

Attachment 2: Program Narrative

OJJDP FY 2018 Title II Formula Grant Program

The State Advisory Group (SAG) Grant is used to support the Wyoming State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice (SACJJ). This grant will fund all meetings that the Council will conduct via in person and/or 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, which also allows for specialization in subcommittee areas. Funds help support the Council's website, www.wyjuvenilejustice.com, miscellaneous office expenses that may occur, and a yearly report to the Governor. The 2017 Annual Report was submitted to the Governor on 03/27/2018.

The SAG's statutory authority in Wyoming State Statute (W.S.S). 14-10-101 can be found at: <http://legisweb.state.wy.us/LSOWEB/wyStatutes.aspx>. All Wyoming juvenile statutory authority and limitations can be found in W.S.S. 14-1-101 through 14-13-104. Title 14 in W.S.S covers all the mandatory compliances in Appendix I #11.

Wyoming is a non-participating state with the JJDP Act, and as such, there is a separate entity that manages the Federal Non-Participating State Grant. For this reason, the Wyoming Department of Family Services (DFS) and the Non-participating State Grantee (Volunteers of America, VOA) are working toward the common goal of achieving compliance in Wyoming by conducting quarterly conferences with the OJJDP State Representative, and by having representatives from the Non-Participating grantee attend the SACJJ meetings and report to the SACJJ on grant awards, Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) and data collection, and

Compliance Monitoring. VOA also works closely with the DFS Juvenile Justice Specialist and the SACJJ Grants Committee in the RFP and grant awards process.

Due to WY's non-participation in the JJDP, the SAG has not operated under a mandatory 3 Year Plan however a 3 Year Plan was still created to assist with goal setting and results. VOA also works closely with DFS and the WY SAG to develop the SAG's 3 Year Plan. VOA receives the Non-Participating State Grant award on behalf of WY and conducts all jail monitoring activities and the DMC Coordinator oversees DMC activities and reporting. Formula Grants staff include the Juvenile Justice Specialist for WY: Brandon Schimelpfenig and the Compliance Monitor/DMA Coordinator: Craig Fiskus.

System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System

Wyoming's juvenile justice system is divided into many parts. Law violation citations given to juveniles are filtered through a statutorily required process called the Single Point of Entry (SPE). Per statute, each local county or district prosecuting attorney's office is in charge of creating a SPE process in which citations are reviewed and assigned to a court alternative or to municipal, circuit, district, or juvenile district court. The process varies by locale, but many prosecuting attorneys' offices convene a juvenile justice stakeholder group to review the citations and make the appropriate referral.

Juvenile justice cases are processed through all four WY courts; municipal, circuit, district, and juvenile. Different levels of services are offered at each court level, and the cases are processed in the same manner in which adult cases are processed except in the juvenile district court.

Cases processed through the juvenile district court are treated as juvenile cases, and probation oversight is provided by DFS. For cases processed in lower courts, a variety of probation and alternative services exist. For example, the City of Cheyenne conducts probation monitoring for municipal court cases through their Youth Alternatives program, and the program also provides alternative programs such as check-ins and mentoring for juveniles processed through the municipal court. Other counties in WY house their own probation programs for juveniles processed through circuit court, and many localities run internal informal diversion or alternative services programs.

Many areas across WY have Community Juvenile Services Boards (CJSBs), which are optional boards created under WY State Statute (W.S.S). The purpose of the CJSBs is to bring together a collaboration of juvenile justice stakeholders to focus on building a continuum of care in the community ranging from preventative to secure confinement, improve detention and shelter care practices and services, find alternative sources of funding for community services, and work on using appropriate risk screening tools. In addition, four WY counties replicate Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) to eliminate the inappropriate use of secure detention. WY did not fund the JDAI program this biennium (July 1, 2016-June 30, 2018) due to state budgetary shortfalls however the four sites still replicate the AECF JDAI practices.

Though there are many individual parts to WY's juvenile justice system, groups such as CJSBs, JDAI work groups, the SPE teams, and the SACJJ have been instrumental in bridging gaps between these different organizations and juvenile justice groups, and helping to improve collaboration and continuity in juvenile justice practice throughout the state.

Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs:

Full 2017 juvenile crime data is not available to date, therefore 2016 total juvenile arrest data is taken from the Uniform Crime Report, compiled by the WY Division of Criminal Investigation:

OFFENSES	Male	Female
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0
Forcible Rape	2	0
Robbery	3	0
Aggravated Assault	17	1
Burglary	42	6
Larceny-Theft	303	177
Motor Vehicle Theft	11	14
TOTAL INDEX OFFENSE ARRESTS:	378	198
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0
Arson	8	1
Other Assaults	271	147
Forgery & Counterfeiting	1	1
Fraud	7	0
Embezzlement	2	0
Stole Property- buy, receive, possess	1	2
Vandalism	132	23
Weapons- carry, possess, etc	36	1
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	2	1
Sex Offenses (except rape & prostitution)	12	3
Drug Abuse Violations Total	405	135
Gambling Offenses	0	1
Offenses Against Family & Children	8	4
Driving Under the Influence	13	11
Liquor Laws	265	197
Drunkenness	11	6
Disorderly Conduct	88	33
Vagrancy	9	3
All Other Offenses (except traffic)	586	186
Suspicion	2	1
Curfew & Loitering Law Violations	105	51
GRAND TOTAL:	2,342	1,005
TOTAL ARRESTS FOR 2016:	3,347	

At this time, the number and characteristics of juveniles referred to juvenile court, probation agency, or special intake unit for allegedly committing a delinquent or status offense, is data that is very difficult to collect. Each entity that deals with juveniles, such as law enforcement, each of WY's four courts, DFS, local county and city probation departments, education entities, etc., all collect their own data in a silo and it does not currently migrate together nor collected in one general place where it can easily be combined. In addition, many of these records are kept locally, on paper or in databases in which the data is difficult to extract. The number of cases handled informally or formally falls under the same situation. Volunteers of America collects data regarding the number of delinquent and status offenders admitted to juvenile detention facilities and adult jails and lockups as part of the jail monitoring services.

The Governor and the SAG have identified juvenile justice data collection as a major concern and priority when moving forward with improving WY's juvenile justice system. The Governor's Office asked the SAG to provide guidance on four specific juvenile justice issues; (1) data collection, (2) recidivism, (3) leveraging resources, and (4) the benefits and consequences of moving forward with JJDPA compliance. The SAG provided analysis and information to the Governor regarding all four issues, and continues to strongly advocate for a statewide juvenile justice data collection system. The SAG will continue to work with the Governor's Office, DFS, the WY Legislature, and other partnering agencies to keep juvenile justice data collection as a main priority in the state and to move toward the goal of establishing statewide juvenile justice data collection. WY agencies are striving to make data-driven decisions, and it is difficult to understand all of the juvenile justice needs and create appropriate interventions without concrete juvenile justice data.

Grant Reporting:

The SACJJ will report on the following five Mandatory Output Measures:

- ✓ Number of SAG meetings held
- ✓ Number of SAG subcommittee meetings held
- ✓ Date as to when the Annual Report was submitted to the Governor
- ✓ Number of grants funded with formula grant funds
- ✓ Number and percent of programs funded using evidence based model

The above output measures will help improve planning and development for the SACJJ. Data to support these output measures will be given in the appropriate form necessary to determine if the objectives have been met.

The SACJJ will report on the following Outcome Measures:

- ✓ Number and percent of plan recommendations implemented

Appropriate documentation will be submitted to determine whether the last mandatory outcome measure has been met.