

WYOMING STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

ANNUAL REPORT

2009

SACJJ

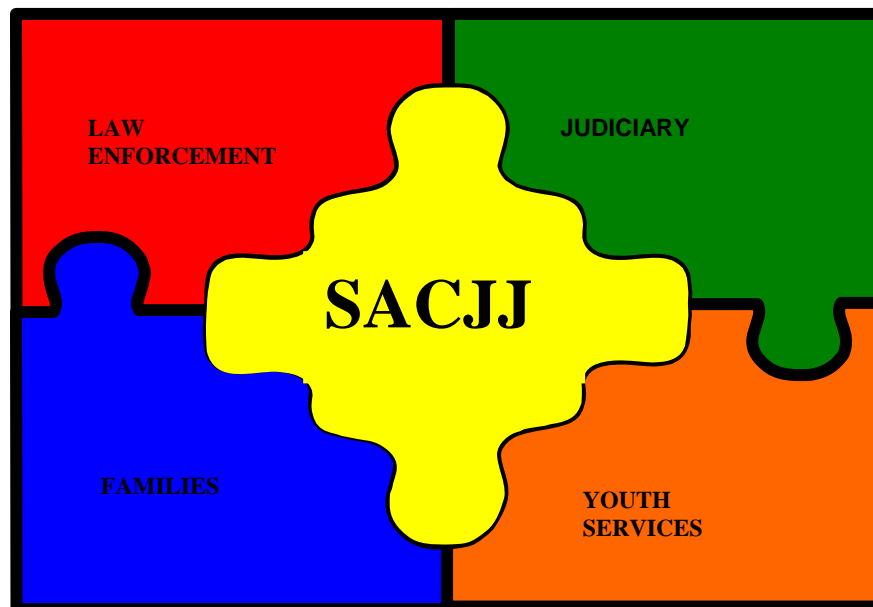


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MISSION

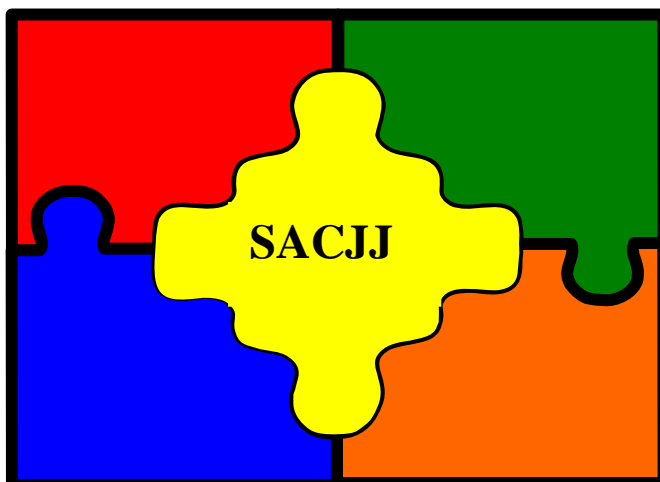
The SACJJ is to provide vision, training, and support for a model Juvenile Justice System in Wyoming.

GOAL

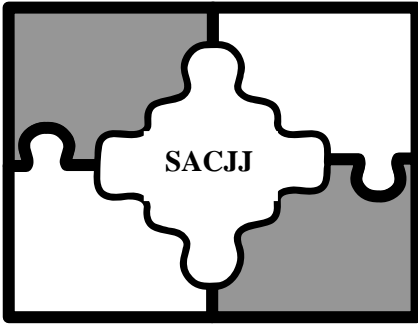
To improve the coordination and effectiveness of statewide and local delinquency prevention, juvenile justice and youth services programs.

VISION STATEMENT

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**



WYOMING STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

HATHAWAY BLDG., 3RD FL, CHEYENNE, WY 82002-0490
PHONE (307) 777-5536, FAX#(307) 777-3659, EMAIL ADDRESS: llamm@state.wy.us
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December 31, 2009

Dear Governor Freudenthal, 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 to you the 2009 Annual Report.

During 2009, the Council has worked very hard to bring attention to detention reforms and improving the collection of juvenile justice data. The Council worked closely with local governments, the Volunteers of America and the Department of Family Services to develop opportunities and fund grants that have significantly reduced the inappropriate use of detention and improved access to evidence based alternatives to detention.

We are proud to report that the majority of counties have been working very hard to reduce inappropriate detentions and develop evidence-based alternatives to help Wyoming youth. We look forward to highlighting these achievements in the coming months.

During 2009, the Council focused attention on the development of Community Juvenile Services Boards. We are pleased to report that 16 counties have submitted proposals for funding to develop new Boards or enhance existing Boards. In the upcoming year, the Council hopes to improve data collection and outcome measures as well as develop recommendations for an equitable funding formula for distribution of funds to community juvenile service boards. Gathering data and revising our funding strategies are critical to stabilization of important programs and encourages further development of effective interventions for Wyoming youth involve in the justice system.

Finally, the Council has reviewed and provided recommendations for funding awards of over \$914,237.00 to 17 counties to enhance juvenile services that meet criteria for evidence-based interventions designed to reduce juvenile crimes and status offenses and effectively rehabilitate youth.

Sincerely,

Donna Sheen, Chair
Wyoming State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice

**WYOMING STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE
2009 MEMBERS**

Donna Sheen	Chairperson	Cheyenne	District 1
Bruce Waters	Vice-Chair	Cody	District 5
Matthew P. Keating	Secretary	Casper	District 7
Lori Hutchinson	Treasurer	Cheyenne	District 1
Lynne Davies		Basin	District 5
Cindy DeLancey		Rawlins	District 2
Melinda Dennington		Sheridan	District 4
Charlene Edwards		Gillette	District 6
Beth Evans		Cheyenne	District 1
Lori Fertig		Cheyenne	District 1
Adrienne Freng		Laramie	District 2
Gary Gilmore		Worland	District 5
Gary P. Hartman		Cheyenne	District 1
Ronald Jeffrey		Cheyenne	District 1
Deejanae Kelly		Casper	District 7
Dorina Kemper		Douglas	District 8
Rene Kemper		Douglas	District 8
Anne LaPlante		Casper	District 7
Rhea Parsons		Gillette	District 6
Richard Patterson		Torrington	District 8
James Pond		Laramie	District 2
Les Pozgi		Cheyenne	District 1
Donald Rardin		Lander	District 9
Wade Sanford		Worland	District 5
Kristina Smith		Jackson	District 9
Vanessa Thurin		Pine Bluffs	District 1
Dustin Von Krosigk		Cheyenne	District 1
James Whiting		Lander	District 9
Catherine Wilking		Casper	District 7
Sen. Tony Ross	ICJ member	Cheyenne	District 1
Debra Dugan-Doty	ICJ member	Cheyenne	District 1
Sean Brazzale	ICJ member	Cheyenne	District 1

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 also receives operational funds and serves as the State Advisory Group (SAG) under the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). Per Wyoming Statute, members must have training, experience and special knowledge concerning the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and administration of juvenile justice. The Council includes representation from juvenile justice agencies, public agencies, private nonprofit organizations, citizens and locally elected officials.

The SACJJ is required, per Wyoming Statute 14-10-101 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 JJDP]

2009 HIGHLIGHTS

- SACJJ met five times during 2009, generating new ideas & enthusiasm
- Campbell County's new detention center for juveniles will reduce the State's Sight and Sound Separation violations
- Seventeen counties were awarded grant money from the non-participating grant award
- Five counties were awarded JABG funding
- Thirteen counties to submit application for the Community Juvenile Service Boards
- 2008 Data shows tremendous progress since 2006 in meeting the goals of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, including:
 - 20% reduction in the total number of detentions of juveniles
 - 77% reduction in the detention of status offenders or non-offenders
 - 7% reduction in sight and sound separation from adult offenders and this figure is expected to drop dramatically with the opening of the new Campbell County Juvenile Detention Center
 - 51% reduction in the use of adult jails for juveniles

2009 ACTIVITIES

The Council consists of six sub-committees that meet at regular meetings and throughout the year. These committees are; Research and Data, Vision/Policy, Grants, Outreach, DMC/Detention, and the Executive Committee. During 2009, the Council met five times.

February 12 and 13, 2009 – Cheyenne

- Brief overview of SACJJ for new members
- Update from Wyoming County Commissioners Association on grant activities, data collections and DMC monitoring. Volunteers of America to apply for non-participating grant award.
- Legislative update; Senate File 107 – Decriminalize MIP, Senate File 129 – Single Point of Entry, Senate File 96 – Juvenile Detention Facility bill.
- Community Juvenile Services Boards general fund money was pushed back out to communities. Rules are in final process.
- Detention Standards and Level of Care Continuum; with the adjustment of the continuum of care, Wyoming has experience a decrease in the number of high-end placements
- Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT Assessment): will be used by County and State probation agents and service providers to assess youth by: 1) Identifying risks and strengths, 2) utilizing motivational interviewing, and 3) replacing the three assessments that are being utilized now, for a more thorough assessment.
- Conflicts of Interest and Ethical issues; question and answer session.

April 23 and 24, 2009 – Wyoming Girls School, Sheridan

- New Member Meeting
- Addition of Joint Judiciary Interim Committee
- Update from VOA regarding grant awards, data collection, DMC monitoring and the funding of the jail roster with Assessments .com
- CJSB: As of July 1st, District and county Attorney's will be the single point of entry; Applications for Boards were mailed out, July 1st is letter of intent deadline, applications are due December 31st
- Sheridan County Update from Matt Redle, Jeff Bell and Neal Madson; single point of entry screening has representation from DFS, school district, county and city attorney
- Report from Judge Hartman on County Commissioners Detention Meeting; legislature opted for an interim study on juvenile detention; County Commissioners meeting in May will discuss this and take it to Joint Judiciary Committee

- Tour of Girls' School conducted
- PACT Assessment presentation; to provide a consistent level of communication across the state; 125 probation officers and screeners have been trained; provides a screening for mental health; provides juvenile services case plan; consists of four scores: low, moderate, moderate/high and high risk; assessment is designed to determine the level of risk for reoffending, identify the targets, and monitor youth's progress
- Federal Advisory Council Update, Judge Bruce Waters: Each state has a FAC representative; next annual report should be out in June or July; lots of discussion about Valid Court Order

June 11 and 12, 2009 – Rock Springs

- New Member and Refresher Training, Compliance Monitoring and Strategic Planning Review: Conducted by Elissa Rumsey, OJJDP; with Consultants, Susan Davis and Tom Begich
- Tour of Sweetwater County Detention Center

August 6 and 7, 2009 – Wyoming Boys' School, Worland

- Update from SACJJ Legislative Committee: Received help from John Rivera, LSO; submitted draft of Proposed Bill 65, suggesting §14-4-117; and Proposed Bill 64
- Discussion of Detention Standards from Tony Lewis; Anne E. Casey Foundation working on Juvenile Justice Reform
- DFS has a clear vision of what CJSB looks like; 18 counties submitted letters of intent; DFS has action plans for all four pieces of the bill
- \$14 million of the stimulus money to be spent on detention; conditions will be put on the Grants for Stimulus funding; collaboration between WDE, WDH and DFS
- DFS asked for the council's endorsement of the CJSB Report to Joint Judiciary Interim Committee
- OJJDP, Melodee Hanes, is supportive of the direction Wyoming is going
- OJJDP, Elissa Rumsey, and Consultant, Susan Davis, review their findings from site visits around WY: Laramie County Sheriff's Office are no longer booking kids in; Wardle Academy in Cheyenne is a striking facility but not conducive to rehabilitation, data collection was excellent, 96 beds in which 34 are used for detention; RJDC in Casper has 42 beds, plans for new facility recommendations were followed; Wind River Reservation facility only holds adults, they've applied for a \$15 million grant to build a new facility; Fremont County Detention needs programming space, concerned with high numbers of public intoxication youth being

held, Sheriff would like a family court system, issues with juveniles being booked in adult booking area

- VOA update on grants and DMC; Data Collection proposal discussed
- JABG, Title V and SAG grants discussed
- Discussion on forming a Membership Committee to help with recruitment and retention; forming a by-laws committee to redraft the by-laws
- FACJJ representative term is expired; nominations taken
- Tour of Boy's School

October 8 and 9, 2009 – Jackson

- Introduction of New Members: Dorina Kemper and Vanessa Thurin, Youth Members; James Whiting, Prosecutor
- Member Adrienne Freng elected to CJSB Committee
- Technical Assistance on Data Plan from Bob Peake, Montana Supreme Court Administrator and Cil Robinson, Montana Juvenile Justice Planner
- Technical Assistance on Compliance Monitoring and Core Requirements from Elissa Rumsey and Susan Davis
- Joint Judiciary Update from Rep. Keith Gingery: the SACJJ needs to be the special interest group that shows the bills to the legislature that work; have it worked out prior to going to the legislature
- CJSB and Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) discussion from Tony Lewis; hearing from counties that the feds and DFS are not going to tell them what they need in their counties; the CJSB needs to be a community-driven initiative; standards for detention may be an issue for the Council; JDAI would be a good fit for Campbell, Teton, and Natrona Counties, as good things are happening in those counties; State Level: PACT Assessment, Detention and Central Point of Intake; working on promoting money for community services rather than placement costs; communities need to take an interest in where their kids are, and keep them in the community; we need to recognize what counties are doing right in Wyoming; don't focus on what is going wrong
- Overview of Wyoming compliance monitoring by OJJDP and VOA: data shows that we are missing services for juveniles that are not complying with court orders; not every county participates in data collection; there needs to be more awareness on what is going right in Wyoming; too much negative press
- Invited Public Officials: Steve Weichman, Prosecutor; Teton County has good resources for juveniles; it is difficult to hold juveniles accountable because of the inability to jail them; asked the Council to find common dialogue with the Wyoming Prosecutors so they

can get over their anger and work towards Juvenile Justice; feels the Governor has done more for Juvenile Justice in Wyoming than any other Governor; feels the Council needs to focus more on alcohol issues and try to help prosecutors; there's a feeling that OJJDP is arrogant and they portray prosecutors as unconcerned for Juveniles

- Nichole Krieger, Teton County Attorney's Office: feels Teton County has a very good team involved in Juveniles; doing restorative justice work and continuum of care and services for children; believes prosecutors want to do what is best for Wyoming children, and they really do try to find alternatives to placement and detention
- OJJDP: Wyoming is not the only state out of compliance; the Council needs to think of ways that communities can hear the positive things going on in WY with Juvenile Justice
- Colorado Juvenile Justice Act Compliance Monitor, Susan Davis: Campbell County has incredible facility, should be considered a model facility, the facility includes school, treatment and recreation for juveniles; Campbell County had all of the separation violations in WY, anticipating they won't have any violations with the new facility
- Committee Updates: VOA can submit data and the efforts counties are taking to reduce violations, and the Council will do a press release; the council needs to form relations with Prosecutors, Sheriff's and Chiefs of Police; VOA may be able to help with Data collection funding; Tribal representation is needed at SACJJ meetings

2009 FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The Council recognizes that a major part of its core business is to approve the award of funds and provide ongoing oversight to the juvenile justice grants that are administered through the Department of Family Services. To be effective in this role, the Council continually engages in a coordinated planning process that impacts local and statewide juvenile justice policy, informs and improves practice, fosters the development of model programs, and defines consistent philosophies for how to address the needs of children in Wyoming's juvenile justice system. Therefore, the Council will continue to support the following:

- Ensuring that youth in detention facilities are sight and sound separated from adults.
- Ensuring that Children in Need of Supervision (CHINS) are not placed in a detention facility.
- Ensuring that youth are removed from adult correctional facilities.
- Ensuring that there is not a disproportionate minority contact.
- Continue to support the efforts of the Community Juvenile Service Boards.
- Support the efforts of the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative.
- Support legislation to enact juvenile detention screening tool and detention standards.
- Support efforts to construct a statewide juvenile data collection system.
- Support efforts to safely bring Wyoming youth out of placements and back to their homes and communities.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE WYOMING STATE LEGISLATURE

The Council would like to make the following recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature for consideration.

1. Provide a stable funding model to communities to promote further development of alternative to detention and improved intervention services available in the youth's local community to prevent placements.
2. Revise Wyoming statutes to prevent the criminalization of status offenses, which are behaviors that are illegal based solely on the minor's age and develop more appropriate and evidence-based alternatives for these types of behaviors.
3. Develop a statewide juvenile data collection system on Wyoming juveniles.
4. Promote the "single point of entry" systems in the Wyoming Criminal Justice Process using data and evidence based interventions to provide necessary services to juveniles identified as high risk.
5. Encourage Wyoming communities to develop a continuum of service plan for juveniles from diversion to secure detention, to keep children in their own communities.
6. Reallocate resources to encourage and stabilize community-based services developed through the Community Juvenile Service Boards and the Juvenile Detention Alternatives model.

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 (ie: 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

JJDP Fund Description

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

The Challenges Grant targets areas that are considered significant challenges to the juvenile justice system.

The Title V Incentive Grant focuses exclusively on preventing delinquency of at-risk youth by utilizing the Communities That Care model. This model incorporates a community risk and resource assessment and relies heavily on overall community mobilization to prevent juvenile delinquency.

JJDP Program Areas

Title II

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

Challenge

- **Basic System Services**
Developing and adopting policies and programs to provide basic health, mental health and educational services to youth in the juvenile justice system
- **Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders**
Developing and adopting policies and programs to remove status offenders from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, when appropriate.

- **Aftercare Services**
Increasing aftercare services for juveniles in the justice system by establishing programs, and developing and adopting policies to provide comprehensive health, mental health, education, family and vocational services to youth upon release from the juvenile justice system. Program emphasis is on services for girls who have been in the system.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Description

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**

JABG Priority Program Areas

- **Quality in Confinement and Training**
Building, expanding, renovating or operating temporary or permanent juvenile correction or detention facilities; hiring detention and corrections personnel and establishing and maintaining training for personnel to improve facility practices and programming.
- **Risk and Needs Assessment**
Establishing and maintaining programs to conduct risk and needs assessments of juvenile offenders that facilitate the effective early intervention and the provision of comprehensive services, to include: 1) mental health screening and treatment and 2) substance abuse testing and treatment to offenders.
- **Information Sharing**
Establishing and maintaining interagency information-sharing programs that enable the juvenile and criminal justice systems, schools, and social services agencies to make more informed decisions regarding the early identification, control, supervision, and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit serious delinquent or criminal acts.

[See Appendix D for sub grant awards]

APPENDIX C

Non-Participating Grant Award Volunteers of America



Wyoming & Montana
1309 Coffeen Ave.
Sheridan, WY 82801
307.672.0475
www.voawymt.org

September 2008

TO: State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice (SACJJ)
FROM: Request for Proposal (RFP) Committee and Volunteers of America
 Wyoming & Montana
RE: Sub grant Recommendations

In July 2008, Volunteers of America Wyoming & Montana issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) as part of their cooperative agreement with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Each county received an RFP solicitation, and counties had until August 8, 2008, to respond.

On Thursday, August 28, 2008, representatives of the State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice RFP committee, along with representatives from Volunteers of America Wyoming & Montana (VOA), met in Casper to review county responses to the RFP. Melinda Dennington, April Dittman, and the Honorable Bruce Waters represented the State Advisory Council, while Craig Fiskus, Traci Kroger, Debby Lynch, and Heath Steel represented VOA. Julie Herr, the OJJDP state representative assigned to Wyoming, participated via telephone. In addition, VOA sent copies of county applications to Beth Evans of the Wyoming County Commissioners Association. The RFP Committee and VOA reviewed Beth's written comments during the process.

Each individual read every county application and completed a scoring form. To prevent the appearance of possible conflict of interest, Craig Fiskus and Debby Lynch abstained from the assessment of Johnson County's and Sheridan County's applications.

After individuals reviewed and scored each application, the group then discussed their findings and made the following recommendations.

County	Request	Award Recommendation	Comments
Albany	\$70,221	\$70,221	Recommended full funding to sustain the county's efforts.
Big Horn	\$60,000	\$56,500	Recommended partial funding. Opted not to utilize OJJDP monies to fund some line item

			expenses.
Campbell	\$153,878	\$40,000	Recommended partial funding. Could not justify full amount due to significant violation rate. Requested more information from county regarding some of their specific requests.
Fremont	\$69,820	\$45,000	Recommended partial funding to sustain the county's programs, but could not support a detention officer. Will work with the county to identify front-end programming that would qualify for OJJDP funding.
Goshen	\$77,400	\$77,400	Recommended full funding to sustain the county's efforts.
Hot Springs	\$44,020	\$44,020	Recommended full funding to sustain the county's efforts.
Johnson	\$55,258	\$55,258	Recommended full funding to sustain the county's efforts.
Laramie	\$83,200	\$83,000	Recommended full funding to sustain the county's efforts, but will request more specific information detailing how implementation of their plan will reduce violations.
Natrona	\$75,000	\$0	Will contact county and inform them that OJJDP does not allow funding for capital construction projects. County can request technical assistance from OJJDP as they develop plans for a new detention facility.
Park	\$128,433	\$63,895	Recommended partial funding. Could not justify amount requested, as county will need to assume some financial burden.
Platte	\$38,307	\$38,307	Recommended full funding to sustain the county's efforts.
Sheridan	\$20,000	\$20,000	Recommended full funding to sustain the county's efforts.
Sublette	\$35,000	\$20,000	Recommended partial funding. Juvenile data did not appear to justify the amount requested by the county. Will request clarification from the county.
Sweetwater	\$64,299	\$63,289	Recommended partial funding. Opted not to utilize OJJDP monies to fund some line item expenses.

Teton	\$49,468	\$49,468	Recommended full funding to sustain the county's efforts.
Uinta	\$37,880	\$34,620	Recommended partial funding. Opted not to utilize OJJDP monies to fund some line item expenses.
Washakie	\$75,000	\$57,000	Recommended partial funding. Questioned the relatively high salary requests and high detention costs in comparison with other counties.

While counties submitted a total of \$1,138,504 in funding requests, VOA could dispense only \$817,978, an average of \$48,116 per county. When VOA representatives and members of the RFP Committee made recommendations, however, they did not allocate monies based on this average. They based their decisions on the amount available, on county requests, county needs, and effectiveness of compliance efforts.

It was clear to both VOA and the RFP Committee that the state is making progress in meeting OJJDP's core requirements. Many counties reduced violation rates significantly, a testament to the commitment of communities working cooperatively to find alternatives to secure detention. Even in those counties that did not see a dramatic reduction in violations, applications clearly indicated that many people were working very hard to find alternatives.

The decisions were certainly difficult, particularly with regards to those counties who did evidence high violation rates. VOA and the RFP Committee had to balance the needs of those communities with the needs of those counties who did attain compliance with Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002. VOA and the Committee intend for these recommendations to represent a discerning, deliberate response to this problem.

Wyoming certainly still needs to make substantial improvements, however, before the State can meet federal guidelines. The SACJJ and VOA, along with partners throughout the State, hope that these monies will sustain the efforts of all those dedicated individuals hoping to make a difference in the lives of our state's youth.

APPENDIX D

SACJJ Grants Overview

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG)

2008

Grant Period: June 2008 to May 2011

Five (5) Cities and Counties were awarded JABG monies:

County	Amount Awarded	Purpose of Award
Campbell County	\$19,454.00	County juvenile probation and 48-hour hold
City of Cheyenne	\$25,500.00	Court staffing and pretrial services
Fremont County	\$15,167.00	Youth Services program
Natrona County	\$16,384.00	Intake and assessment of CHINS cases, and assessment of truancy cases
Sweetwater County	\$19,754.00	Truancy program
Total Amount	\$96,259.00	

2009

Grant Period: June 2009 to May 2012

Date of Award: July 21, 2009.

Amount of Award: \$299,600

Applications were sent out and are due back January 30, 2010

Title V Community Prevention Grants Program

2008

Grant Period: 10/01/2007 to 09/30/2010

Award Amount: \$48,360.00

2009

Grant Period: 10/01/2008 to 09/30/2011

Award Amount: \$33,486

Title II State Advisory Group (SAG)

2008

Grant Period: 10/01/2007 to 09/30/2010

Award Amount: \$30,000

This entire award has been expended for '08 and '09 SACJJ meetings.

2009

Grant Period: 10/01/2008 to 09/30/2011

Award Amount: \$30,000

Award Date: July 21, 2009