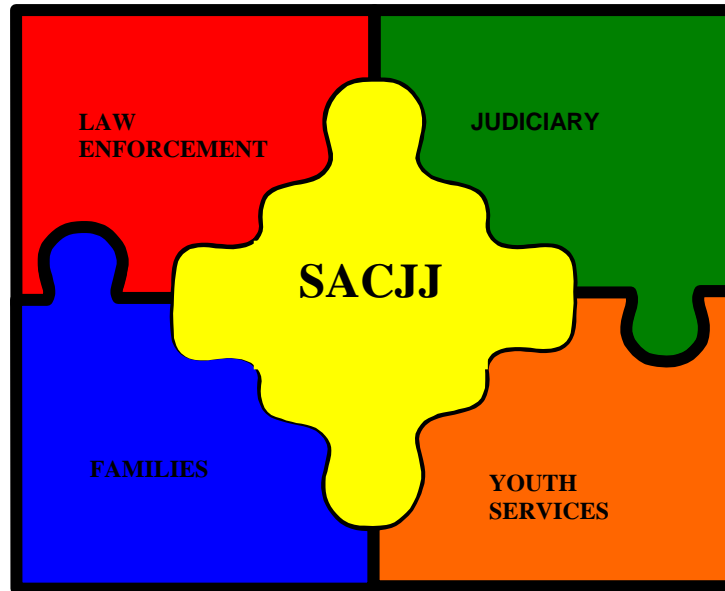


WYOMING STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE



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

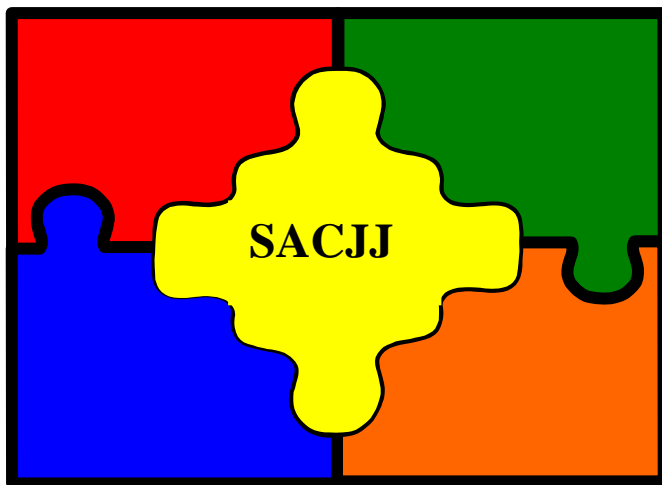
2015 Annual Report

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MISSION

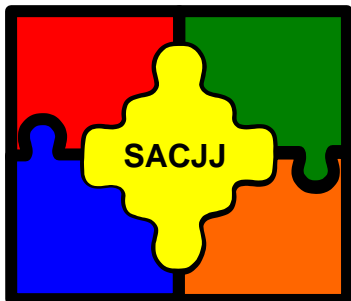
The Mission of the SACJJ is to provide vision, training, and support for a model Juvenile Justice System in Wyoming.



Wyoming State
Advisory Council on
Juvenile Justice

VISION

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

HATHAWAY BUILDING, 3RD FLOOR, CHEYENNE, WY 82002
PHONE (307) 777-5536, FAX#(307) 777-3659, EMAIL ADDRESS: kelly.smario@wyo.gov
www.wyjuvenilejustice.com

December 20, 2015

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

On behalf of the Wyoming State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice, I am pleased to present you with the 2015 Annual Report.

2015 was a very busy and productive year for the State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice. The Council met five times during 2015 in various locations across the State. Three of the locations (Laramie, Buffalo and Douglas) were new to Council meetings. The Council has made a concerted effort to meet in different communities annually to assist us in better understanding juvenile justice across Wyoming.

The Council's Data Committee has worked diligently with the Department of Family Services throughout the year. Several formal and informal meetings have taken place to assist in the implementation of a data collection system for Wyoming. The Data Committee and the Department of Family Services have provided the entire Council updates at each meeting. The Council is pleased with the progress of the effort and particularly pleased with being able to collaborate with the Department of Family Services in this effort.

The State Advisory Council completes a strategic plan every three years as part of their bylaws. At the June meeting held in Buffalo, the Council worked hard to establish a new strategic plan that will guide us as we move forward. I have included a copy of that plan and would welcome any input you may have.

Three years ago the State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice had an appointed membership of 35. At that time, the Council struggled at times obtaining a quorum to conduct business. Through attrition and the assistance from the Governor's Office that number is now 24. The Council has always felt that 24 committed members are far superior to 35 non-active members. The Council welcomed the 6 new appointees in 2015 and conducted their first new member training in November 2015. The training curriculum was streamlined to better meet the needs of new members.

The State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice will continue to strive to improve the juvenile justice system in Wyoming. As always, any and all input is welcome.

Sincerely,
Shad Bates, Chairman
Wyoming State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice

WYOMING STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE MEMBERS

MEMBERS	REPRESENTS	CITY	JUDICIAL
Shad Bates	Chair	Torrington	District 8
Allison Anderson	Vice-Chair	Cheyenne	District 1
Hon. Steven Brown	Government	Casper	District 7
Lisa Finkey	Non-Governmental	Gillette	District 6
Michael Sorenson	Government	Cheyenne	District 1
Adrienne Freng	Government	Laramie	District 2
Gary Gilmore	Wyoming Boys School	Worland	District 5
Mary Hall	Non-Governmental	Cheyenne	District 1
Damon DeBernardi	Government	Rock Springs	District 3
Shane Johnson	Government	Kemmerer	District 3
Chris Jones	Wyoming Girls School	Sheridan	District 4
Seth Marshall	Youth Member	Laramie	District 2
Rene Kemper	Non-Governmental	Douglas	District 8
Neal Madson	Non-Government	Sheridan	District 4
Baylee McIntyre	Youth Member	Douglas	District 8
Narina Nunez	Government	Laramie	District 2
Les Pozsgi	Non-Governmental	Lander	District 9
Nicole Hauser	Non-Governmental	Laramie	District 2
Donna Sheen	Non-Governmental	Cheyenne	District 1
Bryan Skoric	Government	Cody	District 5
Dawnessa Snyder	Government	Rawlins	District 2
Clarence Thomas	Tribal	Ft Washakie	District 9
Steven Gilmore	Governmental	Cheyenne	District 1
Tom Rose	Non-Governmental	Dubois	District 9
EX OFFICIO MEMBERS			
Christina McCabe	Attorney General's Office		
Elizabeth Lance	Public Defenders Office		
Jo Ann Numoto	Dept of Education		
ICJ MEMBERS			
Maureen Clifton	Dept of Family Services		
Leland Christensen	Representative		

SACJJ Coordinator: Brandon Schimelpfenig

(Updated: 12/2015)

SACJJ RESPONSIBILITIES

The State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice (SACJJ) was created within the Office of the Governor by the Wyoming Legislature in 1997. The Council receives operational funds from the Department of Justice and serves as the State Advisory Group (SAG) under the Federal Juvenile Justice Act (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 [W.S. 14-10-101(a)].

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

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

(i) Advise the Governor in the development and review of the state's juvenile justice planning;

(ii) Assist communities in the formation of community juvenile services boards;

(iii) Make recommendation for an equitable funding formula for distribution of funds to community juvenile service boards;

(iv) Be afforded the opportunity to review and comment on all juvenile justice, delinquency prevention and juvenile services grant applications prepared for submission under any federal grant program by any governmental entity of the state;

(v) Review the progress and accomplishments of state and local juvenile justice, delinquency prevention and juvenile services projects;

(vi) At the direction of the Governor, assist communities to collect, compile and distribute data relating to juvenile justice, delinquency prevention and juvenile services, including but not limited to, an inventory of programs and services available in each county of the state. The council shall then identify and make recommendations with regard to areas for which an unfulfilled need for services or programs exists;

(vii) Develop recommendations concerning establishments of priorities and needed improvements with respect to juvenile justice, delinquency prevention and juvenile services and report its recommendations to the Governor and joint judiciary interim committee annually, on or before December 31;

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

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

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

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

[See JJDP ACT for further information on the requirements of the JJDP ACT]

2015 HIGHLIGHTS

- Five State Advisory Council Meetings held in 2015.
- Community participation was encouraged and welcomed by the Council for the meetings - to include local Department of Family Services staffs, judges, sheriffs, commissioners, prosecutors, service providers and CJSB members.
- Crook County received the Sixth Annual SACJJ Outstanding Achievement in Juvenile Justice Award. While the juvenile population increased slightly from 2011 to 2014, both the number of arrests and the number of detention placements decreased by over 50 percent. Of even greater significance, the rate of change in detention (80 percent) decreased at a greater rate than arrests (58 percent).



- 14 Counties and one reservation received funding through the nonparticipating grant award:
 - 1) Albany
 - 2) Campbell
 - 3) Carbon
 - 4) Fremont
 - 5) Goshen
 - 6) Hot Springs
 - 7) Johnson
 - 8) Laramie
 - 9) Platte
 - 10) Sheridan
 - 11) Sublette

- 12) Sweetwater
 - 13) Uinta
 - 14) Washakie
 - 15) Wind River Reservation
- The SACJJ and Department of Family Services met in Casper, Wyoming in May to consider implementation of the ROM data system



2015 ACTIVITIES

The Council consists of eight sub-committees that meet during regular SACJJ meetings and throughout the year. Executive, Grants, Outreach, Data, Best Practices, Legislative, Youth Members and Interstate Compact on Juveniles (ICJ). There were five scheduled Council meetings in 2014. Following is a brief overview of the meetings dates.

COUNCIL MEETINGS

January 22 – 23, 2015

Hathaway Building, 2300 Capitol Ave, Cheyenne

- Community Participation
 - Boys and Girls Club
 - Community Juvenile Services Board
- Council Discussion
 - Election of Officers
 - Shad Bates for Chair
 - Allison Anderson for Vice Chair
 - Neal Madson for Executive Committee
 - Les Pozsgi for Executive Committee
 - Dawnessa Snyder for Executive Committee
 - CJJ Membership
 - Legislative Update
 - PREA (Gary Gilmore)



April 23 – 24, 2015

National Guard Armory, 315 Pearson Rd., Douglas

- Community Participation
 - Youth Development Services – Rene Kemper
 - GAL Program – Aaron Hockman
- Council Discussion
 - Joint Judiciary
 - Youth Membership
 - DATA proposal by DFS
 - Juvenile Detention Risk Assessment – Byron Oedekoven

June 18th and 19th 2015

Buffalo, Wyoming

- Community Participation
 - Johnson County Department of Family Services
- Strategic Planning
- Council Discussion



- Data Update
- Joint Judiciary
- Members - Expiring Terms
- New Member Training
- JDRA

September 17th & 18th 2015

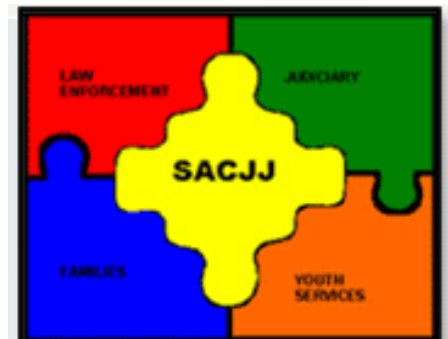
Laramie, Wyoming

- Community Participation
 - Albany County Department of Family Services
 - Big Brothers Big Sisters
 - Albany County Attorney
- Council Discussion
 - Coalition for Juvenile Justice
 - Strategic Plan
 - Membership
 - 2015 SACJJ Award – Crook County

November 19th & 20th 2015

Casper, WY

- New Member Training
- Community Participation
 - Natrona County Attorney's Office
 - Natrona County Department of Family Services
 - Community Juvenile Service Board
 - Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ) – Judge Gary Hartman
- Council Discussion
 - New Members
 - 2015 SACJJ Award – Crook County
 - 2016 Meeting Dates/Locations
 - 2015 Annual Report
 - November Joint Judiciary Update



2015 FUTURE DIRECTIONS

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

- The State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice will rely heavily on their recently updated Strategic Plan to guide their future direction. The areas of emphasis for them will be:
 - Community Involvement
 - Active and Invested Membership
 - Data Collection
 - Continued improvement of the Juvenile Justice System in Wyoming
 - Examining the Statutory authority of the State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE WYOMING STATE LEGISLATURE

1. Provide support to units of local government in implementing and maintaining community-based services to include diversion programs.
2. Continue to support the development of a unified statewide data collection system for Wyoming juveniles that will track points of contact with the juvenile justice system from initial contact through court action. The unified data collection system should interface with data from the Department of Family Services, Department of Education, the Department of Health, Department of Corrections, and the Courts.

2015 DATA COLLECTION HIGHLIGHTS

- Provided recommendations to the governor and Department of Family Services regarding uses of money appropriated for data collection.
- Participated in a strategic planning session to develop goals and activities related to data for the upcoming year to meet statutory requirements.
- Worked in partnership with Department of Family Services to identify data elements to assist in acquiring more statewide information on the juvenile justice system to better inform budgeting, programming, and policy.
- Since much data on juvenile justice is already being collected in the state, collaborated together with the Department of Family Services to select a data reporting system instead of a data entry system for the state.
- Joined forces with the Department of Family Services to develop a data reporting file for counties.
- Worked with Department of Family Services to identify definitions for data reporting tool.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (JJDP)

The Four Core Requirements

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

- **Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)**

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

- **Sight and Sound Separation (Separation)**

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

- **Adult Jail and Lock-up Removal**

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

- **Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)**

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

FUNDING SOURCES

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

Title II Program Areas:

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

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

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

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

TITLE II STATE ADVISORY GROUP (SAG)

Federal Fiscal Year 2013 Award

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

Award Amount: **\$23,414**

Remaining Funds as of December 30, 2015: **\$6,549.69**

Federal Fiscal Year 2014 Award

Grant Period: ** FFY14 is an extension to the FFY13 award, and extends the award from the starting period of 10/01/2012 through 9/30/2017

Award Amount: **\$20,000**; increases FFY13 award from **\$23,414** to **\$43,414**

Federal Fiscal Year 2015 Award

Grant Period: 10/01/2015 to 9/30/2018

Award Amount: **\$20,000**

Remaining Funds as of December 30, 2015: **\$20,000**

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

JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT (JABG)

Federal Fiscal Year 2012 Award

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

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

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

ULGs Receiving Sub-awards	Funding Amount	Purpose of Funding
Campbell County	\$10,710	48 Hour Hold
City of Cheyenne	\$13,033	Municipal court staffing
Natrona County	\$13,155	Intake and assessment of CHINS cases, and assessment of truancy cases
Sweetwater County	\$10,525	Truancy program
Fremont County Award:	\$7,642	** County did not qualify under federal funding formula but qualified for past awards. An exception was sought and not granted.
Total Amount Awarded (including Fremont)	\$55,065	
Balance Remaining	\$0.00	* JABG 2012 has been closed out.

Federal Fiscal Year 2013 Award

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

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

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

ULGs Receiving Sub-awards	Funding Amount	Purpose of Funding
Campbell County	\$8,743	** County did not qualify under federal funding formula but qualified for past awards. An exception was sought but not granted.
City of Cheyenne	\$10,679	Municipal court staffing
Natrona County	\$11,463	Intake and assessment of CHINS cases, and assessment of truancy cases
Sweetwater County	\$8,607	** County did not qualify under federal funding formula but qualified for past awards. An exception was sought but not granted.
Total Amount Awarded (including Campbell and Sweetwater Counties)	\$39,492	
Balance Remaining	\$51,154.75	* \$11,662.75 available for state use

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

Overview of Wyoming CJSB's 2015

Completed by Brandon Schimelpfenig, December 7, 2015

Submitted for the SACJJ Annual Report

Albany County

The Albany County CJSB has recently completed their application to the CJSB Scoring Committee and were approved in November 2015. The CJSB will be focusing mainly on diversion services through Greater Wyoming Big Brothers Big Sisters. They are also creating a case management system to provide a better flow for the cases that pass through the county. The contract is currently in the approval phases with the Attorney General's office. The county was allocated \$63,008 for the current biennium and will be awarded that amount on the effective date of the contract.

Campbell County

Youth Emergency Services, Inc. (Y.E.S. House) and Project Choice continue to operate and be successful in the Campbell County area. The Juvenile Diversion office in the County Attorney's Office continues to see success in keeping juveniles out of detention. Since 2007, there has been a gradual decrease of juveniles incarcerated and a major contributor to that have been the detention alternative services offered. Campbell County continues to utilize GPS Monitoring and also the training for their Juvenile Detention Officers at the National Symposium on Juvenile Services. The Campbell County Juvenile Family and Drug Court continue to utilize a "team approach" to address the needs of the substance abusing juvenile and his/her family through weekly court attendance, mental and substance abuse counseling, and immediate sanctions and incentives. The county was awarded a total of \$135,493.00 through the end of this biennium.

Carbon County

The Carbon County CJSB continues to use its "multi-disciplinary" approach for single point of entry. Carbon County has reduced its juveniles in detention by 1/3 and juvenile court caseload by 1/2 by utilizing its continuum of care. They seek to reduce recidivism through assessments, education, diversion, crisis intervention, and aftercare services. The Carbon County Youth Crisis Center (CCYCC) was opened in Feb. 2014 and continues to thrive. The CCYCC was approved for four group home beds and four crisis beds by the Department of Family Services. The Carbon County CJSB also continues to do well in the identification of funding from other sources in securing grants for the operation of its diversion program and crisis center. The county was awarded a total of \$50,000.00 through the end of this biennium.

Crook County

Single Point of Entry is still the main area where juveniles are funneled through for processing in the juvenile justice system. Most of the kids referred to the office of the County Attorney by way of citations are offered Diversion. Only those who refuse to

voluntarily participate in the diversion program are remanded to the court. Crook County Diversion also receives an occasional referral from the schools for younger kids who have behavioral issues. Crook County provides a one-on-one Corrective Thinking class; offering ways for juveniles and parents to correct unwanted or inappropriate behavior. Unfortunately, Crook County depleted its funding stream in January 2015. The county was awarded a total of \$50,000.00 through the end of this biennium.

Fremont County

The Fremont County Pre-Court Diversion Program is still operating smoothly. With the Juvenile Detention Center still closed, Fremont County is still implementing its policy of limiting the use of secure juvenile detention, while using more appropriate services. Offenders who commit violent felonies are sent to detention centers in either Natrona or Sweetwater counties. The Fremont County Group Homes provides non-secure detention for juveniles who need to be supervised while waiting for their case to be processed. Data is being collected on all cases of non-secure detention, secure detention, and protective custody at the Fremont County Group Home. The county was awarded a total of \$106,583.00 through the end of this biennium.

Johnson County

The Johnson County Mentoring Program is still huge success and has been very busy over the past year. This program offers after-school programs, mentor training, suicide prevention, sexual education, and community service completed by the mentor and mentee. Some of the duties done by the matches includes assisting the Habitat for Humanity program, volunteering at community events, picking up litter on the side of the road, and volunteering at the local animal shelter. They report already seeing an increase in school attendance and grades for youth participating in the Mentoring Program. The Mentoring Program has also moved to a more convenient location on a main road where there is more visibility and better access for the mentees. The Mentor Coordinator, Kassie Jarvis, resigned her position but a replacement, Brenna Richins, was found in short time. The county was awarded a total of \$50,000.00 through the end of this biennium.

Laramie County

Laramie County is still operating the Juvenile Services Center and is seeing success at keeping kids within their community while still offering the services they need. The Crisis Center is still recruiting for staff and cannot open until they had adequate staff. The Cheyenne Police Dept. Explorer program seeing a booming success and the interest is almost more than the program can bear. The Crisis Counselor at the Juvenile Services Center is transitioning well into the position. The county was awarded a total of \$233,799.00 through the end of this biennium.

Lincoln County

Lincoln County is currently recruiting for someone to prepare reports as they are without an individual that does so at the present time. The Lincoln County Attorney stated that they have not spent any grant monies for quite some time and will be meeting soon as a whole to discuss the future of the CJSB and whether or not to continue as a CJSB or not. He stated that he will update me as soon as he knows. The CJSB typically provides funding for school resource officers and a juvenile diversion coordinator. Lincoln County also offers both diversion and supervised probation services. The county was awarded a total of \$53,270.00 through the end of this biennium.

Natrona County

Natrona County CJSB has been very busy over the past year. The Regional Juvenile Detention Center (RJDC) has seen more and more juveniles coming in with severe psychopathic and dangerous behavior. A major drug contributing to juvenile's erratic behavior is meth and what's called "dabbing". Juveniles are ending up at RJDC because they can be served nowhere else. Therapeutic Foster Care (TFC) has increased in Natrona County to eight (8) homes and that the staff are making a real difference in the children's lives. A challenge to the Natrona County CJSB is maintaining consistent membership. There has been a new assistant District Attorney, a new representative from the Public Defender's Office, and two new representatives from the Natrona County Public Health. The county was awarded a total of \$188,075.00 through the end of this biennium.

Sheridan County

Sheridan County CJSB continues to operate its Diversion Program through the Sheridan County Justice Office. The CJSB services include a variety of services which include diversion, misdemeanor juvenile offender probation, truancy probation, community service, drug court, electronic monitoring, thinking error education, 48 hour hold, non-secure detention, and secure detention. The Sheridan County CJSB sends cases with the possibility of incarceration to Circuit Court. Sheridan CJSB states their largest set-back is the decrease in funding from local entities. The county was awarded a total of \$67,684.00 through the end of this biennium.

Sweetwater County

Sweetwater County CJSB continues to focus on the prevention and responding to juvenile criminal and delinquent behaviors. Programs that the Sweetwater County CJSB utilizes to keep juveniles in the community include the Truancy Program, Pre-Court Diversion Program, and an Electronic Monitoring Program. Sweetwater CJSB collaborates with the local school districts to utilize the Truancy Program to lower the dropout rates of students. A full time Truancy Agent was hired in the Juvenile Probation office. The county was awarded \$123,877.00 through the end of this biennium.

Teton County

The Teton County CJSB continues to focus on prevention of juveniles entering the juvenile justice system through delinquent behaviors. Teton County CJSB continues to fund Camp POSTcard on Casper Mountain, which is a week-long camp that assists with the formation of healthy relationships between youth and police officers. They also continue to fund substance abuse education and counseling services for the schools and community. The CJSB recently started contracting with a private therapist to teach a sex abuse prevention program with Spanish speaking Latino youth females. The county was awarded \$50,000.00 through the end of this biennium.

Washakie County

The Washakie County CJSB continues to provide graduated sanctions, diversion services, a 48-hour non-secure hold program, supervised probation for Municipal and Circuit courts, community service, electronic monitoring, educational assistance, and multiple classes to increase education in topics relevant to at-risk juveniles. They continue to offer parenting classes, (Back to Basics Parenting), in order to give parents the support and skills necessary to assist their children in making good choices. Washakie County CJSB also continues to operate its substance abuse education class, (TIPS), as a way to keep alcohol out of the hands of minors. Washakie County Youth Alternatives continues to thrive with programs such as "Truthought", the "W" Club, and others. The county was awarded \$50,000.00 through the end of this biennium.

JDAI 2015

The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative is designed to eliminate the inappropriate use of juvenile detention. Campbell, Fremont, Laramie, Natrona, and Sweetwater Counties participated in JDAI in 2014. Natrona County ended its involvement with JDAI in the late spring. In the end of 2014, the State of Wyoming decided to oversee JDAI independently, without the assistance of the Annie E. Casey Foundation. This decision was made due to the tremendous amount of success the JDAI sites had in decreasing juvenile detention rates, and the faith in Wyoming internal stakeholders and JDAI sites maintaining their strong collaborations. Each site is awarded \$30,000.00 to replicate the JDAI core values in their communities.

Campbell County

Campbell County continues to utilize Youth Emergency Services, Inc. for the Juvenile Weekend Program and Project Choice. Project Choice offers a 48-hour crisis hold for suicidal tendencies or emergency care, and the Juvenile Weekend Program offers community service in lieu of detention. Both of these programs are a huge success in the Campbell County and are a huge asset to their community. Members of the JDAI Board also participated in the National JDAI Conference in Phoenix, AZ in September 2015.

Fremont County

Fremont continues to collaborate with its nine school districts in order to provide better services to their at-risk youth. The Fremont County Pre-Court Diversion Program has been fully implemented and assists with keeping juveniles out of incarceration. All secure juvenile detention (with the exception of brief holding at the Sheriff's Detention Center) is taking place out side of Fremont County in certified juvenile detention centers in Sweetwater County. Fremont County Group Homes, Inc. is providing non-secure detention for juveniles who need supervision pending case processing. The Reporting Center is still widely utilized for juveniles who are in the system and unable to attend their regular school setting. In July 2015, the Fremont County Reporting Center staff assisting person resigned but a replacement was quickly found and hired by September 2015. Members of the JDAI Board also participated in the National JDAI Conference in Phoenix, AZ in September 2015.

Laramie County

The Laramie County Crisis Center has been built but cannot open at this time as they are having difficulty staffing the center with qualified applicants. The Juvenile Services Center (JSC) is currently working with the Wyoming Boys School and the Department of Family Services to provide transportation- including no cost transport- to reduce detention time at the JSC. Members of the JDAI Board also participated in the National JDAI Conference in Phoenix, AZ in September 2015.

Sweetwater County

Sweetwater County has continued to work hard on reducing its number of incarcerated youth. The Independent Living Coordinator in Sweetwater County is coordinating a “Re-Entry Program” for juveniles returning to the community after placement in a residential treatment program, such as the Wyoming Boys/Girls School. The GEAR UP program is one of the programs in the Sweetwater County community focusing on keeping juveniles on a positive track while receiving their education. It is a voluntary program for 7th-12th graders to provide academic support and increase the number of juveniles graduating from high school and continuing their education at a college level. They also provide career services, college visits, assistance in understanding federal financial aid and loans, family services on college preparation and financial aid.

December 23, 2015

TO: State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice (SACJJ)
FROM: Craig Fisgus and Chuck Kratz
RE: 2015 Annual Report

State Information

TABLE 2 (attached) provides Wyoming detention data from 2012 – 2014 and includes information on the four core protections of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 (JJDP). The following summary compares numbers from 2014 with those from 2013. In 2014, Wyoming:

- Increased the number of juvenile offenders held securely in adult jails/lockups from 2013 to 2014 by 33 percent. Improved data collection accounted for some of this increase.
- Decreased the number of juvenile offenders held securely in juvenile detention facilities and juvenile correctional facilities by 2 percent.
- Increased the use of secure detention overall for juvenile offenders by 1 percent. This total included juveniles detained in both adult and juvenile facilities. Again, improved data collection accounted for some of this increase.
- Increased the number of Wyoming counties that attained or maintained compliance with the JJDP from nine in 2013 to 10 in 2014.
- Increased the number of violations of the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) core protection of the JJDP by 108 percent. It should be noted that this total could change depending on the results of ongoing meetings with counties.
- Decreased the number of violations of the Separation core protection of the JJDP by 16 percent.
- Increased the number of violations of the Jail Removal core protection of the JJDP by 181 percent.
- Increased the total number of violations of the JJDP by 106 percent. It should be noted that this total could change depending on the results of ongoing meetings with counties.

Compliance Monitoring

In 2015, Volunteers of America Northern Rockies (VOA):

- Completed compliance monitoring of 50 out of 55 (91 percent) secure facilities and 24 out of 86 (28 percent) nonsecure facilities from January through June 2015. During this process, VOA reclassified one police department and one sheriff's office substation as being secure facilities. Conducted on-site visits of the following:
 - Fifty-one (51) adult jails/lockups
 - Four (4) juvenile detention centers (Campbell, Laramie, Natrona, and Sweetwater counties)
 - Two (2) juvenile correctional facilities (Wyoming Boys School and Wyoming Girls School)
 - Six (6) court holding facilities (Campbell, Fremont, Johnson, Laramie, Lincoln, and Natrona counties)
 - One (1) campus security office
 - Four (4) mental health/residential treatment facilities
 - Six (6) crisis shelters/group homes
- Submitted the 2014 Compliance Monitoring Report to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) on 7/15/15.

General Activities

In 2015, VOA:

- Distributed subgrant funding from OJJDP's 2012 and 2013 Nonparticipating State Awards to 14 of Wyoming's 23 counties. See **TABLE 1** (attached) for more information.
- Presented to the Joint Judiciary Committee in Gillette, WY, on 8/14/15. Provided the committee with the information contained in **TABLE 3** (attached). Made the following recommendations:
 - Secure stable funding for diversion. City and county budgets are constrained, and federal funding has been gradually decreasing.
 - Identify funding sources for services. County diversion officers can make referrals, but they generally have no way of paying for these services.
 - Implement a statewide uniform risk assessment tool.
 - Track recidivism using a standard definition.
- To follow-up on this presentation, initiated a conference call on 9/15/15 with 22 individuals from 14 counties to discuss the implementation of a standardized assessment tool and to identify a uniform definition of recidivism. Most participants were diversion workers, but also had representation from county and district attorney's offices.
- In partnership with the SACJJ, presented Wyoming's 2015 best practices in juvenile justice award to Crook County in Sundance, WY, on 10/7/15. Crook County's commissioners accepted a plaque on behalf of the county.
- Conducted a Juvenile Jail Roster training for 21 individuals from 16 counties via webinar on 10/8/15. Trained case managers on the addition of a **Referring County** field. In addition, discussed a potential change in data entry protocol that would take effect on 1/1/16. If implemented, this change would require that case managers create a new jail roster entry for those juveniles who, after having been arrested and detained, are adjudicated and return to detention following this court appearance. Although this method of data collection would increase the total number of juveniles detained, it would enable Wyoming to collect more accurate information on the use of secure detention for adjudicated offenders.
- Continued to collaborate with Sweetwater County regarding the study of its diversion program. Currently gathering data on juveniles participating in the program from 1/1/13 – 12/31/13.

Attachments:

TABLE 1: OJJDP/VOA Nonparticipating State Award Summary

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

TABLE 3: Diversion Programs by County

TABLE 1
OJJDP/VOA Nonparticipating State Award Summary

Year of Award	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Grant Period	10/1/07 – 6/30/11	10/1/08 – 9/30/12	10/1/09 – 9/30/12	10/1/10 – 9/30/13	10/1/11 – 9/30/14	10/1/12 – 9/30/15	10/1/13 – 9/30/16	10/1/14 – 9/30/16	10/1/15 – 9/30/18
Grant Status	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	To Be Closed	Active	Active	Active
Amount of Award	\$1,140,000	\$570,000	\$570,000	\$570,000	\$570,000	\$380,000	\$380,351	\$380,000	\$380,000
Total Amount of Subgrants ¹	\$859,197	\$434,482	\$367,267	\$265,470	\$263,319	\$453,377 (combined funding from 2012 and 2013 awards)		\$422,712 ² (combined funding from 2014 and 2015 awards)	
Subgrant Contract Period	10/1/08 – 9/30/10	4/1/10 – 9/30/11	10/1/11 – 9/30/12	10/1/12 – 9/30/13	10/1/13 – 9/30/14	10/1/14 – 9/30/15		10/1/15 – 9/30/16	
County (or Agency) Subgrant Recipients	1) Albany	1) Albany	1) Albany	1) Albany	1) Albany	1) Albany	1) Albany	1) Albany	1) Albany
	2) Big Horn	2) Campbell	2) Campbell	2) Campbell	2) Campbell	2) Campbell	2) Campbell	2) Campbell	2) Campbell
	3) Campbell	3) Fremont	3) Fremont	3) Fremont	3) Carbon	3) Carbon	3) Carbon	3) Carbon	3) Carbon
	4) Fremont	4) Goshen	4) Goshen	4) Goshen	4) Fremont	4) Fremont	4) Fremont	4) Fremont	4) Fremont
	5) Goshen	5) Hot Springs	5) Hot Springs	5) Hot Springs	5) Goshen	5) Goshen	5) Goshen	5) Goshen	5) Goshen
	6) Hot Springs	6) Johnson	6) Johnson	6) Johnson	6) Hot Springs	6) Hot Springs	6) Hot Springs	6) Hot Springs	6) Hot Springs
	7) Johnson	7) Laramie	7) Laramie	7) Laramie	7) Johnson	7) Johnson	7) Johnson	7) Johnson	7) Johnson
	8) Laramie	8) Platte	8) Platte	8) Platte	8) Laramie	8) Laramie	8) Laramie	8) Laramie	8) Laramie
	9) Platte	9) Sheridan	9) Sheridan	9) Sheridan	9) Platte	9) Platte	9) Platte	9) Platte	9) Platte
	10) Sheridan	10) Sublette	10) Sublette	10) Sublette	10) Sheridan	10) Sheridan	10) Sheridan	10) Sheridan	10) Sheridan
	11) Sublette	11) Sweetwater	11) Sweetwater	11) Sweetwater	11) Sublette	11) Sublette	11) Sublette	11) Sublette	11) Sublette
	12) Sweetwater	12) Teton	12) Teton	12) Teton	12) Sweetwater	12) Sweetwater	12) Sweetwater	12) Sweetwater	12) Sweetwater
	13) Teton	13) Uinta	13) Uinta	13) Teton	13) Teton	13) Teton	13) Teton	13) Uinta	13) Uinta
	14) Uinta	14) Washakie	14) Washakie	14) Washakie	14) Uinta	14) Uinta	14) Uinta	14) Washakie	14) Washakie
	15) Washakie	15) WRTYP ³	15) WRTYP ³	15) Wind River Reservation	15) Washakie	15) Washakie	15) Washakie	15) Wind River Reservation	15) Wind River Reservation
	16) WRTYP ³				16) Wind River Reservation	16) Wind River Reservation			

¹Includes tribal passthrough monies.

²VOA has yet to receive notification from OJJDP regarding the 2015 tribal passthrough amount, so it used Wyoming's 2014 tribal allocation (\$9,658) when calculating the amount of combined funding. When OJJDP releases the 2015 tribal passthrough allocation for Wyoming, VOA will adjust the 2014/2015 award total accordingly.

³WRTYP = Wind River Tribal Youth Program

TABLE 2
Number of Violations by Core Protection and Year in Wyoming
NOTE: 2014 Numbers Actual and Adjusted for Six Non-Reporting Facilities

Four Core Protections of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002

1) Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)

“Juveniles who are charged with or who have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult ... shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities, and juveniles who are not charged with any offense, and who are aliens, or alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused, shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities.” 42 U.S.C. § 5633, Sec. 223(a)(11)(A-B). Core protection since 1974.

2) Separation

“Juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent [as well as status offenders and non-offenders] will not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have contact with adult inmates.” 42 U.S.C. § 5633, Sec. 223(a)(12)(A). Core protection since 1974.

3) Jail Removal

“No juvenile shall be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults except juveniles who are accused of nonstatus offenses who are detained in such jail or lockup for a period not to exceed 6 hours for processing or release, while awaiting transfer to a juvenile facility, or in which period such juveniles make a court appearance, and only if such juveniles make a court appearance, and only if such juveniles do not have contact with adult inmates.” 42 U.S.C. § 5633, Sec. 223(a)(13)(A). Core protection added in 1980.

4) Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

“Address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of the minority groups, who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.” 42 U.S.C. § 5633, Sec. 223(a)(22). Core protection added in 1992.

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

		2012	2013	2014		Percent Change		
DETENTION PLACEMENTS (Actual numbers)						2012-2013	2013-2014	2012-2014
# of juveniles detained in jails and lockups	89	105	140					
					+17.98%	+33.33%	+57.30%	
# of juveniles detained in secure juvenile detention ¹ /correctional facilities ²	986	981	959 ³					
					-0.51%	-2.24%	-2.74%	
TOTAL # OF DETENTION PLACEMENTS:	1,075	1,086	1,099 ³					
					+1.02%	+1.20%	+2.23%	

	2012	2013	2014	Percent Change		
				2012-2013	2013-2014	2012-2014
¹ “Secure detention facility” means any public or private residential facility which includes construction fixtures designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juveniles or other individuals held in lawful custody in such facility, and is used for the temporary placement of any juvenile who is accused of having committed an offense or of any other individual accused of having committed a criminal offense (42 U.S.C. § 5603, Sec. 103(12)).						
² “Secure correctional facility” means any public or private residential facility which includes construction fixtures designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juveniles or other individuals held in lawful custody in such facility, and is used for the placement, after adjudication and disposition, of any juvenile who has been adjudicated as having committed an offense or any other individual convicted of a criminal offense (42 U.S.C. § 5603, Sec. 103(13)).						
³ Does not include the 38 juveniles placed at the Wyoming Girls School (WGS) in 2014, as WGS is not a secure facility. Does include the 115 juveniles held at the Wyoming Boys School (WBS), as WBS is a secure facility.						

DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS (DSO) TOTAL (Numbers adjusted for six non-reporting facilities)									
Status offenders or non-offenders held in jails or lockups (accused or adjudicated)	1.10	6.53	13.91		+493.64%	+113.02%	+1,164.55%		
Non-offenders held in secure juvenile detention/correctional facilities	11	5	0		-54.55%	-100.00%	-100.00%		
Accused status offenders held over 24 hours in a secure juvenile detention/correctional facility	27	12	33 ²		-55.56%	+175.00%	+22.22%		
Adjudicated status offenders held without benefit of the Valid Court Order (VCO) ¹	11	13	29 ²		+18.18%	+123.08%	+163.64%		
TOTAL # OF DSO VIOLATIONS:	50.10	36.53	75.91		-27.09%	+107.80%	+51.52%		
¹ Wyoming's VCO is effective 7/1/08 for use by District Juvenile Court judges. ² These totals could change depending on the results of ongoing meetings with counties.									

SEPARATION TOTAL (Numbers adjusted for six non-reporting facilities)									
Juveniles not sight and sound separated from adults in jails and lockups	30.67	10.95	9.20		-64.30%	-15.98%	-70.00%		
Juveniles not sight and sound separated in a secure juvenile detention/correctional facility	0	0	0		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
TOTAL # OF SEPARATION VIOLATIONS:	30.67	10.95	9.20		-64.30%	-15.98%	-70.00%		

	2012	2013	2014	Percent Change		
				2012-2013	2013-2014	2012-2014
JAIL REMOVAL TOTAL (Numbers adjusted for six non-reporting facilities)						
Status offenders or non-offenders held in jails and lockups (accused and adjudicated)	1.10	6.53	13.91	+493.64%	+113.02%	+1,164.55%
Accused delinquents held over 6 hours or for a reason not associated with processing	19.72	8.76	27.60	-55.58%	+215.07%	+39.96%
Adjudicated delinquents held over 6 hours before or after court, or for a reason not associated with a court appearance (e.g., sentenced to the facility)	0	4.38	13.80	N/A	+215.07%	N/A
TOTAL # OF JAIL REMOVAL VIOLATIONS:	20.81	19.67	55.31	-5.48%	+181.19%	+165.79%

RATES OF COMPLIANCE (Numbers adjusted for six non-reporting facilities)							
DSO (May have a rate of up to 29.4/100,000, or 40.67 violations for Wyoming in 2014)	Rate of 36.67	Rate of 26.50	Rate of 54.88 ¹		-27.73%	+107.09%	+49.66%
Separation (All states may have 0 violations)	30.67	10.95	9.20		-64.30%	-15.98%	-70.00%
Jail Removal (May have a rate of up to 9/100,000, or 12.45 violations for Wyoming in 2014)	Rate of 15.23	Rate of 14.27	Rate of 39.99		-6.30%	+180.24%	+162.57%
¹ This rate could change depending on the results of ongoing meetings with counties.							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of Violations ÷ Juvenile Population Rate = Violation Rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014 Juvenile Population = 138,323; 2014 Juvenile Population Rate = 1.38323 2013 Juvenile Population = 137,861; 2013 Juvenile Population Rate = 1.37861 2012 Juvenile Population = 136,621; 2012 Juvenile Population Rate = 1.36621 Source for juvenile population totals: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. & Kang, W. (2015). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2014." Online. Available: http://www.ojdp.gov/oisatb/ezapop/ Due to the rounding in OJJDP's formulas, the sum of the numbers in individual rows may not add up to the total in that particular category. In 2012, for example, the sum of the numbers in the Jail Removal rows (1.10 + 19.72 + 0 = 20.82) does not equal the total number of Jail Removal violations (20.81). 							

TABLE 3 - DIVERSION PROGRAMS BY COUNTY

County	Juvenile Population (2014) ¹	Juvenile Arrests (2014) ²	# of Juveniles Admitted (2014)	# of Staff	Funding					Courts Served				Type		Program Length		Services					Recidivism Tracking	
					Municipal	County	State	Federal	Other	Municipal	Circuit	Juvenile	Tribal	Pre-Court	Post-Court	Standard	Extensions	Risk Assessment	Electronic Monitoring	Urinalysis (UA)	Educational Classes	Community Service		Service Referrals
Albany	6,236	178	26	4PT		X		X		X	X	X		X		6M	Yes	O	No	S	O	S	Yes	Yes
Big Horn	3,014	11																						
Campbell	13,540	490	90	5FT	X	X				X	X	X		X		6M	Yes	No	No	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Carbon	3,783	155	62	1.5FT		X	X			X	X	X		X	X	6M	Yes	S	O	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Converse	3,478	60	5	2PT	X						X		X	X	X	6M	Yes	No	No	O	No	S	Yes	No
Crook	1,706	29		DFS*																				
Fremont	10,393	268	86	4PT	X	X	X			X	X			X		6M	Yes	O	No	S	O	O	Yes	Yes
Goshen	2,710	62	66	1.5FT	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	2M	Yes	No	No	No	O	O	Yes	Yes
Hot Springs	1,002	31	26	1.5FT		X		X	X	X	X	X		X		6M	Yes	No	O	O	S	S	Yes	Yes
Johnson	1,886	58	20	1PT		X		X		X	X			X		3-6M	Yes	S	O	O	O	O	Yes	Yes
Laramie	22,699	905	174	3.25FT			X			X	X			X	X	6M	Yes	S	O	S	O	O	Yes	Yes
Lincoln	5,018	23		DFS*																				
Natrona	19,512	753	454	2FT, 4PT	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	6M	Yes	No	No	S	O	S	Yes	No
Niobrara	408	2																						
Park	5,933	140		DFS*																				
Platte	1,797	51		DFS*																				
Sheridan	6,481	201	67	1FT	X	X				X	X			X	X	6M	Yes	S	O	S	O	S	Yes	Yes
Sublette	2,413	28	11	2PT		X					X	X		X		6M	Yes	No	No	No	O	S	Yes	No
Sweetwater	12,168	278	32	1.5FT			X	X		X		X		X		3M	Yes	No	O	S	S	O	Yes	Yes
Teton	4,372	20	23	1FT		X					X		X	X	X	6M	Yes	S	No	S	O	S	Yes	Yes
Uinta	6,228	129	40	1FT		X				X				X		6M	Yes	S	No	O	O	O	Yes	Yes
Washakie	1,993	16	18	1FT	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	6M	Yes	S	O	O	S	S	Yes	No
Weston	1,553	39	9	1FT	X	X			X	X	X			X		6M	Yes	No	O	S	S	S	Yes	No
	138,323	3,927	1,209	29.75	8	13	6	6	3	15	14	9	0	17	8	n/a	17	9	8	15	16	17	17	12

Key: FT = Full-time; PT = Part-time (PT = 0.5 position for purposes of totals); DFS = Wyoming Department of Family Services (*indicates that DFS provides diversion for the county); M = months (e.g., 6M = 6 months); S = Standard (every juvenile receives this service); O = Optional (services are offered dependent on juvenile's needs and criminal offense)

¹Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A., & Kang, W. (2015). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2014." Online. Available: <http://www.ojdp.gov/ojstatb/ezapop/>

²Source: Wyoming Department of Criminal Investigation. (2015). *Crime in Wyoming, 2014: Division of criminal investigation uniform crime report*. Retrieved from 2014 Annual Report - Crime in Wyoming: <https://docs.google.com/a/wyo.gov/viewer?a=v&pid=sites&scid=d31vLmdvdxkY2kL51wdWJsaWN8Z36MjVlZWFnNTl0ZmQxOTIjNg>
Volunteers of America Northern Rockies (VOA) also contacted the Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) directly to obtain more specific county information.

WYOMING STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

STRATEGIC PLAN | 2015 - 2018

Priority Community Involvement	
Goal	By June 2016, SACJJ will improve community stakeholder involvement at the full SACJJ meetings. This will be measured by attendance taken at meetings (number of participants, number of different entities present). Goal Sponsor: Executive Committee
Objective	By November 2015, SACJJ will have an approved written plan to improve community stakeholder involvement at full SACJJ meetings focusing on increasing both the number of participants in attendance and the different types of entities in attendance. The plan will include the following:

<p>Action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A deadline for the Executive Committee to review the current list of invitees held by the DFS coordinator. ➤ A deadline for the Executive Committee, in conjunction with the Outreach Committee, to develop a revised list of invitees to include past invitees and other necessary/desired parties/groups including those that are not strictly related to punitive sectors of the juvenile justice system. ➤ A process or checklist to ensure that local Community Juvenile Services Boards, DFS local offices, county attorneys, judges and other stakeholders (including non-punitive groups) receive invitations to meetings in their area/jurisdiction. ➤ A process or checklist to ensure that the Executive Committee, prior to every full SACJJ meeting, identifies any additional parties/groups beyond the established invitee list to be invited to the upcoming SACJJ full meeting with the assistance of SACJJ members. This would most likely include those entities specific to a certain community, but not necessarily applicable to all communities. ➤ A process or checklist to ensure that after the executive committee meeting, the Executive Committee forwards its list of invitees for the upcoming community to the DFS SACJJ coordinator. ➤ A process or checklist to ensure that the DFS SACJJ coordinator sends invitations to the list of invitees identified by the Executive Committee. (Invitations to these groups/parties determined by Executive Committee will include a request for invitees to pass along the invitation to other interested parties, as appropriate).
<p>Goal</p>	<p>By December 2017, the SACJJ will maintain and increase contact with community stakeholders in juvenile justice across the state. Goal Sponsor: Executive and Outreach Committees</p>

Objective	By December 2015, the Executive Committee will develop a guideline for SACJJ members to follow in order to increase contact with community stakeholders through dissemination of information.
Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This guideline will include a description of the types of information that are appropriate for dissemination. ➤ This guideline will include instructions to SACJJ members on whether and when and to whom to forward information shared. ➤ The Executive Committee will present this guideline to other members of the SACJJ. ➤ By June 2016, the Youth and Outreach Committees will evaluate the SACJJ website and prepare a proposal of suggested changes & enhancements for discussion and review by the full council. If approved, any changes or enhancements will be completed on the website by December 2016.
Objective	The SACJJ will continue the annual award for “Best Practices in Juvenile Justice” to recognize outstanding communities for their efforts in juvenile justice.
Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The SACJJ Chairperson and Outreach Committee will present the award, annually, to the selected county, in collaboration with VOA, at the Fall SACJJ meeting. ➤ The Outreach Committee, in collaboration with VOA, will ensure a press release acknowledging the award and selected county is released within two weeks of the presentation.
Objective	The SACJJ will increase its efforts to recognize communities statewide for juvenile justice efforts.

Action	<p>➤ By December of each calendar year, the Outreach Committee will draft, and the Executive Committee will send, annual letters to community stakeholders in appreciation for work being done in the area of juvenile justice. These annual letters will recognize juvenile justice efforts, progress and excellence in the communities. These letters will be sent to stakeholders identified by the Executive Committee (County Attorneys/CJSBs/Other) in each county and will include the dates of each SACJJ meeting that year.</p>
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Priority Invested and Active Membership	
Goal	<p>By December 2016, the SACJJ will increase the overall participation and involvement of all SACJJ members in the meetings and work of the Council. This will be measured by attendance at full meetings, number of committee meetings between full meetings, attendance at committee meetings, number of agenda items presented by different committees. Goal sponsor: Executive and Youth Member Committees.</p>
Objective	<p>By June 2016, the SACJJ will increase the number of meetings being attended by, and overall participation of, appointed youth members to the Council. This will be measured by attendance of youth members and number of agenda items at each full SACJJ meeting presented by youth members.</p>

Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Outreach and Youth Members committees will collaboratively explore youth involvement alternatives to improve youth member retention and recruitment. They will develop a plan, with ideas to present to all SACJJ members for input. ➤ The Youth Members Committee will create a list identifying existing youth organizations/clubs/groups, as well as the Wyoming Boys' School and Girls' School, who may be appropriate outlets for recruitment of youth members to the SACJJ. These outlets could also be utilized to collect more youth-perspective input to share with the SACJJ as a whole.
Objective	Explore alternative methods of participation for SACJJ members who are not able to be physically present at full meetings.
Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ By January 2016, the Executive Committee will explore opportunities and challenges associated with video conferencing or teleconferencing options for full meetings and report back to the entire SACJJ for a decision to move forward. This exploration will involve input from the DFS SACJJ Coordinator who assists in meeting location planning.
Objective	Beginning before its December 2015 meeting, the SACJJ will gather input on community participation and agenda items from all members prior to each full meeting.
Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prior to each Executive Committee meeting, the Executive Committee will request agenda items from SACJJ members and inquire to SACJJ members what community participation should be included at the upcoming meeting.

Objective	Beginning at the April 2016 SACJJ meeting, all committees will be required to present a report at the full SACJJ meetings. This committee report will detail the action taken by the committee between the full SACJJ meetings, or reason for no action by the committee. These committee reports will be permanent agenda items.
Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Each set committee will meet/conference call/communicate via email between each scheduled full meeting, as led by the designated committee chairperson. ➤ The committee chairperson, or designee, will draft an update from this meeting/call/communication and present this update at the Council's next full meeting.
Goal	By December 2016, the SACJJ will have an established training program and process for all new members, to help them understand the roles, responsibilities and work of the Council. This goal will be measured by the completion of training curriculum (written plan), and the percentage of new members who received the required training and notebook in the allotted timeframe each year. Goal sponsor: Executive Committee.
Objective	A new member training curriculum will be developed by September 2016, with coordination of committees as deemed appropriate by the SACJJ Chairperson.

Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Executive Committee, and other committees as appropriate, will develop a 4 hour training for new members addressing roles and responsibilities of the Council, its statutory authority, a brief history of the Council, current efforts and work, information about committee work, and general information about juvenile justice services and processes in Wyoming. ➤ An informational Council notebook will be given to new members during new member training and also made available through electronic means. ➤ All newly appointed members of the SACJJ are required to receive new member training within six (6) months of their appointment. (Re-appointments will not be required).
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Priority Continued Improvement of the Juvenile Justice System in Wyoming	
Goal	<p>By December 2018, the SACJJ will have worked with communities to reduce the Number of Court Involved Youth by assisting communities and making recommendations, where appropriate, for the adoption of effective diversion programs. This will be measured by the reduction in court-involved youth in each community measured and statewide, (must have baseline data) and increased number of effective diversion programs. Goal sponsor: Best Practices Committee.</p>
Objective	<p>Identify current community-based programs which target juveniles to prevent entry into formal court systems and identify resources and authority to create additional programs.</p>

Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The SACJJ will request that VOA survey each county and provide a report of current resources/programs used statewide by July 2016. ➤ By July 2017, the SACJJ will review the information provided by VOA and create recommendations or next-steps surrounding these programs, as appropriate. This report will also be shared with county stakeholders across the state pursuant to the recommendations.
Objective	Recommend a reduction of court-involved youth by 10% by January 2017, to be determined by recommendations in previous objective's report.
Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The SACJJ will assess data, from the ROM tool with DFS or other associated data, on the amount of court-involved youth over a 3-year time period. ➤ Analyze and recommend ways to promote programs/methods that reduce court-involved youth, as evidenced by assessment of existing services.

Priority Data	
Goal	<p>By June 2017, the SACJJ will, in collaboration with DFS, improve the data reporting of statewide juvenile justice data. This will be measured by implementation of the plan proposed with DFS to the Governor's Office regarding the ROM tool and baseline data study, and the reports generated from that tool and study. Goal sponsor: Data Committee</p>
Objective	By September 30, 2016, the SACJJ will complete the first review of statewide data collected by the ROM tool with DFS.

Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The SACJJ will vote on DFS' data proposal of the ROM tool by June 2015. ➤ The SACJJ, specifically the Data Committee, will collaborate with DFS to identify participating counties, develop standard definition of terms, implement the proposed plan (voted on in June 2015), and to train community members in data collection. ➤ After implementation of the ROM tool by DFS, the SACJJ will begin to look at data collected by the system at each meeting. By June 2017, the SACJJ will have begun developing a report, compiling data collected by the ROM tool, and will disseminate this report to stakeholders by January 2018.
Objective	<p>In collaboration with DFS, a baseline study will be developed as part of the proposed funding allocation for juvenile justice data collection by DFS. The SACJJ will assist with the development and collection of information for this study, as needed.</p>
Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The SACJJ Data Committee will meet with DFS by December 2015 to establish a timeline and initial details for the baseline study. ➤ Upon the completion of the baseline study, the SACJJ will disseminate the results and information found in the study to stakeholders by January 2018.

Priority SACJJ Authority	
Goal	<p>By December 2016, the SACJJ will clearly define the roles and responsibilities of the Council. This will be measured by the completion of the documents required below: recommendations letter to governor, legislature etc; roles and responsibilities document. Goal Sponsor: Executive and Legislative Committees.</p>

Objective	By March 2016, the SACJJ Legislative Committee will conduct a statutory review of SACJJ statutory authority and recommend amendments, if any, to the Joint Judiciary committee.
Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ By December 2015, the SACJJ Legislative Committee will review the SACJJ authorizing statutes and write a report to be given to the full council detailing any recommended changes to the statutes. ➤ By March 2016, the SACJJ will have amended the report written by the SACJJ legislative committee to include any changes/recommendations and will provide that report to the Governor, state agency stakeholders and, if approved by the Governor, the Joint Judiciary Interim Committee.
Objective	By January 2016, the Executive Committee will draft a document to be reviewed and approved by the full council, defining the roles and responsibilities for SACJJ members.
Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Executive Committee will review appropriate documentation, statutes, regulations, state agency and governor guidance and other commitments etc. to define the roles and responsibilities of the SACJJ board members, and the relationships with the SACJJ will have with collaborative partners. ➤ Once roles and responsibilities are defined, the Executive Committee will draft a document to be presented to the full council at the January 2016 meeting. ➤ The SACJJ will adopt/amend, then approve the handout/document at the January 2016 meeting and will commit to the defined roles and responsibilities. ➤ The document will become part of the council member notebooks and will be provided to each new board member at new member training.

Objective	By December 2016, the SACJJ will fully comply with its statutory requirements, or report to the governor and the legislature which requirements with which it is unable to comply and the reason for its inability to comply.
Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ For the 2015 annual report, the Executive Committee will report on the activities of the SACJJ including its activities in compliance with its statutory authority and requirements. ➤ By June 2016, the Legislative Committee will review the statutory authority and make recommendations as to what committee each statutory authority/requirement should be assigned. Upon the assignment of the specific statutory authority/requirement, the committees will report their findings to the Executive Committee of the work done by the SACJJ that year to meet the authority/responsibility. These reports to the Executive Committee will be due November 1 of each year. Beginning in 2016, these reports will be included in the annual report of the SACJJ.
Objective	Upon any significant change in statutory authority, the SACJJ will need to make amendments to its roles and responsibilities document and bylaws.
Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Upon any statutory changes made during the 2017 legislative session, the Executive Committee will determine whether the changes necessitate a revision to SACJJ bylaws and roles and responsibilities document. ➤ The Executive Committee will facilitate a discussion regarding the need for revisions to the bylaws and document which bylaws need to be revised by the June 2017 meeting. ➤ At the June 2017 meeting, the Executive Committee will assign the work of revising the bylaws to specific committee.