



**WYOMING COURT
SECURITY COMMISSION
ANNUAL REPORT
SEPTEMBER 1, 2022**

Supreme Court of Wyoming
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002

JOHN G. FENN

JUSTICE



2301 CAPITOL AVENUE

CHEYENNE, WY 82002

307-777-7421

September 1, 2022

TO: Chief Justice Kate Fox
Governor Mark Gordon
Joint Judiciary Interim Committee Members
Joint Appropriations Interim Committee Members

SUBJECT: Annual Report from the Court Security Commission as required by
Wyoming Court Security Act, W.S. § 5-11-101 et seq.

On behalf of the Court Security Commission, enclosed is the 2022 Court Security Commission Annual Report. This past year, the Commission has continued to fulfill its statutory endeavor to protect life, property, and the judicial process in the Wyoming court system.

In a coordinated effort with the United States Marshal's Office and the Wyoming Office of Homeland Security, during the past year, the Commission provided training to sheriff's deputies in Fremont County and Washakie County. These trainings included information on security awareness at the individual courthouse locations and home security for local judges. Materials from the training are included in this report. The Commission is working to schedule visits to Albany County, Crook County, Goshen County, Johnson County, and Park County in the coming months.

Additionally, personnel safety and firearms training is being planned for the District and Circuit Court judges in the upcoming year.

The Commission continues its important work and stands ready to answer any questions that may arise.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "John G. Fenn".

John G. Fenn
Justice

JGF:rkm

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Wyoming Court Security Commission

Authority W.S. 5-11-101

Number of Board Members: 10

Board Term Length: 3 Years

JUSTICE OF THE WYOMING SUPREME COURT

Justice John G. Fenn (Chairperson)
Wyoming Supreme Court
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Cheyenne, WY 82002
Phone: 307-777-7421
Email: jgf@courts.state.wy.us

OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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LEGISLATOR, SENATE

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LEGISLATOR, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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Wyoming House of Representatives
4031 Crystie Lane
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DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

Judge Darci Phillips
District Judge, Fourth Judicial District
224 S. Main Street, Suite B-11J
Sheridan, WY 82801
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Email: jd4@courts.state.wy.us

COUNTY SHERIFF

Sheriff Scott Matheny
Campbell County Sheriff
600 W. Boxelder
Gillette, WY 82716
Phone: 307-682-7271
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CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE

Judge Wesley A. Roberts
Circuit Judge, Ninth Judicial Dist.
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COUNTY ATTORNEY

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COUNTY COMMISSIONER

Commissioner Mike Colling
Converse County Commissioners
107 North 5th Street, Suite 114
Douglas, WY 82633
Phone: 307-358-2061
Email: mike.colling@conversecounty.gov

WYOMING POST COMMISSION

Interim Director Forrest Williams
Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation
208 S. College Drive
Cheyenne, WY 82002
Phone: 307-777-7181
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EX-OFFICIO COMMISSION MEMBERS

ELISA BUTLER

State Court Administrator
Wyoming Supreme Court
2301 Capitol Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82002
Phone: 307-777-7238
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JOE HARTIGAN

Court Security Officer
Wyoming Supreme Court
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Supreme Court of Wyoming

Administrative Office of the Courts

ELISA BUTLER
State Court Administrator

CLAIRE SMITH
Deputy Administrator/Chief Fiscal Officer

BEN BURNINGHAM
Chief Legal Officer/Director of Chancery Court



LISA FINKEY
Chief Education Officer/Director of CJP

NATE GODDARD
Chief Technology Officer

HEATHER KENWORTHY
Chief Applications Officer

TO: Senator Drew Perkins, Chairman
Representative Bob Nicholas, Chairman
Members of the Joint Appropriations Interim Committee

Senator Tara Nethercott, Chairman
Representative Jared Olsen, Chairman
Members of the Joint Judiciary Interim Committee

From: Elisa Butler, State Court Administrator

Re: Report on Court Security Funds

Date: September 1, 2022

This memorandum outlines the expenditures for court security funds. The Court Security Funding Program was authorized during the 2014 Budget Session of the Wyoming Legislature (2014 Wyo. Sess. HEA 41, Section 328). The 2014 legislation created the Court Security Funding Program and authorized the State Loan and Investment Board (Board) to issue grants to Fremont and Sweetwater County for court security improvements including the purchase of security equipment within courthouses or construction and modification of facilities. Fremont County dedicated the new Riverton Justice Center on June 19, 2015, and Sweetwater County dedicated its Rock Springs Justice Center on July 18, 2018. During the 2015 General Session, the Wyoming Legislature amended the program to authorize the Board to award additional court security grants to eight additional counties: Platte, Goshen, Niobrara, Albany, Big Horn, Crook, Park and Weston (2015 Wyo. Sess. HEA 56, Section 328). The chart below shows the funds appropriated to the Board in 2014 and 2015 and the expenditures as of June 30, 2021. As of June 30, 2018, all residual funds not encumbered have reverted to the General Fund.

Entity	SLIB Approved CHS Grant Amount	As of 6/30/21 Expenditures	Reverted Grant Funds	Remaining Grant Balance	Last Draw Date
Fremont County	\$ 2,565,515.00	\$ 2,379,531.16	\$ 185,983.84	*\$ -	N/A
Sweetwater County	\$ 3,434,485.00	\$ 3,434,485.00		\$ -	N/A
Goshen County	\$ 84,686.00	\$ 83,999.99	\$ 686.01	*\$ -	N/A
Albany County	\$ 95,355.00	\$ 33,968.74		\$ 61,386.26	5/18/2018
Crook County	\$ 82,778.00	\$ 82,778.00		\$ -	N/A
Niobrara County	\$ 71,778.00	\$ 69,042.00		\$ 2,736.00	6/25/2020
Platte County	\$ 83,563.00	\$ 80,386.28		\$ 3,176.72	8/2/2018
Big Horn County	\$ 371,790.00	\$ 371,790.00		\$ -	N/A
Weston County	\$ 207,846.00	\$ 164,678.19		\$ 43,167.81	4/29/2020
	<u>\$ 6,997,796.00</u>	<u>\$ 6,700,659.36</u>	<u>\$ 186,669.85</u>	<u>\$ 110,466.79</u>	

*county returned grant balance as project was completed, funds reverted to General Fund

Counties who did not apply-Funds reverted as of 6/30/2018	Amount
Park County	\$ 82,760.00

Counties who did not apply for full funding-Funds reverted as of 6/30/2018	Amount
Niobrara County	\$ 2,000.00
Platte County	\$ 866.00
	<u>\$ 2,866.00</u>
	<u>\$ 7,083,422.00</u>

• Phone 307.777.7238

• 2301 Capitol Ave., Cheyenne, WY 82002

• Fax 307.777.3447

During the 2018 Budget Session, the Wyoming Legislature appropriated Four Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$400,000) to the Wyoming Supreme Court for court security grants. The funds are to be expended upon the recommendation of the Wyoming Court Security Commission (Commission). The Commission met on June 26, 2018 and recommended that the funds be distributed as indicated below:

	Average Cost	Total Need	% of Need	Total Appropriation	State Appropriation	County Match*
Carbon	\$578,375.00	\$1,023,112.50	56.53%	\$400,000	\$226,124	\$22,612
Converse	\$71,162.50	\$1,023,112.50	6.96%	\$400,000	\$27,822	\$2,782
Hot Springs	\$76,737.50	\$1,023,112.50	7.50%	\$400,000	\$30,002	\$3,000
Lincoln	\$89,587.50	\$1,023,112.50	8.76%	\$400,000	\$35,025	\$3,503
Sheridan	\$57,587.50	\$1,023,112.50	5.63%	\$400,000	\$22,515	\$2,252
Uinta	\$90,562.50	\$1,023,112.50	8.85%	\$400,000	\$35,407	\$3,541
Washakie	\$59,100.00	\$1,023,112.50	5.78%	\$400,000	\$23,106	\$2,310
TOTAL	\$1,023,112.50		100%		\$400,000	\$40,000
Total Court Security Improvements						\$440,000

On August 18, 2022, a report provided to the Court Security Commission detailed the distribution of the \$400,000 legislative appropriation to date as follows:

BALANCE OF COURT SECURITY GRANT FUNDS AS OF JUNE 1, 2021				
County Name:	Approved Amount:	Amount Reimbursed	to date:	Balance of Grant Funds Available to County:
Carbon County **	226,124.00	226,124.00		\$0.00
Converse County	12,570.30	12,570.30		\$0.00
Hot Springs County****	30,002.00	30,001.15		\$0.85
Lincoln County	35,025.00	35,025.00		\$0.00
Sheridan County ***	22,515.00	22,018.18		\$496.82
Uinta County	35,407.00	35,407.00		\$0.00
Washakie County *	38,435.82	37,731.44		\$704.38
	\$ 400,079.12	\$ 398,877.07		\$1,202.05*****

*Washakie Co. was originally granted \$25,935.82. On 6/24/19, Amendment One to the Grant Agreement dated 10/30/2018, was executed by the parties. It granted Washakie Co. an additional \$12,500.00, for a total award of \$38,435.82. Sheriff Rakness's 3/13/2020 letter indicates the county has completed its projects.

**Carbon Co. and the Supreme Court entered into Amendment One on 8/21/19, which amended the Grant Agreement dated 11/13/2018. The amendment removed specific itemizations set forth in the county's grant application, and it extended the date for performance of the terms of the agreement to May 2, 2022. By letter dated May 2, 2022, Judge Susan Stipe filed the final report for Carbon County and the final funds were dispersed.

*** Sheridan Co. reported on 11/7/2019 that their expenditures have been completed and they do not intend to expend the remaining balance of \$496.82.

**** Hot Springs Co. and the Supreme Court, on 6/12/2020, entered into Amendment One to the Grant Agreement dated 11/6/2018. It extended the date for performance of the terms of the agreement to May 3, 2021.

*****The remaining funds reverted to the General Fund on May 26, 2022.

**TO: JOINT JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
JOINT APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE**

FROM: JOE HARTIGAN, COURT SECURITY MANAGER, WY SUPREME COURT

RE: COURT SECURITY INCIDENT REPORT

DATE: SEPTEMBER 1, 2022

The Wyoming Court Security Commission (Commission), established by W.S. § 5-11-101 et seq., continues its work to enhance court security in Wyoming courthouses by partnering with the Court Security Management Committees (local committees) established by Wyoming Court Security Standard 2009-1.

As one of its main objectives, the Commission focuses its efforts on increasing awareness of potential court security situations and risks associated with courthouses across the state. To address this objective, the Commission adopted Standard 2014-1, Incident Reporting. On January 1, 2015, courts in Wyoming began submitting incident reports for security issues happening in their courthouses. As of July 1, 2022, there have been 378 incident reports submitted. Over this past fiscal year, there were 63 incident reports submitted, which is a 142% increase from the 26 reports submitted in the prior fiscal year, and a 53.6% increase from the 41 reports submitted two years ago. The incidents reported during the fiscal year 2022 include the following types of security events:

- 19 Disorderly conduct reports;
- 7 Verbal threat reports;
- 7 Medical emergency reports;
- 3 Written threat reports; and
- 27 Other reports of the following incident type: bomb threat; emergency fire; prisoner escape attempt; vandalism; hidden knife; shots fired in the vicinity; inmate self-harm; unsecured doors; covid positive contacts; traffic accidents; DUI; intoxicated defendant; improper court decorum; use of unauthorized devices; improper communication by an attorney.

The submitted report totals this year were significantly higher than the past year. The Covid-19 pandemic closed courthouses across Wyoming for an extended period in the previous year. With courthouses opening their doors for business again this year, the submitted security incident reports increased to the second highest yearly total since the inception of incident report writing.

Based on the reports the Commission receives, there is every indication that courthouses present special challenges in terms of security. Over the past year, a report was submitted involving shots fired in the vicinity of a courthouse. The building was placed on a hard lockdown and the suspect was quickly apprehended. Another courthouse was locked down when a dispatch center received a call from a man who said he was en route to the courthouse with an AR rifle. Hostage negotiators made calls to the subject who claimed he had a pipe bomb in his vehicle. After a thorough building search, the lockdown was lifted. The case was still under investigation at the time the report was submitted. In another incident, an out-of-

custody defendant was ordered to be placed under arrest. The party resisted arrest, broke away from the officer, and attempted to run out of the courthouse. The officer followed and used an impact baton and eventually a Taser was used to subdue the party. The incident resulted in a broken leg for the suspect. In addition to these noted incidents, the past year showed an increase in threats to Judges. In one case, a letter writer said, "Let's kill the judges instead." In another case, a party dropped papers off at a court clerk's office. The papers mentioned a specific Judge being murdered soon. This same party also showed up at that Judge's personal residence on two separate occasions.

To effectively address the security issues in Wyoming courthouses, a collective knowledge of these incidents and security events is imperative and emphasizes the importance of having adequate security in every courthouse. The incident reports provide an important tool for local court security committees in identifying what actions were effective in each incident and what security practices need to be improved.

Wyoming Court Security Commission Meeting

Virtually via Microsoft Teams
and in-person room 237, Wyoming Supreme Court

*August 18, 2022, from Noon to 1:00 p.m.

MINUTES

Committee Members: Justice John Fenn, Judge Wesley Roberts, Judge Darcy Phillips, Senator Tara Nethercott, Representative Art Washut, Deputy Director George Nykun, Commissioner Mike Colling, Daniel Erramouspe, Sheriff Scott Matheny, Director Forrest Williams, Joe Hartigan, and Elisa Butler

Agenda Items

Call to Order

Justice John Fenn

Justice Fenn welcomed and introduced the members of the Commission. Minutes were circulated. There were no corrections, changes, or discussions relating to the proposed May 26, 2021, meeting minutes. Sheriff Matheny made a motion to approve the minutes, and Director Williams seconded. Minutes were approved.

Incident Reports Summary

Joe Hartigan

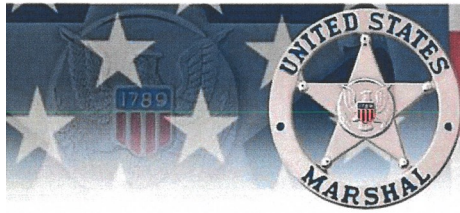
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	<p>business again this year, the submitted security incident reports increased to the second highest yearly total since the inception of incident report writing.</p> <p>All counties submitted their Annual Reports. Some of the reports are lacking in content, but it is an improvement to have them all submitted. Justice Fenn emphasized the importance of the involvement of the local Judge and Sheriff in the committees.</p>
<p>Grant Funds Update Ronda Munger</p>	<p>Document detailing grant fund balances was attached to meeting materials. In 2018, the Wyoming Supreme Court in consultation with the Commission was appropriated \$400,000 to grant to the counties. All funds have been expended and any monies left over reverted to the General Fund on May 26, 2022.</p>
<p>Commission Focus for 2021/2022 Justice Fenn</p>	<p>Justice Fenn informed the Commission about the trips taken to Lander on November 2, 2021, and to Worland on March 15, 2022. During the county visits, Justice Fenn and Joe Hartigan provided information and training about the Commission and toured the local courthouses. Some of the materials are attached to these minutes.</p> <p>Justice Fenn and Sheriff Matheny exchanged information about the upcoming training in Campbell County. Sheriff Matheny invited Justice Fenn to the September and December meetings of the Wyoming Sheriffs Association. Justice Fenn will plan to attend.</p>
<p>Training Opportunity for Judges Justice Fenn Deputy Director Nykun</p>	<p>The Commission discussed the upcoming training for the trial judges in Wyoming. A four-hour training on firearms, home security, and courthouse security is being planned for the judges' spring meetings. The training for the district judges will be held in Casper. The Natrona County Sheriff's Office has offered the use of their training facilities. The circuit judges' training will likely be in Jackson in May. Deputy Director Nykun is hoping to provide grant funding to help with the training expenses.</p>
<p>Adjourn</p>	<p>12:53 p.m.</p>

Actions Taken:	
1.	The Commission approved the meeting minutes from May 26, 2021.
2.	Justice Fenn will contact the Wyoming Law Enforcement Academy to discuss the court security training class offered by the academy.
3.	Sheriff Matheny will request time on the agenda during the September and December WASCOP meetings for Justice Fenn.
4.	Justice Fenn will follow up with the Natrona County Sheriff's Office and with the speakers for the spring training.
5.	*The August 18, 2022, meeting minutes will be officially approved at a future meeting.



NATIONAL CENTER FOR JUDICIAL SECURITY U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE • JUDICIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Home Security

There are safeguards put in place to keep you secure at the courthouse. You and your family should take similar precautions when at your residence. Based upon a review of historical incidents, the USMS has found that case-related attacks are more likely to occur at a judge's residence than any other location. This creates an essential need to have an effective security plan to keep you and your family safe. Your Judicial Security Inspector can be an essential tool in the development of this plan. We have also included a few general suggestions for residential security below:

- Be familiar with your Home Intrusion Detection System and **utilize it at all times.**
- Keep the perimeter of your residence visible (e.g., well-lit with motion detection lighting and shrubs well-trimmed).
- Secure sheds and ladders because tools may be used to break into your home.
- Install deadbolt locks on doors that are "pick" and "bump" proof, require a key for both sides, and **utilize them.** If moving into a new residence or your keys are stolen, rekey or replace the locks immediately.
- Never leave a spare key under a mat, or in a hiding place outside of your home.
- Always utilize the peep hole on your door, and do not open the door to strangers.
- If you have a garage, make sure the door from the garage to your residence is a dead bolt. If you do not, make sure that where you park is well-lit.
- Use your work address as your official address so that mail and packages are screened before opening; or consider renting a Post Office Box to keep your home address secure.
- Refuse unexpected packages and make sure that your family communicates about deliveries.
- Do not put your name on your mailbox or the front of your house.
- Make sure that your telephone number is non-listed and non-published.
- Designate a "safe room" that has a solid core door, a deadbolt lock, and a telephone or a cell phone with a charger.
- When traveling, make the house look lived in (e.g., timers for lights and radios, redirecting mail)
- If neighbors are aware of your position, instruct them not to give strangers information about you or your family.
- Practice what-if scenarios with your family focusing on dangerous situations (e.g., intruders, fire)

If you would like more information on this subject please read the Offsite Security Handbook (Pub. 94) and/or the Pocket Guide (Pub. 94A) and talk with your local Judicial Security Inspector

***Warning:** The information contained within is and remains the property of the United States Marshals Service. Release of the information contained within is **not authorized outside the USMS** without the permission of the Judicial Security Division (JSD).*



IB-16-012 (U//FOUO) Internet Security

July 13, 2016

PURPOSE

(U) This Information Bulletin (IB) is an updated overview of Internet security risks, to include the availability of Personally Identifiable Information (PII), which may adversely affect the safety of both the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) protected persons and USMS personnel. Additionally, this IB provides potential options to assist in securing PII and preventing future disclosure.

(U//FOUO) The National Center for Judicial Security (NCJS) encourages USMS district personnel to share this product and discuss Internet security and the protection of PII with the judicial family; however, reviewing the Internet and removal of PII is the responsibility of the individual and the USMS is not resourced to provide this service. Questions should be directed to the NCJS – USMS.NCJS@usdoj.gov.

(U) The NCJS highly recommends that all USMS personnel and the judicial family visit <https://www.privacyrights.org/> for more detailed information on the topics in this product.

(U) This intelligence product has been marked **UNCLASSIFIED//FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (U//FOUO)** and is NOT for dissemination outside the USMS, except to the judicial family. This product is not releasable to the public, media, or other law enforcement agencies without prior authorization from the Judicial Security Division (JSD).

BACKGROUND

(U//FOUO) Sensitive PII found on the Internet is highly useful to those wishing to cause harm to individuals by pointing to direct, physical locations as well as malicious “virtual” attacks of identity theft, blackmail, or other forms of fraud. **As public officials, USMS personnel and the judicial family should understand their individual vulnerabilities, and take active steps to defend PII from unintended release and malicious use.**

- (U) Regardless of how much or how often you use or avoid the Internet, everyone has a significant amount of PII available to those who are dedicated to find it. No one is immune.

Warning: The information contained within is and remains the property of the United States Marshals Service. In accordance with USMS Policy Directive 17.6.3, Document Security, Revised 05/2013, the information contained within is For Official Use Only (FOUO) and must be maintained, distributed, secured and disposed of in a manner that will protect the information against unauthorized disclosure or release. Release of the information contained within is not authorized outside the USMS without the express written permission of the Judicial Security Division (JSD).

Personally Identifiable Information "PII"

(U) PII is information that can be used to identify an individual, either in part, or in great detail. It may include an individual's name, social security number, driver's license number, physical address, marital status, telephone number, date of birth, mortgage details, email addresses, family details, credit history, or other pieces of information that could be combined to identify an individual. PII is routinely collected and sold by private companies known as information brokers who then re-sell that information either to advertisement firms, or online to other individuals (such as private investigators or debt collectors).

(U) Information brokers (also known as data brokers) obtain PII by legally purchasing it in bulk from credit companies, email and marketing lists, and social media websites. In most cases, these companies have the legal right (through acknowledged or implied user agreements) to re-sell this data. Information brokers also obtain some PII through publicly available government databases that are required to post real estate records, arrest records, court proceedings, and other state and local civic documents that likely contain sensitive information.^a

- (U) **Social Media:** *Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, etc.* – these companies can provide your name, location, friends and family, employment, education history. This information can be used directly to track you or your family, and indirectly to fraudulently access personal accounts and commit identity theft.
- (U) **Public Government Records:** *Court filings, voter registration, real property and tax assessor records; court filings, recorded liens and mortgages, driver's license records, motor vehicle records, voter registrations, telephone directories, real estate listings, birth, marriage, divorce and death records, professional license filings, recreational (hunting and fishing) licenses, and Census demographic information* – all of these are publicly available in various states. You should research your state and locality to discover which records are publicly available.

(U) The availability of PII could present a security risk in situations where the PII of a USMS protected individual or USMS employee is obtained by an individual or group with nefarious intentions. Separate pieces of information, when combined, could create a thorough description of the personal life of a protected individual – including a pattern of habits, schedules, or family routines. The risk of identity theft, extortion, blackmail, harassment, and stalking are greatly increased when significant amounts of PII are discoverable on the Internet.

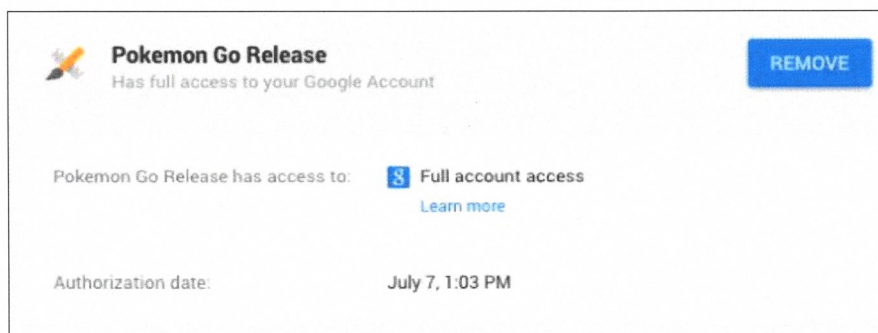
- (U) On March 17, 2016, Aaron Richardson was convicted of attempting to assassinate a federal judge with a rifle at the judge's home. **Richardson used an information broker website to obtain the judges home address** – which was otherwise unavailable.¹
- (U) On February 18, 2016, an Oregon couple was convicted of filing false liens against multiple federal judges and other officials. The couple, while on pre-trial release for tax-related offenses, **researched the PII of the federal officials on the Internet** and filed the liens in retaliation.²

^a (U) For more information on information brokers, visit: <https://www.privacyrights.org/content/data-brokers-and-your-privacy>

PREVENTATIVE PRACTICES AND MITIGATING RISK

(U) Although everyone is at risk and some amount of PII is always available to an individual dedicated finding it, preventative steps can be taken to prevent exposure and minimize PII that has already been released.

1. (U) **Know your Internet Footprint.** Research yourself in simple search engines (*Google*, etc.) as well as information broker websites (*PeopleFinders.com*, *Pipl.com*, *Spokeo.com*, etc.) and review your personal licenses/ownerships/social clubs and social media for potential leaks of PII. A full view of this information is known as your **Internet Footprint**. The larger your Internet footprint, the greater the risk that you could become a victim.
2. (U) **Refrain from volunteering information.** Avoid taking surveys, signing up for newsletters, answering marketing promotions, giving interviews, or other similar activities. If you can, use email addresses and phone numbers that are not in any way associated with your personal or professional life. Never provide your professional/government email address or phone number as an alternate form of contact unless absolutely necessary.
3. (U) **Keep your personal computer and mobile phone updated.** This includes installing anti-virus software, running regular scans, and scheduling updates. Refrain from using personal computers, mobile phones for official business.
4. (U) **Use strong passwords.** Always use multiple character types (uppercase, lowercase, numbers, symbols) and non-dictionary words or phrases – a common practice to break passwords is to simply try all words and common phrases. Never use the same passwords across websites, as once one website becomes compromised, your password and user information can be used to break into subsequent accounts. Use of two-factor authentication is highly recommended, as it can mitigate the damage of a compromised password.³
5. (U) **Check privacy settings.** Especially on social media websites and mobile apps, privacy settings can make a huge difference on what can be seen by others. Actively find the privacy settings for your [Google](#), [iTunes](#), [Facebook](#), and other accounts (even those you rarely use) to ensure the greatest acceptable privacy.



(U) Popular mobile game requires full access to *Google* account by default on *Apple* iPhones.

Active Measures to Remove Exposed PII

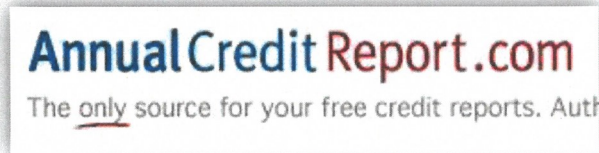
(U) Once you understand your internet footprint and have adopted habits to minimize the future risk of further exposure, you can take some active steps to remove PII from many (but not all) sources. Personal information that has been removed from a particular database may be reposted online at a later date when the company downloads a new batch of information. You may need to repeat the removal process again if your information is reposted.



(U) To remove yourself from *Whitepages.com*, you have to create an account and follow the steps, [here](#).



(U) Check *Privacy Rights Clearinghouse* for information on [how to Opt-out](#) of multiple information brokers/websites.



(U) Sign up for an annual [free credit report](#) and monitor activity/petition to remove errors.



(U) Remove yourself from free and paid people searches like [Spokeo.com](#). Do this periodically, as listings will likely re-appear.



(U) Request PII to be removed from [Google.com](#) searches. Only the most sensitive data will be removed.



(U) [Contact Facebook](#) to remove personal information about you. Understand that some information cannot be legally removed.

Opt-Out for Public Officials

(U//FOUO) Members of the judicial family and law enforcement may have options for opting-out of public access databases at the state and local government level based upon their status as a public official. The options and procedures for opting out will vary from state to state and between local government organizations. Government offices that may offer exemption/opt-out options for law enforcement and/or federal judicial members along with immediate family members include:

- (U) **County Clerk's Office (local level)**. *Example:* The Lee County, Florida Clerk of Court provides a [form](#) for U.S. Attorneys, U.S. Judges, or U.S. Magistrate Judges to request to have personal information removed from records maintained by the Lee County Clerk's Office.
- (U) **Property Appraiser Offices (state/local level)**. *Example:* The Duval County, Florida Property Appraiser's Office provides a [form](#) for U.S. Judges and Attorneys (includes immediate family) to request exempt status of certain personal information contained in property records from disclosure.
- (U) **Department of Highway Safety/Motor Vehicles Divisions (state level)**. *Example:* [Missouri](#) and [Florida](#) provide forms for law enforcement officers and members of the federal judiciary to request driver or motor vehicle registration record(s) remain confidential.
- (U) **Department/Secretary of State (state level)**. *Examples:* The Property Tax Assistance Division at the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts provides a [form](#) for U.S. Judges, Attorneys (includes immediate family), and federal law enforcement to restrict public access to certain information in property appraisal records. Also, [California](#) (California Government Code [6254.21 and 6254.24](#)), Colorado (House Bill [09-1316](#)), and [Idaho](#) ([Senate Bill 1378](#)) allow sworn law enforcement officers and government officials to request that their personal information be removed from public information databases.

(U//FOUO) Reviewing the Internet for personal information is the responsibility of each individual – the USMS does not have the resources or responsibility to provide this service. Preemptive individual efforts by judicial officials, prosecutors, and USMS personnel to limit their Internet footprint may assist in thwarting potential threats or efforts to gather personal information for criminal purposes. Voluntary programs such as the Circuit Librarian Program should be considered to assist members of the judiciary with this task.

- (U//FOUO) Established in 2011, the Circuit Librarian Program involves circuit librarians conducting periodic searches of the Internet for results that may be of concern to their respective judge(s). If circuits choose to adopt the protocol, the librarian will gather and report (where applicable) threatening information to the USMS. Additionally, the J-Net provides members of the judiciary guidance on methods to seek the removal of personal information that relates to themselves and their families.

CONCLUSION

(U//FOUO) Internet security and the protection of PII is a continual process and an integral part of the personal safety of all USMS personnel and members of the judiciary. Individuals should maintain vigilance and practice proactive measures to combat the compromise of sensitive PII that could be used to affect their personal security. Reviewing and attempting to remove personal information from Internet sources should be a recurring task as information may be repopulated by information brokers over time. The NCJS recommends that individuals review their Internet footprint every 3-6 months.

(U//FOUO) Questions for this product should be directed to the NCJS – USMS.NCJS@usdoj.gov. To report suspected threat information, please contact your local USMS district office or the Office of Protective Intelligence (OPI), Threat Management Center at (202) 307-6100.

DISSEMINATION LIST

All USMS Districts and Divisions, Federal Judiciary

TRACKED BY

OPI SPIN 01-A-03; 01-B-003; 03-A-02 (OPI SPINs updated July 17, 2015)

SOURCE

¹ (U) FBI, “Jacksonville Man Found Guilty Of Attempting To Assassinate A Federal District Judge And Multiple Federal Firearm Offenses,” URL: <https://www.justice.gov/usao-mdfl/pr/jacksonville-man-found-guilty-attempting-assassinate-federal-district-judge-and>, March 17, 2016.

² (U) Department of Justice, “Oregon Husband and Wife Plead Guilty to Crimes Related to Filing False Retaliatory Liens Against Federal Judges and Other Federal Officials,” URL: <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/oregon-husband-and-wife-plead-guilty-crimes-related-filing-false-retaliatory-liens-against>, February 18, 2016.

³ (U) Privacy Rights Clearinghouse. *Two-Factor Authentication*, URL: <https://www.privacyrights.org/content/passwords-arent-enough-why-you-should-consider-using-two-factor-authentication>, accessed July 12, 2016.



NATIONAL CENTER FOR JUDICIAL SECURITY

Hotline: 202-307-9856 • Email: USMS.NCJS@usdoj.gov

Recommendations for Making You and Your Family Safer

Judges and their families and other court personnel are potentially at risk in many of their daily activities. The following are some recommendations to increase you and your family's safety and security.

1. Treat others with respect and do not become embroiled in the controversy or allow things to become "personal."

Interviews with a number of suspects who have carried out violent attacks against judicial officers reveal that the suspects felt they were being treated unfairly and were not provided an opportunity to be heard during the court proceedings. Many felt they had no recourse other than to respond with violence. Judges are advised to do their best to explain the process, particularly to self-represented litigants. Sometimes even using terms like "The Court is required to impose a mandatory sentence of . . ." instead of "You richly deserve the punishment that I'm going to impose . . ." helps communicate that you are just doing your job and that it is not personal.

2. Become invested in your own security.

Judges who develop mindsets that they are powerless to stop an attack or that they have a predetermined fate are doing themselves a tremendous disservice. Join your court's security committee if one exists. If one does not exist, create one. That committee should include not only judges but your court's security provider, administrators, and staff, as well as facilities personnel. Work collaboratively with your court's security provider and local law enforcement to share information, evaluate your vulnerabilities, and develop appropriate mitigation strategies. Your court security provider can also obtain assistance and guidance from the U.S. Marshals Service.

3. Be cautious of exposure in the public arena.

Being away from a secured site makes you vulnerable; this is compounded when your appearance is broadcast. While it is best to keep your schedule unpredictable when out in public, many judges and public officials must be out in the public arena to allow their constituency to feel connected, in accordance with a fundamental part of the democratic process. Speeches and meetings at nonsecured sites may require advance law enforcement notification and/or a special security detail. The deterrent effect of law enforcement is hard to measure, but it stands to reason that an agent or police officer present at a function and visible to all may deter someone with bad intentions.

4. Be aware of your surroundings.

Whether you are on the bench, driving your car, or sitting in a restaurant, it is important to be aware of your surroundings at all times. Stay near the exits if possible, and sit with your back to a wall. If you carry judicial identification, carry it in a separate wallet so you can discard it during a robbery. When driving, select an outer lane so you can escape if necessary by driving over a curb or median. Stop with enough distance to see the car's tires in front of you touching the ground. This will leave enough room to drive around that car. Remember: if confronted in public, your priorities should be, first, to escape and evade and go to a secure location; second, to barricade and wait for help if you can't escape; and last, to stand and fight where there is no other choice.

5. Practice "what if" scenarios.

To stay sharp and prepared, do what law enforcement officers do: envision possible dangerous scenarios and think about your reactions and alternatives. Involve your spouse and staff with these scenarios for a collaborative and coordinated outcome. In this way, you pre-plan your responses and your reaction times become much faster in emergencies.

A vertical graphic of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes, positioned on the left side of the page.

6. Harden the target.

Courthouses are attractive targets for disgruntled litigants and terrorists alike. New facilities should be designed, and older facilities should be modified if possible to utilize modern threat mitigation standards, including set-backs to minimize damage from bomb blasts, bollards to prevent vehicles from ramming the buildings, weapons screening, controlled access points, and personnel flow patterns to segregate members of the public, staff, judges, and inmate populations.

7. Beef up the security measures at home.

The measures you employ at work should also be considered to make your home safer. Do you have adequate exterior motion-sensor lighting? Have you installed deadbolt locks on your doors that are “pick” and “bump” proof? Do you have a “safe room” with a solid core door and deadbolt to barricade yourself inside and await help in an emergency? Is there an alarm system that has sensors on all exterior doors and windows? Do you and your family members activate it every time your home is occupied and unoccupied? Is it hard-wired? Is there a monitoring service available to dispatch the police? Do you have a surveillance system to continuously record what is happening around the perimeter of the house? Does this system provide Internet password-protected access and viewing capabilities through a smartphone or similar device?

8. Utilize all available privacy protection techniques.

Meaningful privacy protection, namely being able to “hide in plain sight,” should be the first, and not the last or only, line of defense. Privacy protection is important even in small communities. Potential stalkers or attackers could be strangers from out of town as well as locals. Keeping an unlisted phone number is important, as is maintaining a post office box, rather than having your name and home address listed on your checks, correspondence, and bills. Consider doing the following:

- Hold title to your residence in a trust not containing your last name to avoid being discovered by someone simply searching public records. You should confer with counsel before creating the trust to avoid potential tax consequences.
- If your state permits it, apply for home address and telephone confidentiality on public records such as your driver’s license and registration, voter record, marriage license, etc.
- If possible, opt out of all Internet postings that display your home address, telephone number, or other personal identifying information. Over the last decade, California has enacted some of the most advanced privacy protection laws for “public safety officials” in the nation. These laws were enacted in response to the 1999 murders of Los Angeles Superior Court Commissioner George Taylor and his wife Lynda at their home. California public safety officials have the right to have their home addresses and home and cellular telephone numbers removed from Internet websites. The failure to comply with a public safety official’s written demand to remove his or her home address and telephone numbers from the Internet website puts the information data vendor at risk for civil damages of a minimum of \$4,000, up to treble damages, attorneys’ fees, and injunctive relief. Intentionally posting the home address or telephone number of a public safety official on the Internet with the specific intent to cause intimidation or harm is a felony/misdemeanor. (See CA Gov. Code § 6254.21 et seq.) If your state does not have similar privacy protections, consider motivating your association to lobby your state’s legislature or congress to enact these types of protections.
- There are two types of information on the Internet to be concerned about: personal identifying information and threats or inappropriate communications. Most sites offer ways to “opt out” from having your personal identifying information displayed. In addition, law enforcement can investigate and attempt to remove inappropriate, threatening, or dangerous communications, but it generally cannot keep personal information completely off the Internet. According to Carl Caulk, U.S. Marshals Service Assistant Director for Judicial Security, social networking sites belonging to a protectee, family member, or staff member are a constant source of concern and vulnerability to protected officials. Since these are private sites, they need constant self-policing. Often, sensitive information such as personal schedules or future plans of a judge or family member are broadcast, not to mention photographs that are placed on the site by family or friends. This type of information is particularly dangerous in the hands of a stalker.

*Excerpt from “Judicial Security—Recommendations for Implementing Sound Protective Intelligence Methodologies”
by Judge James R. Brandlin and the National Center for Judicial Security staff.*



Security Away from the Courthouse

A federal courthouse is one of the most secure public buildings in your community. Your district's JSI will work with you to ensure your residence is also safe for you and your family. However, another vital aspect of you and your family's safety is your security away from both your chambers and your home. As a federal judge, your work ensuring that the rule of law is maintained can unfortunately create enemies in the community. It is important to maintain situational awareness to reduce the possibility of an attack on you or your family. For this reason, here are some important steps to ensure you and your family's safety.

While in transit:

- Vary your routes of travel, especially between routine locations (e.g., the courthouse and home)
- Identify safe locations, such as police departments and firehouses, along your routes
- Vary days and times when you run routine errands (e.g., going to the grocery store, to the gym)
- Be aware of your surroundings and pay attention to any cars that might be following you
 - If you are being followed, do not drive home. Instead, drive to a police station or a firehouse and call 911
- When stopped in traffic, leave sufficient room so that you can go around a vehicle if necessary
- Park under streetlights or in secure spaces, and look around the area before turning off and exiting your vehicle
- Do not make your position as a federal judge obvious while in your vehicle by using vanity plates or distinctive bumper stickers
- Always carry a cell phone with an adequately charged battery and a car charger
- Keep an emergency kit in your vehicle

While in a public setting:

- If you are introducing yourself outside of a professional setting, do not use your title or position
- Do not use your official credentials as a form of ID unless absolutely necessary
- Try to avoid sitting near windows in restaurants
- If possible, position yourself to face the front door so that you can see who is coming and going
- Avoid any private conversations in public places where you might be overheard
- If you run into a defendant, try to excuse yourself quickly. If you see that person again shortly after at a different location, contact your JSI
- Have a safe word or phrase to use to let your family know if they need to exit a public situation

**If you would like more information on this subject read USMS Pub. 6 and talk with your local
Judicial Security Inspector**

Warning: The information contained within is and remains the property of the United States Marshals Service. Release of the information contained within is **not authorized outside the USMS** without the permission of the Judicial Security Division.

**WYOMING COURT SECURITY COMMISSION
LOCAL COURT SECURITY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES**

ALBANY COUNTY

Tori R. A. Kricken – District Court Judge, Chairman
Rob Sanford – Circuit Court Judge
Stacy Lam – Clerk of District Court
Kayla Marroquin – Judicial Assistant
Kurt Britzius – Albany County Attorney
Jackie Gonzales – Albany County Clerk
Aaron Appelkans – Albany County Sheriff
Nicole Trampe – Detention Center Lieutenant
Tracy Fletcher – Albany County Treasurer
Adam Wales – IT Director
Bailey Quick – Grants Manager
Roy Torres – Facility Manager

BIG HORN COUNTY

Kenneth Blackburn – Big Horn County Sheriff, Chairman
Bobbi Overfield – District Court Judge
Edward Luhm – Circuit Court Judge
Randy Royal – Circuit Court Magistrate
Serena Lipp – District Court Clerk
Diane Nuttall – Chief Circuit Court Clerk
Marcia Bean – Big Horn County Attorney
Felix Carrizales – Big Horn County Commissioner
Dave Neves – Big Horn County Commissioner
Bruce Jolley – Big Horn County Commissioner
Kyle McClure – Basin PD Chief
Lori Smallwood – Big Horn County Clerk
Debbie Cook – Jail Captain
Dean Peranteaux – IT
Deb Rathbun – Secretary, Big Horn County Sheriff's Office

CAMPBELL COUNTY

Scott Mooney – Court Security Sergeant, Chairman
Stewart Healy – District Court Judge
Wendy Bartlett – Circuit Court Judge
Mitch Damsky – County Attorney
Scott Matheny – Campbell County Sheriff
Chuck Deaton – Chief of Police

CARBON COUNTY

Susan Stipe – Circuit Court Judge, Chairman
Dawnessa Snyder – District Court Judge
Mara Sanger – District Court Clerk
Jennette Hagan – Chief Circuit Court Clerk
Lauretta Sheller – District Court Judicial Assistant
John Espy – Carbon County Commissioner
Gwynn Bartlett – Carbon County Clerk
Archie Roybal – Carbon County Sheriff
Jeffrey Walton – Deputy Sheriff
Jim Piche – Carbon County Buildings & Grounds Manager
Lenny Layman – Carbon County Emergency Manager
Matt Webster – Carbon County IT Director

CONVERSE COUNTY

F. Scott Peasley – District Court Judge, Chairman
Clark C. Allan – Circuit Court Judge
Michelle Weeks – Chief Circuit Court Clerk
Pam McCullough – District Court Clerk
Brenda Ramseier – District Court Judicial Assistant
Mike Colling – Converse County Commissioner
Clint Becker – Converse County Sheriff
Adam Alvarado – Lieutenant, Detention
Kim Wright – CPL-Civil, Court Security, Transport
Russ Dalgarn – Emergency Management Coordinator
Don Gushurst – Maintenance Supervisor

CROOK COUNTY

Matthew F.G. Castano – District Court Judge, Chairman
Lynda Bush – Circuit Court Judge
Christina “Tina” Wood – District Court Clerk
Cindi Baudhuin – Chief Circuit Court Clerk
Joe Baron – Crook County Attorney
Jeanne Whalen – Crook County Commissioner
Jeff Hodge – Crook County Sheriff
Larry Schommer – Facility Supervisor
Ed Robinson – Emergency Management Coordinator

FREMONT COUNTY**Lander Court Security Committee**

Jason Conder -- District Court Judge, Chairman
Jefferson B. Combs – Circuit Court Judge
Mike Jones – Fremont County Commissioner
Jeff Hutson – Sergeant, Fremont County Sheriff’s Office
Paul Beddoes – Transport Officer, Fremont County Sheriff’s Office
Sarah Trehearne – Lieutenant, Fremont County Sheriff’s Office
J.R. Oakley – Fremont County Building Superintendent
Joe Forton – , Sergeant, Fremont County Sheriff’s Office, Court Security

FREMONT COUNTY

Riverton Court Security Committee

Wes Roberts – Circuit Court Judge, Chairman
Wendy Sutherland – Chief Circuit Court Clerk
Patrick LeBrun – Fremont County Attorney
Clarence Thomas – Fremont County Commissioner
Ryan Lee – Fremont County Sheriff
Mike Hutchinson – Fremont County Undersheriff
Sarah Trehearne – Lieutenant, Fremont County Sheriff's Office
Delbert Dale – Sergeant, Fremont County Sheriff's Office
Wesley Romero – Captain, Riverton Police Department
J.R. Oakley – Fremont County Building Superintendent
Vonda Huish – Fremont County Emergency Management Coordinator
Joe Forton – Sergeant, Fremont County Sheriff's Office

GOSHEN COUNTY

Kory K. Fleenor – Goshen County Sheriff, Chairman
Patrick Korell – District Court Judge
Nathaniel Hibben – Circuit Court Judge
Brandi Correa – District Court Clerk
Eric Boyer – County Attorney
Cydney Sharp – County Attorney Asst.
John Ellis – Goshen County Commissioner
Shelly Kirchhefer – Emergency Management Coordinator/Grant Coordinator (SHSP)
Cindy Kenyon – County Clerk/Grant Coordinator (SLIB)
Kelly Flock – Maintenance Supervisor
Jesse Bowen – IT Department Supervisor
Melissa Stevens – District Court Judicial Assistant

HOT SPRINGS COUNTY

Edward Luhm – Circuit Court Judge
Tom Ryan – Hot Springs County Commissioner, Chairman
Bobbi Overfield – District Court Judge
Terri Cornella – District Court Clerk
April Andreen – Chief Circuit Court Clerk
Jill Logan – Hot Springs County Attorney
Kelly Owen – Deputy County Attorney
Phillip Scheel – Hot Springs County Commissioner
Jack Baird – Hot Springs County Commissioner
Becky Kersten – Hot Springs County Clerk
Dan Webber – Hot Springs County Assessor
Julie Mortimore – Hot Springs County Treasurer
Jerimie Kraushaar – Hot Springs County Sheriff
Patrick Cornwell – Chief of Police
Les Culliton – Courthouse Maintenance

JOHNSON COUNTY

Rod Odenbach – Johnson County Sheriff, Chairman
William Edelman – District Court Judge
Shelley Cundiff – Circuit Court Judge
Paul G. Jarvis – Circuit Court Magistrate
Paige Rhoads – District Court Clerk
Gena Hansen – Chief Circuit Court Clerk
Tucker Ruby – County Attorney
Josh Stensaas – Deputy County Attorney
Bob Perry – Johnson County Commissioner
Linda Greenough – Johnson County Commissioner
Bill Novotny – Johnson County Commissioner
Pat Monroe – Johnson County Undersheriff
Colter Chapman – Sargent
Wes Killian – Captain/Jail Administrator
Marilyn Connolly – Emergency Management
Dave Eads – Facilities Manager

LARAMIE COUNTY

Gunner Malm – Laramie County Commissioner
Linda Heath – Laramie County Commissioner
Peter Froelicher – District Court Judge
Thomas Lee – Circuit Court Judge
Diane Sanchez – District Court Clerk
Mark Voss – Laramie County Attorney
Jerry Preble – Building Maintenance
Don Hollingshead – Captain, Laramie County Sheriff's Department
Brad Alexander – IT
Lori Pollack – Rick Management
Michael Parker – Sargeant, Laramie County Sheriff's Department
Dylan Turley – Cpl, Laramie County Sheriff's Department
Timothy Johnson – Lt, Laramie County Sheriff's Department

LINCOLN COUNTY

Joseph Bluemel – District Court Judge, Chairman
Gregory Corpening – Circuit Court Judge
Ken Roberts – District Court Clerk
Blaine Nelson – Deputy County Attorney
Kent Brown – Public Defender's Office
Shane Johnson – Lincoln County Sheriff
John Stetzenbach – Lincoln County Sheriff's Office
Lance Francis – Court Security
April Brunski – Lincoln County Clerk
Debbie Larson – Lincoln County Assessor
Jerry Greenfield – Lincoln County Treasurer
Destry Dearden – IT/GIS Dept.
Matt Mochel – Maintenance

NATRONA COUNTY

Catherine Wilking – District Court Judge, Chairman
Steven Brown – Circuit Court Judge
Rob Hendry – Natrona County Commissioner
John Harlin – Natrona County Sheriff
Bart Olson – Natrona County Undersheriff
Gordon Clapp – Natrona County Lieutenant
Corey Davison – Natrona County Sergeant
Tyler Hoffman – Natrona County Corporal
Gordon Schuler – IT Supervisor, Natrona County

NIOBRARA COUNTY

F. Scott Peasley – District Court Judge, Chairman
Chrisanna Lund – District Court Clerk
Sarah Smith – Circuit Court Clerk
Patrick Wade – Niobrara County Commissioner
John Midkiff – Niobrara County Commissioner
Elaine Griffith – Niobrara County Commissioner
Anne Wasserburger – Niobrara County Attorney
Doyle Davies – Deputy County Attorney
Ashley Clerk – Niobrara County Undersheriff
Bo Krein – Lusk Chief of Police
Jim Frye - Detention
Becky Freeman – Niobrara County Clerk
Tyler Martineau – Lush Herald Staff Writer

PARK COUNTY

Scott Steward – Park County Sheriff, Chairman
William Simpson – District Court Judge
Joey Darrah – Circuit Court Judge
Bryan Skoric – Park County Attorney
Dossie Overfield – Chairman, Park County Commissioner

PLATTE COUNTY

Patrick Korell – District Court Judge, Chairman
Scott Peasley – District Court Judge
Nathaniel Hibben – Circuit Court Judge
Scott Cole – Circuit Court Magistrate
Mona McAuley – District Court Clerk
Heather Stigall – Chief Circuit Court Clerk
Doug Weaver – Platte County Attorney
Steve Shockley – Platte County Commissioner
Kayla Mantle – Platte County Commissioner
Ian Jolovich – Platte County Commissioner
Clyde Harris – Platte County Sheriff
David Russell – Captain/Sheriff's Office
Malcom Ervin – Platte County Clerk
Terry Stevenson – Emergency Management Coordinator
Jim Dewitt – Maintenance Supervisor
Jordan Ham – IT Management Company

SHERIDAN COUNTY

Darci Phillips – District Court Judge, Chairman
Shelley Cundiff – Circuit Court Judge
Dianna Bennett – Sheridan County Attorney
Anna Malmberg – Public Defender Lead
Renee' Obermueller – Sheridan County Administrator
Allen Thompson – Sheridan County Sheriff
Levi Dominguez – Under Sheriff
Charles Gibbons – Detention Lieutenant
Steve Matheson – Courthouse Deputy
Mike Morris – Facilities Manager

SUBLETTE COUNTY

Tyson Gulbrandson – Deputy Sheriff, Co-Chairman
Curt A. Haws – Circuit Court Judge, Co-Chairman
Marv Tyler – District Court Judge
Janet Montgomery – Clerk of District Court
David Burnett – Sublette County Commissioner
K. C. Lehr – Sublette County Sheriff
Carrie Long – Sublette County Clerk
Andre' Irely – County Maintenance Department

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Craig Jones – Circuit Court Judge, Chair
Suzannah Robinson – District Court Judge, Vice-Chair
Dan Erramouspe – Sweetwater County Attorney
Roy Lloyd – Sweetwater County Commissioner
John Grossnickle – Sweetwater County Sheriff
David Johnson – Sergeant, Attendee

TETON COUNTY

Michael Crook – Sergeant, Court Security Supervisor, Chairman
Melissa Owens – District Court Judge
James Radda – Circuit Court Judge
Anne Sutton – District Court Clerk
Erin Munk – Chief Circuit Court Clerk
Mark Newcomb – Teton County Commissioner
Matt Carr – Teton County Sheriff
Erin Weisman – Teton County Attorney
Paul Cote – County Facilities Manager

UINTA COUNTY

Joseph Bluemel – District Court Judge, Chairman
Michael Greer – Circuit Court Judge
Kerri Wright – District Court Clerk
Doug Matthews – Uinta County Sheriff
Rowdy Dean – Chief Deputy Sheriff
Matias Taliercio – Court Security
Dan Jensen – Court Security
Loretta Howieson – Uinta County Attorney
Terry Brimhall – Uinta County Treasurer
Amanda Hutchinson – Uinta County Clerk
Lori Perkins – Uinta County Assessor
Jeff Breininger – Maintenance
Kim West – Emergency Management
Josh Rasnake – Emergency Management
Kent Brown – Public Defender’s Office

WASHAKIE COUNTY

Steve Rakness – Washakie County Sheriff, Chairman
Bobbi Overfield – District Court Judge
Edward Luhm – Circuit Court Judge
Christy Schneider – Clerk of District Court
Tiffany Burgess – Detention Sergeant
Terry Wolf – Washakie County Commissioner
John Worrall – Washakie County Attorney
Tom Schmeltzer – County Maintenance Foreman

WESTON COUNTY

Michael Causey – District Court Judge, Chair
Lynda Bush – Circuit Court Judge, Vice Chairman
Tina Cote – District Court Clerk (Recording Secretary)
Donna Podio – Chief Circuit Court Clerk
Michael Stulken – Weston County & Prosecuting Attorney
Marty Ertman – Weston County Commissioner
Ed Wagoner – Chairman of Weston County Commissioners (Ex Officio Member)
Bryan Colvard – Weston County Sheriff
Becky Hadlock – Weston County Clerk
Gilbert Nelson – Homeland Security

