

The Honorable David Freudenthal, Governor
State of Wyoming
State Capitol Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002

Re: Annual Report
State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice

Dear Governor Freudenthal:

On behalf of the State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice, I respectfully submit our annual report.

As you know, Wyoming is the only state in the nation not in compliance with the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 (JJDP A). Whether Wyoming should come into compliance is subject to some debate around the state. What is important to remember is that many of the act's provisions are designed to protect the safety of youth taken into custody. The council continues to believe that compliance with the act would serve to protect both the safety and well being of our youth.

For many years the council has been working to obtain data relating to the incarceration of those subject to the JJDP A. Through the hard work and dedication of council members and Beth Evans, PhD., and with the assistance of the Wyoming County Commissioner's Association, data has been compiled shedding a great deal of light on where our state lies in an attempt to come into compliance with the act. While additional work is needed, the data shows that efforts are being made to keep youthful offenders separated from adult offenders and that agencies are working hard to keep youthful offenders out of adult lockups. The report also reveals that more work needs to be done in order to determine the number of status offenders that are being detained in adult lockup facilities. The data gathered by Beth Evans is included in this report.

In 2007, the advisory council began working with Volunteers of America. VOA recently announced that it has agreed to accept a grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Monies from the grant will be used to assist local agencies to achieve compliance with the act. This is work that will be done concurrently with the grant administered by the Wyoming County Commissioners Association. A listing of fund distributions from October 1, 2006 through September 30, 2007 is included in this report.

The state advisory group looks forward to the challenges posed in 2008. We respectfully request that your office considers appointing SAG members to other boards and commissions dealing with juvenile issues.

Sincerely

Bruce B. Waters
Council Vice-char

**STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE
ANNUAL REPORT
2007**

The State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice (SACJJ) is pleased to submit its annual report to the Governor and Legislature.

Juvenile justice issues have been and continue to be significant in the state. Issues regarding the safe detention of juveniles and the appropriate care and treatment of juvenile offenders at all levels is of major importance. While the juvenile courts see the most serious of juvenile offenders, it must be understood that in Wyoming, the vast majority of juvenile offenders are seen in the municipal and circuit courts. Resources need to be allocated to assist juvenile offenders at all levels of the juvenile justice system.

The SACJJ is here to assist the Governor, legislature and communities in addressing juvenile justice issues.

Included in this annual report are the following attachments:

Attachment A: Compliance Monitoring Report.

Attachment B: Activity report from Beth Evans, Ph.D., regarding the Wyoming County Commissioners/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention grant

Attachment C: Annual Wyoming JABG grant report for the period from October 1, 2006 through September 30, 2007.

Attachment D: Roster of current SACJJ members

ATTACHMENT A

INTRODUCTION

Wyoming is the only state not in compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) Act. The Wyoming County Commissioners Association (WCCA) is the state's non-profit organization that has received Wyoming's Non-Participating State funds from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) since 1997. WCCA has used these funds to help Wyoming Counties move toward compliance with the JJDP Act.

PURPOSE AND INTENT

OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974 was enacted by Congress to address the dire conditions of confinement for juveniles. The Act was amended during its reauthorization every four years since then to continue needed improvements in the juvenile justice system. In 2002, the Act was reauthorized as the JJDP Act of 2002 (Public Law 93-412, 42 U.S.C. 5601). Based on years of research, the JJDP Act is designed to improve juvenile justice systems through a combination of funding, technical assistance, and resources. The Act

WYOMING AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

The core provisions of the JJDP Act are endorsed as standards for the processing and detention of juveniles by groups such as the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the Coalition for Juvenile Justice, the National Sheriff's Association, National Child of Police, American Bar Association, and the National Advisory Commission on Law Enforcement. The provisions apply to:

The Number of Juveniles in Wyoming Jails 2006 Compliance Monitoring Report

Delinquency of juveniles who have been charged with or have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult... shall not be placed in secure detention facilities... This requirement has been part of the JJDP Act since its inception in 1974.

Separation of juveniles from incarcerated adults (adult and youth separation) "Juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, as well as status offenders and nonoffenders, will not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have contact with adult inmates." This requirement has been part of the JJDP Act since its inception in 1974.

Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups (Jail Removal) "Juveniles who are accused of nonstatus offenses who are detained in such jail and lockup for a period not to exceed 6 hours for processing and release, while awaiting transfer to a juvenile facility, or in which period such juveniles make a court appearance, and only if such juveniles do not have contact with adult inmates." This requirement was added to the JJDP Act during 1980 amendments.

Compliance Monitoring "Provide for an adequate system of monitoring jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and non-secure facilities to insure that the requirements of [the Act] are met, and for annual reporting of the results of the monitoring to the Secretary of the Department of Justice." This requirement has been part of the JJDP Act since its inception in 1974.

Juvenile Justice Project
Wyoming County Commissioners Association
August 2007

INTRODUCTION

Wyoming is the only state not in compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. The Wyoming County Commissioners Association (WCCA) is the statewide non-profit organization that has received Wyoming's Non-Participating State funds from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) since 1999. WCCA has used these funds to help Wyoming Counties move toward compliance with the JJDP Act.

PURPOSE AND INTENT OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974 was enacted by Congress to address the dire conditions of confinement for juveniles. The Act was amended during its reauthorization every four years since then to continue needed improvements in the juvenile justice system. In 2002 the Act was revised and is now known as the JJDP Act of 2002 (Public Law 93-415, 42 U.S.C. 5601). Based on years of discussion and research, the JJDP Act is designed to improve juvenile justice systems through federal direction, coordination, and resources. The Act represents the highest standards for the safe and appropriate holding of juveniles.

CORE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

The core protections of the JJDP Act are endorsed as standards for the processing and detention of juveniles by groups such as the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the Coalition for Juvenile Justice, the National Sheriff's Association, National Chiefs of Police, American Bar Association, and the National Advisory Commission on Law Enforcement. The protections apply to all juveniles except those charged as an adult with a felony crime.

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) "Juveniles who have been charged with or have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult...shall not be placed in secure detention facilities..." This requirement has been part of the JJDP Act since its inception in 1974.

Separation of Juveniles from Incarcerated Adults (Sight and Sound Separation) "Juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, as well as status offenders and nonoffenders, will not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have contact with adult inmates." This requirement has been part of the JJDP Act since its inception in 1974.

Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups (Jail Removal) "Juveniles who are accused of nonstatus offenses who are detained in such jail and lockup for a period not to exceed 6 hours for processing and release, while awaiting transfer to a juvenile facility, or in which period such juveniles make a court appearance, and only if such juveniles do not have contact with adult inmates." This requirement was added to the JJDP Act during 1980 amendments.

Compliance Monitoring "Provide for an adequate system of monitoring jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and non-secure facilities to insure that the requirements of [the Act] are met, and for annual reporting of the results of such monitoring..." This requirement has been part of the JJDP Act since its inception in 1974.

Disproportionate Minority Contact "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 the minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.” This requirement was added during 1992 amendments to the Act.

SUMMARY OF 2006 COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Wyoming’s 2006 compliance monitoring visits were conducted in May and June of 2007. Efforts were made to visit all facilities that have the ability to hold juveniles in a secure manner and to collect data from these facilities no matter what their method of recording information (i.e., they did not participate in the juvenile jail roster program). This reduced Wyoming’s projected numbers to only one non-reporting facility.

Although Wyoming’s violation numbers are still beyond the acceptable rates for compliance, progress was seen in two areas: 1) Sight and Sound violations decreased as only one facility does not ensure juveniles have no contact with adult inmates, and 2) Jail Removal violations decreased as two facilities have moved the detention of their juveniles to juvenile detention centers.

On the other hand, Wyoming’s violations under the DSO (Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders) core protection increased and continue to demonstrate the work that needs to be done to keep juveniles out of jail for offenses that would not be considered crimes if committed by an adult. A large number of these violations were by “default,” meaning there was insufficient information about the underlying charge for why the juvenile was being detained. When the original or most serious charge is not available, the compliance monitor must “default” to a violation by OJJDP regulations.

Wyoming’s large number of “default” violations is representative of the state’s lack of a systematic way of reporting and a lack of court documents which clearly state why juveniles are being detained. The reasons most often listed for detention of juveniles included: bench warrant, probation revocation/violation, CHINS, hold for another agency (e.g., DFS, County Attorney, U.S. Marshall), or ‘served time.’ The underlying charge is unknown to the jails or detention centers and, therefore, cannot be determined on their juvenile jail rosters. The bottom line is: The information to determine why Wyoming juveniles are being held in adult jails and juvenile detention centers is often not available.

Additionally, Wyoming does not have a Valid Court Order (VCO) process in statute, per federal regulation, that would allow judges to sentence a status offender to a juvenile detention center if he/she did not follow the original court direction. Having such a statute would not only help judges when dealing with recalcitrant juveniles, but would eliminate some of the DSO violations found at juvenile detention centers when these juveniles are sentenced to such facilities.

The following charts show Wyoming’s violation of the JJDP Act by facility (Table 1) and by core requirement (Table 2). Summaries of the JJDP Act as it applies to adult jails/lockups and juvenile detention/correctional facilities are also attached to provide further understanding of Wyoming’s violations of the JJDP Act of 2002 (Public Law 93-415, 42 U.S.C. 5601).

Table 1
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act - Wyoming Violations by Facility
January 1 – December 31, 2006

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENTS
(Adult Jails)

Facility	Total # of Juveniles Held	Status Offenders and Nonoffenders Held	Sight and Sound Violations	Delinquents Held over 6 Hours	Total Violations (see footnote #1)
Albany	34	4	0	21	29
Big Horn	0	0	0	0	0 ²
Campbell	220	31	220	158	440 ³
Carbon	39	0	0	22	22 ⁴
Converse	County Attorney directed Sheriff's Office not to share data on 5/23/07.				7 ⁵
Crook	7	1	0	2	4
Fremont	Do not hold juveniles on adult side of collocated facility.				0
Goshen	19	1	0	2	4
Hot Springs	2	0	0	0	0 ⁶
Johnson	2	0	0	0	0
Laramie	Do not hold juveniles – booked and held at FCS – Wardell JDC				0
Lincoln	30	15	0	15	45
Natrona	Do not hold juveniles – booked and held at FCS – RJDC				
Niobrara	0	0	0	0	0 ²
Park	44	12	0	28	52
Platte	18	0	0	0	0
Sheridan	0	0	0	0	0 ²
Sublette	21	10	0	12	32
Sweetwater	Do not hold juveniles on adult side of collocated facility				
Teton	0	0	0	0	0 ²
Uinta	9	0	0	9	9 ⁴
Washakie	0	0	0	0	0 ²
Weston	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	445	74	220	269	637

FOOTNOTES:

1. Status offenders and nonoffenders held for any period of time are violations of two core requirements: 1) Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO), and 2) Jail Removal. Therefore, one violation under the "Status Offenders Held" column counts as two violations, which is why the "Total Violations" for each facility may differ from the actual number of violations.
2. Do not hold juveniles.
3. Construction on collocated JDC began 6/07. Expected completion 3/09.
4. Operated appropriately within Rural Exception guidelines.
5. Data projected on OJJDP's Compliance Monitoring Program = Wyoming's total numbers on federal report are higher than listed on this report.
6. Do not hold juveniles in jail (2nd floor); can hold securely (1st floor) if needed.

Table 1
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act - Wyoming Violations by Facility
January 1 – December 31, 2006

POLICE DEPARTMENTS
(Adult Lockups)

Facility	Total # of Juveniles Held	Status Offenders and Nonoffenders Held	Sight and Sound Violations	Delinquents Held over 6 Hours	Total Violations (see footnote #1)
Evansville	0	0	0	0	0
Hanna	2	0	0	0	0
Lovell	5	0	0	0	0
Pine Bluffs	3	0	0	0	0
Powell	18	1	0	0	2
Riverton	52	30	0	0	60 ²
Rock Springs	5	0	0	1	1 ³
Sheridan	29	7	0	5	19 ⁴
Shoshoni	1	0	0	0	0
Thermopolis	0	0	0	0	0
Wind River	0	0	0	0	0 ⁵
TOTAL	115	38	0	6	82

FOOTNOTES:

1. Status offenders and nonoffenders held for any period of time are violations of two core requirements: 1) Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO), and 2) Jail Removal. Therefore, one violation under the "Status Offenders Held" column counts as two violations, which is why the "Total Violations" for each facility may differ from the actual number of violations.
2. Records do not distinguish between secure and non-secure holds; therefore, violation numbers may be high.
3. Stopped housing 1/06.
4. Implemented non-secure interview rooms 4/07.
5. Do not hold juveniles (BIA directive).

Police Departments with non-secure facilities: Afton, Alpine, Baggs, Baroil, Basin, Buffalo, Burns, Byron, Casper, Cheyenne, Cody, Cokeville, Cowley, Deaver, Diamondville, Dixon, Douglas, Encampment, Evanston, Fort Laramie, Frannie, Gillette, Glenrock, Granger, Green River, Greybull, Guernsey, Hulette, Jackson, Kaycee, Kemmerer, Labarge, Lander, Laramie, Lingle, Lusk, Lyman, Midwest, Mills, Moorcroft, Mountain View, Newcastle, Ranchester, Rawlins, Saratoga, Sinclair, Sundance, Superior, Thayne, Torrington, Upton, Wamsutter, Wheatland, Worland.

TOTAL ADULT JAILS AND ADULT LOCKUPS

Facility	Total # of Juveniles Held	Status Offenders and Nonoffenders Held	Sight and Sound Violations	Delinquents Held over 6 Hours	Total Violations (see footnote #1)
Total Adult Jails	445	74	220	269	637
Total Adult Lockups	115	38	0	6	82
TOTALS	560	112	220	275	719

Table 1
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act - Wyoming Violations by Facility
January 1 – December 31, 2006

JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS/CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Facility	Total # of Juveniles Held	Sight and Sound Violations	Out of State Runaways w/o Interstate Compact	Nonoffender held for any period of time	Status Offenders (SO)		
					Accused SO Held > 24 Hours	Adjudicated SO w/o Valid Court Order (VCO)	Valid Court Order ¹ (not a violation)
County Owned/Operated Fremont County Juvenile Detention Center - Lander	350	0	0	1	0	0	0
County Owned/Operated Sweetwater County Juvenile Detention Center – Rock Springs	159	0	1	0	2	4	0
Privately Owned Jeffrey C. Wardle Academy Frontier Corrections – Cheyenne	395	0	0	0	80 ³	91 ³	0
Privately Owned Regional Juvenile Detention Center Frontier Corrections – Casper	868	0	0	0	302 ³	156 ³	0
State Owned/Operated Wyoming Boys School Worland	231	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Owned/Operated Wyoming Girls School ² Sheridan	69 (not included in total)	N/A – non-secure facility					
TOTAL	2003	0	1	1	384³	251³	0

FOOTNOTES:

1. Wyoming does not have VCO process in statute.
2. By statute, WGS is not a correctional institute – provides education, rehabilitation, vocational, and treatment programs.
3. 75-80% “default” violations = Because the original/most serious charge could not be determined, the Compliance Monitor had to default to a violation if held >24 hours. Reasons most often listed for detention included: bench warrant (FTP, FTA, FTC), probation revocation/violation, CHINS, DFS Hold, DA/CA Hold, served time. While many of the violations in these 2 facilities come from the counties in which they are located, other counties are also contributing to the total violations assessed.

At the Regional Juvenile Detention Center in Casper: 225 of the 458 violations involved Natrona County juveniles, 3 - Albany County, 4 - Big Horn, 1 - Campbell, 12 - Carbon, 22 - Converse, 6 - Fremont, 8 - Goshen, 3 - Hot Springs, 1 - Johnson, 13 - Laramie, 3 - Lincoln, 1 - Niobrara, 1 - Platte, 22 - Sheridan, 5 - Sublette, 20 - Sweetwater, 9 - Uinta. (These numbers do not include the months of April and May, 2006, for which limited information was available about county of origin.)

At the Wardle Academy in Cheyenne, 2/3 of the violations involved juveniles from the City of Cheyenne and Laramie County. The remaining one-third of the violations came from other counties; however, specific information was not readily available. Records do suggest Converse, Goshen, Sweetwater, Albany, and Platte Counties also send juveniles to Wardle.

Table 1
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act - Wyoming Violations by Facility
January 1 – December 31, 2006

COURT HOLDING AREAS

FACILITY	Public/ Private	Secure/ Non-secure	Juveniles Adults or BOTH	Residential	Comments
NATRONA COUNTY COURT HOUSE Casper	PUBLIC	SECURE	BOTH (not currently used for juveniles)	NO	Juveniles are moved from 3 rd floor JDC to 5 th floor Courtrooms in same building.
CAMPBELL COUNTY COURT HOUSE Gillette	PUBLIC	SECURE	BOTH	NO	Installed curtains on holding cells to insure sight/sound separation. No records - will begin keeping log of date, time, and holding cell #.
LARAMIE COUNTY COURT HOUSE Cheyenne	PUBLIC	SECURE	BOTH	NO	No records. Major sight/sound problems moving juveniles to and from court. Are applying for assistance in addressing the issue.
TOTAL:	3 Court Holding Areas, No records available				

Table 2
Total Number of Violations, by Core Requirement and Year in Wyoming

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Juveniles Held in Jails and Lockups	826	876	842	560
Total Number of Juveniles Held in JDCs	1191	1421	1328	2003

D.S.O. TOTAL	356	477	410	748*
Status offenders or non-offenders held in jails or lockups (accused or adjudicated)	161	221	196	112
Non-offenders held in JDC/JTS	2	1	0	1
Accused status offenders held over 24 hours in a JDC/JTS	118	145	113	384*
Adjudicated status offenders held without benefit of the Valid Court Order	75	110	101	251*

Computer Projected Numbers based on one non-reporting facility

750

* 75-80% "default" violations at 2 JDCs = there was insufficient information about the original and/or most serious charge. Reasons most often listed for detention included: bench warrant (FTP, FTA, FTC), probation revocation/violation, CHINS, DFS Hold, DA/CA Hold, served time.

SEPARATION TOTAL	372	630	613	220
Juveniles not sight and sound separated from adults in jails and lockups	372	630	613	220**
Juveniles not sight and sound separated in JDC/JTS	0	0	0	0

230

** one facility

JAIL REMOVAL TOTAL	716	733	674	387
Status offenders or non-offenders held in jails and lockups (accused and adjudicated)	161	221	196	112
Accused delinquents held over 6 hours or for a reason not associated with processing	299	271	282	134
Adjudicated delinquents held over 6 hours before or after court, or for a reason not associated with a court appearance (sentenced to the facility would be the primary reason)	256	241	196	141

403

Rates of Compliance	2003	2004	2005	2006
D.S.O. (May have a rate of up to 29.4/100,000, or 33.5 violations for Wyoming)	Rate of 278	Rate of 373	Rate of 320	Rate of 656.1
Separation (May have 0 violations)	372	630	613	220
Jail Removal (May have a rate of up to 9/100,000, or 10.3 violations for Wyoming)	Rate of 559	Rate of 573	Rate of 526	Rate of 339.5

656

230

352

2005 Juvenile Population = 114,321; 2005 Juvenile Population Rate = 1.14; # of violations)1.14 = Violation Rate

Summary of JJDP Act: Adult Jails and Lockups

Adult Jail and Lockup

Accused juvenile status offender, nonoffender, civil-type juvenile offender, or alien juvenile	Secure holding prohibited.
Adjudicated juvenile status offender	Secure holding prohibited.
Status offender accused of violating a valid court order	Secure holding prohibited.
Status offender adjudicated for violating a valid court order	Secure holding prohibited.
Accused juvenile delinquent	Secure hold limited to up to 6 hours for identification, processing, release to parents, or transfer to a juvenile facility or 6 hours prior to and 6 hours after a court appearance. Juvenile must be sight and sound separated from adults.
Adjudicated juvenile delinquent*	Secure hold limited to up to 6 hours for identification, processing, release to parents, or transfer to a juvenile facility or 6 hours prior to and 6 hours after a court appearance. Juvenile must be sight and sound separated from adults.
Juvenile transferred to criminal court and charged with a misdemeanor	Secure hold limited to 6 hours prior to and 6 hours after a court appearance. Separation is not required.
Juvenile transferred to criminal court and convicted of a misdemeanor	Secure holding prohibited.
Juvenile transferred to criminal court and charged with or convicted of a felony	No restrictions on holding.
Adult accused of or convicted of a crime	No restrictions on holding.

Summary of the JJDP Act: Juvenile Detention or Correctional Facilities

Secure Juvenile Detention or Juvenile Correctional Facility

Nonoffenders	Secure holding prohibited.
Accused juvenile status offender	Secure hold limited to 24 hours prior to and 24 hours after an initial court appearance (excluding weekends and holidays).
Adjudicated juvenile status offender	Secure holding prohibited.
Status offender accused of violating a valid court order	Juvenile must be interviewed by an appropriate public agency within 24 hours of being placed in secure custody. The court must receive an assessment from the public agency and the juvenile must have a reasonable cause hearing within 48 hours of being placed in secure custody. Time limits exclude weekends and holidays.
Status offender adjudicated for violating a valid court order	No restrictions on holding.
Accused juvenile delinquent	No restrictions on holding.
Adjudicated juvenile delinquent	No restrictions on holding.
Juvenile transferred to criminal court and charged with a misdemeanor	No restrictions on holding.
Juvenile transferred to criminal court and convicted of a misdemeanor	May be held securely until the state's age of majority; must be sight and sound separated from juvenile delinquents within 6 months of reaching the state's age of majority.
Juvenile transferred to criminal court and charged with or convicted of a felony	May be held securely until the state's age of majority; must be sight and sound separated from juvenile delinquents within 6 months of reaching the state's age of majority.
Adult accused of or convicted of a criminal offense	Secure holding prohibited.

ATTACHMENT B

DATE: September 20, 2007
TO: State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice
FROM: Beth Evans, Ph.D.
Juvenile Justice Project Coordinator
RE: WCCA-OJJDP Grant – 2007 Activities

1. County Assistance

- OJJDP funds released (“unfrozen”) in late April
- 15 of the 18 counties who applied for funding were approved by OJJDP; 1 county withdrew its application during the process and 2 county applications are still pending further information
- Town Meetings held in 22 counties
- Technical assistance to counties - ongoing
 1. grant applications
 2. compliance violations
 3. analysis of data (What are kids arrested for?), address the problems (What options are available in the community?), and develop solutions.

2. Compliance Monitoring

- Distributed Law Enforcement Notebooks (“Safe and Appropriate Holding of Juveniles in Secure Settings and Facilities”)
- 22 counties and 23 municipalities audited; residential treatment, mental health facilities, group homes, crisis shelters – also monitored
- Federal Report submitted July
- State Report released August – presentations to Joint Judiciary Committee and various local groups regarding the results

3. Juvenile Jail Roster

- Developed and implemented new online program with Assessments.com
- Data Analysis Coordinator: DeeAnn Roll, Uinta County
- Regional trainings in July, August, and September
- Monthly analysis of data accuracy and reasons for detention

4. Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

- Compiled juvenile population data
- Compiled 2006 gender and race statistics
- DMC Coordinator: Chuck Kratz, Fremont County (October training)
- Assist reservation with plans for addressing juvenile issues

5. Rural Exception Status and Certified Collocated Facilities

- Working with POST, Sheriff's Association, AG's Office on state training requirement for juvenile detention officers needed by OJJDP regulations
- Applying for Rural Exception Status for 13 counties (3 others possible)
- Certification of 2 county-owned juvenile detention centers (Fremont and Sweetwater)

6. Meetings and Cooperative Ventures to further juvenile justice in the state

- Governor's meeting on juvenile issues (June)
- DFS
- Courts, Judges, and County Attorneys
- Legislative: Joint Judiciary Committee, LSO – assist with draft legislation (VCO)
- Public Defenders Office
- Wyoming Department of Education – Court Ordered Placements
- Law Enforcement Groups: POST, Law Enforcement Academy, Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police, Sheriff's Association

7. County Profiles (fall, 2007)

- Information from Town Meetings will be used to develop a one-page profile outlining each county's assets and needs regarding juvenile issues
- County Profile drafts will be reviewed by Town Meeting participants
- Final copy will be presented to Governor, Commissioners, Joint Judiciary Committee, SACJJ, and OJJDP

8. Education and Training (ongoing)

- new Law Enforcement Brochure ("Law Enforcement's Responsibilities Under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act") will be distributed in near future
- assist with developing training curriculum for juvenile detention officers
- presentations to various local and state groups
- media contacts

ATTACHMENT C

Annual Report
Wyoming 2005 JABG
Report Period 10/01/06 – 09/30/07

Grant Amount: \$380,500
Award Date: 6/09/05
Grant Period: 6/1/05 – 5/31/08

**Funds remaining as of submission of this report are in the amount of \$46,829.92.
No additional funding has been allocated since the last progress report.**

Albany County

Contact: Richard Bohling
Address: Albany County Courthouse
525 Grand Avenue, #101
Laramie, WY 82070

Albany County received their allocation of \$10,579.00 on February 8, 2006. The City of Laramie waived their funds to Albany County. The funds are to be used for a juvenile diversion program which falls under Purpose Area 2, 7 and 11.

Big Horn County, Town of Basin, Town of Greybull

Contact: Brandy Davison
Address: 147 E. Main
Lovell, WY 82431

Big Horn County received their allocation of \$4,175.00 on February 8, 2006. The Towns of Basin and Greybull waived their allocations to Big Horn County. The funds are to be used to administer the Big Horn County Alternatives to Court Proceedings Program which fall under Purpose Areas 2, 3, 7, 11 and 12.

Campbell County and The City of Gillette

Contact: Susan Cahill
Address: 500 S. Gillette Avenue, Suite 212
Gillette, WY 82716

Campbell County received their allocation of \$22,628.00 on February 8, 2006. The City of Gillette waived their funds to Campbell County. The funds are to be used for a 48 hour hold program which falls under Purpose Areas 1, 2, 3, 11 and 15.

City of Casper

Contact: Lt. Mike Moore
Address: 201 N. David
Casper, WY 82601

The City of Casper received their allocation of \$7,978.00 on April 12, 2006. The funds are to be used to support the Alternative to Suspension Program which falls under Purpose Areas 2, 7 and 10.

City of Cheyenne

Contact: Ronn Jeffrey
Address: 1328 Talbot Court
Cheyenne, WY 82001

The City of Cheyenne received their allocation of \$6,064.00 on April 15, 2006. The funds are used for a juvenile court judge which falls under Purpose Area 3.

Hot Spring County and the Towns of Thermopolis and East Thermopolis

Contact: Alex McDougall
Address: 415 Arapahoe
Thermopolis, WY 82443

Hot Springs County received their allocation of \$2,534.00 on February 28, 2006. The Towns of Thermopolis and East Thermopolis waived their allocations to Hot Springs County. The funds are to be used for a Youth Alternatives Program which falls under Purpose Areas 2 and 7.

Johnson County and the Towns of Kaycee and Buffalo

Contact: Debby Lynch
Address: 639 Fort Road
Buffalo, WY 82834

Johnson County received their allocation of \$3,126.00 on February 3, 2006. The Towns of Kaycee and Buffalo waived their allocation to Johnson County. The funds are to be used for a Community Service Agent which falls under Purpose Areas 2, 7, 10, 12 and 13.

City Kemmerer and Town of Diamondville

Contact: Dave McConkie
Address: 222 Highway 233
Kemmerer, WY 83101

The City of Kemmerer received their allocation of \$416.00 on February 8, 2006. The Town of Diamondville waived its allocation to the City of Kemmerer. The funds are to be used for a Juvenile Deferred Program which falls under Purpose Areas 2, 6 and 8.

Laramie County

Contact: John Kluever
Address: 310 West 19th, Room 400
Cheyenne, WY 82001

Laramie County received their allocation of \$20,297.00 on April 5, 2006. The funds are to be used for a diversion program and detention services which fall under Purpose Areas 2, 3 and 9

Natrona County

Contact: Dennis Royal
Address: 120 West First Street, Suite 300
Casper, WY 82601-2466

Natrona County received their allocation of \$17,526.00 on February 8, 2006. The funds are to be used for an Intake and Assessment Program which falls under Purpose Areas 3 and 10.

Park County

Contact: Troy Wacaser
Address: 1002 Sheridan Avenue
Cody, WY 82414

Park County received their allocation of \$10,102.00 on March 10, 2006. The Cities of Powell and Cody waived their allocation to Park County. The funds are to be used for a youth services program which falls under Purpose Areas 2, 5 and 7.

Sheridan County, the City of Sheridan and the Towns of Dayton and Ranchester

Contact: Debby Lynch
Address: P.O. Box 135
Buffalo, WY 82834

Sheridan County received their allocation of \$6,509.00 on March 1, 2006. The City of Sheridan and the Towns of Dayton and Ranchester waived their allocations to Sheridan County. The funds are to be used for a Juvenile Hold Program which falls under Purpose Area 2.

Sweetwater County, the City of Rock Springs and the Town of Green River

Contact: Mike Wilder
Address: P.O. Box 1266
Green River, WY 82935

Sweetwater County received their allocation of \$17,803.00 on June 22, 2006. The City of Rock Springs and the Town of Green River waived their allocations to Sweetwater County. The funds are to be used for a truancy and probation program, which fall under Purpose Areas 2, 3 and 10.

Teton County and the Town of Jackson

Contact: Jan Friedlund
Address: P.O. Box 3594
Jackson, WY 83001

Teton County received their allocation of \$8,874.00 on March 14, 2006. The Town of Jackson waived their allocation to Teton County. The funds are to be used for a

diversion program which fall under Purpose Areas 1, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15.

Uinta County and the Towns of Evanston, Lyman and Mountain View

Contact: Jim Hissong
Address: 350 City View Drive, #200
Evanston, WY 82930

Uinta County received their allocation of \$8,497.00 on March 14, 2006. The Towns of Evanston, Lyman and Mountain View waived their allocations to Uinta County. The funds are to be used for a Youth Services Coordinator which falls under Purpose Areas 2, 3, 7 10 and 12.

INTRODUCTION

Community Meetings were held in 22 of Wyoming's 23 counties during May and June 2007, as part of the monitoring visits to assess compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. In some counties, the meetings consisted of a handful of people. In other counties, 30-50 community members attended. A few counties conducted their Community Meeting as part of the regularly scheduled County Commissioners' meeting.

The purpose of the Community Meetings was three-fold: 1) to explain the JJDP Compliance Monitoring process; 2) to better understand what juvenile justice services were available in the county; and 3) to facilitate a discussion of what the county needed to do the job of providing these and other desired services. The County Profiles represent what participants said during these meetings. Therefore, each report of the County Profiles is unique to each county for their conditions and appears prior to printing.

County Profiles

A Look at the Juvenile Services Provided by Wyoming Counties

The biggest need in many counties is the dedication of staff, staff training, operating as the local Youth Services program, to provide alternatives to detention ("preventive services") and juvenile accountability for their actions, and assist youth in improving their behavior. Other counties are staffed with non-senior holding areas for juveniles, providing juvenile probation services for Children and Juvenile Courts, and conducting various diversion programs (such as assessment, classes, community service, etc.). Over the years of multiple grant programs, some counties have developed a continuum of care to best meet their local needs.

Other frequently mentioned needs include: 1) financial support from counties, and sometimes municipalities and school districts, to continue the local services for youth; and 2) good cooperation among the various people dealing with juveniles.

Ultimately, the biggest need for counties is stable funding. A steady stream of funding would allow for consistency in successful community programs and training in maintaining needed programs. Staff time would also be better used focusing on providing services instead of always searching for financial support. Good programs that are discontinued because of lack of funds also impact other county services, for example, closing a 48-hour non-senior holding program results in more juveniles being placed in the county jail.

Juvenile Justice Project
Wyoming County Commissioners Association
November 2007

INTRODUCTION

Community Meetings were held in 22 of Wyoming's 23 counties during May and June, 2007, as part of the monitoring visits to assess compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. In some counties, the meetings consisted of a handful of people. In other counties, 20-30 community members attended. A few counties conducted their Community Meeting as part of the regularly scheduled County Commissioners' meeting.

The purpose of the Community Meetings was three-fold: 1.) to explain the OJJDP Compliance Monitoring process, 2.) to better understand what juvenile justice services were available in the county, and 3.) to facilitate a discussion of what the county needed to do the job of providing those and other desired services. The County Profiles represent what participants said during those meetings. Therefore, draft copies of the County Profile were sent to each county for their corrections and approval prior to printing of this report.

SUMMARY

The biggest asset in many counties is the dedication of small staffs, usually operating as the local Youth Services program, to provide alternatives to detention ("graduated sanctions"), hold juveniles accountable for their actions, and assist youth in improving their behavior. Often, one person or three part-time people are staffing non-secure holding areas for juveniles, providing juvenile probation services for Circuit and Municipal Courts, and conducting various diversion programs (such as assessments, classes, community service, etc.). Over the years of multiple grant programs, some counties have developed a continuum of care to best meet their local needs.

Other frequently mentioned assets include: 1.) financial support from counties, and sometimes municipalities and school districts, to continue the local services for youth, and 2.) good cooperation among the various people dealing with juveniles.

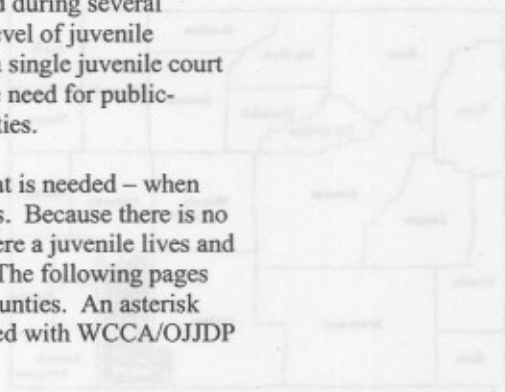
Undoubtedly, the biggest need for counties is stable funding. A steady stream of funding would allow for consistency in successful community programs and initiating or maintaining needed programs. Staff time would also be better used focusing on providing services instead of always searching for financial support. Good programs that are discontinued because of lack of funds also impact other county services; for example, closing a 48-hour non-secure holding program results in more juveniles being placed in the county jail.

Other frequently mentioned needs include: 1.) staff, transportation, and detention costs to take juveniles to juvenile detention centers, 2.) lack of temporary holding facilities for youth not appropriate for group homes, and 3.) juvenile training for law enforcement, juvenile detention officers, judiciary, and county/district attorneys.

The lack of a unified juvenile justice system in Wyoming was noted during several community meetings. Such a system was viewed as funding a minimum level of juvenile services in each county, requiring a standardization of reporting data, and a single juvenile court system. Additionally, many community meeting participants identified the need for public-funded and operated juvenile detention centers; that is, state regional facilities.

This report provides a look at what services are available – and what is needed – when youth become involved in the juvenile justice system in individual counties. Because there is no unified system, the services available for youth are often dependent on where a juvenile lives and the unique dedication and personalities of individuals in that community. The following pages highlight the demographics, assets, and needs of each of Wyoming's 23 counties. An asterisk indicates those programs which were started, maintained, or partially funded with WCCA/OJJDP grant funds.

Following the individual county profiles, Table 1 presents the number of 2006 juvenile citations issued and the number of 2006 juvenile detentions by all jurisdictions in each county. Approximately 26% of the juveniles who were cited by law enforcement in 2006 ended up being securely detained in Wyoming facilities. This figure may be a low estimate because the number of juveniles held at a juvenile detention center outside the reporting county is not always recorded by the county of origin. It is probably safe to say that *less than* one-third of the juveniles who come into contact with law enforcement are securely detained at some point in the process. However, that leaves approximately two-thirds of juveniles who are either: 1.) given a citation and released, or 2.) kept out of the juvenile justice system through an alternative to jail program offered by the local county and described in the individual county profiles.



Estimated 2006 Total Citations 36,700
Estimated 2006 Total Detentions 9,500
Total 2006 Citations 36,700
Total 2006 Detentions 9,500
Total 2006 Arrests 27,200
Total 2006 Juveniles 27,200
Grand Total 46,200

Albany County



- **Estimated 2006 Total Population – 30,360**
- **Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 14.3%**
- **Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 5,114**
- **Total Square Miles – 4,305**
- **Total 2007 Assessed Valuation – \$300,978,646**
- **Second Judicial District**

Albany County

* = WCCA/OJJDP grant funds were used to help start, maintain, or partially fund the program.

ASSESTS

*Albany County Juvenile Diversion Program, run by Big Brothers Big Sisters of Laramie, provides:

- community service, mentoring, education assistance, diversion monitoring

Laramie High Risk Youth Officer (staff: 2 Laramie Police Department)

- review all citations,
- refer to Juvenile Diversion Program
- provide information to County

Attorney's Office

Pros - leverages kids into the "system" where they can get some services and helps make inroads into family, modeled after Colorado Springs' HRY program

Cons - some community disagreement about the program's targeting of certain youth and "the list's" negative impact

Community Youth Justice Project Team

Laramie Youth Crisis Center provides crisis shelter and is affiliated with Cathedral Home for Children, a residential treatment center.

NEEDS

Funding

- minimal funding available for Sheriff to address sight/sound issues in booking area
- difficult to maintain or build successful programs with inconsistent grant funds
- *cost of transportation, overtime pay, and detention at juvenile detention center

Continuum of juvenile services

- screening tool/assessment team
- gatekeeper
- Temporary holding facilities:
 - alternative non-secure placement options
 - no place to put intoxicated youth

(Laramie Youth Crisis Center will accept after hospital clears them)

Improved communication and collaboration among all entities dealing with juveniles to more effectively address juvenile issues.

College town, plus post-secondary trade school, adds to the problem of underage drinking with no parent/guardian in area

Lack of sufficient information on court warrants and other documents to know underlying charges for which juveniles are being held.

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Juvenile Justice Project¶
Wyoming County Commissioners Association¶
November 2007¶

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INTRODUCTION¶

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Big Horn County



* = WCCA/OJJDP grant funds were used to help start, maintain, or partially fund the program.

- **Estimated 2006 Total Population – 11,390**
- **Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 37.5%**
- **Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 2,737**
- **Total Square Miles – 3,137**
- **Total 2007 Assessed Valuation - \$224,058,235**
- **Fifth Judicial District**

ASSETS

- * Big Horn County Youth Services (staff: 1) provides:
 - juvenile services to Municipal and Circuit courts,
 - risk assessments,
 - juvenile probation,
 - 48-hour non-secure holds,
 - electronic home detention,
 - keeps law enforcement aware of probation youth and their activities,

Community has a good working relationship among all entities. Law enforcement works well with various agencies. Schools are also a good team member.

Big Horn Basin Group Homes provides crisis shelter/group home facility.

NEEDS

Stable funding for juvenile services

Getting juveniles through the court system in a more timely manner.

Lack of state/regional juvenile detention centers leaves few options of where to send juveniles. Whether or not an existing JDC is responsive to county's and juvenile's needs makes no difference as there are so few options available.

Temporary holding facilities for youth not appropriate for group home.

Campbell County



* = WCCA/OJJDP grant funds were used to help start, maintain, or partially fund the program.

- Estimated 2006 Total Population – 38,934
- Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 37.7%
- Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 9,549
- Total Square Miles – 4,792
- Total 2007 Assessed Valuation – \$4,553,066,493
- Sixth Judicial District

ASSETS

Continue to work on building a continuum of services including:

- Juvenile Diversion Program*
- Early Age Intervention Office* (became County position in 2006 and City of Gillette Police Department has an officer assigned to program)
- Juvenile Probation Office* (now funded by County)
 - Intensive Supervised Probation
- Community Service Supervisor* (City of Gillette and County assumed responsibility in 2003)
- Juvenile and Family Drug Court

Y.E.S. House (Youth Emergency Services, Inc.) provides:

- 48-hour holding,
- crisis shelter care,
- group home

County helping fund additions to Y.E.S. House Crisis Shelter

Good communication and collaboration among various community agencies.

- Juvenile Services Partnership of Campbell County serves as the coordinating committee
- Deputy County Attorney assigned as legal advisor to Sheriff

County has begun construction on a Collocated Juvenile Detention Center (completion 3/09)

- 2004 National Center for Juvenile Justice "Juvenile Services Master Plan" for Gillette/Campbell County.

NEEDS

Temporary holding facility

- the community needs something between crisis shelter and jail for the habitual runners and for those with mental health needs who need a secure facility

Training for juvenile detention officers prior to the opening of the new Collocated Juvenile Detention Center.

Crisis shelter is always full and new additions may not solve the increasing need for crisis care.

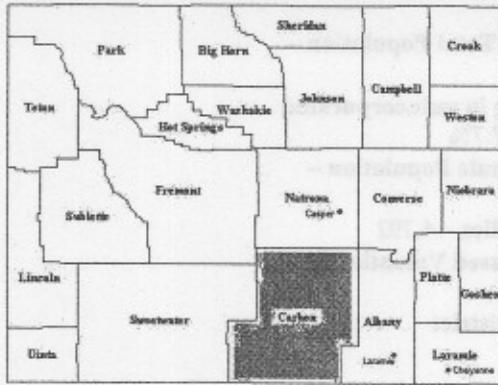
- Increasing energy development means increasing numbers of youth needing services.

Difficult to collect all data because of the different entities involved with juveniles and no unified system of reporting.

Court orders need to be more specific in identifying the underlying charge and why juvenile is being detained.

State needs to address the big picture of services for juveniles.

Carbon County



- **Estimated 2006 Total Population – 15,325**
- **Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 17.2%**
- **Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 3,083**
- **Total Square Miles – 7,964**
- **Total 2007 Assessed Valuation - \$891,998,340**
- **Second Judicial District**

* = WCCA/OJJDP grant funds were used to help start, maintain, or partially fund the program.

ASSETS

*Carbon County Juvenile Probation Office (staff: 1) provides:

- services to Municipal and Circuit

Courts,

- supervised juvenile probation,
- community services,
- classes

Funding now provided solely by the County.

School Resource Officers through Adopt-a-School Program

Community activities for extra-curricular activities; e.g., Boys and Girls Club, Public Recreation Center.

NEEDS

Rural Exception Status (approved 10/07)

Staff and transportation costs to take juveniles to juvenile detention center.

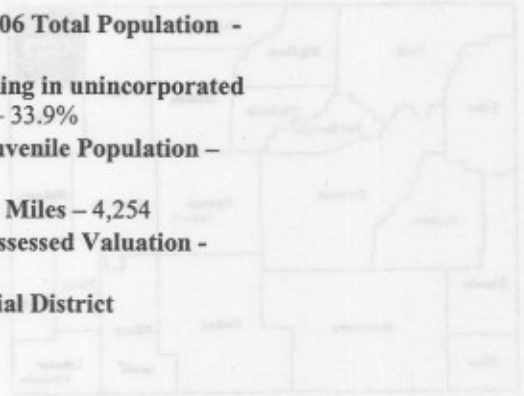
Greater cooperation between agencies to address and reduce juvenile issues.

Carbon County Crisis Center – closed 2007

Converse County



- Estimated 2006 Total Population - 12,866
- Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area - 33.9%
- Total 2005 Juvenile Population - 2,858
- Total Square Miles - 4,254
- Total 2007 Assessed Valuation - \$505,773,517
- Eighth Judicial District



Community Meeting canceled 5/23/07

ASSETS

Youth Development Services Group Home provides crisis shelter/group home
 - two Crisis Shelter beds used for MIPs, runaways, and other status offenders

Juveniles held at county jail for processing and transport to juvenile detention center 50 miles away.

NEEDS

County jail has separate bed for juveniles that is tight and needs repairs and has treatment (court supervision) and non-offender beds in a non-secure area of facility requiring trips to promulgation or transport to 152 House (state photograph taken) to return way.

Community services, supervision, probation and electronic home detention provided by courts or DHS.

Converse County Crisis provider or jail provided:

- children's program
- adolescent school program
- tobacco prevention classes
- involved in trying to start Drug Court

Crook County



- Estimated 2006 Total Population – 6,255
- Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 55.9%
- Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 1,277
- Total Square Miles – 2,856
- Total 2007 Assessed Valuation - \$143,213,259
- Sixth Judicial District

ASSETS

Good communication among community entities.

County jail has separate pod for juveniles that is sight and sound separate and has continuous visual supervision.

- accused status offenders and non-offenders held in a non-secure area of facility awaiting release to parent/guardian or transport to YES House (crisis shelter/group home) 60 miles away

Community service, supervised probation, and electronic home detention provided by courts or DFS.

Crook County Cares provides or has provided:

- childcare, preschool,
- before/after school program,
- tobacco prevention classes,
- involved in trying to start Drug Court

NEEDS

One court dealing with all juveniles.

Juvenile probation services need to be provided to all juveniles.

- State needs to provide 2 juvenile probation officers to realistically and adequately provide necessary services to all juvenile delinquents, CHINS, and minors convicted of crimes.

State doesn't provide adequate services to county. Use to have 2 social workers and now share 1 with another county.

- State needs to provide 2 social workers to realistically and adequately provide necessary services to all juvenile abuse and neglect cases.

Fremont County



ASSESTS

*Youth Services of Fremont County (established 1983) provides a full continuum of county-wide juvenile justice services (staff: 7):

- all citations referred to Youth Services,
- written intake summary based on intake interview, assessment, history, etc.
- Intake report used to determine placement and recommendations to court
- identifies and coordinates appropriate services for youth
- Pre Court Diversion Program,
- Community service,
- electronic monitoring,
- classes (e.g., Moral Reconciliation Therapy, Restorative Justice, "Voices" Gender Specific)

Fremont County Juvenile Detention Center (opened spring 2001)

- comprehensive detention program,
- certified Collocated JDC,
- serve County, municipalities, Wind River Reservation Tribal Juvenile Court, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other Wyoming counties
- 1 member of each of the jail's security squads is assigned to JDC

Excellent communication and cooperation to address juvenile issues and financially support Youth Services' programs

- County, municipalities, law enforcement, courts, and Reservation Tribal Juvenile Court

- Estimated 2006 Total Population – 37,163
- Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 48.8%
- Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 8,636
- Total Square Miles – 9,394
- Total 2007 Assessed Valuation - \$1,190,538,002
- Ninth Judicial District

* = WCCA/OJJDP grant funds were used to help start, maintain, or partially fund the program.

Both Sheriff and Youth Services Administrator have strong background in juvenile justice issues.

Fremont County Group Homes has a boys' home in Riverton and a girls' home in Lander.

School Resource Officers in Riverton, Lander, Dubois, Wind River School Districts (Pavillion)

NEEDS

Consistent state funding stream that can be counted on to supplement local funds

State funded regional facilities

Juvenile training for law enforcement and juvenile detention officers

Title 25 (mental health holds) become law enforcement's problem.

Juvenile detox centers

- Riverton Police Department has an adult detox center but also needs a juvenile center.
- Wind River Reservation Tribal Juvenile Court pursuing a juvenile detox center.

Goshen County



* = WCCA/OJJDP grant funds were used to help start, maintain, or partially fund the program.

- Estimated 2006 Total Population – 12,129
- Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 43.9%
- Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 2,561
- Total Square Miles – 2,225
- Total 2007 Assessed Valuation - \$109,494,959
- Eighth Judicial District

ASSETS

* Goshen County Youth Alternatives Program (originally started in the early 1990's, ceased operations due to loss of OJJDP funds, reopened with grant funds in 1998, and has operated uninterrupted since then). The Program (staff: 2 full-time, 9 contracted staff for 48-hour hold) provides:

- diversion/intervention programs,
- risk assessments,
- community service,
- 48-hour non-secure holding,
- supervised probation
- classes (e.g., Life Skills, anger

management, social skills, substance abuse)

Community supports Youth Alternatives Program

- partially funded by Goshen County Commission, City of Torrington, and St. Joseph's Children's Home, critical funding provided by WCCA/OJJDP non-participating state funds

Strong community cooperation in dealing with juvenile issues among the various players.

School Resource Officers

NEEDS

Stable funding source

- starting and stopping programs because of lack of funds not only hurts juveniles but prevents programs from improving their services

- when programs have to be discontinued for lack of funding (e.g., 48-hour holds), the lack of services impacts the Sheriff's Office and others

Gatekeeper, single point of entry for all juveniles.

Video Arraignments

- currently being done with federal courts

- would help with multiple transports of juveniles between juvenile detention centers and courts

* Transportation costs to take juveniles to juvenile detention center.

- closest juvenile detention center is across state lines in Scottsbluff, NE (30 miles) and jurisdictional issues are of concern to the County Attorney's Office

- closest juvenile detention centers in Wyoming are 85 and 145 miles away

Hot Springs County



- **Estimated 2006 Total Population – 4,588**
- **Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 28.2%**
- **Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 784**
- **Total Square Miles – 2,022**
- **Total 2007 Assessed Valuation - \$177,637,476**
- **Fifth Judicial District**

* = WCCA/OJJDP grant funds were used to help start, maintain, or partially fund the program.

ASSETS

*Hot Springs County Youth Alternatives Program (staff: 3 part-time and 2 on-call for 48-hour hold program) provides:

- risk assessments,
- youth diversion program,
- community service,
- classes in substance abuse and corrective thinking,
- supervised probation,
- 48-hour non-secure holding facility,
- electronic home detention

Good community cooperation among the various agencies involved in juvenile issues.

County financial support of successful Youth Alternatives Program.

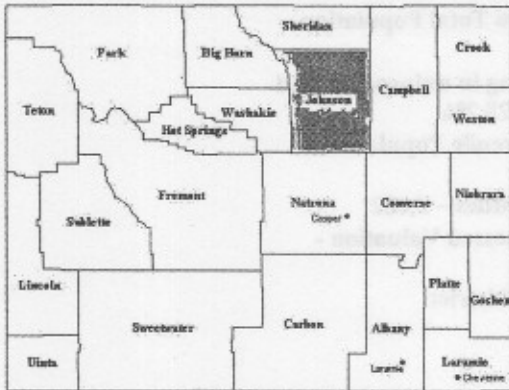
Sheriff does not hold juveniles in county jail (2nd floor).

NEEDS

Steady stream of funding for consistency of successful programs.

Manpower, transportation, and detention costs to take youth to juvenile detention center. Juvenile detention centers are 80 and 130 miles away. Nearest group home is 65 miles.

Johnson County



* = WCCA/OJJDP grant funds were used to help start, maintain, or partially fund the program.

ASSESTS

* Youth Services Program (staff: 1) is now administered by Volunteers of America (VOA) providing:

- * 48-hour holds,
- juvenile probation,
- community service,
- electronic home detention,
- * group home in Sheridan.

Sheriff does not hold status offenders in Detention Center. Most juveniles held in non-secure area awaiting release to parents/guardian or transport to juvenile detention center.

Drug Court provides assessments, electronic home detention, supervised probation.

Substance Abuse Prevention Board

Many community programs aimed at prevention and holding youth accountable; e.g., Boys/Girls Club, YMCA.

- Estimated 2006 Total Population – 8,014
- Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 41.4%
- Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 1,506
- Total Square Miles – 4,174
- Total 2007 Assessed Valuation - \$696,060,865
- Fourth Judicial District

Strong community commitment to youth and good communication among various entities.

- emphasis on keeping youth in the community
- 2 local memorial trusts help financially support extra-curricular activities for youth

NEEDS

Well-defined diversion program

Funding for group home/crisis shelter

- keep more kids in community
- County and city spending all their money for *juvenile detention center costs and contract with VOA to provide youth services

Laramie County



* = WCCA/OJJDP grant funds were used to help start, maintain, or partially fund the program.

ASSESTS

Municipal and Circuit Court Juvenile Diversion Program is provided by the City of Cheyenne Office of Youth Alternatives (OYA)*

- early intervention, diversion, probation, and counseling services, including: assessments
- youth and family behavior, substance abuse, educational; community service, electronic monitoring, detention alternatives, etc.
- staff on call 24 hours

Juvenile Screening Committee (started 1998), a multi-disciplinary group, meets weekly

- pre-court screening of all Circuit and Municipal Court citations,
- provides Municipal and *Circuit Courts with background information, assessments, and possible sentencing alternatives
- review Municipal, Circuit, and District Court data to avoid duplication and allow for coordination

* Diversion Officer (Cheyenne PD) – now funded by City of Cheyenne

- reviews all citations and reports from School Resource Officers,
- works collaboratively with OYA, Juvenile Screening Committee, schools, and juvenile detention center
- checks to ensure City Ordinances are followed; e.g., parents are notified of offense and referred to Youth Alternatives

- **Estimated 2006 Total Population - 85,384**
- **Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 33.1%**
- **Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 20,085**
- **Total Square Miles – 2,686**
- **Total 2007 Assessed Valuation - \$774,493,538**
- **First Judicial District**

Other Community Programs:

- Attention Homes provides crisis shelter and group home facilities (Virginia Hirst Home and Iverson Nelson Home)
- Pathfinder provides substance abuse services to children and families
- Peak Wellness (mental health center) provides many juvenile services and are on call 24 hours

District Attorney Educational CHINS Diversion Project (DFS initiated fall, 2007)

- to divert high number of CHINS educational problems in Laramie County by providing screening at DA's office

NEEDS

Stable funding

- services to circuit and municipal courts
- good programs (e.g., monitoring between local jurisdictions and juvenile detention center) either disappear or don't get started because of lack of consistent funding (e.g., a hold and release facility for juveniles)

County-wide comprehensive system to provide continuum of services for all county juveniles

Court holding facility (can't insure sight/sound separation in accessing court)

- better scheduling of court times for juveniles
- video arraignments are another option

Public-funded and operated juvenile detention center – state regional facilities

Lincoln County



* = WCCA/OJJDP grant funds were used to help start, maintain, or partially fund the program.

- Estimated 2006 Total Population – 16,383
- Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 51.2%
- Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 3,969
- Total Square Miles – 4,264
- Total 2007 Assessed Valuation - \$931,558,709
- Third Judicial District

ASSESTS

Communications are starting to build between various agencies regarding juvenile issues.

- Prevention Coalitions in both northern and southern sections of the county.

Juvenile Diversion Program (staff: 1 part time)

School Resource Officers in both northern and southern school districts

- Provide some prevention and diversion programs
- Alternatives to suspension

Big Brothers Big Sisters provide some youth programs

Diamondville Municipal Court working to address juvenile issues in various ways

* Remodeled jail to ensure sight and sound separation

NEEDS

Steady stream of funding

- Lack the manpower and the *funding to transport juveniles to juvenile detention center
- Had some programs (e.g., diversion, attendant care) in mid 1990's but couldn't sustain due to lack of funding and inconsistent local and state support

- Have to get youth into the "system" to get any help for them.

- Know jail is not the answer but don't have any other place to put them.

Address juvenile issues in a systematic manner

- Community involvement with all entities participating (law enforcement, DFS, judges, etc.)

Alternative programs

- Need to provide appropriate programs for both northern and southern parts of county

Temporary holding facilities

- No temporary holding facilities in the county
- Nearest group home/crisis shelter is 70 miles for northern part of county and 55 mile for southern part of county

Natrona County



* = WCCA/OJJDP grant funds were used to help start, maintain, or partially fund the program.

- Estimated 2006 Total Population – 70,401
- Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 15.8%
- Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 16,126
- Total Square Miles – 5,369
- Total 2007 Assessed Valuation – \$1,033,439,288
- Seventh Judicial District

ASSETS

Juvenile Planning Commission (established in 1983) collaborates on juvenile issues.

Good communication among various agencies in sponsoring programs such as:

- Circuit Court Juvenile Probation
- Access to Recovery (ATR) – providing intake, assessment, counseling, and referral services

District Attorney's Office coordinates with all jurisdictions to provide the same services for county juveniles.

- DA's office attempts to bring cases to court within 1 day of citation/arrest.
- Natrona County Youth Diversion Program
 - review all non-traffic offenses
 - diversion program for first-time offenders, including community service, probation, counseling, referrals, etc.

*Mercer House

- provides intake, assessment, and probation services for Children in Need of Supervision (CHINS)

Youth Crisis Center

- provides non-secure crisis shelter, as well as group homes for boys (R. L. Mills Home) and girls (Henry Home).

Natrona County School District #1 covers the entire county and has programs dealing with truancy and other non-criminal behaviors.

NEEDS

Statewide unified system supporting juvenile issues:

- minimum juvenile services available in each county (e.g., juvenile probation)
- standardized court system
- standardization of reporting data

Stable funding for local community programs

- over reliance on grant money hinders the continuity of programs to meet the community's juvenile needs.
- often good programs have to be shut down because of inconsistent grant funds

Had an Attendant Care program; however, off duty officers burned out. 48-hour holding is now done through Youth Crisis Center.

Niobrara County



- Estimated 2006 Total Population – 2,253
- Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 34.9%
- Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 418
- Total Square Miles – 2,625
- Total 2007 Assessed Valuation - \$66,141,159
- Eighth Judicial District

* = WCCA/OJJDP grant funds were used to help start, maintain, or partially fund the program.

ASSETS

*Juvenile Services program run by Sheriff's Office provides:

- risk assessments,
- community service,
- electronic monitoring, and
- probation programs.

(Staff: Jail Administrator also serves as the Juvenile Services Administrator.)

Juveniles are not held in County jail and Detention Facility policies reflect operational guidelines for status offenders as well as delinquents. A non-secure area of the Sheriff's Office is used for temporary holding pending release to parent/guardian or transport to juvenile detention center.

Good working relationships between all involved agencies.

NEEDS

Steady stream of funding

- Lack of funds means you can't start needed programs such as a School Resource Officer or a diversion program
- Grant funds did help get things started in the Sheriff's Office and the current Sheriff's commitment to juvenile programs maintains continuation of that program

Temporary holding options are very limited (e.g., nearest group home is 60 miles away) but Sheriff's commitment has resulted in some clever arrangements to keep juveniles out of the adult jail.

Park County



* = WCCA/OJJDP grant funds were used to help start, maintain, or partially fund the program.

- Estimated 2006 Total Population – 27,094
- Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 43.4%
- Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 5,264
- Total Square Miles – 6,968
- Total 2007 Assessed Valuation - \$721,445,601
- Fifth Judicial District/Yellowstone National Park

ASSETS

*Park County Youth Services Program (staff: 2)

- supervised probation, *community service, and *drug testing programs for Municipal and Circuit Courts
- funded primarily by Park County, with supplemental funds from juvenile justice grants, City of Cody, and City of Powell

Cody Municipal Court – tries to keep juveniles (especially MIPs) out of jail

Community and School programs addressing underage drinking issues.

Vernon C. Condie Youth Homes in Powell

NEEDS

Steady stream of funding

- Annual scramble to find funds to support existing Youth Services Program,
- Have had temporary holding facilities in the past (e.g., 48-hour holding, group home) but previous attempts have fallen apart because of lack of consistency, direction, state support, etc. Track record makes it difficult to gain community support and funding.

Alternative Programs

- Group home in Cody (County Attorney states Condie and Basin group homes are sufficiently serving county needs)
- Electronic monitoring
- State regional facilities

Title 25 (mental health) individuals are ending up in law enforcement's lap because community and state have no appropriate facilities.

Nearest juvenile detention center is 163 miles away.

Platte County



* = WCCA/OJJDP grant funds were used to help start, maintain, or partially fund the program.

- Estimated 2006 Total Population – 8,588
- Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 40.5%
- Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 1,766
- Total Square Miles – 2,085
- Total 2007 Assessed Valuation – \$129,594,147
- Eighth Judicial District

ASSETS

* Grant funds used to pay for transportation, contract law enforcement, and juvenile detention center costs.

Juveniles are not housed in Detention Center. Arresting agency personnel (e.g., State Trooper, Parks Ranger) sit with juvenile in office area until parents located.

NEEDS

Stable funding.

- Had a good juvenile program* but can't keep good staff and good programs when using soft money that isn't consistently available
- Costs of juvenile detention center, as well as transportation and manpower, drain budget

Alternatives to jail options

- diversion program,
- prevention program,
- temporary holding facility

Have to get juvenile involved in the "system" in order to get any services (i.e., DFS)

Once a juvenile is arrested on a warrant, the issuing agency (e.g., U.S. Marshall, ICE) has no time limit on when they will pick up that individual from custody.

Sheridan County



* = WCCA/OJJDP grant funds were used to help start, maintain, or partially fund the program.

- Estimated 2006 Total Population – 27,673
- Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 34.9%
- Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 5,686
- Total Square Miles – 2,532
- Total 2007 Assessed Valuation - \$619,388,341
- Fourth Judicial District

ASSESTS

* Sheridan County Justice Office (staff: 8) was created in September 1994 through a Juvenile Justice Joint Powers Board to help Sheridan County become compliant with JJDP Act. Programs include:

- Juvenile Diversion,
- Truancy Probation (work closely with the schools),
- Juvenile Probation,
- Adolescent Drug Court,
- Community Service Officer

The Joint Powers Board established a 48-hour hold* program with the Johnson-Sheridan Youth Home to better meet compliance needs.

- Volunteers of America (VOA) now operate the youth home and provide the 48-hour program and group home beds. Sheridan County Justice Office funds* pay for these services.

Juveniles are not securely detained at the Sheridan County Jail or, as of mid-2007, at the City of Sheridan Police Department. Both facilities have non-secure areas for juveniles if needed. Standard procedure is for officers to take juveniles to VOA.

Sheridan Municipal Court meets 3 times a week in an effort to address juvenile cases in a timely manner. Circuit Court schedules juvenile appearances for after school and, also, in a timely manner. Municipal and Circuit Courts require juveniles appear with their parents.

Sheridan County Prevention Coalition is developing prevention programs for youth.

NEEDS

Lack of centralized record keeping system to track all Sheridan County juveniles.

- Sheridan County Justice Office will become the repository for data collection about all youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

Gatekeeper – to review all citations and where juveniles are being placed

Review and address the number of juveniles being sent to Regional Juvenile Detention Center in Casper.

- Limited space and availability often leads to the JDC being the only option, although there are educational concerns because of different curriculums.

Sublette County



- **Estimated 2006 Total Population – 7,359**
- **Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 57.1%**
- **Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 1,484**
- **Total Square Miles – 4,876**
- **Total 2007 Assessed Valuation – \$4,085,698,722**
- **Ninth Judicial District**

* = WCCA/OJJDP grant funds were used to help start, maintain, or partially fund the program.

ASSETS

School Resource Officer, in cooperation with Detention Lieutenant, runs community service, supervised probation, and electronic monitoring home programs. Some risk assessment being done.

Have a small 48-hour non-secure holding area for status offenders when parents cannot be located. Continuous camera and visual supervision provided.

Good communication among all agencies. People work well together in attempts to provide services for youth.

NEEDS

Rural Exception Status (approved 10/07)

*Juvenile detention costs and transportation

Prevention Programs

Diversion Program

Risk Assessment

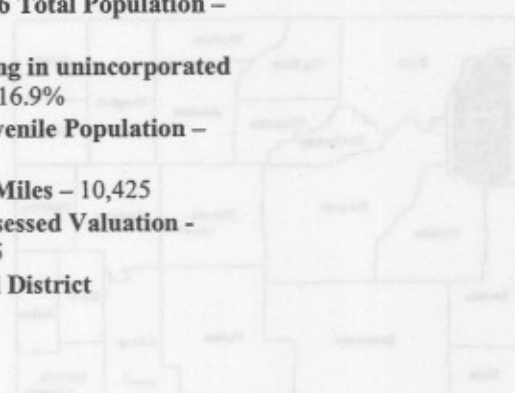
Nearest group home/crisis shelter is 80 miles.

Sweetwater County



* = WCCA/OJJD grant funds were used to help start, maintain, or partially fund the program.

- Estimated 2006 Total Population – 38,763
- Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 16.9%
- Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 9,344
- Total Square Miles – 10,425
- Total 2007 Assessed Valuation – \$2,397,275,555
- Third Judicial District



ASSESTS

Department of Juvenile Probation (staff: 7)

- *Electronic home detention program
- Truancy Pre-Court Diversion Program
- Pre-Court Diversion Program for first-time juvenile offenders (initiated fall, 2007), including 3-6 months supervised probation

Sweetwater County Juvenile Detention Center

- collocated facility opened Nov. 2005
- plans to become regional JDC for southwest Wyoming counties
- secure facility with one non-secure training room

Youth Home, Inc. has crisis shelter/group homes in both Green River and Rock Springs (total of 16 beds).

Green River Municipal Court offers:

- Teen Court Program
- Youth Educational Shoplifting (YES) home study program
- 3rd Millennium Classrooms for online alcohol and drug education courses

NEEDS

Gatekeeper – single point of entry for all juveniles

- including assessments

County-wide comprehensive system

- with judicial participation (DFS Pilot Project initiated fall, 2007)

Juvenile Detention Center comprehensive services including:

- school districts' cooperation with education program (SCSD #1 provides educational component for SCSD #1 students)
- training for juvenile detention officers

Teton County



* = WCCA/OJJDP grant funds were used to help start, maintain, or partially fund the program.

- **Estimated 2006 Total Population – 19,288**
(NOTE: Teton County's effective daytime population – 36,667)
- **Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 52.6%**
- **Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 3,464**
- **Total Square Miles – 4,218**
- **Total 2007 Assessed Valuation – \$1,012,212,008**
- **Ninth Judicial District/Yellowstone National Park**

ASSESTS

Teton Youth and Family Service (staff: 2.5 FTE)

- provide graduated sanctions and have a comprehensive continuum of services, including:
 - *Juvenile Diversion Program, risk assessment specialist on call for arrested juveniles, supervised probation, community service, Restorative Group conferences, classes (e.g., alcohol and substance abuse, ADDOPT)

Jackson Hole Community Counseling Center provides no cost counseling services to referred youth and families through funding (\$342,000) from Town of Jackson and Teton County.

- Van Vleck House provides crisis shelter and group home, including non-secure temporary juvenile holding facility (48-hour holds)

Van Vleck House also provides services for youth from nearby counties

Law Enforcement has Juvenile Justice Risk Assessment Flowchart for help in making an appropriate placement

- All citations are issued with a form to call the Diversion Program within 72 hours.
(Risk assessment intake officer on call 24 hours)
- Juveniles not held in Teton County Jail.

*Short-term detention at Five County Juvenile Detention Center in St. Anthony, Idaho and *long term at Fremont County Juvenile Detention Center in Lander, Wyoming

Local government and non-profit providers have positive, cooperative working relationship to develop and maintain a continuum of services focusing on Balanced and Restorative Justice principles.

- Youth liaison assigned to Circuit Court
- Board of County Commissioners adopted Juvenile Justice Statement in 2000
- St. John's Hospital handles all Title 25 and mental health holds
- School Resource Officer at Jackson Hole High School

NEEDS

Steady stream of funding

- hard to sustain programs based on grants, even successful programs collapse when grant money disappears; staff time needs to be focused on juveniles, not on fundraising
- * transportation and personnel costs for juvenile detention placements

Not all juveniles arrested live in Teton County

- many workers can't afford to live in Teton County and commute from surrounding counties, some bringing their children with them; high number of tourism, seasonal workers, and immigrant workers
- Small number of Hispanic population participate in Juvenile Diversion Program

Uinta County



* = WCCA/OJJDP grant funds were used to help start, maintain, or partially fund the program.

- Estimated 2006 Total Population – 20,213
- Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 23.7%
- Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 5,553
- Total Square Miles – 2,086
- Total 2007 Assessed Valuation - \$688,124,428
- Third Judicial District

ASSESTS

* Uinta County Youth Services has operated as a separate department since 1985, providing a comprehensive continuum of care since 1998 (staff = 2, plus contracted 48-hour hold staff)

- provides intake and risk assessments, diversion program, community service, 48-hour non-secure hold, electronic home detention, supervised probation, classes (e.g., Moral Reconciliation Therapy), peer mentoring groups,
- coordinate with Youth Drug and Alcohol Court
- data collection

Youth Alternative Home Association (YAHA) provides crisis shelter care and group home, as well as assisting with non-secure holding (Attendant Care).

Uinta County Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition

- Good coordination among community agencies with a unified vision of juvenile justice in Uinta County.
- emphasis on Restorative Justice Principles and best practices

School Resource Officers in Evanston

NEEDS

Steady stream of funding for continued support of successful community programs.

- assistance with juvenile detention center costs and transportation

Rural Exception Status (approved 10/07)

- Uinta County has operated appropriately under believed compliance with Rural Exception guidelines
- only "violations" of JJDP Act have been failure to transport juveniles to a juvenile detention center within six hours due to weather restrictions and/or road closures

Education and training on juveniles and juvenile justice for law enforcement officers and the judiciary.

Lack of available resources in the state for substance abuse and mental health treatment.

Washakie County



* = WCCA/OJJDP grant funds were used to help start, maintain, or partially fund the program.

- Estimated 2006 Total Population – 7,819
- Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 33.0%
- Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 1,808
- Total Square Miles – 2,262
- Total 2007 Assessed Valuation – \$119,026,655
- Fifth Judicial District

ASSESTS

- * Washakie County Youth Alternatives (staff = 1 plus contracted staff for non-secure holding)
 - provides graduated sanctions, diversion program, 48-hour non-secure hold program, supervised probation for Circuit and Municipal Courts, community service, electronic monitoring, classes (e.g., life skills, parenting, alcohol), and educational assistance (e.g., tutoring and GED)
 - conducts risk assessments on all youth

Good community cooperation to organize and deliver services effectively

- emphasis on wraparound services to best meet child's interests

Juveniles are not securely detained at Washakie County Sheriff's Office

NEEDS

- Steady stream of funding
 - year-to-year funding leaves everyone scrambling for money to provide services and often services are discontinued when grant funds dry up
 - lack of funding means you have to get youth in the "system" in order to get the help he/she needs.
 - juvenile detention center costs and transportation
 - limited funds hinder improving services (e.g., assessments, central entry point, etc.)

Temporary holding facility

- closest group home is in Big Horn County

State needs a unified juvenile justice system, including courts

- No legal leverage to require counseling, assessments (e.g., substance abuse), or family involvement.

Weston County



* = WCCA/OJJDP grant funds were used to help start, maintain, or partially fund the program.

- Estimated 2006 Total Population – 6,762
- Percent residing in unincorporated (rural) area – 40.7%
- Total 2005 Juvenile Population – 1,249
- Total Square Miles – 2,400
- Total 2007 Assessed Valuation - \$120,049,495
- Sixth Judicial District

ASSESTS

*Weston County Youth Services (staff: 1) is part of the Weston County Sheriff's Office

- provides graduated sanctions: 48-hour hold, supervised probation, community service, electronic home detention, diversion programs, classes (e.g., Life-skills) and educational assistance

- works with Municipal and Circuit Courts, county attorney, schools, law enforcement, and DFS

Good cooperation between agencies involved with juveniles.

- TRIAD, a community group of youth services, law enforcement, and schools, meets twice a month

- Community emphasis on prevention, early intervention, and diversion

Weston County Detention Center does not house juveniles but is able to securely hold delinquents and meet sight/sound separation if necessary. Only 4 delinquents have been securely held since 2000.

School Resource Officers in Upton and Newcastle

NEEDS

Steady stream of funding for Youth Services Program, electronic home detention, non-secure 48-hour holds, juvenile detention center costs and transportation

Annual scramble to fund Youth Services Program (funds from County, City of Newcastle, and school district for current year)

Education and training for law enforcement officers regarding juveniles, JJDP Act, status offenders, appropriate citations, etc.

TABLE 1

2006 JUVENILE CITATIONS VS. JUVENILE DETENTIONS

Wyoming County	# Juvenile Citations Issued ¹ (includes all jurisdictions in the county)	# Juveniles Securely Detained ² (includes all jurisdictions in the county)
Albany	161	34
Big Horn	18	5
Campbell	986	220
Carbon	246	41
Converse	112	Non-reporting
Crook	34	7
Fremont	465	258
Goshen	211	19
Hot Springs	30	2
Johnson	40	2
Laramie (detained at Wardle Academy JDC)	1,406	303
Lincoln	35	30
Natrona (detained at Regional JDC)	1,435	490
Niobrara	17	0
Park	191	62
Platte	23	18
Sheridan	269	29
Sublette	40	21
Sweetwater	629	152
Teton	108	0
Uinta	19	9
Washakie	70	0
Weston	39	0
TOTAL	6,584	1,702

¹ 2006 Crime in Wyoming Annual Report, State of Wyoming, Office of Attorney General, Division of Criminal Investigation – compiled from Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) records

² 2006 Compliance Monitoring Report, Juvenile Justice Project, Wyoming County Commissioners Association

NOTE: These numbers do not always include juveniles sent out of county to a juvenile detention center or juvenile correction facility. Juveniles can be sentenced by the court and taken to an out-of-county detention center without being securely held at any county law enforcement facility.

Numbers used represent contacts with law enforcement and are not necessarily different individuals. For example: one individual juvenile may have received 10 different citations (in up to 3 of Wyoming's courts) and been securely detained at 4 different times throughout the year.

Juvenile Justice Project
Wyoming County Commissioners Association
November 2007

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INTRODUCTION

Community Meetings were held in 22 of Wyoming's 23 counties during May and June, 2007, as part of the monitoring visits to assess compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. In some counties, the meetings consisted of a handful of people. In other counties, 20-30 community members attended. A few counties conducted their Community Meeting as part of the regularly scheduled County Commissioners' meeting.

The purpose of the Community Meetings was three-fold: 1.) to explain the OJJDP Compliance Monitoring process, 2.) to better understand what juvenile justice services were available in the county, and 3.) to facilitate a discussion of what the county needed to do the job of providing those and other desired services. The County Profiles represent what participants said during those meetings. Therefore, draft copies of the County Profile were sent to each county for their corrections and approval prior to printing of this report.

SUMMARY

The biggest asset in many counties is the dedication of small staffs, usually operating as the local Youth Services program, to provide alternatives to detention ("graduated sanctions"), hold juveniles accountable for their actions, and assist youth in improving their behavior. Often, one person or three part-time people are staffing non-

secure holding areas for juveniles, providing juvenile probation services for Circuit and Municipal Courts, and conducting various diversion programs (such as assessments, classes, community service, etc.). Over the years of multiple grant programs, some counties have developed a continuum of care to best meet their local needs.

Other frequently mentioned assets include: 1.) financial support from counties, and sometimes municipalities and school districts, to continue the local services for youth, and 2.) good cooperation among the various people dealing with juveniles.

Undoubtedly, the biggest need for counties is stable funding. A steady stream of funding would allow for consistency in successful community programs and initiating or maintaining needed programs. Staff time would also be better used focusing on providing services instead of always searching for financial support. Good programs that are discontinued because of lack of funds also impact other county services; for example, closing a 48-hour non-secure holding program results in more juveniles being placed in the county jail.

Other frequently mentioned needs include: 1.) staff, transportation, and detention costs to take juveniles to juvenile detention centers, 2.) lack of temporary holding facilities for youth not appropriate for group homes, and 3.) juvenile training for law enforcement, juvenile detention officers, judiciary, and county/district attorneys.

The lack of a unified juvenile justice system in Wyoming was noted during several community meetings. Such a system was viewed as funding a minimum level of juvenile services in each county, requiring a standardization of reporting data, and a single juvenile court system. Additionally, many community meeting participants identified the need for public-funded and operated juvenile detention centers; that is, state regional facilities.

This report provides a look at what services are available – and what is needed – when youth become involved in the juvenile justice system in individual counties. Because there is no unified system, the services available for youth are often dependent on where a juvenile lives and the unique dedication and personalities of individuals in that community. The following pages highlight the demographics, assets, and needs of each of Wyoming's 23 counties. An asterisk indicates those programs which were started, maintained, or partially funded with WCCA/OJJDP grant funds.

Following the individual county profiles, Table 1 presents the number of 2006 juvenile citations issued and the number of 2006 juvenile detentions by all jurisdictions in each county. Approximately 26% of the juveniles who were cited by law enforcement in 2006 ended up being securely detained in Wyoming facilities. This figure may be a low estimate because the number of juveniles held at a juvenile detention center outside the reporting county is not always recorded by the county of origin. It is probably safe to say that *less than* one-third of the juveniles who come into contact with law enforcement are securely detained at some point in the process. However, that leaves approximately two-thirds of juveniles who are either: 1.) given a citation and released, or 2.) kept out of the

juvenile justice system through an alternative to jail program offered by the local county and described in the individual county profiles.

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ATTACHMENT D



State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice

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



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