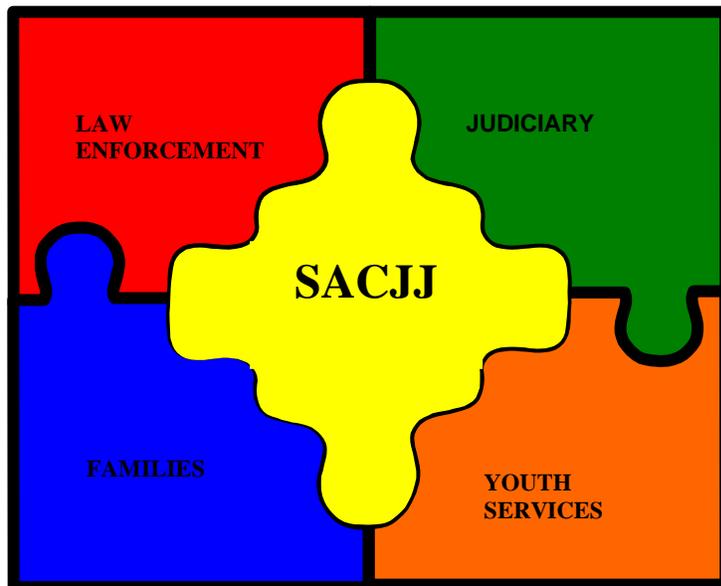


WYOMING STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE



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

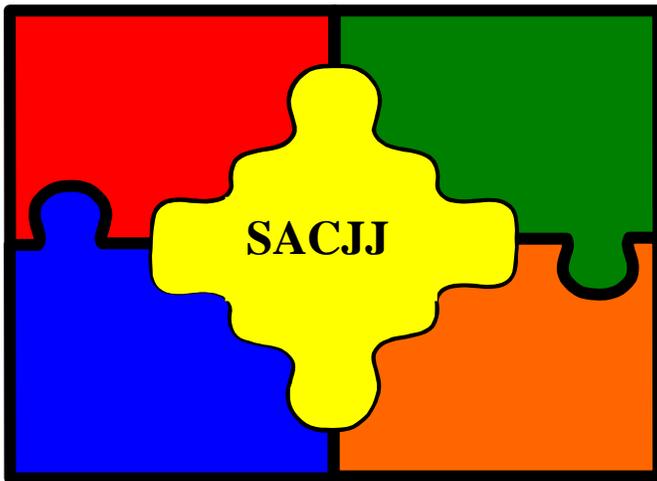
2013 Annual Report

Table of Contents

Mission and Vision	3
Letter to the Governor.....	4
Council Members.....	5
Responsibilities	6-7
2013 Highlights	8
2013 Activities	9-10
Future Direction.....	11
Recommendations to Governor and Legislature.....	12
Appendix A: JJDP Act.....	13
Appendix B: Funding Sources.....	14
Appendix C: Grants and Sub Grant Awards.....	15-16
Appendix D: CJSB Report.....	17-18
Appendix E: JDAI Report.....	19-20
OJJDP Recommendation	21
Data Collection Recommendation.....	22-24
Recidivism Definition	25
Leveraging Resources Update	26
VOA Report.....	27-31

MISSION

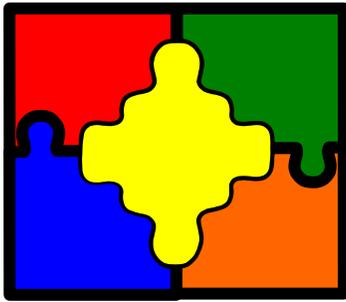
The Mission of the SACJJ is to provide vision, training, and support for a model Juvenile Justice System in Wyoming.



**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 31, 2013

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

On behalf of the Wyoming State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice, I present you with the 2013 Annual Report.

The State Advisory Council has had a very productive year. We feel fortunate that Governor Mead provided us with some direction in the form of four areas to examine: Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention (OJJDP) compliance, leveraging resources, recidivism and data collection. The Council worked diligently throughout the year to provide in-depth feedback in those areas.

Specifically, the Council was asked to examine the pros and cons of working toward compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (Appendix G). While exploring data collection, leveraging resource and recidivism in Wyoming, it became apparent to the Council that all three are closely intertwined. To be able to systematically leverage resources, quality data is required to identify gaps in community-based resources. Although we have defined recidivism, it is impossible to accurately measure youth that reoffend at any court level without correct data. Therefore, the Council continues to identify the lack of a viable data collection system as the primary juvenile justice issue in Wyoming at this time.

The Council looks forward to an exciting and productive 2014 and continued service to Governor Mead, members of the Legislature and residents of Wyoming. There is much work to accomplish to keep progressing forward in the best interests of juveniles in our state.

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 1
Neal Madson	Vice-Chair	Sheridan	District 4
Allison Anderson	Non-Government	Cheyenne	District 1
Hon. Steven Brown	Government	Casper	District 7
Sarah Buche	Youth Member	Laramie	District 2
Susan Cahill	Government	Gillette	District 6
Charlene Edwards	Government	Gillette	District 6
Moriah Flores	Youth	Cheyenne	District 1
Adrienne Freng	Government	Laramie	District 2
Gary Gilmore	Wyoming Boys School	Worland	District 5
Sunny Goggles	Tribal	Ft Washakie	District 9
Mary Hall	Non-Governmental	Cheyenne	District 1
Paul Jenkins	County Commissioner	Thayne	District 3
Chris Jones	Wyoming Girls School	Sheridan	District 4
Dorina Kemper	Youth Member	Douglas	District 8
Rene Kemper	Non-Governmental	Douglas	District 8
Robert Mayor	Non-Governmental	Torrington	District 8
Narina Nunez	Government	Laramie	District 2
James Pond	Non-Governmental	Laramie	District 2
Les Pozsgi	Non-Governmental	Lander	District 9
Clinton Robinson	Youth Member	Laramie	District 2
Donald Rardin	Non-Governmental	Lander	District 9
Mark Russler	Mental Health	Worland	District 5
Donna Sheen	Non-Governmental	Cheyenne	District 1
Bryan Skoric	Government	Cody	District 5
Kristina Smith	Non-Governmental	Jackson	District 9
Dawnessa Snyder	Government	Rawlins	District 2
Clarence Thomas	Tribal	Ft Washakie	District 9
Shaina Ute	Youth Member	Ft Washakie	District 9
James Whalen	Sheriff's Association	Jackson	District 9
James Whiting	Non-Governmental	Lander	District 9
EX OFFICIO MEMBERS			
Christina McCabe	Attorney General's Office		
Elizabeth Lance	Public Defenders Office		
Jo Ann Numoto	Dept of Education		
Alice Russler	Dept of Health		
ICJ MEMBERS			
Debra Dugan-Doty	Dept of Family Services		
Leland Christensen	Representative		
Maureen Clifton	Dept of Family Services		

SACJJ Coordinator: Kelly Smario

(Updated: 12/2013)

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 (JJJPA). Per Wyoming Statute, members must have training, experience and special knowledge concerning the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and administration of juvenile justice [W.S. 14-10-101(a)].

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

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

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

In addition to these State responsibilities, the Council works to promote national goals contained in the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. While past Council reports have focused on promoting "compliance" with the federal goals in order to receive these federal funds, it

is important to understand that these federal goals are fully consistent with evidence-based juvenile delinquency prevention and help provide critical information and support to the Council's State duties. These goals include:

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

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

2013 HIGHLIGHTS

- Five State Advisory Council meetings held in 2013.
- Community participation was encouraged and welcomed by the Council for the meetings, to include law enforcement, sheriffs, commissioners, prosecutors, service providers and Community Juvenile Service Board members.
- Created ad hoc committees to address OJJDP participation, expand the juvenile data collection efforts, define recidivism and compile information from each county to help leverage resources.
- 12 Community Juvenile Service Boards received contracts and funding in 2013.
- The Coalition of Juvenile Justice (CJJ) Annual Conference was attended by Chairman Shad Bates and Member Kris Smith.
- Hot Springs County Youth Services received the Fourth Annual SACJJ Best Practice Award.
- 15 Counties and the Wind River Reservation received funding through the OJJDP nonparticipating grant award: Albany, Campbell, Carbon, Fremont, Goshen, Hot Springs, Johnson, Laramie, Platte, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton, Uinta, and Washakie.
- The SACJJ did not endorse attaining participating state status under the OJJDP. However, the SACJJ strongly supports and promotes the four core initiatives: Deinstitutionalization of status offenders, sight and sound separation, adult jail and lock-up removal and disproportionate minority contact.
- SACJJ Chairman participated in interim meetings of the Legislative Joint Judiciary Committee.
- Supported compliance monitoring of fifty-eight secure detention facilities around the state, excluding Park County and Converse County.
- Oversight of multiple grants including: Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG), Title V Community Prevention Grant, Title II State Advisory Group Award, Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) – Department of Health.
- Continued compliance monitoring including assisting Volunteers of America (VOA) in determining whether youthful-DUI is considered a delinquent or status offense.
- Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) provided fundamental training in Casper on February 19-20th, 2013 for thirty-eight total participants.

2013 ACTIVITIES

The Council consists of eleven sub-committees that meet during regular SACJJ meetings and throughout the year. These committees are Executive, Grants, Vision/Planning and Policy, JJDP Compliance Monitoring, Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC), Outreach, Data, Legislative, By Laws, Youth Members and Interstate Compact on Juveniles (ICJ). In addition, the council created ad hoc committees to evaluate areas of concern identified by Governor Mead in a letter to the Council dated December 2012. These committees were recidivism, leveraging resources, data and addressing the status of the State of Wyoming compliance with OJJDP. There were five scheduled Council meetings in 2013. Following is a brief overview of the meeting dates.

COUNCIL MEETINGS

January 24-25, 2013 – Cheyenne, Wyoming

- Election of Officers
 - Shad Bates for Chair
 - Neal Madson for Vice Chair
 - Allison Anderson for Executive Committee
 - Kris Smith for Executive Committee
 - Les Pozsgi for Executive Committee
- Lobbyist panel presentation
 - Deanna Frey
 - Clark Fairbanks
- Laramie County Community Juvenile Services Board presentation
 - Current Chair, Captain Bill Long
 - Gus Lopez, City County Health
 - Tim Thorson, Joint Powers Board Administrator, Consultant
- Tour Laramie County Juvenile Detention Center

April 4-5, 2013 – Gillette, Wyoming

- Historical perspective - Vision and Expectations of Chair, Shad Bates
- Member Education – Campbell County
 - Kip Farnum, Director of Student Support Services
 - Jeani Stone, County Attorney for Campbell County
- Community Participation:
 - Clark Fairbanks, YES House
 - Sherry England, Executive Director YES House
- YES House tour

June 6-7, 2013 – Casper, Wyoming

- Strategic Planning - Thursday afternoon and Friday morning
- Community Participation – Data collection and Natrona County Services
 - Brian Christiansen – Natrona County Deputy District Attorney
 - Amy Dormer
 - Stacy Nelson
 - Timothy O’Daniel
 - Evan Brandt
 - Tiffany Payne
 - Handouts provided from Handel Corporation
- Report of ad hoc committees addressing OJJDP participation, expand the juvenile data collection efforts, define recidivism and compile information from each county to help leverage resources

September 26-27, 2013 – Lander, Wyoming

- Committee reorganization and annual goals
- Future Direction of the Council by Chair
- Community Participation– Fremont County
 - Chuck Kratz
 - Kathleen Tilton
 - Melinda Cox
 - Shelly Wolfe
 - Patty Granland
 - Matt Jacobson
 - Clarence Thomas
 - Curtis Inman
 - Alice Kitchin
 - Jennifer Neely
- SACJJ Fourth Annual Best Practices Award presentation – Hot Springs County

November 21-22, 2013 – Rawlins, Wyoming

- Continue to collaborate with Natrona County regarding data tracking by Handel
- OJJDP Nonparticipating State Award Update
- Community Participation – Carbon County
 - Suzanne Scott
 - Theresa Pacheco
 - Joe Devlin
 - Tony Gamble
- Carbon County Youth Crisis Center – Open House

2014 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:

- Support all efforts to establish a comprehensive statewide data collection system.
- Continue to examine the area of leveraging resources by identifying gaps in community-based resources.
- Strive to strengthen collaboration with all agencies and stakeholders in the Wyoming juvenile justice system.
- Promote the Four Core Protections.
 - Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)
 - Sight and Sound Separation (Separation)
 - Adult Jail and Lock-up Removal (Jail Removal)
 - Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)
- Begin to examine correlating factors between sexual abuse victimization in juveniles, both in and out of detention facilities, and future delinquent acts.
- Focus on establishing a funding model for prevention and diversion programs statewide.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE WYOMING STATE LEGISLATURE

1. Provide support to units of local government in developing and improving community-based resources in communities with identified needs.
2. Officially adopt and promote the Four Core Protections as best practices in Wyoming:
 - Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)
 - Sight and Sound Separation (Separation)
 - Adult Jail and Lock-up Removal (Jail Removal)
 - Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)
3. Continue to support the development of a unified statewide data collection system for Wyoming juveniles that will track points of contact with the juvenile justice system from initial contact through court action. The unified data collection system should interface with data from the Department of Family Services, Department of Education, the Department of Health, Department of Corrections, and the Courts.
4. Encourage continued collaboration between State agencies, units of local government and other stake holders engaged in juvenile justice services to ensure all Wyoming youth, from diversion to adjudication, are receiving adequate services to address their individual needs.

APPENDIX A

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (JJDP)

The Four Core Requirements

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

- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)

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

- Sight and Sound Separation (Separation)

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

- Adult Jail and Lock-up Removal

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

- Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

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

APPENDIX B

FUNDING SOURCES

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

Title II Program Areas:

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

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

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

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

[See Appendix E for sub grant awards]

APPENDIX C

JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT (JABG)

OJJDP Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) is an entitlement grant and allocations are available to eligible units of government. The 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

2012

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

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

ULG Receiving Funding	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 is being sought.
Total Amount Awarded (including Fremont)	\$55,065	
Balance Remaining	\$82,699	

2013

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

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

Solicitations and applications will be sent out July 2014

Title II State Advisory Group (SAG)

2012

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

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

2013

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

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

* award may be increased by \$3,414 pending approval of revised budget

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

APPENDIX D

Community Juvenile Services Boards (CJSB)

In 2008, the Wyoming Legislature passed Senate File 66, Community Juvenile Services Act, allowing for counties to form Community Juvenile Services Boards (CJSBs) and receive funding, by the Department of Family Services, from a \$2 million block grant fund. The purpose of this Act is to “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.”

In 2008, **rules** were promulgated between the Departments of Family Services, Health and Education to outline grant procedures and eligibility. Four public hearings were held in December 2008 and CJSB rules were enacted on March 24, 2009.

Goal: The community juvenile services system was initiated to assist communities in the development and enhancement of locally based services to create a continuum of care for at-risk youth and families. The system would allow service decisions to occur at the local level and would require community-based planning and coordination.

To be eligible for funding, the community boards must:

- 1) Develop a system for central intake and assessment of juveniles with an initial point of contact established within the community,
- 2) Develop or adopt criteria for juvenile diversion, detention, standards for detention assessments, 24-hour intakes, pre-dispositional detentions and shelter care standards,
- 3) Develop a continuum of non-secure services including early intervention and diversion, and
- 4) Identify other sources of funding for local juvenile services.

To accomplish these requirements, counties are required to conduct a community needs and assets assessment and create a subsequent strategic plan including a system to address the eligibility requirements. Through the assessment and strategic planning process, counties are able to identify gaps in services to youth and families and establish community goals such as reducing the number of kids in placement, keeping youth in their communities, increased prevention and early intervention services, and alternatives to detention for youth, especially at the time of intake.

CJSBs must contain at least 5 of the following members:

A representative from:

- Department of Family Services field office
- Local public health
- Local school districts
- Prosecuting attorneys’ offices
- Local police departments and sheriffs’ offices
- Board of county commissioners
- Local or regional mental health or substance abuse provider
- Public defender’s office
- Any other profession the county commissioners or joint powers board may appoint, who has particular knowledge or expertise in children or young adult services.

County applications for Community Juvenile Services Boards (CJSB) funding are reviewed and approved by the Departments of Family Services, Health and Education, and the State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice, per rules and statute.

As of December, 2013, there are 12 counties receiving grant funding for their work with the CJSB and 2 counties are completing their applications. Regular contact occurs to assess current non-participating counties' interest and to offer any technical assistance.

Participating Wyoming counties include:

- Big Horn—Application process
- Campbell
- Carbon
- Crook
- Fremont
- Johnson
- Laramie
- Lincoln
- Natrona
- Niobrara—Application Process
- Sheridan
- Sweetwater
- Teton
- Washakie

APPENDIX E

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) is an Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) initiative designed to eliminate the inappropriate use of juvenile detention. Campbell, Laramie, and Sweetwater counties became county JDAI sites in April of 2011, and Fremont and Natrona counties became county JDAI sites in December of 2011. Wyoming is also considered to be a statewide JDAI site.

JDAI fulfills the statutory requirements for CJSBs to focus on a continuum of care and detention practices in their communities. The CJSBs in Fremont, Laramie, Natrona, and Sweetwater counties oversee JDAI and have JDAI work groups, and Campbell County's JDAI is overseen by the Juvenile Services Partnership.

JDAI's principal of reducing the unnecessary use of detention is achieved through the use of AECF's 8 Core Strategies, which are as follows:

1. COLLABORATION between the major juvenile justice agencies, other governmental entities, and community organizations to undertake joint planning and policy making.

2. USE OF ACCURATE DATA to both diagnose the system's problems and assess the impact of various reforms.

3. OBJECTIVE ADMISSIONS CRITERIA AND INSTRUMENTS to effectively screen which juveniles *need* to be securely detained and those that may be effectively managed in a less secure setting.

4. NEW OR ENHANCED NON-SECURE ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION to increase the options available for arrested youth.

5. CASE PROCESSING REFORMS are introduced to expedite the flow of cases through the system in order to reduce lengths of stay in custody and ensure the timeliness and appropriateness of interventions.

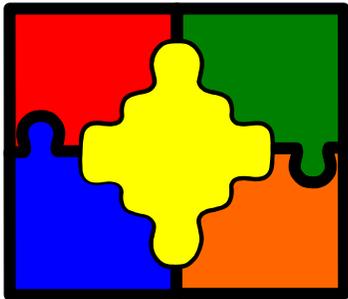
6. SPECIAL DETENTION CASES – youth in custody as a result of probation violations, writs and warrants, as well as those awaiting placement – are re-examined and new practices implemented to minimize their presence in secure facilities.

7. REDUCING RACIAL DISPARITIES aims at eliminating bias and ensuring a level playing field for youth of color.

8. IMPROVING CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT to ensure that youth that are securely detained are in an environment that is inspected using protocol and standards.

During the 2013 calendar year, the following activities took place:

- County Assessments were conducted in Campbell, Fremont, and Laramie counties.
- 38 Wyoming stakeholders from all 5 JDAI county sites and the DFS state office attended a JDAI Fundamentals Training, which that focused on JDAI basics and creating local work plans for moving JDAI forward.
- 12 Wyoming stakeholders from the DFS state office and Campbell, Natrona, and Sweetwater counties attended the Inter-Site JDAI Conference in Atlanta, Georgia. The conference contained work shops relevant to sites of varying sizes and demographics, and stakeholders brought back valuable information and skills.
- 27 Wyoming stakeholders from the DFS state office and all 5 JDAI county sites attended a Conditions of Confinement training in which attendees learned the process of conducting a local juvenile detention center assessment.
- 14 Wyoming stakeholders from the DFS state office and Campbell, Fremont, and Sweetwater counties attended a Reducing Ethnic Disparities training led by the Burns Institute.
- Phone conferences were held monthly and included participants from all county sites and the state DFS office. Stakeholders shared ideas, received help from each other, and worked together on JDAI strategies during these phone conferences.
- A statewide Juvenile Detention Risk Assessment (JDRA) work group was organized by the JDAI sites and the state DFS office. The JDRA work group held monthly phone conferences with the intent of improving the content of the JDRA and the administration of this tool, and an in-person consultation with 25 attendees was held.
- The Governor's Health and Human Services Subcabinet agreed to act as a steering committee for statewide JDAI efforts, while the Health and Human Services Subcabinet Policy Team will be the work and action group that will review JDAI items and bring them before the main Subcabinet.



WYOMING STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

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www.wyjuvenilejustice.com

The SACJJ does not endorse attaining participating state status, at this time. However, the SACJJ strongly supports and promotes the 4 core protections and will continue to do so.

Therefore, the SACJJ requests that the Governor issue a proclamation endorsing the 4 core protections as best practices in the state of Wyoming and that all relevant youth services agencies be signatories to same.

Four Core Protections

- **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)**

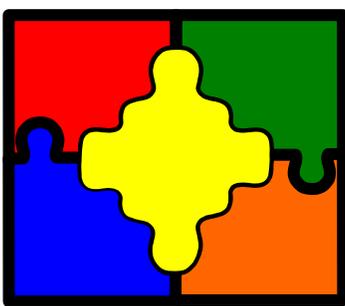
Juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, as well as status offenders and non-offenders, cannot be detained or confined in any institution in which they have sight or sound contact with adult offenders.

- **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.



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PHONE (307) 777-5536, FAX#(307) 777-3659, EMAIL ADDRESS: kelly.smario@wyo.gov
www.wyjuvenilejustice.com

DATE: June 30, 2013

TO: Governor Mead

FROM: State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice (SACJJ)
Data Committee: Dr. Adrienne Freng, Chair; Dr. Narina Nunez; Neal Madson; Dr. Don Rardin; Jim Pond; Judge H. Steve Brown; Commissioner Paul Jenkins; Dr. Beth Evans; Kim Sherman

RE: Recommendations for statewide data collection

We would like to commend you for highlighting data collection in the state as one of the future projects and activities of the Council. As you are well aware, this is an issue that has been discussed at length in various different contexts with a variety of stakeholders. Data collection has long been a priority for the Council. Thus, it is a topic with a history of discussion in this state, but few solutions. As a committee, we are excited to explore the possibilities that might be available for developing an integrated data system in the state and provide your office with a number of suggestions and recommendations. We look forward to working together with other stakeholders, as well as communities, to outline a framework for data collection and reporting.

Based on numerous discussions, in addition to research on this topic, we provide the following recommendations regarding data collection:

- We recommend adopting the “ritetrack” (Handel Information Technologies, Inc.) system as currently being developed and implemented by Natrona County. Handel would be responsible for developing the program to the specifications outlined, training individuals on data entry, and housing the data system.
 - We recommend on-going training as well in order to ensure consistency in the data.
- We suggest implementation begin with Natrona County, as it is already being developed there, and then move to the other four counties that are participating in the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (Campbell, Fremont, Laramie, and Sweetwater). Other interested counties would follow, with full statewide data collection implemented by 2015.
- The single point of entry designee, or their designee, would be responsible for data entry in each county.
 - Each county would need to designate an administrator, as well as one other person that would serve as an alternate administrator. The program administrator would be responsible for technical assistance and would serve as the primary data entry person in the county.

- Based on information from Natrona County, it is estimated this data entry process would take up to 10% of the program administrator's time.
- It is important to note that this would be a transfer of duties, not an expansion of duties. Counties are already collecting and entering data and would continue to do so, just in a new data collection system.
- Data Recommendations:
 - At this point, we would support the current data collection variables and definitions being collected in Natrona County, but would recommend that the SACJJ data committee work in collaboration with Natrona County (i.e., Brian Christensen) to identify any additional data elements that might be instrumental at a statewide level. Once a steering committee has been formed and is operational, we recommend that group become responsible for working with Natrona County to establish the variables for the basic statewide system.
 - For a statewide data system, there is often a difference between state statutes and municipal codes. We suggest using the drug court data system as a model of dealing with the difference in definitions for various charges between municipal code and state statute.
- We recommend that Enterprise Technology Services serve as the operational and appropriations agency for this data system.
 - As part of their responsibilities, and with the support of the steering committee, this agency would host a staff member who has the appropriate technical and analytical skills to serve as the state administrator of the data system.
 - The state administrator would be responsible for working together with counties to verify data, would serve as the clearinghouse for any data requests, would be the state's liaison with Handel Information Technologies, Inc., and would be tasked with providing an annual statewide report to the Governor's Office, the counties, the State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice, Joint Judiciary Committee, and any other agency/constituency deemed appropriate.
 - In order to maintain transparency, this staff person would not be employed by any of the agencies involved in the juvenile justice system.
 - The state administrator would have access to the report feature of the system to run whatever reports were needed for the state. Counties would be the only entity that would have complete access to their own data.
- We recommend that the Governor appoint a steering committee consisting of a designee from the following entities:
 - The State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice,
 - Representatives from all branches of law enforcement,
 - District/Prosecuting attorneys,
 - Operators of juvenile detention facilities,
 - Supreme court data division and representatives from municipal, circuit, and district courts,
 - The departments of family services, education, health, and corrections, and
 - Any entities collecting juvenile justice information under state and/or federal grants.

This steering committee would be responsible for approving any changes to the statewide system, participating in the process of selecting the statewide administrator, and have oversight of all state reports that are generated.

- Statute:

- We recommend the existing statute regarding juvenile justice information systems (WS 7-19-501) be updated by developing a new statute covering the following topics:
 - Counties will be responsible for providing this information to the statewide data system.
 - Failure to provide the requested information will result in reductions to future funding for agencies' technology services or discontinuation of state and/or federal funds to an entity collecting juvenile justice information.
 - Definitions related to various elements of the data information system, as well as definitions of the data being collected should be provided.
 - Access to electronic records
 - Expungement

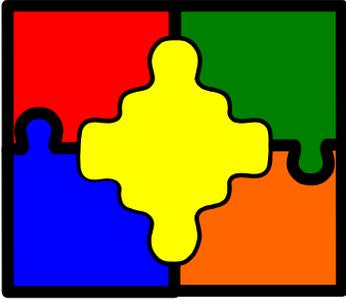
- Cost:

The most expensive part of a data system is the development of the program. However, "ritetrack" is an existing program which is currently being adapted to meet the needs of Natrona County through funding from DFS. Therefore, the costs would be much less than previous estimates. Handel's costs are currently estimated to include: \$200/month for each concurrent user (each individual that uses the system at the same time) – includes support, upgrade, and hosting the infrastructure (a fee that would decrease as more individuals are added to the system); \$135/hour consulting – includes training, additional functions, and reports; and additional consulting costs for developing each county's security model to ensure that each county would only have access to their own data. Since these costs are variable, we recommend that the state work with Handel Information Technologies, Inc. through a formal state RFP process to better identify the specific costs to answer the following questions:

- The initial cost of adding the other four JDAI counties (Campbell, Fremont, Laramie, and Sweetwater) to the system;
- The initial cost of adding the remaining 18 counties to the system;
- The yearly costs associated with maintaining this system; and
- The annual costs associated with training for this system.

Costs for the statewide data collection system would be covered by the state through legislative appropriations. However, if counties wanted supplemental information collected and added to their data entry system, they would be responsible for those additional costs.

As stated in your letter to the Council outlining your priorities, it is extremely important to have reliable, trustworthy data in order to inform policy. We hope that these suggestions and recommendations provide a starting point for the development of a system that can provide reliable and valid data at both the community and state level and assist us in making good solid decisions regarding juvenile justice in Wyoming.



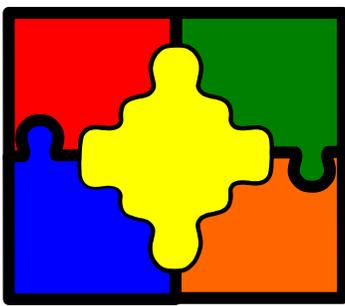
WYOMING STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

HATHAWAY BUILDING, 3RD FLOOR, CHEYENNE, WY 82002
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“Recidivism” is defined any subsequent adjudication of a delinquent act or a conviction of a criminal charge which results in the re-entry into the juvenile justice system before obtaining the age of majority, at the same or a higher level, after having completed a diversion program, sentence or disposition in a prior juvenile or criminal case.

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

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



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August 2013

Leveraging Resources

1. Establish and obtain good data as soon as possible to ensure decisions surrounding funding allocations will be based on actual positive outcomes.
2. At a minimum, counties will have reasonable access to these essential services:
 - a. Primary prevention for at-risk children and families
 - b. Diversion programming.
 - c. Emergency Mental Health Services
 - d. Crisis shelter services
 - e. Staff secure and secure detention
3. Better support and oversight of the CJSB funding, ensuring applications and allocations reflect the purpose of the early identification and diversion of children at risk of entry into the juvenile court system and preventing juvenile delinquency.
4. Statewide collaborative meetings of CJSB representatives should be held to discuss strengths, concerns and resource leveraging.
5. The SACJJ will provide CJSBs with a forum for input, assistance and information sharing. The SACJJ must better meet our statutory obligation to recommend an equitable funding formula for distribution of funds to CJSBs through participating more in the application review and award decisions.



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December 23, 2013

TO: State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice (SACJJ)
FROM: Craig Fiskus, Dr. Adrienne Freng, Chuck Kratz, and Debby Lynch
RE: VOA 2013 Annual Report

State Accomplishments

- Decreased the number of juvenile offenders held securely in adult jails/lockups in 2012 by 58%.
- Decreased the number of juvenile offenders held securely in secure detention facilities and secure correctional facilities in 2012 by 26%.
- Decreased the use of secure detention for juvenile offenders in 2012 by 30%.
- Attained or maintained compliance with the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 (JJDP) in 14 of Wyoming's 23 counties.
- Increased compliance with the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) core protection of the JJDP in 2012 by 6%.
- Increased compliance with the Separation core protection of the JJDP in 2012 by 75%.
- Increased compliance with the Jail Removal core protection of the JJDP in 2012 by 77%.
- Maintained compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) core protection of the JJDP in 2013.
- Reduced the total number of violations of the JJDP in 2012 by 61%.

Compliance Monitoring

- Completed compliance monitoring of 40 out of 49 (82%) secure facilities and 16 out of 94 (17%) nonsecure facilities from February through June 2013. Note that while the Fremont County Juvenile Detention Center closed in July 2012, this facility was still included as part of the 49 secure facilities. Conducted on-site visits of the following:
 - 39 Adult Jails/Lockups
 - Five Juvenile Detention Centers (Campbell, Fremont, Laramie, Natrona, and Sweetwater counties)
 - Wyoming Boys School and Wyoming Girls School
 - Four Court Holding Facilities (Campbell, Fremont, Laramie, and Natrona counties)
 - Three Mental Health Facilities/Residential Treatment Facilities
 - Four Crisis Shelters/Group Homes
- Submitted 2012 Compliance Monitoring Report to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) on 6/30/13.

General Activities

- Conducted a Juvenile Jail Roster training via webinar on 2/14/13. Twenty-one individuals from 14 counties participated in the training, which VOA implemented to increase the accuracy and consistency of county reporting on the use of secure detention for juveniles.
- Submitted a statewide DMC assessment to OJJDP on 4/30/13. As part of the report, conducted focus groups in Fremont, Laramie, and Sweetwater counties to collect DMC data and gather information from community stakeholders.
- Partnered with Sweetwater County to implement an outcome study of its diversion program. Currently gathering data on juveniles participating in the program from 1/1/13 – 12/31/13. Met with individuals in that county on 1/23/13 and 9/11/13.
- Collaborated with Brian Christensen (Assistant District Attorney in Natrona County) and Amy Dorman (Natrona County School District #1) regarding the RiteTrack database maintained by Handel Information Technologies. Met with the two of them on 7/1/13 and again on 8/30/13.
- Collaborated with the Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police (WASCOP) and the Wyoming Youth Services Association (WYSA) in the development of juvenile detention standards for staff secure detention facilities.
- Continued to work with the Department of Family Services (DFS), the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF), and Assessments.com (ADC) to enable data exports for Wyoming's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI).
- Met with the county attorney and sheriff in Platte County to build relationships, recognize achievements, and identify areas of consensus for change.
- Presented to county commissioners in the following counties: 1) Albany and 2) Platte. Recognized achievements in each respective county and solicited input from commissioners and other community members.
- Met with the Joint Business Council of the Eastern Shoshone and Northern Arapahoe tribes in Ft. Washakie on 10/9/13. Discussed options for current and future grants.

Attachments:

- 1) OJJDP/VOA Nonparticipating State Award Summary
- 2) Overview of 2012 Wyoming Compliance Monitoring Data

OJJDP/VOA Nonparticipating State Award Summary

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

Table 2
Number of Violations by Core Requirement and Year in Wyoming
 NOTE: 2012 #s Actual and Adjusted for 4 Non-reporting Facilities

	2010	2011	2012			2010-2011	2011-2012	2010-2012
						Rate of Change		
NUMBER OF DETENTION PLACEMENTS (Actual numbers)								
# of juveniles detained in adult jails and lockups	312	210	89	89		-32.69%	-57.62%	-71.47%
# of juveniles detained in secure juvenile detention ¹ /correctional facilities ²	1,552	1,336	986 _{3,4,6}	980 _{3,4,5,6}		-13.92%	-26.20% ₇	-36.47 ₇
TOTAL DETAINED JUVENILES:	1,864	1,546	1,075^{3,4,6}	1,069^{3,4,5,6}		-17.06%	-30.47%⁷	-42.33%⁷
<p>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)(2002)].</p> <p>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)(2002)].</p> <p>³Does not include the 50 at the Wyoming Girls School (WGS) in 2012 as WGS is not a secure facility.</p> <p>⁴Does include 13 juveniles charged as adults for felony-level offenses in District Court pursuant to Wyo. Stat. § 14-6-203(f)(iii)-(v).</p> <p>⁵Pertained to those cases in which a juvenile was ordered to serve nonconsecutive days in detention, generally multiple weekends. First column under 2012 records each admit to detention separately, whereas second column under 2012 records multiple placements originating from one court order as only one placement.</p> <p>⁶Laramie County opened the Laramie County Juvenile Services Center (LCJSC) on 6/29/12. Prior to that, Laramie County had sent juveniles requiring secure detention to the Southeast Wyoming Juvenile Center (SWJC). The county moved three juveniles from SWJC to the LCJSC when the new facility opened. These three juveniles were not counted as new admits to the LCJSC, as they had been placed in secure detention prior to this transfer.</p> <p>⁷When determining the rates of change in these cells, the information from 2012 in the first column in the “# of juveniles detained in secure juvenile detention/correctional facilities” row was used. Specifically, multiple weekend placements originating from one court order were counted separately, rather than as one combined placement. As indicated in the table, this method increased the total number of placements by six.</p>								

DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS (DSO) TOTAL (Numbers adjusted for four non-reporting facilities)								
Status offenders or non-offenders held in adult jails or lockups (accused or adjudicated)	6.28	7.55	1.10			+20.22%	-85.43%	-82.48%
Non-offenders held in secure juvenile detention/correctional facilities	2	5	11			+150.00%	+120.00%	+450.00%
Accused status offenders held over 24 hours in secure juvenile detention/correctional facilities	40	31	27			-22.50%	-12.90%	-32.50%
Adjudicated status offenders held without benefit of the Valid Court Order (VCO) ¹	14	10	11			-28.57%	+10.00%	-21.43%
TOTAL # OF DSO VIOLATIONS:	62.27	53.55	50.10			-14.00%	-6.44%	-19.54%
¹ Wyoming’s VCO is effective 7/1/08 for use by District Juvenile Court Judges.								

	2010	2011	2012		2010-2011	2011-2012	2010-2012
					Rate of Change		
SEPARATION TOTAL (Numbers adjusted for four non-reporting facilities)							
Juveniles not sight and sound separated from adults in adult jails and lockups	176.33	122.67	30.67		-30.43%	-75.00%	-82.61%
Juveniles not sight and sound separated in secure juvenile detention/correctional facilities	0	0	0		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL # OF SEPARATION VIOLATIONS:	176.33	122.67	30.67		-30.43%	-75.00%	-82.61%

JAIL REMOVAL TOTAL (Numbers adjusted for four non-reporting facilities)							
Status offenders or non-offenders held in adult jails and lockups (accused and adjudicated)	6.28	7.55	1.10		+20.22%	-85.43%	-82.48%
Accused delinquents held in adult jails and lockups over 6 hours or for a reason not associated with processing	112.81	77.28	19.72		-31.50%	-74.48%	-82.52%
Adjudicated delinquents held in adult jails and lockups over 6 hours before or after court, or for a reason not associated with a court appearance (sentenced to the facility would be the primary reason)	1.10	4.38	0		+298.18%	-100.00%	-100.00%
TOTAL # OF JAIL REMOVAL VIOLATIONS:	120.18	89.21	20.81		-25.77%	-76.67%	-82.68%

RATES OF COMPLIANCE (Numbers adjusted for four non-reporting facilities)							
DSO (May have a rate of up to 29.4/100,000, or 39.62 violations for Wyoming in 2012)	Rate of 45.99	Rate of 39.61	Rate of 37.18		-13.87%	-6.13%	-19.16%
Separation (All states may have 0 violations)	176.33	122.67	30.67		-30.43%	-75.00%	-82.61%
Jail Removal (May have a rate of up to 9/100,000, or 12.13 violations for Wyoming in 2012)	Rate of 88.76	Rate of 65.99	Rate of 15.44		-25.65%	-76.60%	-82.60%
<p># of Violations ÷ Juvenile Population Rate = Violation Rate 2012 Juvenile Population = 134,746; 2012 Juvenile Population Rate = 1.34746 2011 Juvenile Population = 135,188; 2011 Juvenile Population Rate = 1.35188 2010 Juvenile Population = 135,402; 2010 Juvenile Population Rate = 1.35402</p> <p><u>Additional Notes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012." Online. Available: http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/. • Due to the rounding in OJJDP's formulas, the sum of the numbers in individual rows may not add up to the column total in that particular category. In 2012, for example, the sum of the numbers in the Jail Removal rows (1.10 + 19.72 + 0) does not equal the total number of Jail Removal violations (20.81). 							