juvenile court judges.								