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Wyoming’s “Outlaw” Juvenile Justice Act

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Wyoming’s “Outlaw” Juvenile Justice Act

Jeremy Kisling*

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I. INTRODUCTION

Consider the following situations: The first involves Ashley, a thirteen-year-old girl who went out one night with her friends. They vandalized a local museum, throwing paint on the walls of a restored historical building and breaking windows. Afterward, Ashley got in a fight. The police detained Ashley, and contacted her parents with a request they pick her up. She eventually went to juvenile court. During adjudication, the judge learned Ashley had been physically abused, diagnosed with clinical depression, and was rarely supervised by her parents. She had also been in trouble with the law before. The judge ordered Ashley to help clean up the damage to the museum and attend counseling and anger management classes through a local mental health agency. No fine was

* Candidate for J.D., University of Wyoming, 2008. B.S. University of Wyoming 2005. I would like to my wife, Alicia, for all her encouragement and patience. I would also like to thank Bill Matonte for providing background information.
assessed and her actions are not available for public perusal. The state expended $100,000 in supervision, counseling and other support services for Ashley, and her family received therapeutic intervention to resolve family issues. Ashley was properly medicated and her anger problems were addressed. By the time she was eighteen years old, Ashley was enrolled in college. Because of the juvenile court’s intervention, she functions as a productive member of society. Over her lifetime, Ashley’s contributions to the state coffers by being educated and employed may offset the expenditures made toward her rehabilitation. This is particularly encouraging in light of the possibility that Ashley could have continued her criminal behavior as an adult, further draining the state’s resources.

The last situation involves John, a fifteen-year-old attending high school in Wyoming. He received a ticket for stealing a key to one of the doors in the school. He signed the ticket promising to appear in court with a parent. Approximately one month later, John was called out of science class, placed in handcuffs, taken to the juvenile detention center in Casper, and deloused. When picking John up at the jail, his father learned John had been arrested on a bench warrant for failure to appear. Had his parents been aware of the mandatory appearance at the time John was cited, they would have assured his appearance in court. The municipal court heard John’s case, fined him $160 and ordered him to perform thirty-two hours of community service. There was no effort to adjudicate him as a juvenile. Because he was tried in an adult court, his adoption and behavioral issues stemming from his pre-adoption childhood were not considered. He was given a punitive sentence which may not have been in the best interests of John or society.

What is the difference in the treatment of these juveniles under these hypothetical scenarios? Could the state have helped John? Did he need the same types of services that Ashley received? The answers are all yes, but Juvenile Justice does not work that way in Wyoming. The different outcomes are possible under the Wyoming Juvenile Justice Act since Wyoming often deals with juveniles in a manner similar to the way John was adjudicated.

This comment examines Wyoming’s Juvenile Justice Act (Act), and explores one case that illuminates the failures, illegalities, and inconsistencies of the Act. D.D. v. City of Casper, Wyo. contains facts similar to those mentioned in the second scenario. A sixteen-year-old boy, D.D., was cited for stealing a key worth less than twenty dollars.1 Approximately one month later he was pulled from his high

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1 Brief of Appellant at 2, D.D. v. City of Casper, Wyo., Seventh Judicial District Criminal Action No. 16885-A (Dec. 4, 2005). This case was tried in municipal court, and the actual name of the juvenile is in the decision letter. Out of respect for the parties and the comment author’s belief that this case should have been adjudicated in a juvenile court, the initials D.D. have been used to protect the name of the individual.
school class, placed in handcuffs and taken to jail. At the jail he was deloused and then his parents were notified of his arrest.

In Wyoming, juveniles are split into two groups by the jurisdictional provisions in the Act. Comprising one group are those who commit delinquent acts under the age of thirteen over which the juvenile courts have exclusive jurisdiction. The other group is made up of juveniles ages thirteen to eighteen who commit delinquent acts over whom the juvenile court has concurrent jurisdiction. The broad granting of concurrent jurisdiction in the Act that allows absolute prosecutorial discretion violates the due process and equal protection rights of Wyoming juveniles. The majority of Wyoming juveniles in Natrona County never get the opportunity to appear in juvenile court where the rehabilitative nature would be extended to all of them. D.D., a male youth tried in Natrona County Municipal Court, did not get this opportunity.

Case law and statutes suggest juveniles have a right to be adjudicated in juvenile court. By granting concurrent jurisdiction over juveniles ages thirteen to eighteen, the Act allows unchecked, absolute prosecutorial discretion to decide if a juvenile's case is heard in juvenile court. Natrona County adjudicated ninety percent of juveniles as adults in 2004. Under the Wyoming Rational Basis Test, broad granting of concurrent jurisdiction violates juveniles' constitutional rights to due process and equal protection.

This is not a unique occurrence. According to the ruling in D.D., achieving judicial efficiency is the crux of the argument in support of this disparate treatment. Investing state time and money in juveniles who commit minor

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2 Id.
4 WYO. STAT. ANN. § 14-6-203 (a)-(d) (2007).
5 Id. at § 14-6-203(d).
6 Id. at § 14-6-203(c) (2007).
7 See discussion infra Part III.D.
8 See infra note 31 and accompanying text.
10 See discussion infra Part III.B.
11 See infra notes 161-65 and accompanying text (citing Kelley v. Kaiser, 992 F.2d 1509, 1511 (10th Cir. 1993)).
13 See Discussion infra Part III.F.
14 D.D., Criminal Action No. 16885-A at 11.
crimes is not important according to the ruling in \textit{D.D.}\textsuperscript{15} Applied to \textit{D.D.}, it was more efficient to adjudicate him in circuit court, impose a fine and/or community service, and send him on his way without ever delving into whether or not there were underlying circumstances contributing to his actions.\textsuperscript{16} In contrast, juvenile offenders rehabilitated by early interventions may not become societal burdens as adults.

Juveniles are tried and convicted of non-violent misdemeanor crimes every day in Wyoming. Statistics show the vast majority of them, at least in four Wyoming counties, are tried or adjudicated in an adult court, not subject to the rehabilitative nature of an almost non-existent juvenile justice system in Wyoming.\textsuperscript{17} This comment examines \textit{D.D.} to address the right and duty of parents to appear with their child in court and the right of a juvenile to have the opportunity to be heard in court. Further, this comment addresses a juvenile’s right to due process, Wyoming’s constitutional problems by granting concurrent jurisdiction in juvenile cases (including the constitutionality of a prosecutor’s absolute discretion concerning juveniles), and touches on Wyoming’s Rational Basis Test for constitutionality of current juvenile justice statutes in Wyoming. This comment exposes confusion in the statutes and advocates legislative changes to provide clear criterion so juvenile justice will be consistently applied throughout the state.

\section*{II. Background}

\subsection*{A. Evolution of Juvenile Justice}

Juveniles were first recognized as “different” from adults in the eyes of the justice system in the 1700s.\textsuperscript{18} As a result, social transformations began when minors were no longer perceived as “miniature adults” but were viewed as having different needs.\textsuperscript{19} However, not until 1899 in Cook County, Illinois, was the first juvenile justice court established.\textsuperscript{20} The Cook County Juvenile Court was based on the premise that more thought should be put into rehabilitating and preventing crimes in young offenders.\textsuperscript{21} This rehabilitative ideal promoted the

\begin{thebibliography}{9}

\bibitem{15} \textit{Id.}
\bibitem{16} \textit{Id.}
\bibitem{17} See infra note 31.
\bibitem{19} \textit{Id.}
\bibitem{20} \textit{Id.}
\bibitem{21} \textit{Id.}
\end{thebibliography}
belief that modification of human behavior was possible. As the public perceived a surge in juvenile criminal activity early in the twentieth century, legislation was enacted across the country to deal with young offenders. The federal standards for juvenile justice are found in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (hereafter “JJDPA”). Wyoming was the last state to enact a juvenile code in 1945.

B. Findings of the National Center for Juvenile Justice and the Wyoming Survey and Analysis Center Report

The goals of juvenile justice systems have generally been to rehabilitate, aid, and guide youthful offenders into becoming law-abiding citizens. Wyoming, however, amended the original guide to include an emphasis on punishment and “law and order.” The National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ), in conjunction with the Wyoming Survey and Analysis Center (WYSAC), published a study in 2004 that found numerous problems with the Act. Specifically, the NCJJ stated the “purpose clause is an amalgam of contradictory and competing concerns that have created conflict over how to respond to the best interests of the child and protect the community.”

The report also found no other state restricts access for juveniles to juvenile court or favors processing juvenile offenders as adults. Additionally, the majority of court activity in Wyoming addressing criminal behavior of minors occurred in adult courts in the study counties. The findings also noted police officers and sheriff deputies “essentially control the gate into the justice system for many juvenile offenders.” For the most part, these same officers also decide which

24 The JJDPA is codified at 42 U.S.C. § 5633 (approved 2007).
26 Snyder & Sickmund, supra note 18, at 94.
27 Id. at 97-99.
29 Id.
30 Id.
31 Id. at 12 (citing 70% in Teton County, 85% in Sweetwater County, 93% in Sheridan County, and 97% in Natrona County).
32 Id.
cases to forward to the county attorney who considers whether or not to prosecute in juvenile court.33

The report found concurrent jurisdiction can result “in the co-occurring involvement of a juvenile in more than one court at the same time.”34 As a result, “[t]his phenomenon can foster a number of problems, not the least of which include conflicts between the different courts’ expectations and orders, duplication of effort, and public confusion over which court takes precedence.”35 Even though Wyoming’s concurrent jurisdiction issue was not the focal point of the study, interviews of various judges throughout Wyoming conducted for the purpose of the report, confirmed it is an issue.36 The report indicated:

Despite current and prior efforts by the Department of Family Services (DFS) and the Wyoming State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice (SACJJ) to provide direction for the state, these bodies are not balanced by the collective vision of a statewide body of judges who are full time juvenile law specialists or juvenile and domestic relations law specialists.37

It also recognized “[c]oncurrent jurisdiction . . . prevents consistent policy concerning its use, and interferes with efforts to plan for separate juvenile detention resources, all of which contribute to overuse [of concurrent jurisdiction].”38 Among other problems, the report concluded “[j]udicial leadership is a requisite for both dependency and delinquency court improvement. A fractured court system that places concurrent jurisdiction for the criminal and non-criminal behavior of minors in three different courts presents obstacles for nurturing statewide juvenile justice leadership among the judiciary.”39

Although not an exhaustive list of the problems found in the Act, the WYSAC report provides an official study of the areas addressed in this comment including: prosecutors’ absolute discretion, concurrent jurisdiction, the high rate of juveniles adjudicated in adult courts, and the difference in Wyoming’s law and philosophy to first subject juveniles to adult courts rather than initially trying them in a juvenile court.40

33 Id.
34 WYSAC, supra note 12, at 12.
35 Id. at 12-13.
36 Id. at 13.
37 Id.
38 Id.
39 Id.
40 WYO. STAT. ANN. § 14-6-201 et. seq. (Juvenile Justice Act) (2007), See also WYSAC, supra note 12.
Viewing juveniles one-dimensionally is not sufficient to diagnose or treat juvenile criminal offenders. Viewpoint, biological, cognitive, and psychological factors must be considered when examining them. As a result, the treatment of youth offenders is multi-dimensional. The centralized goal of juvenile justice is to rehabilitate and individualize juvenile offenders. In theory, the Act has that goal at heart; in reality, the majority of juvenile offenders in Wyoming are never given the opportunity to be adjudicated in a juvenile court that treats them multi-dimensionally.

D.D. was tried in Natrona County where the overwhelming majority of juveniles (ninety-seven percent) were tried in adult courts. As a practical matter, over one-half of the juvenile offenses in Natrona County were traffic offenses, cases not appropriate for juvenile adjudication. However, there remain a large number of offenses that are proper for juvenile adjudication. Among these WYSAC mentioned alcohol, property, drug and other offenses. Further complicating matters, Wyoming lacks a single-entry policy where children are screened to determine the appropriate court jurisdiction. This comment does not advocate that the ninety-seven percent of juveniles adjudicated in adult courts in Natrona County required juvenile court adjudication. It also does not address the need for a centralized screening process to determine whether adult court or the rehabilitative approach of juvenile court is appropriate. Clearly some form of single point of entry or evaluation of juveniles is needed. Sample discussions of the reasons for such use can be found in the OJJDP’s Juvenile Justice Bulletin.

42 Id.
43 Id.
44 Id. at 411.
45 See supra, note 31 and accompanying text.
46 Id. at 411. [citing John M. Burman, Juvenile Injustice in Wyoming, 4 WYO. LAW REV. 669 (2004) and the discussion of having a single entry policy to address which juveniles need to go into a juvenile court setting].
47 WYSAC, supra note 12, at 49-50.
48 Id. at 48-50.
49 Id. at 14 (citing John M. Burman, Juvenile Injustice in Wyoming, 4 WYO. LAW REV. 669 (2004) and the discussion of having a single entry policy to address which juveniles need to go into a juvenile court setting).
50 WYSAC, supra note 12, at 14-15. (discussing the centralized screening process and a gatekeeper need in Wyoming). This is not the central focus of this comment, but simple traffic offenses may not need to be adjudicated in an adult court. This constitutes over one-half of the 97% of juvenile cases tried in adult courts in Natrona County. Id. However, there is still a need for a centralized “gatekeeper or screening process to decide in which court a juvenile is adjudicated.” Id.
52 Id.
Though these matters are not the central focus of this comment, their practical considerations should be kept in mind throughout the reading of this comment.

The four-county study conducted by WYSAC concluded the majority of juvenile offenders in the state are indeed tried in adult courts.53 Because of the many problems of the Act, one of which is the broad granting of concurrent jurisdiction over juveniles, there is little opportunity for Wyoming juveniles to assert their right to be adjudicated in a juvenile court where rehabilitation is the key focus.54 The factors discussed in the Act emphasizing rehabilitation and differential treatment of juveniles are not utilized when a juvenile is adjudicated in an adult court system.55

C. Problems with Juvenile Justice in Wyoming

This comment focuses on children who have committed delinquent acts, meaning acts that would have been crimes if committed by an adult.56 Currently, Wyoming’s direction in regard to the juvenile justice system can be found in the WYSAC Report. WYSAC recommended the goal of the state’s juvenile justice system be moved from emphasizing punishment to rehabilitating children and serving families.57 WYSAC further recognized that Wyoming is currently the only state that has failed to comply with the JJDP A of 2002.58

1. Concurrent Jurisdiction

Ironically, Wyoming’s non-compliance is not a new issue. The state has been non-compliant with the JJDP A since 1981.59 In fact, Wyoming holds the “dubious distinction of being the only state not in substantial compliance with the [JJDP A].”60 University of Wyoming College of Law Professor John M.
Burman previously identified many shortcomings of the Juvenile Justice Act in Wyoming on a broad spectrum. The broad granting of concurrent jurisdiction in juvenile cases is the primary problem. Kent v. United States addressed exclusive jurisdiction, and stressed the right of juveniles to appear in juvenile court prior to an appearance in adult court. United States v. Bilbo emphasized the necessity of a transfer hearing prior to a juvenile being adjudicated as an adult.

Wyoming statutes are confusing since it grants concurrent jurisdiction in all cases except status offenses. A subsequent section of the statute states juvenile courts “have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases, other than status offenses, in which a minor who has not attained the age of thirteen (13) years is alleged to have committed a felony or a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for more than six (6) months.” Only felonies or misdemeanors punishable by more than six months in jail are subject to exclusive juvenile jurisdiction. A large gap exists between felonies and “all other cases” in allowing concurrent jurisdiction for “all other” crimes committed by a minor. Concurrent jurisdiction allows all delinquent acts except felonies to be dealt with in an adult court without the rehabilitation available through a juvenile court.

Black’s Law Dictionary defines concurrent jurisdiction as, “[j]urisdiction that might be exercised simultaneously by more than one court over the same subject matter and within the same territory, a litigant having the right to choose the court in which to file the action.” Localized concurrent jurisdiction gives prosecutors, as litigants, the ability to choose in which court a child is adjudicated. This violates the JJDPA policy proscribing a sound and sealed system that allows for the delivery of the rehabilitative goals of juvenile justice. This legal “loophole” in the Act subverts the entire goal of the juvenile justice system.

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62 Sheen, supra note 59, at 485.
64 U.S. v. Bilbo, 19 F.3d 912, 915-17 (5th Cir. 1994).
66 Id. § 14-6-201(d).
67 Id. § 14-6-203.
68 Id.
69 See infra notes 188-194 and accompanying text.
71 See infra notes 161-165 and accompanying text.
73 Burman, supra note 61, at 669.
2. Prosecutorial Discretion

The vast majority of juvenile cases in Wyoming, except felonies, are subject to adjudication wherever the prosecutor or a law enforcement officer chooses to bring the charges.\(^{74}\) The Natrona County District Court and the Wyoming Supreme Court have held prosecutorial absolute discretion constitutional.\(^{75}\) In 1984, the Wyoming Supreme Court held constitutional a prosecutor's choice whether a juvenile should be brought as an adult in district court or addressed in juvenile court.\(^{76}\) Granting decision making authority to prosecutors removes jurisdiction from the hands of the judges and, in turn, creates numerous problems.\(^{77}\)

Police officers also decide in which court a juvenile appears when issuing a citation.\(^{78}\) The Wyoming Supreme Court's determination that prosecutorial discretion is constitutional is contrary to the ideals of juvenile justice and does not comport with the rest of the country in addressing juvenile justice.\(^{79}\) Case law established by the U.S. Supreme Court indicates Wyoming's process is contrary to the due process and fairness afforded to juveniles.\(^{80}\) *In re Gault* requires notice to parents prior to a hearing and further sets forth the requirements needed for notice to satisfy due process.\(^{81}\)

3. Confusion in Wyoming Statutes

In the words of a Wyoming District Court Judge, "Wyoming juvenile justice statutes are confusing and disorganized in the area of children. . . . Wyoming statutes concerning juveniles need to be clarified and more options need to be available for judges when adjudicating juveniles."\(^{82}\) The joint study by WYSAC and NCJJ also cite confusion in the Wyoming statutes.\(^{83}\) The report found "the overarching problem in Wyoming [is the] lack of clear standards in statutes and policies relating to juvenile justice issues."\(^{84}\) Generalizing that all districts apply the statutes incorrectly is erroneous because of the inconsistency and lack of guidance

\(^{74}\) See infra notes 161-165 and accompanying text.


\(^{76}\) Id.

\(^{77}\) See discussion infra Part III.E.

\(^{78}\) WYSAC, supra note 12, at 12.

\(^{79}\) See discussion infra Part III.E.

\(^{80}\) In re Gault, 387 U.S. 1, 33-34 (1967).

\(^{81}\) Id. at 33-34.

\(^{82}\) Email from a Wyoming District Court Judge, (Mar. 1, 2007) (On file with author, Judge to remain anonymous).

\(^{83}\) Burman, supra note 61, at 685.

\(^{84}\) Id. (citing Barry C. Feld, Juvenile and Criminal Justice Systems' Responses to Youth Violence, 24 CRIME & JUST. 189, 189 (1998)).
85 Juvenile justice is not consistently or fairly applied in Wyoming.\textsuperscript{86} The higher rational basis test articulated in Johnson v. State Hearing Examiner's Office, when applied to juvenile justice statutes in Wyoming, renders the statutes unconstitutional.\textsuperscript{87}

Ironically, the Act specifically states one of its purposes is "[t]o provide a simple judicial procedure through which the provisions of this act are executed and enforced and in which the parties are assured a fair and timely hearing and their constitutional and other legal rights recognized and enforced."\textsuperscript{88} The statutes are not simple and the contradictions within them prompt questions of whether the Act is constitutional and fair to the juveniles in the state who are not convicted of felonies or status offense crimes.\textsuperscript{89} The Wyoming State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice contends Wyoming has taken the rehabilitative stance in dealing with juveniles.\textsuperscript{90} Wyoming does not treat the majority of juveniles consistent with the goals of the Act according to the analysis of the court in D.D.\textsuperscript{91}

D. Facts of D.D. v. City of Casper, Wyoming

On October 5, 2005, Casper police cited D.D., a sixteen-year-old male, with petit larceny.\textsuperscript{92} The boy signed the citation and agreed to appear in court on October 28, 2005.\textsuperscript{93} The citation stated he needed to bring a parent with him, but D.D. ignored the ticket and missed his court date.\textsuperscript{94} On November 1, 2005, the court issued a bench warrant for D.D.’s arrest.\textsuperscript{95} Approximately one month later, D.D. was called out of class, placed in handcuffs, and transported to the

\textsuperscript{85} WYSAC, supra note 12, at 12-13. The WYSAC Report only focused on four counties and there is no known statistical data on other counties in Wyoming. Id. Generalizing that all counties are not correctly applying the Act is beyond the scope of current available statistical information. Id.

\textsuperscript{86} WYSAC supra note 12, at 12.

\textsuperscript{87} See discussion infra Part III.F. (citing Johnson v. State Hearing Examiner's Office, 838 P.2d 158 (Wyo. 1992)).


\textsuperscript{89} See discussion infra Part III.C.

\textsuperscript{90} Wyoming State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice, Annual Report to the Governor. Jan. 3, 2003. (Philosophy of juvenile court vs. criminal court: It has long been recognized (over 100 years) that there are inherent differences between adult and juvenile offenders. This is why Juvenile Codes have been enacted in every state beginning with Illinois in 1899 and ending with Wyoming’s juvenile code in 1945. The Wyoming Juvenile Code differs from the penal code with its emphasis on rehabilitating the juvenile offender and his family, while holding him/her responsible and accountable and protecting the community. . . ).

\textsuperscript{91} See infra notes 159-162 and accompanying text.


\textsuperscript{93} Id.

\textsuperscript{94} Id.

\textsuperscript{95} Id.
Natrona County Juvenile Detention Center. He was treated with lice killer and placed in jail clothing. Ultimately the City of Casper Municipal Court found D.D. guilty of stealing a key worth less than $20 dollars and ordered him to pay $160 in fines or perform thirty-two hours of community service. D.D.’s parents were not notified of the ticket until after D.D. was arrested and processed at the Juvenile Detention Center. On appeal, D.D. raised inter alia, the questions of whether or not his arrest fell within the Wyoming Juvenile Justice statutory structure, whether his arrest was constitutional for him or his parents, and whether all of his due process rights were correctly applied. On appeal, the Natrona County District Court ruled the arrest constitutional and valid.

III. The Analysis

A. The Right and Duty of a Parent to Appear with Their Child in a Juvenile Delinquency Proceeding

D.D.’s parents were not made aware of his citation, an issue of legitimate concern. Wyoming Statute § 14-2-205(a) states it is the responsibility of “one (1) or both parents [to appear when] the minor is required to appear and is alleged to have committed a criminal offense or to have violated a municipal ordinance.” Parents have the opportunity to address the court. If a parent fails to appear when served with an order, he or she may be held in contempt. Parents may also be liable for property damage committed by their child. More pointedly, the definition section of the Act defines parties to include “the child, his parents, guardian or custodian, the state of Wyoming and any other person made a party by an order to appear, or named by the juvenile court.” Because D.D’s case was in municipal court and not juvenile court, the Natrona County District Court

97 Id.
98 Id.
100 Id.
102 Id.
103 WYO. STAT. ANN. § 14-2-205(a) (2007).
104 Id.
105 Id. at §14-2-205(c), (d).
106 Id. at § 14-2-203.
107 Id. at § 14-6-201(a)(xviii).
held the juvenile justice statutes did not apply.\textsuperscript{108} Had D.D. been adjudicated in juvenile court, the position this comment supports, his parents would have been required parties and their presence would have been mandatory under the Act.\textsuperscript{109}

Parents are unable to perform their statutory duties to appear with their child if they are not notified of a citation.\textsuperscript{110} The district court in \textit{D.D.} dismissed this argument on the basis that Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 14-2-205(c) does not require parents to appear in municipal courts.\textsuperscript{111} Further, \textit{D.D.} “provides no authority for the proposition that the parents of a child who is suspected of criminal or delinquent conduct must be notified of an investigation into this conduct.”\textsuperscript{112} However, these assertions do not align with a juvenile’s right to be subjected to a juvenile court, or a parent’s rights and duties according to the definitions and ideals of the Act.\textsuperscript{113}

\textit{In re Gault} specifically addressed parents’ rights to be made aware of an initial hearing or notification that their child is to be taken into custody, and held notice given at an initial hearing is not timely.\textsuperscript{114} The U.S. Supreme Court further addressed the issue of notification to parents stating, “Notice, to comply with due process requirements, must be given sufficiently in advance of scheduled court proceedings so that reasonable opportunity to prepare will be afforded, and it must ‘set forth the alleged misconduct with particularity.’”\textsuperscript{115} The Court analyzed timeliness of notice to a juvenile’s parents as a requirement that must be met particularly when a “youth’s freedom and his parents’ right to his custody are at stake. . . .”\textsuperscript{116} D.D.’s freedom became an issue when he was taken into custody.\textsuperscript{117}

The Natrona County District Court dismissed any argument about notification of pending charges against a juvenile by a municipal court “[s]ince there is no indication that the officer knew who the parents were or where they lived, this was the best [the officer] could do.”\textsuperscript{118} The court further explained that

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{109} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{111} \textit{D.D.}, Criminal Action No. 16885-A at 7.
\item \textsuperscript{112} \textit{Id.} at 8.
\item \textsuperscript{113} Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 14-6-201(c) et. seq. (2007).
\item \textsuperscript{114} \textit{In re Gault}, 387 U.S. 1, 33-34 (1967).
\item \textsuperscript{115} \textit{Id.} at 34.
\item \textsuperscript{116} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{117} Brief of Appellant at 7, D.D. v. City of Casper, Wyo., Seventh Judicial District Criminal Action No. 16885-A (Dec. 4, 2005).
\item \textsuperscript{118} D.D. v. City of Casper, Wyo., Seventh Judicial District Criminal Action No. 16885-A, 7 (Dec. 4, 2005).
\end{itemize}
the officer satisfied any notice requirement when “the officer issuing the citation attempted to notify the parents when he noted on the citation that [D.D.] must appear with one parent.”119 This is directly contrary to the U.S. Supreme Court’s holding in In re Gault.120 In re Gault stated:

Notice at [an initial hearing on the merits] is not timely; and even if there were a conceivable purpose served by the deferral proposed by the court below, it would have to yield to the requirements that the child and his parents or guardian be notified, in writing, of the specific charge or factual allegations to be considered at the hearing, and that such written notice be given at the earliest practicable time, and in any event sufficiently in advance of the hearing to permit preparation.121

The requirement of notice in In re Gault is notice be given prior to a hearing.122 D.D.’s parents never received proper notice.123 The Natrona County District Court in D.D. found notification of the parents after incarceration sufficient, and that he was only incarcerated for a few hours.124 Adequate notice to satisfy due process requirements as described in In re Gault was not afforded D.D.’s parents.125

Further due process rights of notice to a juvenile’s parents were examined in the Mississippi case Sharpe, a Minor, et al. v. State.126 This case addressed due process rights and held that although a warrant may be issued, the parents should be notified.127 Keeping in mind the limitations of comparing Wyoming State Statutes with those of another state, Sharpe provides a good example of how juveniles should be handled in accordance with the principles of notice set forth in In re Gault. Sharpe stated:

Usually a summons is issued to the child. Most statutes provide also for a summons or notice to the parent or other custodian, requiring him to produce the child before the court at a time

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119 Id.
120 In re Gault, 387 U.S. at 34.
121 Id. (emphasis added).
122 Id.
123 Id., supra note 100.
125 In re Gault, 387 U.S. at 34 (discussing the application of due process as a requirement of adequate notice in a criminal context) (internal citations omitted).
127 Id. at 870.
specified therein. In some instances a warrant may be issued for
the purpose of securing the child’s presence before the court.\textsuperscript{128}

The Act is not explicit about notice to parents. It merely states that any person
taking a child into custody shall, “as soon as possible notify the child’s parent,
guardian or custodian.”\textsuperscript{129} In the case of \textit{D.D.}, notice could have been given
well in advance of a bench warrant and arrest. The Act does not align with the
constitutional due process right of notice for a parent discussed in \textit{In re Gault}.\textsuperscript{130}

\textbf{B. The Right of a Juvenile to be in Juvenile Court}

According to the Natrona County District Court’s decision letter in \textit{D.D.}, no
presumed elevated Constitutional right for a juvenile to be adjudicated in juvenile
court exists.\textsuperscript{131} The “challenged statute is presumed constitutional and appellant
carries the heavy burden of proving [it] unconstitutional by clear and exact proof
beyond a reasonable doubt.”\textsuperscript{132}

\textit{United States v. Bilbo} addressed the origin of a juvenile action.\textsuperscript{133} A juvenile
action should not begin in adult court, but in juvenile court.\textsuperscript{134} The process by
which a juvenile encounters an adult court is through transfer, and although not
binding on Wyoming courts, \textit{Bilbo} supported the transfer of a minor to an adult
court \textit{so long as the decision for such a transfer is tempered in a way that affords a
juvenile justice system to exist}.\textsuperscript{135} Wyoming’s Juvenile Justice System exists in statute,
but no separate court deals solely with juveniles.

In \textit{Bilbo}, the Texas Appellate Court found the guidelines for a juvenile to be
transferred to an adult court were met.\textsuperscript{136} \textit{Bilbo} dealt with a federal jurisdictional
matter so the factors of 18 U.S.C. §5032 were used in determining whether the
juvenile should have been transferred.\textsuperscript{137} The \textit{Bilbo} court also acknowledged the

\begin{footnotes}
\item[128] \textit{Id.} at 869 (emphasis added).
\item[130] \textit{Compare supra} note 124 \textit{with supra} notes 120-122 and accompanying text (showing that
the district court found notice to \textit{D.D.} constitutional, but \textit{In re Gault} has set an expectation for
notice).
\item[131] \textit{D.D. v. City of Casper, Wyo.}, Seventh Judicial District Criminal Action No. 16885-A, 12
(Dec. 4, 2005).
\item[132] \textit{Id.} at 4.
\item[133] \textit{U.S. v. Bilbo}, 19 F.3d 912, 915 (5th Cir. 1994).
\item[134] \textit{Id.}
\item[135] \textit{Id.} at 916 (emphasis added).
\item[136] \textit{Id.}
\item[137] \textit{Id.} at 913. The factors considered were: the age and social background of the juvenile; the
nature of the alleged offense; the extent and nature of the juvenile’s prior delinquency record; the
juvenile’s present intellectual development and psychological maturity; the nature of past treatment
\end{footnotes}
decision to transfer a juvenile to trial as an adult, at least on the federal level, was within the sound discretion of the trial court. In Wyoming, the decision is not made by a judge or a trial court in reference to misdemeanors and status offenses, but by a prosecutor or the police officer issuing a ticket. 139 There is no standard guiding a prosecutor’s decision about the court in which to adjudicate a juvenile. 140

The D.D. decision contends the Act does not apply, and all cases do not need to be issued from a juvenile court since this would be contrary to “the plain provisions of the statutes allowing concurrent jurisdiction.” 141 The interpretation is a juvenile over the age of twelve has no right to be treated as a juvenile at any time, and that concurrent jurisdiction allows a prosecutor to decide whether a juvenile should be submitted to juvenile jurisdiction where rehabilitation is the key or charged as an adult contrary to the goals of the Act. 142

C. The Right of Juveniles to Due Process

The right to due process is a fundamental right under the U.S. Constitution where “[n]o state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.” 143 Accordingly, a child in juvenile court should be afforded certain rights collectively called due process rights. 144 The law is unclear on whether due process should extend to a child in a juvenile court, or whether being subject to adult courts satisfies due process protections, but Kent held that certain due process rights should be afforded to juveniles. 145 The Supreme Court in Kent stated a Juvenile Court Act:

[C]onfers upon the child a right to avail himself of that court’s ‘exclusive’ jurisdiction. As the court of appeals has said, ‘[I]t is implicit in [the Juvenile Court] scheme that non-criminal

138 Id. at 915.
139 See discussion infra Part III.E.
140 Id.
142 Id. at 4 (citing Misenheimer v. State, P.3d 273, 276 (Wyo. 2001)).
143 U.S. CONST. amend. XIV, §1.
144 National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ), Juvenile Delinquency Guidelines; Improving Court Practice in Juvenile Delinquency Cases, at 12 (Spring 2005) (referring to In re Gault).
treatment is to be the rule—and the adult criminal treatment, the exception which must be governed by the particular factors of individual cases.\textsuperscript{146} Kent addressed exclusive jurisdiction of a juvenile court rather than concurrent jurisdiction; however, it stressed that juveniles should have an opportunity to first be subjected to the jurisdiction of juvenile court systems.\textsuperscript{147} The opposite is true in Wyoming.\textsuperscript{148} More frequently a juvenile begins and ends in an adult court, with the minority of cases originating in juvenile courts.\textsuperscript{149} In Wyoming, the goal of the Act is consistent with the ruling in \textit{Kent}.\textsuperscript{150} The Wyoming Juvenile Justice Act states in pertinent part:

\begin{quote}
(c) This act shall be construed to effectuate the following public purposes:

(i) To provide for the best interests of the child and the protection of the public and public safety;

(ii) Consistent with the best interests of the child and the protection of the public and public safety:

(A) To promote the concept of punishment for criminal acts while recognizing and distinguishing the behavior of children who have been victimized or have disabilities, such as serious mental illness that requires treatment or children with a cognitive impairment that requires services;

(B) To remove, where appropriate, the taint of criminality from children committing certain unlawful acts; and

(C) To provide treatment, training and rehabilitation that emphasizes the accountability and responsibility of both the parent and the child for the child's conduct, reduces recidivism and helps children to become functioning and contributing adults.
\end{quote}

\textsuperscript{146} \textit{Id.} (citing Harling v. U.S, 295 F.2d 161, 164-65 (1961)).
\textsuperscript{147} \textit{Id.}
\textsuperscript{148} See discussion supra Part III.B.
\textsuperscript{149} \textit{Id.}
\textsuperscript{150} Compare \textit{Kent}, 383 U.S. at 560-61, with Wyo. STAT. ANN. § 14-6-201(c)(vi) (2007) (the goal of the Act is consistent with the decision in \textit{Kent} that adult court should be the minority and that a minor should be afforded the right to juvenile court first).
(iii) To provide for the care, the protection and the wholesome moral, mental and physical development of children within the community whenever possible using the least restrictive and most appropriate interventions;

(iv) To be flexible and innovative and encourage coordination at the community level to reduce the commission of unlawful acts by children;

(v) To achieve the foregoing purposes in a family environment whenever possible, separating the child from the child's parents only when necessary for the child's welfare or in the interest of public safety and when a child is removed from the child's family, to ensure that individual needs will control placement and provide the child the care that should be provided by parents; and

(vi) To provide a simple judicial procedure through which the provisions of this act are executed and enforced and in which the parties are assured a fair and timely hearing and their constitutional and other legal rights recognized and enforced.151

Wyoming Statute Annotated § 14-16-201 (c)(ii)(A) would have applied in D.D. in a juvenile court, but the municipal court never examined these factors.152 Wyoming Statute Annotated § 14-16-201 (c)(ii)(C) of the Act would also have been applicable had the information regarding D.D.'s background been heard by the court.153 Treatment or rehabilitation may have been more effective than a fine and community service. The adult court in which D.D. was tried used a punitive remedy rather than a rehabilitative approach.154

The next portion of the statute stresses care should be provided with the least restrictive and most appropriate interventions.155 While D.D.'s outcome may not have been restrictive, the various factors delineated for consideration in the Act were not measured in determining the most appropriate intervention since D.D. was never given the opportunity to go through a juvenile court proceeding.156 Flexibility and innovation are encouraged in dealing with juveniles to reduce the

151 WYO. STAT. ANN. §14-6-201 (2007).
153 Id. The district court found D.D.'s personal history to be of questionable relevance. Id.
154 Id. at 11. The district court found that minor crimes were not worthy of Juvenile Court Adjudication. Id.
155 WYO. STAT. ANN. § 14-6-201 (c) (iii) (2007).
156 D.D., Criminal Action No. 16885-A at 2.
commission of unlawful acts by children.\textsuperscript{157} A fine and community service is neither flexible nor innovative. Had D.D. struggled with learning disabilities, behavioral impairments, or other problems, the problems could have been addressed as part of the rehabilitative process in a juvenile court.\textsuperscript{158} The Act recognizes these factors as important when dealing with juvenile delinquency cases.\textsuperscript{159} The Natrona County District Court disregarded them by stating that D.D.’s personal history was of questionable relevance, was not part of the record, and would not be considered in the appellate decision.\textsuperscript{160}

The goals of the Act are effectively undercut by the broad granting of concurrent jurisdiction as the majority of juveniles in many Wyoming counties are never given the opportunity to be subject to the Juvenile Justice Act statutes.\textsuperscript{161} Wyoming effectively makes juvenile justice the exception and adult criminal treatment the rule.\textsuperscript{162} Case law nationwide does not stop here, however, as there is further support that the Act be viewed as a priority for minors, and adult criminal justice systems as the secondary venue for juvenile offenders.\textsuperscript{163} Closer to home, the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals recognized the importance of a juvenile’s right to be adjudicated in a juvenile court and how critical the decision to permit adult prosecution of a juvenile.\textsuperscript{164} The Tenth Circuit pointed to the authority of juvenile courts, not the prosecutor, in transferring or certifying a case involving a juvenile to adult courts.\textsuperscript{165} In \textit{Kelley v. Kaiser}, the Tenth Circuit found the conviction of a juvenile tried in an adult court need not be set aside if the juvenile would have ended up in adult court anyway.\textsuperscript{166}

Additional case law stresses the importance of treating juvenile and adult court proceedings differently.\textsuperscript{167} “These strict safeguards, however, are wholly inappropriate for the flexible and informal procedures of the Juvenile Court which are essential to its \textit{parens patriae} function.”\textsuperscript{168}

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\item[157] WYO. STAT. ANN. §14-6-201(c)(iv) (2007).
\item[158] Id. at § 14-6-20-201(c)(ii)(A).
\item[159] Id.
\item[160] D.D., Criminal Action No. 16885-A at 8.
\item[161] See WYSAC, supra note 12, at 12.
\item[162] Id.
\item[163] See \textit{Kent}, 383 U.S. at 560-61; Green v. Reynolds, 57 F.3d 956, 960 (10th Cir. 1995); Kelley v. Kaiser, 992 F.2d 1509, 1511 (10th Cir. 1993).
\item[164] \textit{Green}, 57 F.3d at 960.
\item[165] \textit{Kelley}, 992 F.2d at 1511.
\item[166] Id.
\item[168] Harling, 295 F.2d at 164.
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
function, the juvenile proceeding must be insulated from the adult proceeding.”169 Wyoming does not insulate the majority of juvenile delinquents from adult proceedings; rather it freely exposes juveniles to adult courts.170 The key to ensure juveniles a right to juvenile proceedings is to have them begin in juvenile court.171 Juveniles should have the right to juvenile adjudication unless transferred by a judge for adjudication in an adult court.172

Though Wyoming stresses the importance of treating juveniles differently, there is no certainty a juvenile will have the opportunity to enter a juvenile court system because of concurrent jurisdiction.173 The authority of the prosecuting attorney to decide in which court a juvenile should be tried was held constitutional by the Wyoming Supreme Court in 1984.174 This holding undercuts the goals of rehabilitation set out in the Act.175 Very few juvenile delinquency cases are ever brought before a juvenile court.176 The statute states:

No court other than the district court shall order the transfer of a case to juvenile court. At any time after a proceeding over which the juvenile court has concurrent jurisdiction is commenced in municipal or circuit court, the judge of the court in which the proceeding is commenced may on the court’s own motion, or on the motion of any party, suspend further proceedings and refer the case to the office of the district attorney to determine whether a petition should be filed in the juvenile court to commence a proceeding under this act. If a petition is filed under this act, the original proceeding commenced in the municipal or circuit court shall be dismissed. If the district attorney determines not to file a petition under this act, the district attorney shall immediately notify the municipal or circuit court and the proceeding commenced in that court may continue.177

Authority for venue in Wyoming is ultimately up to the district attorney or a law enforcement officer issuing a ticket, and there is no authority for a judge to transfer a case from their adult court into a juvenile court unless the prosecuting

169 Id. (citing U.S. v. Dickerson, 271 F.2d 487, 491 (D.C. Cir. 1959)).
170 WYSAC, supra notes 12, at 12.
172 See generally WYSAC, supra note 12.
173 See discussion Part III.C.
175 WYO. STAT. ANN. § 14-6-201 et. seq. (2007) (the juvenile justice act and the goals set out in the statute).
176 See WYSAC, supra note 12, at 11-12 and accompanying text.
177 WYO. STAT. ANN. § 14-6-237(h) (2007) (emphasis added).
attorney is willing to file a petition under the Act. A motion can be made, but the ultimate decision rests with the district attorney. Statistically, this procedure rarely occurs in Wyoming, and the majority of all juvenile delinquent cases are heard in courts other than juvenile court.

The Natrona County District Court in *D.D.* stated the statute must be viewed in favor of constitutionality, and a statute violates equal protection if it encourages arbitrary and erratic arrests and convictions. The court’s standard of review was, “where a statute or a governmental action affects a fundamental interest . . . [t]he court uses a strict scrutiny test to determine if statute or governmental action is necessary to achieve a compelling state interest.” Juveniles should have a fundamental interest and right to be subject to juvenile court systems. The law is silent on this issue so far as juvenile justice is concerned; however, the analysis above establishes that the right to juvenile adjudication is more than just an ordinary interest or right.

A juvenile’s right to due process was set forth by the U.S. Supreme Court in *In re Gault*:

> [W]ith respect to such waiver proceedings that while ‘We do not mean . . . to indicate that the hearing to be held must conform with all of the requirements of a criminal trial or even of the usual administrative hearing; but we do hold that the hearing must measure up to the essentials of due process and fair treatment.’ We reiterate this view, here in connection with a juvenile court adjudication of ‘delinquency,’ as a requirement which is part of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of our Constitution.

The most elementary definition of due process can be found in Black’s Law Dictionary: “The conduct of legal proceedings according to established rules and principles for the protection and enforcement of private rights, including notice and the right to a fair hearing before a tribunal with the power to decide the

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178 Id.
179 Id.
180 WYSAC, supra note 12, at 12.
183 *In re Gault*, 387 U.S. 1, 30-31 (1967).
184 Id. at 30.
185 Id. (emphasis added).
case.” United States case law requires juveniles have a right to juvenile courts to be assured their right to due process. Wyoming case law is silent on this issue.

D. Concurrent Jurisdiction is Unconstitutional

It is unconstitutional for the Act to grant concurrent jurisdiction. The Wyoming Juvenile Justice statute plainly state, “[e]xcept as provided in subsection (d) of this section, the juvenile court has concurrent jurisdiction in all cases, other than status offenses, in which a minor is alleged to have committed a criminal offense or to have violated a municipal ordinance.” The exception to concurrent jurisdiction is, “[t]he juvenile court has exclusive jurisdiction in all cases, other than status offenses, in which a minor who has not attained the age of thirteen (13) years is alleged to have committed a felony or a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for more than six (6) months.”

Wyoming Juvenile Justice Statutes are inconsistent and confusing. Immediately following the sections granting juvenile courts exclusive jurisdiction over juveniles charged with a felony or misdemeanor punishable by up to six months in jail or those juveniles under the age of thirteen, the Act allows any other actions to be originally commenced in a non-juvenile court in spite of the fact a juvenile is involved in the proceedings. Although consistent with the idea of statutory concurrent jurisdiction, granting concurrent jurisdiction is not consistent with the goal of the Act. When the majority of juveniles are tried in adult courts rather than under the juvenile justice statutes, concurrent jurisdiction is self-defeating since the majority of juveniles are not afforded the right to be treated as juveniles in the eyes of the court.

In D.D., the Natrona County District Court erred by deciding the Juvenile Justice Act “allows detention to occur upon the issuance of any court order, and it

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188 Johnson, 838 P.2d at 160-61.
189 WYO. STAT. ANN. §14-6-203(c) (2007).
190 Id. at §14-6-203(d).
191 Id. at §§ 14-6-203(c)-(f).
192 Id. at §§ 14-6-203 (c),(f).
193 The goal of the Act is “to provide treatment, training and rehabilitation that emphasizes the accountability and responsibility of both the parent and the child for the child’s conduct, reduces recidivism and helps children to become functioning and contributing adults.” WYO. STAT. ANN. § 14-6-201(c)(ii)(C) (2007) (emphasis added).
194 See discussion supra Part III.D.
is not restricted to an order issued from juvenile court."\textsuperscript{195} Further error occurred when the Natrona County District Court concluded the plain reading of the statute results in concluding the word “court is an adjective modifying the word ‘order.’”\textsuperscript{196} The Natrona County District Court ruled that if the court accepted the argument of the appellant, a juvenile could not be taken into custody without an order from a juvenile court, and “[e]ither an inferior court would have no means to compel attendance of a minor who was accused of a misdemeanor or all cases would have to be processed through juvenile court. The latter is contrary to the plain provisions of the statute allowing concurrent jurisdiction. . . .”\textsuperscript{197} This statement is misleading. The juvenile justice system should be the primary court to deal with juveniles, and the adult court should be the exception.\textsuperscript{198}

Further, the Natrona County District Court misinterpreted the Act's definition of “court.” Appellant’s Brief argued the Act’s definition of the word “court” meant, “the juvenile court established by Wyo. Stat. § 5-8-101.”\textsuperscript{199} To adopt the plain meaning of a statute without viewing the statute in its entirety and taking judicial notice of the definition of the word “court” as prescribed by statute is erroneous.\textsuperscript{200} The statute contradicts itself by allowing concurrent jurisdiction and then defining the word “court” to mean juvenile court.\textsuperscript{201} A child cannot be detained without a court order, but the statute does not specify which court.\textsuperscript{202} The Act defines court as the juvenile court, but the district court interpreted the word court to mean any court.\textsuperscript{203} The district court was in error when it ruled contrary to this definition.\textsuperscript{204}

The Tenth Circuit has reinforced the idea that transferring a juvenile from juvenile court to adult court is an extremely important decision, and any such transfer should not be taken lightly.\textsuperscript{205} The Tenth Circuit emphasized the importance of the transfer process when it stated, “there is no place in our system of law for reaching a result of such tremendous consequences without

\textsuperscript{196} Id.
\textsuperscript{197} Id.
\textsuperscript{198} Kent, 383 U.S. 541, 556 (1966).
\textsuperscript{200} WYO. STAT. ANN. § 14-6-201 et. seq. (2007).
\textsuperscript{201} See id.
\textsuperscript{202} Id.
\textsuperscript{203} D.D., Criminal Action No. 16885-A at 7.
\textsuperscript{204} Compare id. with the definition of “court” under WYO. STAT. ANN. § 14-6-201(a)(vii) (2007).
\textsuperscript{205} Green v. Reynolds, 57 F.3d 956, 960 (10th Cir. 1995).
ceremony—without hearing, without effective assistance of counsel, without a statement of reasons.”206 Yet Wyoming’s current system does not allow juveniles the opportunity to first go before a juvenile court because of concurrent jurisdiction.207 Wyoming’s concurrent jurisdiction is counter-intuitive to the ideals set forth in the Act and the law established in the Tenth Circuit and the U.S. Supreme Court.208

The U.S. Supreme Court held in In re Gault that juveniles in hearings must be afforded due process and fair treatment.209 However, Wyoming, through concurrent jurisdiction, allows a prosecutor or police officer to make the decision of where a juvenile is adjudicated.210 There is no check on the decision-making authority of the prosecutor.211

More disturbing in the case of D.D., the citation issued by a police officer determined the court in which he was subjected.212 There was never an opportunity for him to be adjudicated in a juvenile court.213 Had the decision been up to a judge, judicial review would have provided a safeguard to the decision-making process.214 To allow a prosecutor or law enforcement officer to decide in which court a juvenile is adjudicated undercuts the idea of fair treatment of juveniles set forth by the U.S. Supreme Court.215

The U.S. Supreme Court has held that prior to a transfer to an adult court a juvenile “must be granted a hearing which satisfies due process standards.”216 The Natrona County Municipal Court violated D.D.’s due process rights when no hearing was held to determine whether he should have been tried as a juvenile or an adult.217 On appeal, the Natrona County District Court found D.D. was

207 See discussion supra Part III.D.
208 Contrast Kent, 383 U.S. at 556 (the rights of a child to avail himself to a juvenile courts exclusive jurisdiction), Green, 57 F.3d at 960 (citing Kent, 383 U.S. at 554) and WYOM. STAT. ANN. §14-6-201 (2007) (the goals of the Act) with discussion infra Part III.F.
209 In re Gault, 387 U.S. 1, 41 (1967).
210 See discussion infra Part III.E.
211 See discussion infra Part III.E.
213 Supra notes 92-102 and accompanying text (note at no time were juvenile court actions instituted).
214 See discussion infra part III.E.
216 In re Gault, 387 U.S. at 41(emphasis supplied).
217 See discussion supra Part III.D.
granted all due process rights guaranteed him under both the Wyoming and U.S. Constitutions. Additionally, “[t]he Court [found] Gault inapposite.” Wyoming does not allow the U.S. Supreme Court to reign. The Act in Wyoming has not evolved to a point that it can stand up to U.S. Supreme Court due process scrutiny as there is no such hearing to certify many juveniles, and no requirement that a prosecutor justify the reasons for bringing a case involving a juvenile into municipal, circuit, or even district court.

Kent and Gault are cases in which the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled on juveniles and due process. As a result, the cases should be applicable to a juvenile in a court system and are dispositive in determining whether or not due process has been preserved.

Wyoming is different than many states in that the juvenile justice system has undergone few changes in the last quarter of a century. This is illustrated by the fact that the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled on the transfer of juveniles, yet Wyoming continues to allow concurrent jurisdiction in many cases. Even though there are many options in juvenile courts to focus on rehabilitation, Wyoming does not have the statutory framework to allow the juvenile justice system to function so that the tremendous consequence of being transferred can be considered.

Little case law exists on municipal or circuit court juvenile misdemeanor appeals in Wyoming. At the risk of introducing logic, the reason juvenile justice has never risen to the attention of the Wyoming Supreme Court or the legislature may be that paying a $160 dollar ticket is certainly cheaper than hiring an attorney to conduct an appeal. By remaining under the judicial radar, and without judicial activism and legislative action, this problem will not be addressed. Wyoming is behind every other state so far as juvenile justice is concerned, and will continue to stay that way as long as the majority of lawmakers and the judiciary are

219 Id. at 8–9.
221 See discussion supra Part III.D.
222 Id.
223 Id.
224 Burman, supra note 61, at 671-72 (citing Edward J. Latessa et al., Beyond Correctional Quackery-Professionalism and the Possibility of Effective Treatment, 66 SEP. FED. PROB. 43, 44 (September 2002) (describing changes in juvenile justice system being implemented)).
225 WYO. STAT. ANN. § 14-6-203(d) (2006).
226 No separate juvenile court exists in Wyoming which is just devoted to juvenile matters in Wyoming, rather adult district courts transform into juvenile courts when the need arises.
content to fall short of national expectations. The articulated goal of the Act, that rehabilitation should be of utmost importance, is correct. Yet as long as concurrent jurisdiction is statutorily allowed, the goal will never be met.

E. Unconstitutionality of Prosecutors’ Absolute Discretion Concerning Juveniles and Law Enforcement Officers’ Role in Determining Juveniles’ Court of Adjudication

A prosecutor is a member of the executive branch of government while also serving as an officer of the court. As a member of the executive branch, prosecutors have the authority to decide whether or not to file charges and prosecute a case. Wyoming’s system has expanded the prosecutor’s choice of whether or not to prosecute a crime to include deciding where a juvenile should be adjudicated. This unchecked power to determine in which court a juvenile should be adjudicated prohibits access to the opportunities afforded in juvenile court. A prosecutor need not justify why a juvenile is subjected to adult court and there is no ceremony for a transfer from juvenile court to adult court because a transfer is not required.

The Wyoming Constitution provides for separation of powers. The Wyoming Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of prosecutor discretion to decide in which court a juvenile should be adjudicated in 1984. This provision goes against the due process ideals of the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in Kent. In fact, the determination should be made by a judge and the legislature should mandate this change in Wyoming statutes. A prosecutor’s role as part of the executive branch is to “take care that the laws be faithfully executed.” The execution of the law is very different than determining in which court a juvenile matter should be heard. It remains the obligation of the court to assure due

227 Sheen, supra note 59, at 484-85.
228 WYO. STAT. ANN. § 14-2-201 (c)(ii)(C) (2007) (“to provide treatment, training, rehabilitation . . .”)
229 Petition of Padget, 678 P.2d 870, 871 (Wyo. 1984) (citing People v. Dist. Court in and for County of Larimer, 527 P.2d 50, 52 (1974)).
230 Petition of Padget, 678 P.2d 870, 871 (Wyo. 1984) (citing People v. Dist. Court in and for County of Larimer, 527 P.2d 50, 52 (1974)).
231 See discussion supra Part III.E.
232 WYSAC, supra note 12, at 13.
233 WYO. CONST. Art. 2, § 1.
235 See supra notes 163-176 and accompanying text.
236 See discussion supra Part III.E.
237 Petition of Padget, 678 P.2d at 871 (citing WYO. CONST. Art. 4, §4) (addressing the duties of the executive branch).
238 Contrast id. with infra notes 242-246 and accompanying text.
process of law and the constitution are upheld. \footnote{Petition of Padget, 678 P.2d 870, 871 (Wyo. 1984).} The Wyoming Constitution states the Supreme Court shall have “general superintending control over all inferior courts, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law.” \footnote{WYO. CONST. Art. 5, § 2.}

Accordingly, the Wyoming Supreme Court has a duty to protect the integrity of the various courts and prohibit dealing lightly with proceedings in the lower courts. \footnote{Allen v. Allen, 550 P.2d 1137, 1142 (Wyo. 1976).}

The Wyoming Supreme Court has the liberty to decide a case where the ends of justice require scrutiny on a right as fundamental as constitutional due process. \footnote{Id.} It must also recognize a constitutional right to due process. \footnote{Id.} For justice to be served, juveniles should be entitled to a transfer hearing consistent with due process and fairness. \footnote{Green v. Reynolds, 57 F.3d 956, 960-61(10th Cir. 1995).} Yet, this power over the court system in choosing the jurisdiction of juveniles as articulated in the Wyoming Constitution is handed to the executive branch by the legislature. \footnote{WYO. CONST. Art. 5, § 29.}

The legislature laid out an intricate system for addressing juvenile delinquency with a focus of establishing a juvenile court that is geared toward rehabilitation. \footnote{WYO. STAT. ANN. §§ 16-4-201 et. Seq. (2007).}

The only opportunity for a juvenile over the age of twelve charged with a misdemeanor to go through juvenile court is if a prosecutor, a member of the executive branch, chooses to file a petition there. \footnote{Id. at §§ 16-4-201 to -252 (2007).}

When an officer issues a citation to a minor, this determination is made by a law enforcement officer and no opportunity exists to be adjudicated in a juvenile court. \footnote{See for example the citation issued to D.D. as addressed supra note 92 (citing D.D. with petit larceny).}

\section*{F. A Non-Reviewable System and the Wyoming Rational Basis Test}

In \textit{D.D.}, the Natrona County District Court applied the federal rational basis standard in establishing that juvenile justice statutes are constitutional and do not violate equal protection. \footnote{D.D. v. City of Casper, Wyo., Seventh Judicial District Criminal Action No. 16885-A, 11 (Dec. 4, 2005).} However, more pertinent authority is found in Wyoming case law in \textit{Johnson v. State Hearing Examiner's Office}. \textit{Johnson} discussed the constitutionality of alcohol offenses and the ability of the legislature to pass laws taking away the drivers' licenses of minors when they are caught with alcohol. \footnote{Johnson v. State Hearing Examiner's Office, 838 P.2d 158 (Wyo. 1992).}
It held a higher scrutiny level than the federal rational basis standard should be applied when examining due process for juveniles.251 In Johnson, the court first recognized that the Wyoming statute divided juveniles into three separate groups for purposes of punishment.252 Similarly, the Act also divides juveniles into separate groups when determining which court has what type of jurisdiction in a delinquency case.253 The Wyoming Rational Basis Test established in Johnson should have been the authority to which the Natrona County District Court looked in making its determination in D.D.254

The Act grants protection to all juveniles convicted of a felony or misdemeanor if they are under the age of thirteen, yet other juveniles are not afforded the same equality.255 In Johnson, the court found the age differences of juveniles indicating separate treatment could be held to constitutional scrutiny in light of Wyoming’s Constitution.256 In D.D., the Natrona County District Court stated children are all similarly situated within the context of Wyo. Stat. § 14-3-105 because they fall within the definition of child.257 However, the Natrona County District Court also found enough differences in the way the statute treated juveniles to require a constitutional analysis of the level of scrutiny to determine if there was unequal

251 Id. The Wyoming Rational Basis Test established in Johnson allows a higher level of scrutiny than that required by the federal constitution. It effectively puts a higher burden on constitutional scrutiny than that of Federal rational basis, and allows for a stricter scrutiny when there is a class of people that are being discriminated against. In effect The Wyoming Rational Base test allows strict scrutiny of constitutional rights when there is a legislatively defined class that may not fit within the definition for a suspect class under federal law. The prongs of the Wyoming Rational Basis Test are: 1) What class is harmed by the legislation and has that group been subjected to a “tradition of disfavor” by our laws?; 2) What is the public purpose that is being served by the law?; 3) What is the characteristic of the disadvantaged class that justifies the disparate treatment?; and 4) How are the characteristics used to distinguish people for such disparate treatment relevant to the purpose that the challenged laws purportedly intend to serve? See generally Johnson v. State Hearing Examiner’s Office, 838 P.2d 158 (Wyo. 1992).

252 Johnson, 838 P.2d at 160-61 (treating those of different ages differently in punishment when caught underage with alcohol).

253 The Wyoming Juvenile Justice Statute states, “Juvenile court has exclusive jurisdiction in all cases, other than status offenses, in which a minor who has not attained the age of thirteen (13) years is alleged to have committed a felony or a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for more than six (6) months.” The statute then continues, “Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, the juvenile court has concurrent jurisdiction in all cases, other than status offenses, in which a minor is alleged to have committed a criminal offense or to have violated a municipal ordinance.” WYO. STAT. ANN. § 14-6-203(c), (d) (2006). This statute obviously divides juveniles into at least two classes that are subject to disparate treatment.

254 See discussion supra Part III.F.

255 Supra notes 178-180 and accompanying text.

256 Johnson, 838 P.2d at 164-70.

treatment thus a violation of D.D.'s right to equal protection. The Natrona County District Court commented that age was not a protected class and cited a 2001 Wyoming Supreme Court Case, Misenheimer v. State. Misenheimer cites a U.S. Supreme Court Case, Massachusetts Board of Retirement v. Murgia, to conclude that age was not considered a class for purposes of elevating the level of scrutiny to strict scrutiny. Alternatively, Johnson addressed statutes that created unfair age classifications and disparate treatment and is the more applicable case to address the constitutional question in D.D.

After relying upon Misenheimer, the Natrona County District Court continued its analysis to determine if Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 14-6-203 was rationally related to a legitimate state objective. The Wyoming Rational Basis Test provides for higher constitutional scrutiny. According to Johnson, a statute that uses age to separate groups that are treated disparately allows heightened scrutiny. Strict scrutiny is not needed to establish an argument that the Act is unconstitutional; rather using the Wyoming Rational Basis Test articulated in Johnson does so.

The Johnson decision established state laws must first be examined in light of their corresponding state constitution because federal constitutional questions should be avoided when legitimately possible. Further, state constitutions “may be more protective of individual liberties” than federal protections. Johnson then addressed the equality of all members of the human race. Johnson recognized that while the federal equal protection test of strict scrutiny is designed to protect against the distinction of race and color referred to in the Fifteenth Amendment,

258 D.D., Criminal Action No. 16885-A at 10-11.


261 D.D., Criminal Action No. 16885-A at 11.


263 Id. at 160 (discussing that the statute concerning alcohol and driver’s license suspension was invalid as it offended the protections guaranteed within the state Bill of Rights included in the Wyoming Constitution).

264 Id. at 166-67.

265 Id. at 164 (citing Employment Sec. Com’n of Wyo. v. W. Gas Processors, Ltd., 786 P.2d 866, 873 (Wyo. 1990)).

266 Johnson, 838 P.2d at 164 (citing Cheyenne Airport Bd. v. Rogers, 707 P.2d 717, 726 (Wyo. 1985) (internal citations omitted)).

267 WYO. CONST. Art. 1, § 2. (“In their inherent right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, all members of the human race are equal.”) see generally Johnson v. State Hearing Examiner’s Office, 838 P.2d 158 (Wyo. 1992).
the test fails to protect equally against distinctions that are not specifically referred to in the Fifteenth Amendment.\textsuperscript{268} The \textit{Johnson} court made the distinction that the Wyoming Constitution requires laws affecting rights and privileges be without distinction of race, color, sex or "any circumstance or condition whatsoever other than individual incompetency."\textsuperscript{269}

Additionally, the court pointed to \textit{Sanchez v. State} to address the constitutional language, finding the language should be read "so that each word or phrase has meaning and no part is superfluous."\textsuperscript{270} Case law in Wyoming establishes that the Wyoming Constitution is “construed to protect people against legal discrimination more robustly than does the federal constitution” in equal protection cases.\textsuperscript{271} Further, the state constitution, even at the lowest traditional scrutiny level, empowers courts to scrutinize classification legislation more carefully than a court can under federal doctrine.\textsuperscript{272} In other words, Wyoming appellate courts can look at the constitutionality of classification legislation even more carefully than what is allowed under the federal minimum scrutiny test.\textsuperscript{273} The Natrona County District Court in \textit{D.D.} did not use this higher level of scrutiny in its analysis.

The finding in \textit{D.D.} is consistent with the idea that the person attacking the constitutionality of a statute has the burden to prove that statute unconstitutional.\textsuperscript{274} In \textit{D.D.}, the Natrona County District Court departed from that reasoning and discounted the different groups established by the juvenile justice statute when it stated, "[t]here is no inherent right to be prosecuted as a juvenile; it is a privilege granted by the legislature, and the legislature can restrict or qualify the privilege as it sees fit as long as no arbitrary or discriminatory classification is implicated."\textsuperscript{275} The Natrona County District Court held that D.D. and other juveniles under the jurisdiction of juvenile court are similarly situated within the context of Wyo. Stat. §14-3-105 because they come within the definition of “child.”\textsuperscript{276} This reference to the definition of “child” is found in the statute prohibiting immoral or indecent acts with a child and has no relevance to the Act’s disparate treatment.

\textsuperscript{268} \textit{Johnson}, 838 P.2d at 164-65 (citing City of Cleburne, Tex. v. Cleburne Living Center, 473 U.S. 432 (1985)).

\textsuperscript{269} \textit{Johnson}, 838 P.2d at 164-65; \textit{Wyo. Const.}, Art. 1, § 3.

\textsuperscript{270} \textit{Johnson}, 838 P.2d at 165 (quoting \textit{Sanchez v. State}, 751 P.2d 1300, 1305 (Wyo. 1988)).

\textsuperscript{271} \textit{Johnson}, 838 P.2d at 165.

\textsuperscript{272} \textit{Id.} (quoting Robert B. Keiter, \textit{An Essay on Wyoming Constitutional Interpretation}, XXI LAND & WATER L. REV. 527, 553 (1986)).

\textsuperscript{273} \textit{Johnson}, 838 P.2d at 165.


\textsuperscript{275} \textit{D.D.}, Criminal Action No. 16885-A at 10.

\textsuperscript{276} \textit{Id.}
and different jurisdictional qualifications of the two groups of children identified in the Act.\(^\text{277}\)

The Natrona County District Court in \textit{D.D.} correctly asserted that substantial changes in the Act are best addressed through legislative action.\(^\text{278}\) Nevertheless, it remains the obligation of appellate courts to ensure that individuals’ rights to equal protection and due process are not infringed upon by legislation.\(^\text{279}\) The Natrona County District Court cited \textit{Hansen v. State}, a case closely on point, to emphasize that there is no constitutional right to be tried as an adult.\(^\text{280}\) However, the decision in \textit{Hansen} was based upon the assumption that there was no arbitrary classification.\(^\text{281}\) The Act and \textit{D.D.} can be distinguished from \textit{Hansen} since there exists an arbitrary age classification within the Act.\(^\text{282}\) One key distinction in \textit{Hansen}, a consolidated case involving two juveniles, is one of the juveniles was given the opportunity to have a hearing to determine whether he should be tried in adult court using the factors of Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 14-6-237, and the other had his original action commenced in a juvenile court.\(^\text{283}\)

Additionally, both individuals in \textit{Hansen} were accused of violent felony crimes and fell within the first group of the juvenile justice statutes that allows exclusive jurisdiction.\(^\text{284}\) In contrast, \textit{D.D.} fell into the other classification in the juvenile justice statutes that allows concurrent jurisdiction, and he did not have a right to any type of transfer hearing or juvenile action.\(^\text{285}\) This is a critical difference when examining \textit{D.D.} Because \textit{Johnson} contained two age classifications that were given disparate treatment, it provides a more accurate rule to determine the constitutionality of the Wyoming juvenile justice statutes.\(^\text{286}\) The fact remains that the jurisdictional piece of the statute is inconsistent with the public purpose of the Act as stated in Wyo. Stat. Ann. §14-6-201(c).\(^\text{287}\)

\footnotesize{\begin{itemize}
  \item \(^\text{277}\) \textit{WYO. STAT. ANN.} § 14-6-201(a)(iii) (2007).
  \item \(^\text{278}\) \textit{D.D.}, Criminal Action No. 16885-A at 14.
  \item \(^\text{279}\) \textit{See discussion supra Part III.E.}
  \item \(^\text{280}\) \textit{D.D.}, Criminal Action No. 16885-A at 12 (citing Hansen v. State, 904 P.2d 811, 818 (Wyo. 1995)).
  \item \(^\text{281}\) \textit{Hansen}, 904 P.2d at 817-18 .
  \item \(^\text{282}\) \textit{Infra} note 294 and accompanying text.
  \item \(^\text{283}\) \textit{Hansen}, 904 P.2d at 814-15.
  \item \(^\text{284}\) \textit{WYO. STAT. ANN.} § 14-6-203(d) (2007) (“the juvenile court has exclusive jurisdiction . . . .”).
  \item \(^\text{285}\) \textit{Id.} at § 14-6-203(c) (“the juvenile court has concurrent jurisdiction . . . .”).
  \item \(^\text{286}\) \textit{Johnson} v. State Hearing Examiner’s Office, 838 P.2d 158, 166 (Wyo. 1992).
  \item \(^\text{287}\) \textit{WYO. STAT. ANN.} § 14-6-201(c) (2007) states: The Act is construed to effectuate the following public purposes (in part)(i): To provide for the best interests of the child and the protection of the public and public safety; (ii)(A)To promote the concept of punishment for criminal acts while recognizing and distinguishing the behavior of children who have been victimized...
The *Johnson* court used a heightened minimum scrutiny test long articulated by Justice Stevens, and asked four questions when confronted with an equal protection issue. The Natrona County District Court in *D.D.* incorrectly answered the question of whether the jurisdiction laid out in the Act was rationally related to a legitimate state objective. The court then commented the state has a legitimate interest in assuring the reservation of state resources for treatment and physical evaluations for only those who need and will benefit from them. Thereafter, the court concluded the statute logically stands to reason that the differences in treatment between major crimes and minor crimes bear a rational relationship to the objective of conservation of public resources and a reasonable method of obtaining it. The correct analysis would have applied the Wyoming Rational Basis Test and the court should have answered the questions asked in *Johnson*: 1) What class is harmed by the legislation and has that group been subjected to a “tradition of disfavor” by our laws?; 2) What is the public purpose that is being served by the law?; 3) What is the characteristic of the disadvantaged class that justifies the disparate treatment?; and 4) How are the characteristics used to distinguish people for such disparate treatment relevant to the purpose that the challenged laws purportedly intend to serve?

The answer to the first question of what class is harmed by the legislation is the Act creates age groups with disparate treatment based on age. Juveniles over the age of thirteen charged with minor offenses are denied the same opportunities for treatment and rehabilitation as those under the age of thirteen who have been charged with a crime that may have a six month incarceration period. The Natrona County District Court found in *D.D.* the state had a legitimate interest to prevent individuals over the age of thirteen charged with minor offenses from accessing rehabilitative resources because of the need to reserve them for those who need and will benefit from them. This defies logic since a court would not know who needs services unless the factors that the Natrona County District Court found to be irrelevant were considered. The factors are not considered in adult proceedings, yet the Natrona County District Court ruled that the state has

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or have disabilities, such as serious mental illness that requires treatment; (iii)(B) To remove... the taint of criminality from children committing certain unlawful acts; (ii)(C) and, to provide treatment, training, and rehabilitation that emphasizes the accountability and responsibility of both the parent and the child for the child’s conduct, reduces recidivism and helps children become functioning and contributing adults.

288 *Johnson*, 838 P.2d at 166-67.
290 *Id.*
291 *Id.*
292 *Johnson*, 838 P.2d at 166-67.
a legitimate interest in deciding who to help. These factors must be considered in juvenile court settings to establish where the resources should be used.

Second, the governmental purpose served by the classification is unclear. The Act’s purpose is extremely clear that rehabilitation is a goal, but allowing exclusive jurisdiction for juvenile adjudication to one group and not others is not addressed. The Natrona County District Court in *D.D.* found judicial efficiency was one reason for the classification.

The third question in *Johnson* asks for identification of the characteristic of the group justifying disparate treatment. The analysis compared the disparate treatment of those between nineteen and twenty-one years of age with those who were older than twenty-one years of age. The argument asserted the difference revolved around the degree of independence each class possessed. The classification of a statute allowing a driver’s license to be suspended based upon one group being more dependent was found to be no more than conjecture. The Wyoming Supreme Court has found conjecture not enough for a statute to categorize individuals stating, “any claim that the restriction of the law bears a reasonable relation to a public interest must rest not on conjecture but must be supported by something of substance.”

Fourth, the Wyoming Supreme Court in *Johnson* dismissed the state’s assumption that those younger than nineteen are less independent than those who are nineteen or twenty years old, and determined the state would still have to show the relevance of the characteristic to the restriction. By the same token, the assumption in *D.D.* was anyone under thirteen years of age is more susceptible to rehabilitation, hence exclusive jurisdiction is appropriate. Alternatively a

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294 *Id.*

295 *Id.* The court found that the history of *D.D.* was of questionable relevance, yet in order to be considered the proceedings should be in a juvenile court setting where the history and factors for rehabilitation are considered. *Id.*

296 *Supra* notes 141-44 and accompanying text.


299 *Id.*

300 *Id.*

301 *Id.*


303 *Johnson*, 838 P.2d at 167.

304 *D.D. v. City of Casper*, Wyo., Seventh Judicial District Criminal Action No. 16885-A at 10-11 (Dec. 4, 2005) (accepting there was no protected class and that minor crimes do not merit juvenile treatment).
fourteen-year-old would not have the same rehabilitative nature. It appears state resources should not be used for fourteen to seventeen-year-olds to rehabilitate them into law abiding, contributing adults. The Natrona County District Court addressed this when it stated there is no need for juvenile treatment for minor crimes, and the state has a legitimate interest to assure state resources are only used for those that will benefit from them.  

There is no substance to this assertion; rather this decision is based on conjecture.

Nationwide studies conducted by the Department of Justice show that family arrangements and other factors contribute to higher offense rates for offender at seventeen years of age; therefore, it would be reasonable to allow juveniles thirteen and older juvenile court adjudication where all “factors” could be considered in utilizing a rehabilitative approach to reduce recidivism. The nationwide study revealed the high percentage of recidivism in juvenile offenders around the age of sixteen or seventeen. Perhaps mandatory adjudication in a juvenile court could turn the tide in this trend. Numerous statistics in the nationwide study bolster a conclusion that dealing with juveniles in a rehabilitative way may prevent future adult offenses. This outcome rests on substance rather than conjecture as required by Johnson.

In light of statistical information and the discussion regarding juvenile treatment for thirteen to eighteen-year-olds, it is reasonable to infer a right exists to the environment a juvenile court provides. Johnson asserted that even if there is a legitimate assumption by the state to distinguish groups by age, the state is still required to show the relevance of these age specific distinctions. The statute states only those juvenile delinquents under the age of thirteen have the right to exclusive jurisdiction by the juvenile court. Statistical data supports juveniles up to the age of eighteen benefitting from adjudication in the juvenile court system. The division between juveniles under the age of thirteen and those over thirteen is counter-productive and counter-intuitive. The differentiation does not comport with the goals of the Act. Using the Johnson minimum scrutiny analysis, the differentiation between groups does not pose a special threat to the government’s legitimate interest and therefore is unconstitutional.

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305 Id. at 11.
306 Snyder & Sickmund, supra note 18 at 72.
307 Id. (discussing family background as one factor in Juvenile Offenders).
308 Id.
309 Id. at 71.
311 Snyder & Sickmund, supra note 18, at 72.
312 See WYO. STAT. ANN. § 14-6-201 et. seq. (2007).
313 Johnson, 838 P.2d at 166-67.
The Johnson court found that the controlling statute violated equal protection.314 Under the four-question analysis, there is strong support the age division in the Act violates equal protection and due process of those individuals who do not have the right to juvenile justice court unless a prosecutor chooses to adjudicate them in a juvenile justice system.

IV. CONCLUSION

Wyoming’s Juvenile Justice Act is flawed and change is needed. Parents have a duty to appear with their child in a juvenile delinquency proceeding and are parties in a juvenile matter. In D.D., the parents were not made aware that their child had committed a crime until he had been arrested on a bench warrant. This forced D.D.’s parents to violate the Wyoming Statute that states it is the responsibility of “one (1) or both parents to appear . . . when the minor is required to appear and is alleged to have committed a criminal offense or to have violated a municipal ordinance.”315 In re Gault provides the authority to assure this does not occur.

Juveniles have a right to juvenile adjudication. The appropriate means to command the appearance of a juvenile in adult court is through transfer from juvenile court to adult court. The discretion on whether or not to transfer a juvenile should rest with the judge, not a prosecutor or law enforcement officer.

Due process is a fundamental right that must be afforded to all juveniles in Wyoming as articulated by Kent and In re Gault. D.D. did not have an opportunity to benefit from the rehabilitative nature of juvenile court when the discretion was left to the police officer who required D.D. to appear in municipal court. Similarly, absolute discretion granted to prosecutors to determine the court of adjudication for juveniles is problematic. This discretion has been found constitutional by the Wyoming Supreme Court, but applying the Wyoming Rational Basis Test reveals that the present Act is unconstitutional and violates juveniles’ rights to due process and equal protection.

Concurrent jurisdiction in the statute separates juveniles into two different groups, one of which is afforded the absolute right to be adjudicated in a juvenile court, and the other that is seldom afforded the rehabilitative nature of the Juvenile Justice Act Statutes. Concurrent jurisdiction is self-defeating and does not support the goals of the Act to treat juveniles in a rehabilitative way. The Tenth Circuit emphasized the importance of preventing a juvenile from adjudication in an adult court “without ceremony—without hearing, without effective assistance of

314 Id. at 180-81 (discussing that the statute deprived plaintiffs of equal protection or due process in violation of the Wyoming Constitution); See WYO. CONST. Art. 1, § 2 “Equality of all.” Id.

counsel, without a statement of reasons.” Concurrent jurisdiction allows absolute prosecutor discretion. In some instances, officers choose the court where a juvenile will be adjudicated. This is unconstitutional and does not comply with the purposes of the Act.

The responsibility to correct these constitutional breaches may lie with the legislature, but Wyoming Courts should also acknowledge the unconstitutionality of the Act. With ninety-seven percent of juvenile offenders being adjudicated in adult courts, in Natrona County, it is apparent that Wyoming’s Juvenile Justice Act fails the majority of them. The D.D. decision is an example where the court system failed a juvenile, a failure that happens far too frequently. Wyoming’s Juvenile Justice Act is illegal and unconstitutional. The Wyoming Legislature and Wyoming Courts must closely examine Wyoming’s “Outlaw” Juvenile Justice Act when addressing youthful offenders, and make the necessary changes to ensure that juveniles’ rights are preserved.