



State of Wyoming

Departments of Family Services

Wyoming Community Juvenile Services Boards

2008 Senate File 0066

Report to Joint Appropriations Interim Committee
and Joint Judiciary Interim Committee

June 2009

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Executive Summary

The Legislature breathes new life into the Community Juvenile Services Boards Act (CJSB) in 2008 by making \$2 million available to communities. The change created a grant appropriation to counties, in exchange for local planning around:

- central intake and assessment;
- juvenile detention;
- community-based non-secure services and;
- funding streams.

The new legislation requires that the Department of Family Services report to the Joint Judiciary Interim Committee and the Joint Appropriations Interim Committee no later than June 30, 2009, with respect to:

- the number of CJSBs receiving funds under this act;
- the scope of juvenile offender services identified or developed by the community juvenile services boards;
- the costs of services provided through the efforts of the community juvenile services boards;
- the number of juvenile offenders served and the dispositions of their cases; and
- any recommendations for improvements to the delivery of juvenile justice services throughout the state.

As of June 15, 2009, approximately 15 counties are in the process of forming CJSBs. In addition, some counties have expressed an interest in submitting grant applications in order to receive funding from the CJSB Act of 2008 (please see appendix for county-by-county inventory).

In preliminary meetings, counties identified the following services that may require development: access to mental health counseling; access to crisis care; standards and structure for juvenile detention; alternatives to secure detention; and after care and community re-entry services for juveniles returning from out-of-home placements.

Funds and state resources received so far by local boards under the act are minimal, limited to costs for planning facilitators in Sweetwater, Laramie and Carbon counties, and technical assistance to others (please see appendix for county-by-county inventory). Costs have therefore been less than \$30,000, and this amount is anticipated to come from funds left over from non-participating counties.

Counts for the numbers of juvenile offenders served are premature, although a pilot diversion project in Laramie County has resulted in 25 percent fewer placements in secure facilities.

Informal recommendations from state and local meetings around juvenile justice service delivery statewide include the need for detention standards that include admission criteria and

monitoring or inspection criteria for all hardware (locked) and staff secure juvenile detention facilities. In the development of non-secure services, communities have noted a lack of access to non-emergency counseling and mental health services; a lack of information regarding availability of community-based programs; and a lack of understanding regarding appropriate sanctions and effective interventions for juveniles.

A great deal of time and effort has been devoted to community readiness, both at community meetings and within state-level structures. Rules for community juvenile service boards were promulgated jointly by the Departments of Education, Health and Family Services. These were finalized and submitted to the Governor and Legislature in April, 2009, along with proposed funding levels.

Requests for community juvenile service board applications were sent to all counties and primary stakeholders in May.

In each of the CJSB four parts, efforts have been directed to anticipate common local or regional needs and to begin to build capacity in those areas. DFS envisions the eventual result will be that communities plan and cultivate their own local alternatives for non-secure services. At the same time, the State will develop what it needs in order to support best practices, such as standard instruments for assessments, detention, juvenile sanctions and the continuum of care.

The following planning report details more specific recommendations (as well as actions underway) regarding the four parts of the Community Juvenile Service Board Act's 2008 revision. The four parts include:

- central intake and assessment;
- criteria for juvenile detention and shelter care;
- continuum of non-secure to secure service; and
- coordinated funding.

Low Risk			Medium Risk		High Risk			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoplifting • Petty Theft • Littering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruptive Behavior • Minor Traffic Offenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Truancy • Simple Battery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft • School Suspension • Criminal Trespass • Forgery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burglary • Property Destruction • Serious Traffic Offenses • High Misdemeanor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AOD Interference • Cruelty to Animals • Reckless Endangering • Terroristic Threats • School Expulsion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homicide • Sexual Assault • Aggravated Assault • Aggravated Battery • Arson 		
Cite and Release					Possible Hold for Detention		Probable Hold for Detention	Definite Hold for Detention

Central Point of Intake / Single Point of Entry

Juvenile Detention

Continuum of Juvenile Services

Community Planning

Central Point of Intake and Single Point of Entry

The Community Juvenile Service Boards revision mandates central intake and assessment of juveniles with an initial point of contact that is established within the community. There are no clear standards in Wyoming for who gets detained and who gets cited and released. A Central Point of Intake (defined as a place, not a process) will be used for youth who get arrested and are considered high risk. Community Boards should be responsible for identifying which offenses necessitate detention (i.e. homicide, aggravated assault) as well as how to manage the facility designated for intake. Please refer to the following chart for examples.

Low Risk		Medium Risk		High Risk	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoplifting • Petty Theft • Littering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruptive Behavior • Minor Traffic Offenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Truancy • Simple Battery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft • School Suspension • Criminal Trespass • Forgery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burglary • Property Destruction • Serious Traffic Offenses • High Misdemeanors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AOD Interference • Cruelty to Animals • Reckless Endangering • Terroristic Threats • School Expulsion
Cite and Release				Possible Hold for Detention	Probable Hold for Detention
					Definite Hold for Detention

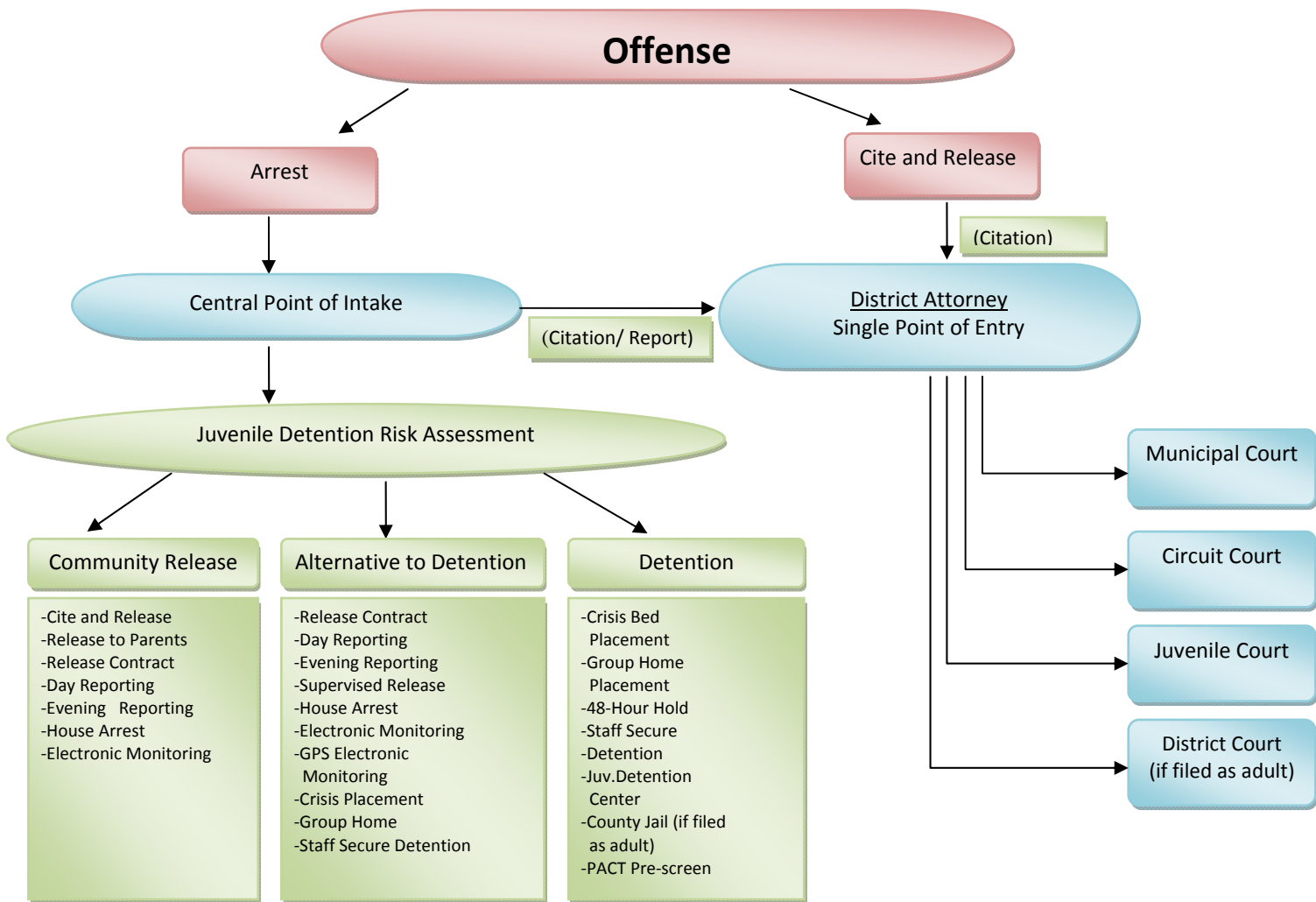
Any youth arrested should be taken to the intake facility. Its location will depend on what is available in the community. Viable options that counties might consider for intake could include a group home, a county detention center or a residential treatment facility. When a youth is arrested for an offense the following should occur:

- transport to the intake facility;
- administration of Juvenile Detention Risk Assessment (JDRA);
- youth released or;
- if the JDRA determines a youth must stay in detention, the Positive Achievement Change Tool pre-screen will be administered (PACT). See chart below and refer to Appendix A for further information regarding the PACT.

PACT Assessment Elements		
Domain	Pre-Assessment	Full Assessment
Record of Referrals	X	X
Social History	X	
Mental Health	X	X
Attitude/Behavior Indicators	X	X
School History/Status		X
Free Time		X
Employment		X
Relationships		X
Family/Living Arrangements		X
Alcohol and Drug Use		X

Aggression		X
Skills		X
Completion Time	30 minutes	60 minutes

- If intake occurs in a staff secure facility and JDRA determines hardware secure confinement is needed, the youth is transported to the closest available facility.
- If not released, the youth will remain detained until the court hearing.



Central intake facilities in a community can serve many functions. The majority of services offered can occur in a staff secure setting. Examples are listed below and descriptions of these services are provided in Appendix F.

- **Mental Health Screening**
- **Alternatives to Detention**
- **Non-Secure Holding**
- **Individual Therapy**
- **Diversion**
- **Crisis Intervention**

- **Victim Services**
- **Day Treatment for Education**
- **Probation Offices**
- **Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDT)**
- **Urinalysis Screening**

Distinct from a central intake facility, a single point of entry refers to the process and responsibility for review of juvenile arrests and citations. This part of a coordinated juvenile entry was addressed in 2009 by Senate File 129 (SEA068).

When a youth is cited and released, a copy of the citation is sent to the county/district attorney's office. This gives county prosecuting attorneys an opportunity to spot patterns, suspected repeat offenders, etc. and influence court selection according to appropriate services staffed by different courts. The anticipated results are earlier interventions and fewer juveniles placed in restrictive settings for extended periods.

Allowing juveniles to remain in their home communities or closer to home places less strain on local government, probation officers, youth and families. It allows a juvenile to continue to work with their home school district and maintain contact with other existing service providers. Research shows keeping youth in their home school district greatly improves chances for academic success. Programs developed for centralized intake and diversion can also play an important role in helping youth transition back into communities from secure placements.

Intended Action Plan for Central Intake/Single Point of Entry

- Implement statewide PACT Assessment (*Completed*)
- Legislation authorizing central review of juvenile charges and citations (*Completed*)
- Offer DFS field assistance in staffing Single Point of Entry and diversion programs (*In Progress*)
- Community juvenile service boards should identify facilities for central intake and identify community services and providers that can offer support programs
- DFS should research best practices on detaining youth and incorporate into training on use of the JDRA and PACT. Local boards should use the information to determine thresholds for detaining youth
- Local boards should assess transportation and transfer processes to secure facilities (if not available in local community)
- Legislative action should require that all intake facilities use the same standards for determining admissions to staff and hardware secure facilities, using input from local boards and best practices
- Legislative action should determine data elements to be reported by communities regarding juvenile detention

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Central Point of Intake / Single Point of Entry

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Community Planning

Wyoming Juvenile Detention, Standards and Program Plan

This juvenile detention plan lays out a course of action to establish a statewide secure juvenile detention plan with State Fiscal Stabilization Funds (Stimulus money). This plan will establish sites for juvenile detention centers and staff secure facilities to alleviate the problem of housing juveniles in adult jails or inadequate facilities. This plan also addresses standards for detention and a detention risk assessment.

This plan would include the following:

- \$8.0M for building a new juvenile detention center in Casper;
- \$2.0M for renovation of current facility in Rock Springs;
- \$2.0M for manufacture/transporting/placing 24 bed facility in Cheyenne;
- \$1.0M for Fremont County for 8-10 Staff Secure beds in Riverton;
- \$250,000 for acquiring 4 staff secure detention beds in Basin;
- \$250,000 for acquiring 4 staff secure detention beds in Jackson;
- \$250,000 for acquiring 4 staff secure detention beds in Sheridan; and
- \$250,000 for acquiring 4 staff secure detention beds in Rawlins.

Current Juvenile Facilities and Needs

Presently there are 5 juvenile detention facilities in this State that serve regional functions. Those facilities held a total of 2,237 juveniles in secure detention and utilized 16,487 bed days for a statewide average length of stay of 7.36 days (data from OJJDP compliance monitoring). Each facility will be addressed separately.

Casper

The Casper Regional Juvenile Detention Center is owned by Natrona County and is operated by Cornerstone, Inc. This 42-bed facility is housed in the old Natrona County jail. This facility housed adult inmates until 1996 when the ACLU deemed the facility unfit to house inmates. Natrona County built a new jail and thereafter in 1997, the old jail became the Regional Juvenile Detention Center, though the facility remains unchanged from the days it housed adult inmates.

In 2007, the Department of Family Services began receiving an increasing number of complaints and incident reports regarding the safety and supervision and juvenile inmate problems exacerbated by the design and structure of the facility. In the spring of 2008, two juveniles in that facility were sexually assaulted by other residents.

In 2008, the Regional Juvenile Detention Center in Casper housed a total of 822 juveniles for 5870 bed days. The average length of stay for juveniles at that facility was 7.14 days which includes both male and female juveniles.

There is need for a new facility which would cost \$13.6M of which Natrona County has \$3.0M. The Stimulus money of \$8.0M would assist the County to construct the new facility.

Cheyenne

The juvenile detention center in Cheyenne is the J.C. Wardle Academy, which is owned by a bond company and operated by Cornerstone, Inc. Built in the early 1990's the facility has 24 detention beds and 68 residential treatment beds.

The agreement between the City of Cheyenne and Laramie County is to purchase a 25-bed steel fabricated self-contained unit that would be placed on a site owned by Laramie County.

In 2008, 403 juveniles were housed the J.C. Wardle Academy using 3,047 bed days for an average length of stay of 7.62 days. This facility provides detention for Laramie County and the City of Cheyenne, as well as, Albany and Platte County.

A 25 bed modular unit is planned for Laramie County which would have 14 hardware secure beds, 11 staff secure beds and space for education and programming at an estimated cost of \$2.9M.

Lander

The Fremont County Juvenile Detention Center is located in Lander and is co-located with the adult jail facility, but the juveniles are separated. The juvenile side has 20 beds and is compliant with the core requirements of OJJDP. The facility, owned by Fremont County, and is also utilized by Teton, Big Horn, Washakie and Hot Springs counties as well as the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Tribal courts to house Native American juveniles.

The facility typically houses 8 to 12 juveniles per day and in 2008, they housed 363 juveniles for a total of 2,384 bed days for an average length of stay of 6.56 days. The facility is currently being crowded out by the adult female side of the adult jail.

A 10-bed staff secure facility is needed in Fremont County to alleviate the crowding in the Fremont County Detention center estimated at \$1M.

Rock Springs

The Sweetwater County Detention Center is located in a remote portion of Rock Springs and is co-located with the adult detention center. Though co-located, the facility maintains complete separation from the adult unit.

The facility was built to house 41 juveniles. While relatively new, and in good condition, the facility was built with more focus on security than on programming. As a result, additional staff secure beds and a programming area is required.

An addition to the present facility could be used to house lower risk juveniles and staff secure beds could be added to serve as a transition. It could also be used as an assessment center to conduct central point of intake, intake screenings, and assessments.

In 2008, the Sweetwater facility housed 423 juveniles for 3,908 bed days with an average length of stay of 9.24 days. The facility serves the two major communities of Green River and Rock Springs and the counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette and Uinta.

The renovation/addition is expected to cost \$2.7M of which \$2.0M would come from the stimulus funds to provide for staff secure beds as well as a programming area.

Gillette

The Campbell County detention facility is located in Gillette in an adult jail which gave rise to the State of Wyoming's largest violations of the core requirements of OJJDP. Campbell County accounted for 85% of the total state OJJDP violations.

In 2008, Campbell County housed 226 juveniles who used 1251 bed days for an average length of stay of 5.53 days.

Campbell County is building a 16-bed stand alone, juvenile detention facility which should be ready for occupancy by July 31, 2009 and is not seeking any stimulus funding.

Basin, Jackson, Sheridan and Rawlins

Each of these locations needs a 4-bed staff secure facility which would be adjacent to an existing group home. This would solve transportation issues for counties whose distance from hardware secure facilities is 3+ hours and would complement the state's existing 48-hour hold and release program. Each of these communities would utilize \$250,00 in order to renovate existing facilities to accommodate being staff secure.

Substitute Care Facilities in Wyoming

Presently Wyoming has substitute care facilities which range from least restrictive to secure detention. These include group homes which also provide for crisis beds, residential treatment facilities, the Wyoming Boys School located in Worland (100 beds) and the Wyoming Girls School (60 beds) located in Sheridan. The Boys and Girls schools are precluded from accepting anyone but adjudicated delinquent youths. The Wyoming Boys School is hardware secure while the Girls School is staff secure. Both are considered correctional facilities.

Wyoming has 165 group home beds and 473 residential treatment beds. Of that number, 93 are secure and 116 beds are Board of Cooperative Education Service Centers located in Gillette, Jackson, and Thermopolis. Finally, there are 161 hardware secure juvenile detention beds previously mentioned.

Operating Costs

The operational cost for a hardware secure juvenile detention facility of 20-24 beds in Cheyenne, Lander, and Rock Springs is approximately \$120,486 per month or \$1,445,832 per year. This would include a total of 26 personnel.

The cost for operating a 32-38 bed facility in Casper is approximately \$171,094 per month or \$2,053,128 per year. An increase in size from a 20-24 bed facility to one of 32-38, increases the number of required staff to 37 personnel.

For the staff secure facilities at each of the four locations there would be additional staff required: 1 full time if only boy(s) or two if both boys and girls were in the facility at one time. Annual cost of operating each facility would be approximately \$160,000 per year which would include salaries, food, maintenance, utilities and miscellaneous. For an example of a staffing and funding model please refer to Appendix B.

Detention Standards

Any facility operated as a detention center, hardware or staff secure, will need detention standards. Some common standards that will apply to hardware and staff secure facilities should be built around the following:

1. safety goals;
2. order goals;
3. security goals;
4. health and mental health goals;

5. programming goals;
6. justice goals; and
7. reintegration goals.

It would be in the best interest of all stakeholders to have the Department of Family Services, the Wyoming Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police Association, the Governor's Office, and the State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice write the juvenile detention standards around the seven goals set forth above and be reviewed by prosecutors, public defenders, and judges.

Not only does the State need detention standards, it also needs to determine the criteria for deciding who should be in those facilities. Other states have adopted a "Juvenile Detention Risk Assessment" which could be modified, tested, and adopted to meet Wyoming's needs.

Intended Action Plan for Wyoming Juvenile Detention, Standards, and Program

- Apply for the State Fiscal Stabilization Funding (Stimulus money) to address brick and mortar need for the building, remodeling and adding on both hardware and staff secure facilities (*In Progress*)
- Legislative action that would require the Department of Family Services, the Governor's Office, the Wyoming Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police Association and the State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice to set forth statewide detention standards that would be required of all juvenile detention facilities
- Legislative action to require the Department of Family Services, the Governor's Office, the Wyoming Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police Association and the State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice establish a statewide Juvenile Detention Risk Assessment that would be required on any juvenile before a juvenile could be admitted into a juvenile detention facility
- Legislative action that would require that all adult jail, adult lockups and all juvenile detention facilities keep data on children in those facilities and report that data every six months to the State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice (SAG) on a form developed by the SAG. That those facilities would allow compliance monitoring by the SAG or its delegated representative

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Central Point of Intake / Single Point of Entry

Juvenile Detention

Continuum of Juvenile Services

Community Planning

Wyoming Continuum of Care for Juvenile Services

A juvenile justice continuum of care is comprised of services for juveniles that are appropriate for differing levels of sanctions and interventions. It includes community-based, non-secure and pre-adjudicative services such as mentoring, counseling and after-school programs, and it includes secure, out-of-home placement alternatives such as group homes, residential treatment and the Boys' and Girls' Schools. Following placement in a secure facility, the continuum of care also includes services for aftercare and community re-entry.

From region to region in Wyoming, there are wide variations in the local availability of non-secure programs for education, behavior management, and mental health. There are equally wide variations in local jurisdictions' abilities to manage crisis care, access a local group home or find nearby residential treatment. Statewide, Wyoming lacks the ability to treat specialized or severe psychiatric disorders, which results in a consistent number of out-of-state youth placements in secure institutions.

Access to services can also depend upon the court to which a youth is sent. Some municipalities, like Cheyenne or Evanston, and some counties, such as Teton, Sheridan, or Natrona, have developed a wide array of non-secure services that reduce the eventual dependence on secure or 24-hour care facilities. In these communities, circuit or municipal courts have ready access to a wider variety of local services.

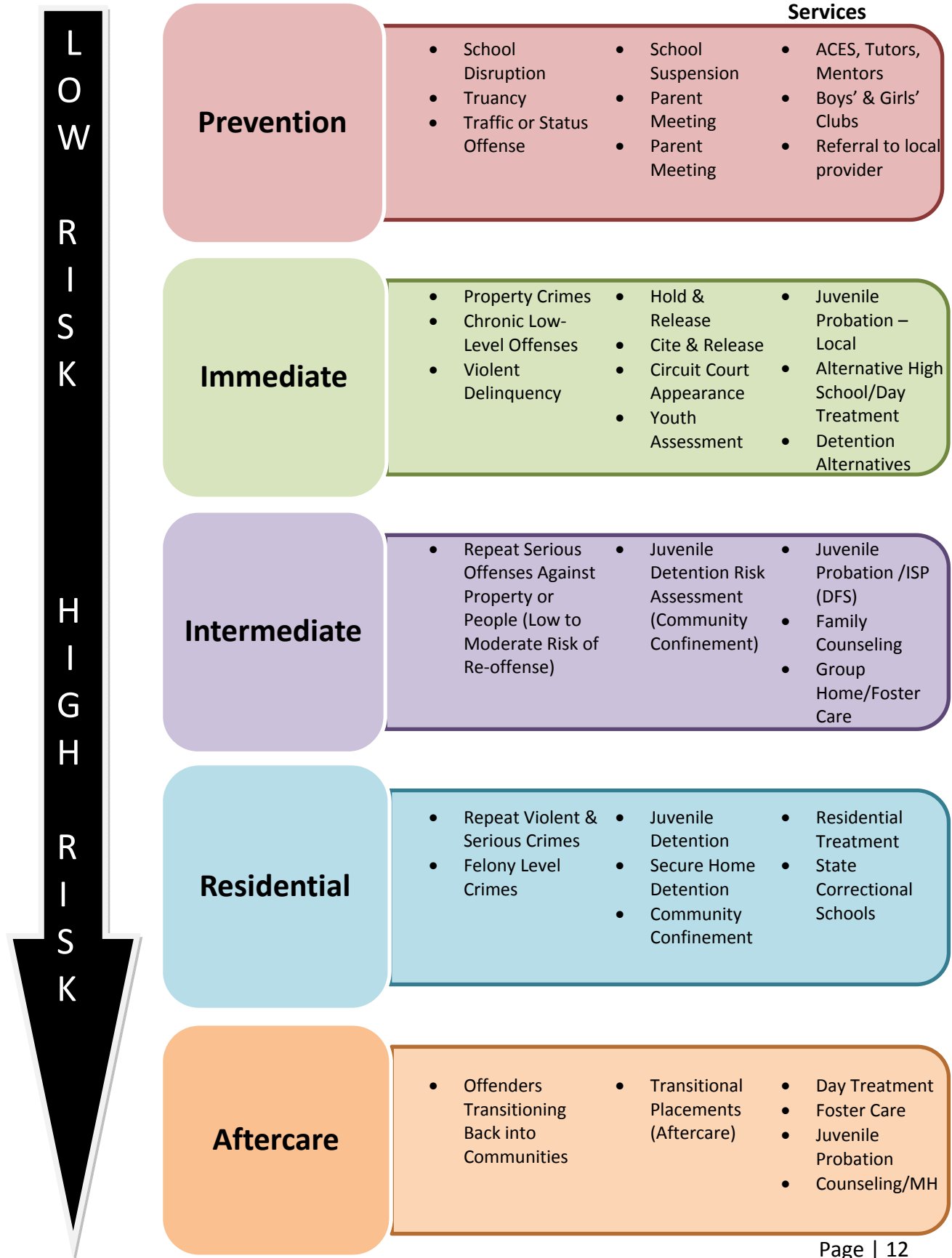
Courts at the district level in Wyoming (the state's designated "Juvenile Courts") often have more access to secure services and sometimes limited access to non-secure services, with the exception of probation and Intensive Supervised Probation (ISP). District courts sometimes lack clear choices for non-secure services that could keep juveniles in their home school districts if they do not present a community safety problem.

Finally, in communities that have access to a more or less complete continuum of services for low-to-high-risk offenders, courts or Multi Disciplinary Teams (MDTs) often lack a clear and consistent understanding of appropriate interventions for problem behaviors.

It's been documented that institutional confinement for low-risk offenders is not only ineffective but tends to lead to higher rates of recidivism. It's also important that chronic and progressive problem behaviors do not go unnoticed or un-managed by lower courts.

The following chart lists common types of problem behaviors, timely interventions and effective services, adapted from the Model Program Guide compiled by the OJJDP and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. For a more in depth outline of a continuum of services please see Appendix C.

Juvenile Behavior and Interventions



The OJJDP notes in “Alternatives to the Secure Detention and Confinement of Juvenile Offenders,” “Court official must balance the interests of public safety with the needs of youth when making decisions about which program to place a juvenile offender and which level of restriction is required. Juvenile offenders who commit serious and/or violent crimes may require confinement to protect public safety and intensive supervision and interventions to become rehabilitated. On the other hand, many offenders can be effectively rehabilitated through community-based supervision and intervention.”

Wyoming needs to develop a better continuum of services for appropriate sanctions and interventions.

Intended Action Plan for Wyoming Continuum of Care for Juveniles

- The State should develop a guide for community-level sanctions and interventions and work to train appropriate stakeholders in their use, along with a clearly developed inventory of 24-hour care and secure services for use when risk exceeds local capacity (*In progress*)
- The Legislature or Supreme Court should set limits on the ability of providers to market secure-care services directly to judges or court personnel
- Communities that engage in providing non-secure services at their own expense should be allotted some preference or incentive in juvenile service board funding
- Community inventories of services developed in community juvenile service board planning should be compiled by DFS to analyze trends and validate local, regional or statewide gaps in services
- The Legislature should set limits on the numbers of beds in Wyoming’s juvenile facilities, consistent with its practice for adult correctional services
- DFS or the State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice should apply for Second Chance Act funding in 2010 to assist in the further development of re-entry services
- The Department of Health, Education and Family Services should complete work on a coordinated agenda for at risk youth

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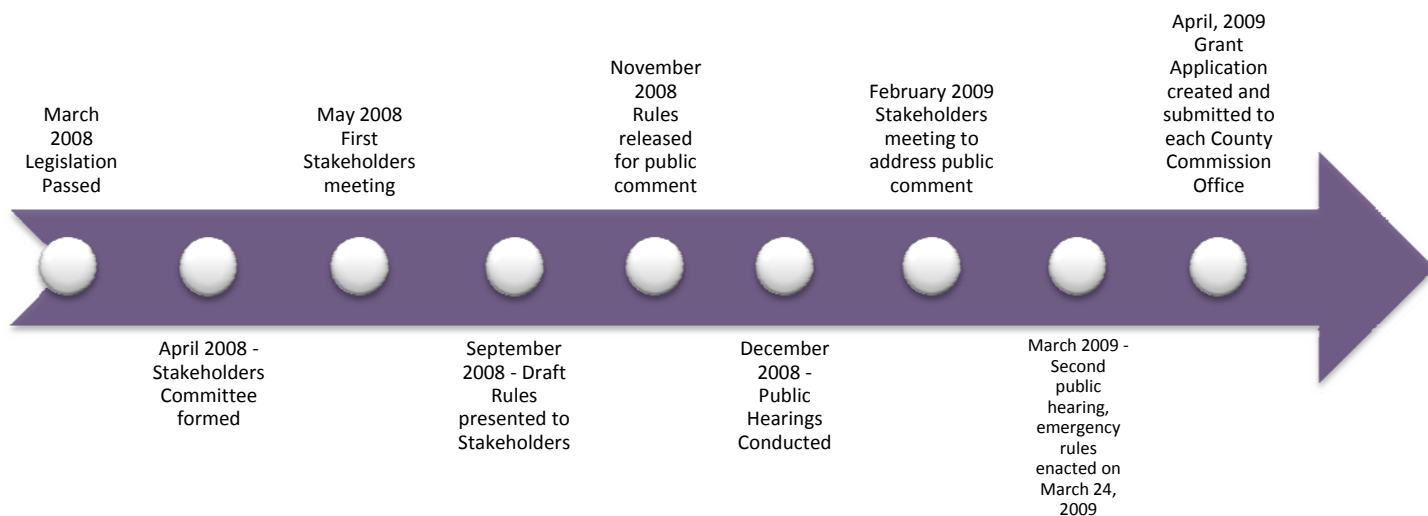
Planning and Funding

By creating more alternatives to detention and secure care---and promoting their use---funds for juvenile services can be more appropriately and effectively spent. With Wyoming’s high rate of custody and out-of-home placement for juvenile offenders, this will likely result in savings that can be re-invested for communities and at-risk youth. Initially, the funds that are available from the Legislature in 2008 are to be allocated as follows:

County Allocation

County	Youth Population Based on 2007 OJDP Census	% of State Youth Population	Allocation
Albany County	5,870	4.68%	\$75,981.39
Big Horn County	2,837	2.26%	\$50,000.00
Campbell County	11,002	8.78%	\$142,410.10
Carbon County	3,449	2.75%	\$50,000.00
Converse County	3,051	2.43%	\$50,000.00
Crook County	1,368	1.09%	\$50,000.00
Fremont County	9,324	7.44%	\$120,690.04
Goshen County	2,643	2.11%	\$50,000.00
Hot Springs County	808	0.64%	\$50,000.00
Johnson County	1,721	1.37%	\$50,000.00
Laramie County	22,112	17.64%	\$286,218.15
Lincoln County	4,321	3.45%	\$50,000.00
Natrona County	17,633	14.07%	\$228,241.89
Niobrara County	425	0.34%	\$50,000.00
Park County	5,663	4.52%	\$73,301.98
Platte County	1,753	1.40%	\$50,000.00
Sheridan County	6,170	4.92%	\$79,864.60
Sublette County	1,855	1.48%	\$50,000.00
Sweetwater County	10,389	8.29%	\$134,475.42
Teton County	3,952	3.15%	\$50,000.00
Uinta County	5,780	4.61%	\$74,816.43
Washakie County	1,900	1.52%	\$50,000.00
Weston County	1,339	1.07%	\$50,000.00
Wind River Tribes	4,883		\$50,000.00
Technical Assistance/Template			\$34,000.00
Total	125,365	100.00%	\$2,000,000.00

Through the fall of 2008, an interagency group promulgated rules regarding CJSB. In April 2008, a stakeholders committee was formed with the committee first meeting in May 2008. Multiple entities were represented during the meeting to develop the rules including, service providers, other agency representatives, and other members statutorily required by W.S. § 14-9-105 including public health, law enforcement, public defender’s office, prosecution, and county commissioners.



Public hearings were held in December 2008 in Gillette, Powell, Cheyenne, Casper, and Rock Springs after a public review period. There was considerable public interest and as a result, approximately 117 comments were submitted regarding the CJSB rules either prior to or during the public hearings. Due to the amount of comments provided, the interagency group revised the rules.

The second public comment period ended on March 3, 2009 and a public hearing was conducted on March 4, 2009. No further public comments regarding the revised rules were received. The emergency rules were enacted on March 24, 2009.

The rules provided direction for the development of the grant application for funding. Grant applications and related documents were mailed to each county commission office in April 2009. Prior to application, a county must submit a letter of intent from the proposed CJSB members as required by the application. The application process is divided into three phases, application, strategic plan, and quarterly/yearly reporting.

Phase I is the county specific information related to demographics, juvenile offenders, and services. After the identification of CJSB related concerns, counties develop a strategic plan, Phase II, based on the statutory and rule requirements consisting of the development of central point of intake, detention standards, a continuum of care, and sustainability. After submittal, the task force reviews applications and makes funding decisions. Following the funding award, a county would move to Phase III, quarterly and yearly reporting. CJSBs report on board progress in regards to juveniles served, their dispositions, sustainability, and education rates.

A letter of intent must be received by July 1, 2009 for counties to be considered for grant funding. Grant applications are due by December 31, 2009 and all awarded CJSB funds must be expended by the end of the biennium, June 30, 2010. Please refer to Appendix D for a detailed chart of what counties have done in regards to the CJSB legislation.

To assist counties in application and strategic planning, the interagency group created a resource through the State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justices' website, http://www.wyjuvenilejustice.com/community_juvenile_service.asp and contracted for technical assistance.

As part of the resource and planning piece, the Department contracted with Justice Solutions group (JSG) and partnered with Wyoming Citizen Review Panel (WyCRP) towards the development of a community assessment template. WyCRP will use the template when conducting technical assistance and assisting CJSBs in developing and updating strategic plans. The Department and WyCRP will provide technical assistance to every county forming a CJSB. For a detailed report on technical assistance, please refer to Appendix D.

Intended Action Plan for Community Planning and Funding

- Community Juvenile Service Boards should collaborate with local, state, and federal agencies to map all combined funding streams towards unified community strategic plans
- DFS and communities should refine Phase III reporting elements to address measurable outcomes and compile reports for legislature and other community boards
- Community Service Boards should report status quarterly and yearly to assess progress and address concerns
- DFS and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council should provide technical assistance as requested throughout the life of the CJSB initiative to assist counties in applying, developing, planning, and implementing CJSBs, local and state programs



APPENDIX

PACT Assessment

The Positive Achievement Change Tool is the recently implemented 132-item Juvenile Risk Assessment utilized by the Department of Family Services, Juvenile Services Division in Wyoming as well as by county and city partners around the state. The PACT is currently used throughout the United States and has been shown to be a valid and reliable tool to assess the risk of recidivism for juveniles. The main purposes of the PACT are to determine a youth’s risk to re-offend as a way to target resources to higher-risk youth, identify the risk and protective factors (circumstances or events in a youth’s life that reduce the likelihood of the youth committing a crime), develop a case management approach, and allow case managers to determine if targeted factors change as a result of interventions.

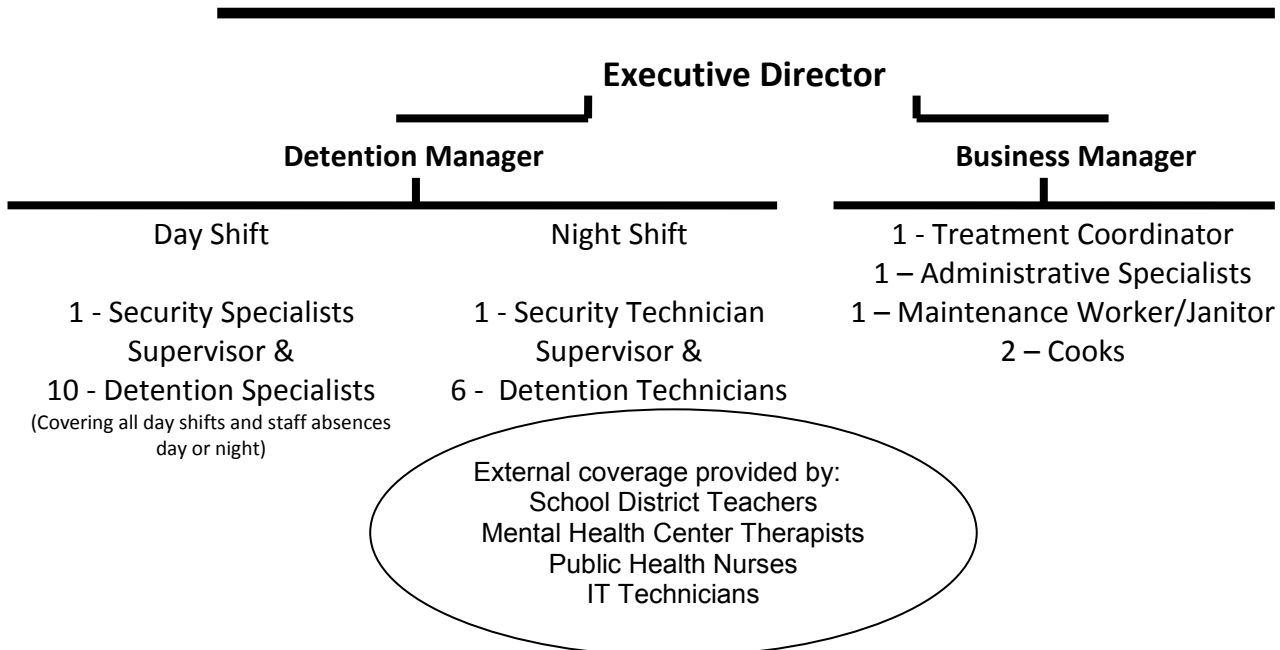
The PACT consists of a pre-screen assessment, a shortened version of the full assessment, that quickly classifies youth into four levels of risk, each with distinctly different recidivism rates of low, moderate, moderate-high, or high. The pre-screen provides information about the youth’s criminal history, social history, attitudes, and behaviors. It provides enough information to determine if further assessment is needed and the appropriate course of action to take. The full assessment further identifies a youth’s risk and protective factors profile to guide rehabilitative efforts. The full assessment provides a detailed profile including information on the juvenile’s demographics, education, relationships, alcohol and drug use, and skills, just to name a few. The PACT utilizes Motivational Interviewing which serves to maximize caseworker assessment and interview skills and gain pertinent, thorough information from each juvenile and his/her family for the evaluation. The PACT provides an improved case management system, increases staff proficiency, and allows for an increased strength focus and family centered approach to the assessment and intervention process.

The PACT began in October of 2008 throughout the State of Wyoming. A total of 130 have been trained, and the Department is in the process of working with those counties who have not yet been trained. Training will again be offered in the fall of 2009.

County	Agency	#Trained	Laramie	Office of Youth Alternatives	7
Big Horn	Big Horn County Youth Alternatives	1	Natrona	Cornerstone Programs, Mercer House, Casper Police, Natrona County Sheriff’s Department	10
Campbell	Campbell County Diversion & Probation	11	Park	Park County Youth Services	2
Carbon	Carbon County Juvenile Probation	1	Sheridan	Sheridan County Justice Office	5
Fremont	Fremont County Youth Alternatives	7	Sweetwater	Sweetwater County Probation	4
Goshen	Goshen County Youth Alternatives	2	Uinta	Uinta County Youth Services/Drug Court	2
Johnson	Volunteers of America – Johnson County Probation	2	DFS	Juvenile Services Probation and Institutions	76

Staffing Model For 20 Bed Juvenile Detention Facility

Created by Jeffery Herb, Juvenile Services Division, Wyoming Department of Family Services
March 31, 2009

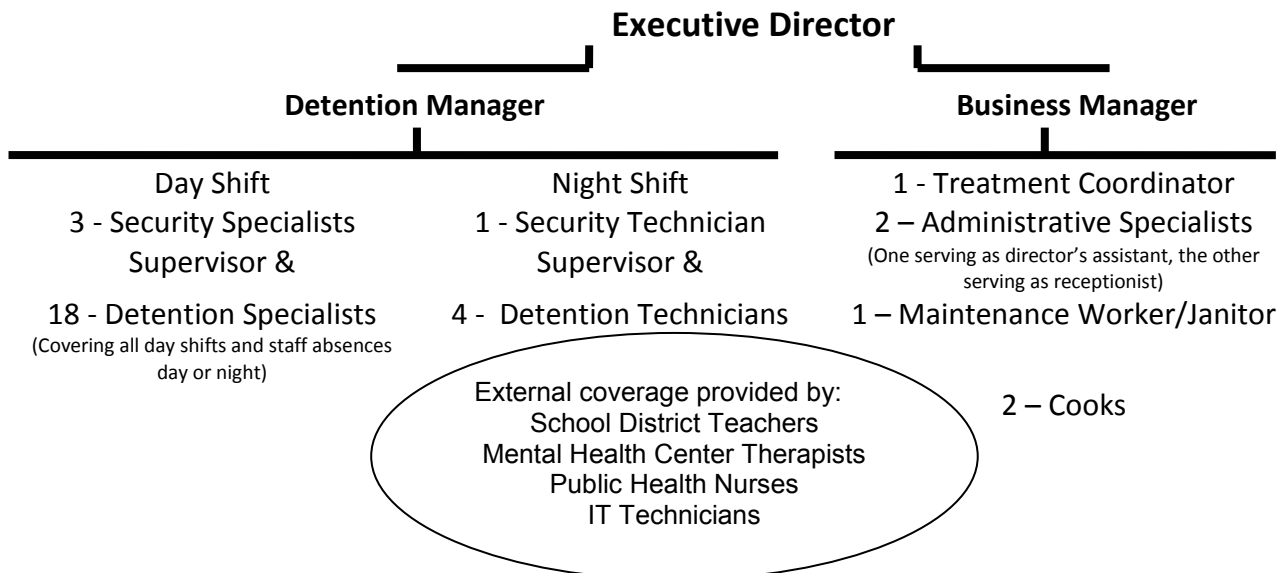


Estimated Detention Facility Monthly Staffing Expenses							
March 2009 by Dept. of Family Services: Kevin Cannon, Carol Maxwell, Jeffery Herb							
Title	Comp. Mkt. Avg.	Family \$350	Other Benefits*	Total	# Staff	Monthly	Yearly
		Ins. Match				Total	Total
Director	3,836.00	1,135.00	806.00	5,777.00	1	5,777.00	69,324.00
Det. Manager	3,197.00	1,135.00	672.00	5,004.00	1	5,004.00	60,048.00
Direct Staff Spvsr	2,713.00	1,135.00	570.00	4,418.00	2	8,836.00	106,032.00
Day Staff	2,466.00	1,135.00	518.00	4,119.00	10	41,190.00	494,280.00
Cook	2,242.00	1,135.00	472.00	3,849.00	2	7,698.00	92,376.00
Night Staff	2,018.00	1,135.00	424.00	3,577.00	6	21,462.00	257,544.00
Admin Specialist	1,933.00	1,135.00	406.00	3,474.00	1	3,474.00	41,688.00
Maintenance	1,733.00	1,135.00	364.00	3,232.00	1	3,232.00	38,784.00
Tx Coordinator	2,494.00	1,135.00	524.00	4,153.00	1	4,153.00	49,836.00
Bus. Mang./HR	2,913.00	1,135.00	612.00	4,660.00	1	4,660.00	55,920.00
	25,545.00	11,350.00	5,368.00	42,263.00	26	105,486.00	1,265,832.00
Operational Exp.**						14,000.00	168,000.00
Contract Medical/Dental						1,000.00	12,000.00
						120,486.00	1,445,832.00
* Staffing costs include FICA, retirement, unemployment, worker's comp.							
**Operational expenses include food, soft goods, supplies, travel, recruitment							

Estimated Operational Costs The amount determined as a monthly operating cost for a 20 bed, 26-employee detention facility is approximately \$14,000/month. This amount includes operating costs only and assumes all initial start up purchases such as vehicles, furniture, computers, and equipment. This projection is based on actual fiscal 2009 operating costs and would therefore need to be adjusted for any anticipated inflationary rise depending on the definite date of operation. This projection includes all utilities, food, soft goods, travel, recruitment, fuel, travel, supplies, and material costs necessary for operation. It does not include auxiliary professional services such as contracted medical/dental services, IT services, pest control, haircuts, etc. These costs are estimated at an additional \$1,000/month. This projection also assumes that all medical/dental procedures other than routine weekly Doctor Call and all prescription medication expenses would be covered under Title XIX. This projection also does not take into consideration any major maintenance or substantial repair costs such as roof replacement, HVAC upgrades, life cycle system replacements for appliances and furniture.

Staffing Model For 32 Bed Juvenile Detention Facility

Created by Jeffery Herb, Juvenile Services Division, Wyoming Department of Family Services
March 31, 2009



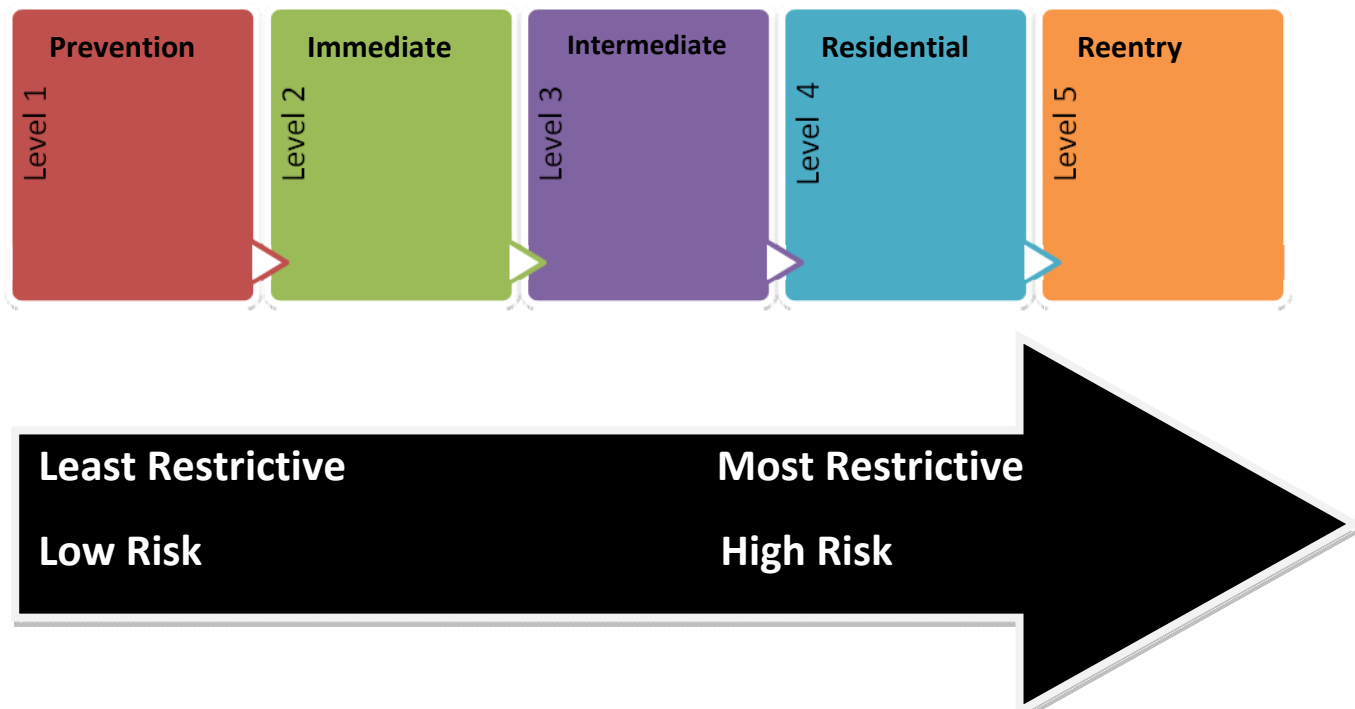
Estimated Detention Facility Monthly Staffing Expenses							
March 2009 by Dept. of Family Services: Kevin Cannon, Carol Maxwell, Jeffery Herb							
Title	Comp. Mkt. Avg.	Family \$350	Other Benefits*	Total	# Staff	Monthly	Yearly
		Ins. Match				Total	Total
Director	3,836.00	1,135.00	806.00	5,777.00	1	5,777.00	69,324.00
Det. Manager	3,197.00	1,135.00	672.00	5,004.00	1	5,004.00	60,048.00
Direct Staff Spvsr	2,713.00	1,135.00	570.00	4,418.00	4	17,672.00	212,064.00
Day Staff	2,466.00	1,135.00	518.00	4,119.00	18	74,142.00	889,704.00
Cook	2,242.00	1,135.00	472.00	3,849.00	2	7,698.00	92,376.00
Night Staff	2,018.00	1,135.00	424.00	3,577.00	4	14,308.00	171,696.00
Admin Specialist	1,933.00	1,135.00	406.00	3,474.00	2	6,948.00	83,376.00
Maintenance	1,733.00	1,135.00	364.00	3,232.00	1	3,232.00	38,784.00
Tx Coordinator	2,494.00	1,135.00	524.00	4,153.00	1	4,153.00	49,836.00
Bus. Mang./HR	2,913.00	1,135.00	612.00	4,660.00	1	4,660.00	55,920.00
	25,545.00	11,350.00	5,368.00	42,263.00	35	143,594.00	1,723,128.00
Operational Exp.**						25,000.00	300,000.00
Contract Medical/Dental						2,500.00	30,000.00
						171,094.00	2,053,128.00
* Staffing costs include FICA, retirement, unemployment, worker's comp.							
**Operational expenses include food, soft goods, supplies, travel, recruitment							

Estimated Operational Costs The amount determined as a monthly operating cost for a 32 bed, 37-employee detention facility is approximately \$25,000/month. This amount includes operating costs only and assumes all initial start up purchases such as vehicles, furniture, computers, and equipment. This projection is based on actual fiscal 2009 operating costs and would therefore need to be adjusted for any anticipated inflationary rise depending on the definite date of operation. This projection includes all utilities, food, soft goods, travel, recruitment, fuel, travel, supplies, and material costs necessary for operation. It does not include auxiliary professional services such as contracted medical/dental services, IT services, pest control, haircuts, etc. These costs are estimated at an additional \$2,500/month. This projection also assumes that all medical/dental procedures other than routine weekly Doctor Call and all prescription medication expenses would be covered under Title XIX. This projection also does not take into consideration any major maintenance or substantial repair costs such as roof replacement, HVAC upgrades, life cycle system replacements for appliances and furniture.

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES

CONTINUUM OF CARE

The Juvenile Services Continuum of Care is a comprehensive and coordinated process of delivering services ranging from community services to placement and reentry of youth. The continuum ensures that the most appropriate services are provided in the least restrictive environment possible.



LEVEL 1. PREVENTION

In recent years, the juvenile justice system has seen the emergence of a proactive approach to help divert youth away from committing crime. While the traditional method of dealing with youth after initial contact with the juvenile court is still prominent and necessary, the method of providing prevention services to at-risk youth and their families is proving successful to reduce juvenile delinquency and increase public safety, before many juveniles even touch the system.

Delinquency prevention programs are designed to address specific problems and provide interventions for at-risk youth and their families. The Wyoming Departments of Family Services, Health and Education provide youth prevention services throughout the state. The prevention, intervention and treatment services help to strengthen families and turn around the lives of troubled youth.

For a prevention service to be effective, it should focus on both the risk and protective factors that can be present during an adolescent's development and in his/her environment, including that of his/her family. *Risk factors* are personal characteristics or environmental conditions scientifically established to increase the likelihood of problem behavior. *Protective factors* are personal characteristics of environmental conditions that interact with risk factors scientifically established to reduce the likelihood of problem behavior. (Kirby and Fraser, 1997). A prevention program that focuses too heavily on improving risk factors alone or too heavily on solely increasing protective factors would not be as effective as a program that provided an adequate concentration on both factors.

Prevention services in Wyoming are aimed at identifying the lower risk behaviors that the particular youth may be demonstrating through an assessment process. Then, through analysis of those risk factors in combination with the youth's protective factors, potential causes for the negative behaviors can be identified. Based on that information the most appropriate interventions for the youth can be identified, and the youth can be linked with the most appropriate service(s).

Behaviors: (Low Risk)

School Disruption

Trespassing

Littering

Curfew Violation

PREVENTION:

*Afterschool/Recreation Activities

*Individual and Family Counseling/Therapy

*Boys' & Girls' Club

*Tutors and Mentors

*Truancy Prevention

*Vocational/Job Training

*Leadership and Youth Development

*Big Brothers/Big Sisters

*After School Employment

*Community Services, i.e. Public Health

*Community/Faith Involvement

*Family Strengthening/Parenting

*Truancy***LEVEL 2. IMMEDIATE SANCTIONS**

For certain youth, while diversion services are focused at keeping the youth from entering the juvenile justice system, diversion alone may not be enough. Some youth may not have had the opportunity to take advantage of diversion services prior to committing offenses or sometimes youth may proceed on to crime, despite the positive intentions of diversion. Immediate sanctions, in combination with diversion, are appropriate for these types of youth.

Immediate sanctions are mechanisms that hold youth accountable for their actions. They are targeted toward less serious, non-chronic offenders and are designed as early interventions that penalize illegal behavior and secure needed services. Typical immediate sanctions include community service, restitution, curfew restrictions, information supervision and mandated involvement in short-term programs (shoplifter programs or substance abuse education for example). Immediate sanctions also serve to make the youth responsible for repairing the harm done for the crime.

Processing certain youth through the juvenile justice system may do more harm than good (Lundman, 1993). Many first-time misdemeanor offenders, minor repeat offenders and even some nonviolent felons can often be handled best outside of the court system. By providing diversion and immediate sanctions to these youth and keeping lower-risk offenders out of already overburdened juvenile courts and detention facilities, the chances that these youth will thereby not fall further into the system are increased. Keeping youth from the court system as long as possible can decrease the risk for increased delinquent behaviors often associated with the increased exposure to delinquent peers and environments and can reserve resources for higher risk youth.

Behaviors: (Moderate Risk)*Low Level Misdemeanors**Chronic Low Level Offenses**Chronic Truancy**Vandalism**Simple Assault/Battery***IMMEDIATE SANCTIONS:***Municipal, County/Circuit Court*Diversion Screening*Youth Screening Board*PACT Assessment*Unsupervised and/or County Probation*Restitution*Mental Health Evaluations*Parent Meeting*Truancy Court*Community Service*Day Treatment*Independent Living

LEVEL 3. INTERMEDIATE SANCTIONS

When diversion and immediate sanctions have not proven effective for youth who continue to offend, intermediate sanctions are the next step in the continuum of care. Intermediate sanctions are appropriate for juveniles who commit more serious felony offenses, some violent offenses or continual repeat offenders.

Intermediate sanctions serve to hold juveniles accountable for their crimes and responsible for repair to harm they may have caused but at a more restrictive and intensive level. This sanction includes formal court processing and may include such court-ordered community-based corrections as intensive supervision, day treatment, probation, electronic monitoring, house arrest and alternative schools.

Intermediate sanctions are appropriate interventions for youth whose behaviors pose no significant threats to their communities. These sanctions can provide effective to keep youth from unnecessary and expensive residential placements.

Behaviors: (Moderate to High Risk)

Chronic Truancy

Repeat Serious Offenses

Repeat Alcohol & Drug

Repeat Property Crimes

Repeat Crimes Against People

Violent & Serious Crimes

Serious Traffic Offenses

Interference

INTERMEDIATE SANCTIONS:

*Juvenile Probation (DFS)

*ISP

*Individual and/or Family Counseling

*Alternative School

*Electronic Monitoring

*Day Treatment

*House Arrest

*Alcohol/Substance Abuse Treatment (Out-Patient)

LEVEL 4. RESIDENTIAL

Juveniles whose offenses are more serious in nature or who fail to respond to intermediate sanctions are handled at a different level of the juvenile justice continuum of care. Juveniles who cannot be maintained safely in their homes/communities may be placed in out-of-home care to include residential treatment centers, correctional facilities, group homes, foster care, camps, etc. The primary purpose for the placement of a juvenile outside of his/her home is to provide for the treatment needs of the juvenile that could not be addressed safely in the community.

In Wyoming, placement outside of the home for a juvenile is considered a last resort after initial efforts in the continuum of care have been exhausted. In fact, recent efforts in Wyoming have resulted in significant decrease in the amount of placements of juveniles outside their homes. For instance, in comparing fourth quarter 2004 to fourth quarter 2008 data, a 9.2 reduction in placements occurred. Aside from the extremely high cost of placement and strains it puts on a juvenile and his/her family, research shows inconsistent results on the efficacies of out-of-home placements. Care should be taken when placing a juvenile in an out-of-home placement that the type and structure of the program be strongly analyzed for a good fit. For instance, a behavioral treatment approach might be a better fit for one juvenile and a wilderness program a better fit for another. In addition, the placement should provide appropriate treatment as well as education, skills development, and vocational or employment training.

Community Confinement—aside from small secure facilities, there are other program alternatives to incarceration. These programs can be effective in well developed community based settings. This type of programming is appropriate for juveniles who have been involved in serious property crimes and crimes against persons. These offenders have a low or moderate risk of recidivism and out-of-home treatment needs.

Secure Confinement—is appropriate for serious violent, chronic offenders. The behaviors manifested in these offenders include serious property crimes and violent delinquency. These offenders have a high risk of recidivism and extensive treatment needs. This type of sanction involves commitment to state training schools, or other secure correctional facilities. It has been demonstrated that small correctional units and residential programs with a treatment orientation are more effective and more humane than large institutions for this population.

Detention—these facilities serve a short-term holding function for juveniles awaiting court disposition or awaiting placement following juvenile court determination. These facilities differ from county jails, which typically provide a “hold and release” function for juveniles, keeping them only long enough to locate and hand them over to a responsible parent or guardian. The primary services in juvenile detention facilities are assessment, education and counseling. The facility’s educational programs are certified by the Department of Education and paid for by each juvenile’s home school district.

Behaviors: (High Risk)

Violent Offenses

Chronic Offenders

Felony-Level Offenses

High Risk of Recidivism

Repeat Violent & Serious Offenses

RESIDENTIAL:

*Group Home

*Residential Treatment Center (RTC)

*In-Patient Alcohol/Substance Abuse Treatment

*Juvenile Detention Centers

*State Facilities

LEVEL 5. REENTRY

The majority of out-of-home placed juveniles will re-enter their communities. Also, the current state of the art finds that many residential facilities do little to “correct” delinquent behavior. Research demonstrates that any gains made by juvenile offenders in correctional facilities quickly evaporate following release because youth are often released back to disorganized communities where it is easy to slip back into the old habits that resulted in arrest in the first place (Deschenes and Greenwood, 1998). Therefore, a juvenile justice system should consider with the upmost importance what it should do to provide for the successful reentry for these juveniles back into their communities.

Reentry programs are defined as reintegrative services that prepare juveniles that are placed out of their homes for reentry into their communities. Collaboration should occur with communities and their resources to ensure the delivery of prescribed services and successful supervision. A comprehensive reentry process should begin after sentencing and should continue through the period of release back into the community. It requires the creation of a seamless set of services to prevent the reoccurrence of antisocial behavior. In Wyoming, the Departments of Family Services, Health and Education are able to collaborate together to provide for the most thorough and specific coordination of services appropriate for each returning juvenile. For instance, a juvenile’s reentry program with his family might include coordination with the juvenile’s home school, home counselor, independent living provider, local substance abuse counselor, family counselor, and family/aide. This coordination would occur among all involved parties (Department case workers, family members, counselors, aides, school personnel, therapist at current facility, etc) prior to release back into the community.

In addition to the intervention and treatment services required to assist the juveniles back into their communities, research demonstrates that the combination of both treatment and surveillance can be beneficial to prevent recidivism following reentry into the community. Surveillance involves some community restraint over the juveniles such as employment verification, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, house arrest, urinalysis tests, etc. The punitive nature of such sanctions and measures can act as deterrents to reduce the juvenile’s criminal activities by reducing both the capacity and opportunity to commit crimes.

Adapted from the Model Program Guide by the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and from the Juvenile Graduated Sanctions by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

REENTRY:

- *ISP
- *Electronic Monitoring
- *Therapeutic Foster Care
- *Foster Care
- *Day Treatment
- *Independent Living
- *Vocational/Job Training
- *Alcohol/Substance Abuse Treatment and Groups
- *Individual/Family Therapy

APPENDIX D

Wyoming Community Juvenile Services Boards (As of June 15, 2009)				
County	Letter of Intent	Technical Assistance	CJSB Application	Joint Powers Board/Agreement
Albany	The Albany County Juvenile Services Board will meet on June 15, 2009 to sign the letter of intent.	The County requested technical assistance and referred to Wyoming Citizen Review Panel on 05/18. Steve Hamacker of Greater Wyoming Big Brother Big Sisters will be the designated lead for the CJSB.	Though the county will form a Joint Powers Agreement and CJSB, they likely will not apply for funds.	The Albany County Juvenile Services Board will meet on June 15, 2009 to sign the Joint Powers Agreement.
Big Horn	The county will meet on June 19, 2009 to sign the Letter of Intent	A Wyoming Citizen Review Panel representative met with the county on June 18th and 19th to complete forms 1-4 of the grant application.	The County is working with WyCRP on the application. The first phase of the application will be finalized June 19th.	The county will meet on June 19, 2009 to review a Joint Powers Agreement
Campbell	The existing local juvenile board, the Juvenile Services Partnership, is working on a letter of intent to form a CJSB.	The juvenile services partnership has been consulting with WyCRP since April in regards to the CJSB and application process.	WyCRP and Susan Cahill are in the process of completing the application for funding.	
Carbon	WyCRP completed a letter of intent in conjunction with the county.	The first community meeting regarding the CJSB occurred in December, 2008 at which time WyCRP began working with the county.	WyCRP is working with the county towards completion of the application.	The county anticipates signing the joint powers agreement in June, 2009.
Converse	Converse County has not indicated any interest in forming a Community Juvenile Services Board or applying for grant funds.			

Crook	WyCRP is working with the county attorney in completing a letter of intent.	Requested TA on 02/03, WyCRP conducted community meeting in March/09 and continues to work with the county.	The County is working with WyCRP on the application.	Crook County, the City of Sundance, the Town of Hulett, the Town of Moorcroft, the Town of Pine Haven, and the Crook County School District No. 1 signed a Joint Powers Board which was finalized by the Attorney General's Office on August 29, 2008.
Fremont	The county has an existing juvenile services board comprised of county commissioners and drug court personnel. The county will form a CJSB. Chuck Kratz of Fremont County Youth Services is working on letter of intent.	The County anticipates technical assistance from WyCRP for strategic planning and application.	Chuck Kratz of Fremont County Youth Services is working on the grant application.	
Goshen	Goshen County will likely not be forming a CJSB though they may utilize technical assistance to look at juvenile justice issues within the county.			
Hot Springs	Hot Springs County does not have a firm decision in regards to CJSB development. The county diversion officer has requested applications and has spoken with the DFS region manager.			
Johnson	WyCRP is working with county probation towards CJSB development. A firm decision has not been made either way in regards to forming a board.			

Laramie	The Office of Youth Alternatives is working on the completion of the letter of intent.	Laramie County underwent a complete needs assessment in the Spring of 2008. The assessment also helped serve as the template for technical assistance.		The Joint Powers agreement was signed by all parties on June 8, 2009 and will be submitted to the Attorney General's office.
Lincoln	The County has an existing juvenile justice board. At this time they are unsure whether they will form a CJSB.			
Natrona	Has an existing group called the Juvenile Planning Committee that will become the CJSB as it contains all of the essential members as outlined in the rules. Brian Christensen has approval to proceed from the Natrona County Commissioners. A letter of intent has been drafted and the group is working on the forms provided on the State Advisory web site.	Technical assistance has not been requested though the county is working extensively with the DFS probation regional manager.	The County is working the applications.	The County's existing Juvenile Planning Committee will become the CJSB. The DA has already received permission from the County Commissioners to proceed as a CJSB and will file a Joint Powers Agreement.
Niobrara	Niobrara County has not indicated any interest in forming a Community Juvenile Services Board or applying for grant funds.			
Park	Park County has not determined whether they will pursue forming a CJSB and applying for grant funds.			
Platte	Platte County has not indicated any interest in forming a Community Juvenile Services Board or applying for grant funds.			
Sheridan	The county anticipates having a letter of intent signed by the July 1st deadline.			

Sublette	The County Commission requested more information regarding CJSB. A final decision is not know at the time of this report.			
Sweetwater	Though final determination has not been made, WyCRP and the DFS regional manager are working with the county towards forming a CJSB.	Justice Solutions Groups and the Wyoming Citizen Review Panel are currently working with the County in a needs assessment.		
Teton	Deputy County Attorney Nicole Kreiger met with the county and anticipates completing a letter of intent signed by the July 1st deadline.			
Uinta	The Uinta County Human Services Office is working on a letter of intent and anticipate having it completed by the July 1st deadline.			
Washakie	The county will have a letter of intent signed by the July 1st deadline.	WyCRP has been asked to help with some planning activities after the completion of the letter of intent.		
Weston	Weston County has not indicated any interest in forming a Community Juvenile Services Board or applying for grant funds.			
Wind River Reservation		WyCRP has been in contact with Larry McAdams of the Eastern Shoshone Tribe. At this point, the tribe is unsure of their intent to file a CJSB or apply for grant funds.		

Counties Receiving Technical Assistance Through Wyoming Citizen Review Panel

Albany County:

Their group will be meeting June 15th to agree on and sign a letter of intent. They have asked the Wyoming Citizen Review Panel to assist with community planning sometime after that; it appears to be a strong group with general support from the county attorney, among others. The continuation of funding appears to be a concern for this group.

Big Horn County:

They have a rough board in place and are ready to move forward with what initially appears to be strong, universal support. A Wyoming Citizen Review Panel representative will be meeting with them on June 18th and 19th to do a presentation and complete forms 1-4. Additionally, they will have a draft letter of intent completed at that time and will move forward with signing that letter before the July 1st deadline.

Campbell County:

Their existing juvenile services board is working diligently on this project and will have a letter of intent signed by the deadline. It appears that they are most interested in diversion programs having tackled the juvenile detention issues locally with a new juvenile complaint facility.

Carbon County:

The Wyoming Citizen Review Panel has met with this group twice and has done some in depth assessment and planning work with the group; they have come together and are strong having identified diversion and a crisis shelter with central intake and assessments a major component of the facility. Cathedral Homes of Laramie has also been involved in that process and is drafting a plan for possible expansion into the community. A Wyoming Citizen Review Panel representative has been working closely with the group and a work session occurred on June 4th where a letter of intent was drafted and forms 1-4 completed to be reviewed and submitted by July 1st. The Carbon County initiative has titled their project "*Carbon County Communities for Family Success.*" Carbon County took a broad approach in their assessment and planning; they looked at the "big picture" for juvenile services in Carbon County and then identified what elements might fit into the current funding initiative; this approach appears to have served the community well.

Crook County:

A Wyoming Citizen Review Panel representative has met with the community juvenile group, did an assessment session with them and is preparing to do the planning session with them to fill out forms 1-4 on June 9th. They are committed to having a letter of intent filed by the July 1st deadline and will begin the planning phase on June 25th. This county is very committed to providing the best services possible for their families.

Eastern Shoshone:

Larry McAdams who is with the Eastern Shoshone Department of Family Services is working closely with the juvenile services unit (which is not part of his agency) to better integrate juvenile services and child protective services. A meeting will be held with the Business Council between juvenile services, Mr. McAdams and Kelly Hamilton soon to discuss this initiative and see if there are avenues that can be explored. Mini CFSRs have indicated that better coordination with juvenile services is needed and other Eastern Shoshone child welfare services. All forms have been sent to the Eastern Shoshone and Kelly Hamilton will be working with them closely to see if there is some sort of “fit” between this project and their initiatives.

Sweetwater County:

In July, it is anticipated that Mark Martin from Justice Solutions Group will return with a draft assessment from a fact finding mission earlier in the year. In the meantime, a loosely knit group has come together after the Wyoming Citizen Review Panel identified a possible citizen leader for the group. A meeting will occur on June 15th between the Wyoming Citizen Review Panel, the citizen coordinator and the local Department of Family Services to work on a letter of intent and get it on file before the July 1st deadline.

Teton County:

Several contacts have been made by the Wyoming Citizen Review Panel in person and by email to interested parties in Teton County in hopes of getting someone to become interested in the process; to date it is unknown what may or may not be occurring.

Washakie County:

This county is very organized and very motivated. They will have a letter of intent by the July 1st deadline and will be asking for no more than their budgeted allotment. The Wyoming Citizen Review Panel will be working with them on some planning activities.

CHAPTER 9 - COMMUNITY JUVENILE SERVICES BOARDS

14-9-101. Short title.

This act shall be known as the "Community Juvenile Services Act".

14-9-102. Purpose.

(a) The purpose and intent of this act is to:

(i) Establish, maintain and promote the development of juvenile services in communities of the state aimed at allowing early identification and diversion of children at risk of entry into the juvenile court system and preventing juvenile delinquency; and

(ii) Allow decisions regarding juvenile services to be made at the local level.

14-9-103. Definitions.

(a) As used in this act:

(i) "Account" means the community juvenile services block grant account created by this act;

(ii) "Community board" means a community juvenile services board providing juvenile services under this act;

(iii) "Department" means the department of family services;

(iv) "Juvenile services" means programs or services provided to children at risk of coming under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Programs or services may include:

(A) Needs screening and evaluation;

(B) Treatment planning and follow-up;

- (C) Case management;
- (D) Family preservation services;
- (E) Mental health treatment;
- (F) Substance abuse treatment;
- (G) Mentor and tracker services;
- (H) Community service and restitution programs;
- (J) Out-of-home placement;
- (K) Remedial education services;
- (M) Pretrial diversion programs and graduated sanctions.

(v) Repealed By Laws 2008, Ch. 57, § 2.

(vi) Repealed By Laws 2008, Ch. 57, § 2.

(vii) "This act" means W.S. 14-9-101 through 14-9-108.

14-9-104. Account created.

There is created the juvenile services block grant account into which shall be deposited all funds appropriated by the legislature for the purposes of this act.

14-9-105. Community juvenile services boards.

(a) A county may, in accordance with the Wyoming Joint Powers Act, enter into an agreement with one (1) or more counties, any or all cities within the county or counties, and any or all school districts within the county or counties, to form a joint powers board to serve as a community juvenile services board under this act.□ The board shall include representation from the following entities within the jurisdictional boundaries of the community juvenile services board:

(i) A representative of local field offices of the department of family services;

(ii) A representative of local public health;

(iii) A representative from the local school districts;

(iv) A representative from prosecuting attorneys' offices;

(v) A representative from local police departments and sheriff's offices;

(vi) Representatives from the boards of county commissioners;

(vii) A representative from a local or regional mental health or substance abuse provider;

(viii) A representative from the public defender's office;

(ix) Any other professional the board of county commissioners or joint powers board may appoint, who has particular knowledge or expertise in children or young adult services.

14-9-106. Community boards; powers and duties.

(a) A community board may:

(i) Receive funds from any source;

(ii) Employ staff using any available funds;

(iii) Expend funds to provide directly, or to contract for, juvenile services.

(b) Subject to this act, a community board shall:

(i) Review existing community juvenile services within its jurisdiction;

(ii) Develop a community juvenile services strategic plan and provide for periodic review of the plan;

(iii) Ensure that the community board's system of juvenile services provides for:

(A) Use of a uniform screening instrument;

(B) Assessments of referred children by licensed professionals who may include medical, mental health, social service and educational personnel;

(C) Clear and comprehensive procedures to facilitate referrals of youth and families of youth needing services by:

(I) School districts;

(II) Law enforcement;

(III) Licensed mental health care providers;

(IV) Licensed health care providers;

(V) A court;

(VI) The department of family services;

(VII) Community youth organizations;

(VIII) Families of youth needing services;

(IX) Self-referred youth.

(D) Repealed By Laws 2008, Ch. 57, § 2.

(iv) Ensure that juvenile services funded under this act are established and maintained;

(v) Repealed By Laws 2008, Ch. 57, § 2.

(c) The community board shall not provide any services to any child without first obtaining written consent from the child's parent or guardian unless participation in the program or service offered by the community board is a

condition of court ordered probation or suspension of sentence. A court of limited jurisdiction may authorize the community board to provide services to a child if, after a hearing, the court finds that the child's parent or guardian unreasonably refused to provide written consent for the child to receive services.

14-9-107. Department of family services to administer block grant program; powers and duties.

(a) The department of family services in cooperation with the department of health and education shall administer a community juvenile services block grant program to assist communities to develop and maintain juvenile services.

(b) The departments of education, family services and health shall promulgate reasonable rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of this act including rules relating to:

(i) Grant application procedures;

(ii) Grant eligibility;

(iii) Procedures for distributing block grants;

(iv) Research based strategies;

(v) Graduated sanctions and intervention levels for all juveniles.

14-9-108. Grant eligibility; allocation of funds.

(a) To qualify for a grant under this act, an applicant shall:

(i) Be created as a community board as provided by W.S. 14-9-105;

(ii) Submit a grant application;

(iii) Receive certification from the department of family services that the strategic plan developed by the community board addresses the purposes of this act;

(iv) Develop a system approved by the department for:

(A) Central intake and assessment of juveniles with an initial point of contact established within the community;

(B) The development or adoption of criteria for juvenile diversion, short-term detention and longer-term shelter care services, including standards for assessments, admissions, twenty-four (24) hour intakes, predispositional detentions and shelter care standards;

(C) The development of a continuum of nonsecure services, including early intervention, diversion, community service and other sanctions which may include citations, counseling, parenting education, day treatment and aftercare following twenty-four (24) hour placements; and

(D) The identification of other funding sources for local juvenile services.

(b) Repealed By Laws 1998, ch. 8, § 2.

(c) Services for juveniles under this section shall be paid cooperatively by the departments of family services, health and education to the providers of those services.

(d) Systems approved by the department under this section shall provide for confidential proceedings and records.

Definitions

- **Alternatives to Detention:** Programs designed to find community options to monitor a juvenile's behavior in place of secure detention. Examples include electronic monitoring, day reporting, release conditions, group homes, and staff-secure detention.
- **Central Point of Intake:** The CPI serves as a location where juveniles are taken upon committing a particular offense (as determined by the community) or higher where they receive assessments to determine a necessary level of intervention.
- **Crisis Intervention:** A program designed to provide immediate intervention.
- **Crisis Shelter:** Group home setting with short-term services. Services are limited to a total of no more than ten children, ages 10-17.
- **Day Treatment:** A program in which juveniles participate in residential treatment programming with the ability to return home in the evenings.
- **Diversions:** A program to provide continued intervention without formal adjudication.
- **Group Home:** Group setting for children, ages 10-17, with emotional, social, physical, and/or behavioral needs, who do not require a more restrictive facility for their own protection or that of others. Group homes are limited to ten children per licensed facility.
- **Group Therapy:** Programs where juveniles participate in treatment with other juveniles such as anger management, substance abuse, victim awareness and independent living.
- **Hardware Secure:** As opposed to "staff secure" this type of environment involves locked rooms or cells.
- **Individual Therapy:** Treatment with a juvenile and therapist aimed at creating a plan to create positive changes in a juvenile's life.
- **Juvenile Detention Risk Assessment:** A standard assessment used at the central point of intake to determine a juvenile's level of crisis intervention. The assessment can gauge whether a juvenile can be released to their parents, released with conditions (such as electronic monitoring), or admitted to a staff or secure detention facility.
- **Mental Health Screening:** A short assessment conducted at CPI to determine if a juvenile is at imminent risk of harm to themselves and if further screening is necessary.
- **Non-Secure Holding:** Facilities such as group homes, staff-secure detention, and other non-locked facilities/locations where a juvenile may remain for either a short or an extended duration until picked up either by their parents or further direction from the court.
- **OJJDP:** Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, federal agency providing national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency.
- **Secure Detention:** A facility to provide temporary care to children in secure care, pending court disposition, or execution of a court order for placement or commitment.

- **Single Point of Entry:** A method of screening and assessing each juvenile accused of committing a crime within a county. The SPE has objective criteria to ensure consistency among juveniles.
- **Staff Secure Detention:** A residential facility which does not include construction features designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juveniles who are in custody therein; which may establish reasonable rules restricting entrance to and egress from the facility; and in which the movements and activities of individual juvenile residents may, for treatment purposes, be restricted or subject to control through the use of intensive staff supervision.
- **Stakeholders:** The group of statutorily designated persons assigned to be members of the Community Juvenile Services Boards.
- **Victim Services:** An office of Crime Victim Services would be housed within the juvenile justice center. Not only is victim services a core element of restorative justice, but it is crucial for juvenile offender accountability. When law enforcement officers transport a juvenile to the facility, they would also be able to leave a report with the victim services office, potentially expediting the restitution process.

Additional Resources

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI):

<http://www.aecf.org/MajorInitiatives/JuvenileDetentionAlternativesInitiative.aspx>

JDAI Help Desk: <http://www.jdaihelpdesk.org/Pages/Default.aspx>

Santa Cruz County – JDAI Site: <http://sccounty01.co.santa-cruz.ca.us/prb/JDAI.asp>

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges: <http://www.ncjfcj.org/>

Graduated Sanctions: <http://www.ncjfcj.org/content/view/752/456>

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/>

Model Program Guide: <http://www2.dsgonline.com/mpg/>

“Alternatives to Secure Detention and Confinement of Juvenile Offenders”:

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/208804.pdf>

PACT Assessment (Article in “Today Juvenile and Family Justice” on Florida’s use of the assessment: http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Probation/documents/floridas_pact.pdf

Wyoming State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice: <http://www.wyjuvenilejustice.com/>

Community Juvenile Services Boards:

http://www.wyjuvenilejustice.com/community_juvenile_service.asp