

Platte County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2021

Contact Information:

Team Writer

Tammy Bichlmeier
Columbus Area United Way
3020 18th Street, Suite 8
Columbus, NE 68601
402-564-5661
tbichlm@columbusunitedway.com

Community Chair

Teri Schuller
Platte County Juvenile Services/Diversion
1465 27th Avenue
Columbus, NE 68601
402-563-4965
teri.pvdpjs@plattene.us

County Attorney

Carl Hart
2610 14th Street
Columbus, NE 68601
402-563-4903
ckhart@megavision.com

Platte County Board Chairman

Jerry Engdahl
402-564-5999
jengdahl@neb.rr.com

Platte County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan

Table of Contents

Community Team Process	1
Overview of Youth in Platte County.....	2
Education	4
Contact with Law Enforcement/Juvenile Justice System	5
Youth Behavior Risk Survey Data	8
Teen Births and Sexual Activity.....	9
Youth Developmental Assets Profile	10
Priorities and Strategies	12
Appendix – Juvenile Justice System Point Analysis.....	18

Community Team Process

A group of Platte County representatives concerned with the welfare of youth in our community held three meetings to develop and finalize the 2018-21 Comprehensive Juvenile Services Plan. A multi-disciplinary group was involved with the process including representatives of law enforcement (city and county), Probation, Nebraska Department of Health and Human, mentoring programs, the County Attorney's Office, East Central District Health Department, Platte County Juvenile Services, local public school systems, Region 4 Behavioral Health and local counseling agencies. A first session with the Planning Team included a review of updated data to be included in the Plan and slight revision of priorities that were approved by the group. At the second meeting, the Planning Team members worked in small groups to alter/develop the strategies under each priority. At a final planning session, the Team reviewed a draft of the Plan making only slight revisions and then voted to approve it for submission to the Crime Commission as the basis for Platte County's next three-year funding cycle.

The current roster for the Community Team participants is:

Name	Agency/Position	Phone/Email
Alicia Kuester	Mental & Behavioral Health, Inc. –Therapist, LIMHP, LMHP, CPC	402-564-9888 & alicia@mbhtherapy.com
Amy Haynes	Columbus Middle School - Principal	402-563-7050 & haynesa@discoverers.org
Angela Kruse	Columbus Middle School- School Counselor	402-563-7050 & krusea@discoverers.org
Ashley Arndt	Nebr. Dept. of Health & Human Services - Child/Family Services Specialist Supervisor	402-562-9613 & Ashley.Arndt@nebraska.gov
Becky Stahlecker	Good Life Counseling - Therapist – LMHP, LADC	402-562-0400 rebecca.stahlecker@goodlifecounseling.com
Bob Arp	TeamMates Mentoring Program - Co-Director	402-564-8326 & teamne@megavision.com
Breanna Anderson	Platte County Attorney's Office - Chief Deputy County Attorney	402-563-4903 & breand@megavision.com
Caitlin Schneider	East Central District Health Department -Chief Public Health Officer	402-562-8969 & cschneider@ecdhd.ne.gov
Carl Hart	Platte County Attorney	402-563-4903 & ckhart@megavision.com
Carrie Hastreiter	Region 4 Professional Partners Program - Case Manager	402-860-0594 & chastreiter@40region4bhs.org
Carrie Rodriguez	District #5 Probation - Chief Probation Officer	402-563-4910 & carrie.rodriguez@nebraska.gov
Chelsa Thompson	Mental & Behavioral Health, Inc. – Therapist, LIMHP, LMHP, CPC	402-564-9888 & chelsa@mbhtherapy.com
Chief Charles Sherer	Columbus Police Dept.- Chief	402-564-3201 & charles.sherer@columbusne.us
Darla Neemeyer	Youth For Christ, Financial Director	402-564-3700 & yfc@frontiernet.net
Heather Buttaro	Zero to Eight Coalition – Project Coordinator	402-563-9656, ext. 281& HButtaro@ecdhd.ne.gov
Heidi Luebbe	Columbus Public Schools - Social Worker	402-563-7060 & luebbe@discoverers.org
Hollie Olk	Platte County Board of Supervisors	402-562-8936 & hollie.olk@pinnbank.com

Name	Agency/Position	Phone/Email
Jamie Rodriguez	East Central District Health Dept. – Projects Coordinator	402-562-7500 & jrodriguez@ecdhd.com
Jane Kasik	Central Plains Center for Services - PALS Program Specialist/Supervisor	402-312-3550 & jkasik@central-plains.org
Jason Harris	Columbus Public Schools - Administrator	402-563-7000 & harrisj@discoverers.org
Jay Jackson	Back to Basics Coalition Community Member	402-564-2824m & jayjack@jackson-services.com
Jill Colegrove	Substance Abuse & Mental Health Provider	402-562-6767 & jill.colegrovecenter@frontiernet.net
Jill Spale	Columbus Public Schools -Social Worker	402-563-7050 & spalej@discoverers.org
Jon Frey	Columbus Public School Administrator	402-563-7050 & freyj@discoverers.org
Lia Grant	Center for Survivors of Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault – Executive Director	402-564-2155 & director@centerforsurvivors.net
Luz Colon Rodriguez	Good Life Counseling - Therapist, PLMHP	402-562-0400 & Luz.ColonRodriguez@goodlifecounseling.com
Mark Wagner	District 5 Probation – Probation Officer	402-563-4910 & mark.wagner@nebraska.gov
Miranda Hellbusch	Lakeview Community Schools – School Counselor	402-564-8518 & mhellbusch@lakeview.esu7.org
Paige Rambour	Lakeview Community Schools – School Counselor	402-564-8518 & prambour@lakeview.esu7.org
Santiago Vasquez	Platte County Juvenile Services - Diversion Officer & T4C Coalition Coordinator	402-563-4969 & santiago.pvdps@plattene.us
Scott Lambrecht	Parent to Parent Network -	402 379-2268 & slambrecht@parent-parent.org
Sheriff Ed Wemhoff	Platte County Sheriff	402-564-3229 & sheriff@plattene.us
Staci Machmueller	District 5 Probation – Probation Officer	402-563-4910 & staci.machmueller@nebraska.gov
Tammy Bichlmeier	Columbus Area United Way - Community Impact Director	402-564-5661 & tbichlm@columbusunitedway.com
Teri Schuller	Platte Valley Diversion Program Administrator	402-563-4965 & teri.pvdps@plattene.us
Vanessa Ocegquera	Platte County Juvenile Services – Attendance Monitor & Assessment Center Coordinator	402-563-4970 & vanessa.jsc@plattene.us

OVERVIEW OF YOUTH IN PLATTE COUNTY

Community Information/Demographics

Platte County is located in Northeast Nebraska with an economy that is primarily based on agriculture and manufacturing. According to the 2012 Census of Agriculture, the County had 426,329 acres of farmland. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported (Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages) that 29.6% of all non-farm employment in the County during 2015 was in manufacturing industries. Major manufacturing employers include: Becton Dickinson, a medical products company that operates two facilities in Columbus; Behlen Manufacturing, which produces steel buildings, grain bins, and agricultural equipment; Vishay Dale Electronics, a subsidiary of Vishay Intertechnology that produces electronic components; CAMACO, a manufacturer of automotive seat frames; Archer Daniels Midland, which runs

a corn-milling facility; and Cargill Value Added Meats, which produces cooked meats. Major non-manufacturing employers include Columbus Community Hospital, Columbus Public Schools, Central Community College and Nebraska Public Power District. Columbus is also impacted by the largest employer in the region, the Cargill beef-processing plant, located in Colfax County and just 15 miles away. It has a workforce of approximately 2,000 employees. (Nebraska Public Power District web site, community facts for Columbus and Schuyler)

The U.S. Census Bureau data has shown the homeownership rate for 2011-15 was 72.8 % compared to 66.2% for Nebraska. The median household income for the same time period was \$56,318, significantly above that of the State (\$52,997). Residents aged 25+ in Platte County have a somewhat lesser level of educational attainment than the State as a whole with 88.0 % having earned a high school diploma (Nebraska was at 90.7%) and only 20.1% having a Bachelor’s degree or higher as compared to 29.3% for Nebraska (2011-15).

According to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention’s *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations* database, the total population of Platte County in 2016 was 32,861. The age 17 and under population is 8,623 with 51.0% being male and 49% female. The race data from *Easy Access* for youth age 17 and under in the county shows that 68.6% are Caucasian (not Hispanic or Latino) and 28.7% are Hispanic/Latino with the remainder being from another minority group. The database information records that Hispanics aged 17 and under in the County rose from 871 in 2000 to 2,477 in 2016, a 168% increase.

As presented in the *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations* database, the 2016 total and youth population (aged 11 -17 years) for Platte County and these populations by race are displayed in the chart below.

Gender & Ethnicity	Total Population of County		Total County Juvenile Population	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Male	16,553	50.5%	1,671	50.9%
Female	16,308	49.5%	1,615	49.1%
White (non-Hispanic)	26,148	79.7%	2,353	71.6%
Black	274	0.8%	30	0.9%
American Indian	114	0.3%	17	0.5%
Asian	303	0.9%	39	1.2%
Hispanic	6,022	18.3%	847	25.8%
Total	32,861	100%	3,286	100%

The population estimates displayed in *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations* were derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). National Center for Health Statistics (2017). *Vintage 2016 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010-July 1, 2016), by year, county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, ..., 85 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex*. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available online from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm as of June 26, 2017, following release by the U.S. Census Bureau of the unbridged Vintage 2016 postcensal estimates by 5-year age groups. [Retrieved 7/8/2017]

The Census Bureau's American Community Survey (5-year estimates) reported the 2016 poverty rate for children 17 years old and under in Platte County is 11.0% (or 917 children). The Survey estimates also show that approximately 29.2% of children under 18 residing in Platte County live in a single parent household. Children are much more likely to experience poverty with a single parent, especially if they live with their mother (36.1% of the children in these households experienced poverty).

Education

School Population Data

Information collected from the Nebraska Department of Education's Data Reporting System listed the graduation rate for each of the local public school districts and the State for the 2016-17 school-year (the most recent available) as being:

Columbus Public – 84.5%	Lakeview Community Schools – 93.3%
Humphrey Public Schools – 100%	State of Nebraska – 89.1%

Note that the Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rate is calculated by dividing the number of students in a cohort who graduate with a regular high school diploma in four years or less by the number of students in the Graduation Cohort, including students who graduate in the summer of the Expected Graduation Year. This rate is used for reporting beginning with the 2011 Graduation Cohort using NSSRS longitudinal data. The 2011 Four-Year rate will be used for the AYP Other Academic Indicator for high school in 2011-2012. This rate is based on the standards published by the US Department of Education. NDE lags the Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rate. The "lag" for graduation rates allows states to use the previous year's graduation data so that summer school graduates are included in the graduation rate calculation for reporting Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP).

The portion of the total student population that English Language Learners (ELL) represented for the 2016-17 school year as documented by the Department of Education:

Columbus Public – 13.2%	Lakeview Community Schools – 11.2%
Humphrey Public Schools (not reported due to low number of students that could be individually identified in the data)	
State of Nebraska – 7.3%	

Although the ELL rates for Columbus Public (CPS) and Lakeview Community Schools are above that of the State, the rate is lower than the peak experienced by each a few years ago. A rate of 17.3% was reported for CPS during the 2009-10 school year and a high of 12.9% was recorded by Lakeview in 2011-12.

Another indicator of economic need within Platte County is the rate of students who qualify for the Federal Free/Reduced Lunch Program; the 2016-17 rates for the three public school districts in Platte County and the State were:

Columbus Public Schools - 55.4%	Lakeview Community Schools – 42.7%
Humphrey Public Schools – 23.2%%	State of Nebraska – 44.93%

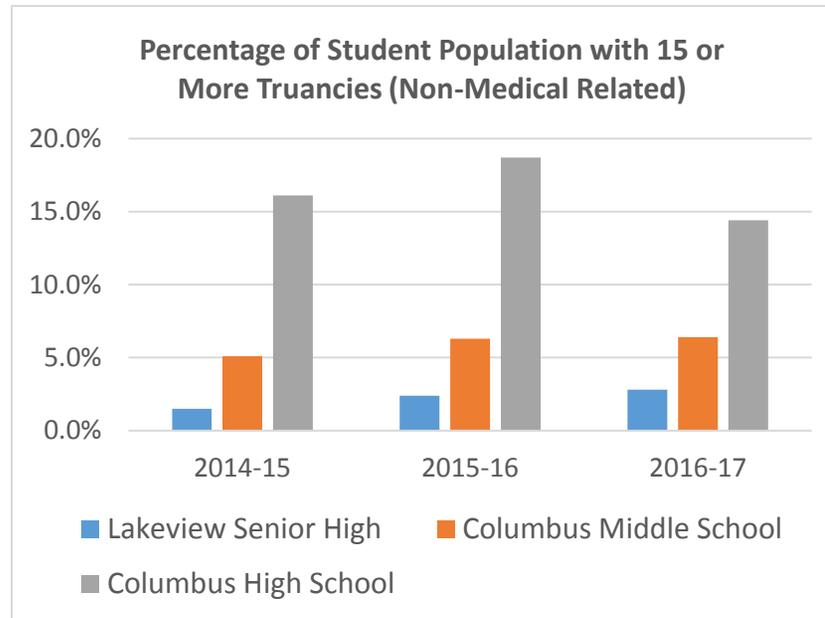
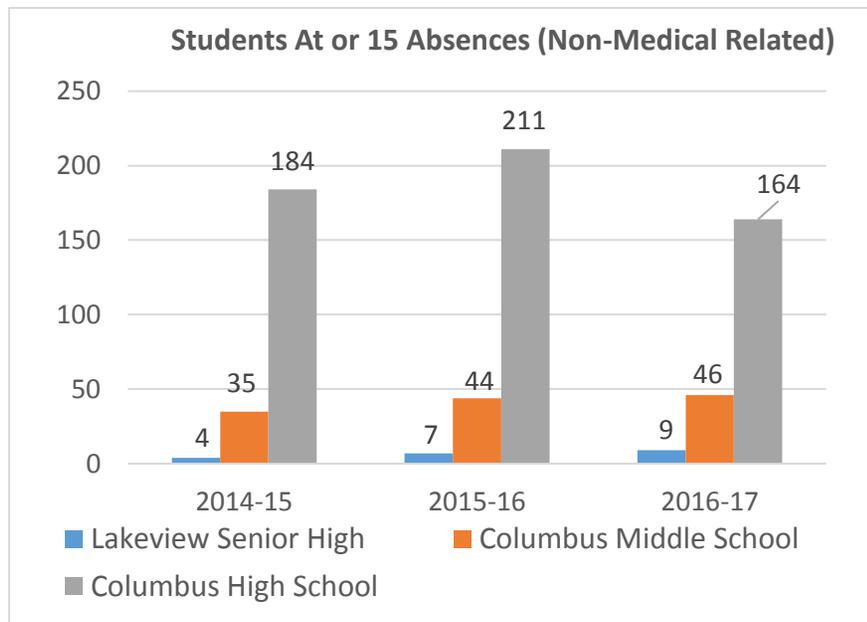
Truancy Data

Data on the number of students who accumulate 15 or more absences (non-medical related) during the last five school years was gathered from the two large public school districts in the County. It should be noted that no standard definition of absences that should be counted as truancy has been adopted in Nebraska. Therefore, the data from each school district can't be compared against one another. Columbus Middle School has seen a small but steady increase in its rate over the last three years. Columbus High School recorded a sizable increase from the 2016-17 school year to 2015-16, but then saw a decrease the next year to below the 2016-17 rate. The issue was determined not to be of concern for the

Lakeview Junior High students at this time as the number of students with over 15 absences (not medical-related) is not substantial. Lakeview Senior High has also realized a slight drop in the number and the percentage of students experiencing a high number of absences.

Although it is too soon to determine what effect the activities of the Juvenile Services Attendance Monitor and the partnerships created with the County Attorney’s office and school staff is having on the issue of truancy, it is hoped that this position and the monitor serving the local elementary schools will lead to further reductions by the time students reach the high school level.

The charts below display both the percentage of the population for students who had 15 or more unexcused school days and the actual number of students represented in that percentage.



The Platte County Attorney’s Office also shared that they have sent 24 warning letters to parents in regard to the high number of school absences recorded for their child during the current school year. Additionally, since the beginning of 2018, the Office has filed six truancy cases.

Contact with Law Enforcement/Juvenile Justice System

The arrest rate in 2016 for Platte County juveniles aged 10-17 was 63.0 (per 1,000 population). This is significantly higher than the State rate of 50.9 but lower than the similar-sized counties of Madison (74.8) and Dodge (73.8). Although, with new arrest data just released for 2016, it is anticipated that with updated population statistics Platte County’s rate will increase. When looking at the data for several years as gathered by the Nebraska Crime Commission from local law enforcement agencies, the actual numbers of offenses have remained fairly stable since 2012 with 2016 having the highest number of arrests and a significant increase over the previous year. The data in the table on the next page does not show a dramatic change in any one offense.

Arrests for Platte County Youth (age 17 and under)

Offense	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% of Total (for 2016)
Totals	248	224	272	237	296	100%
Larceny	53	37	30	39	51	17%
Runaway	26	33	36	37	48	16%
Liquor Laws	50	31	34	27	47	16%
Drug Abuse Violations	30	30	38	44	32	11%
Simple Assault	17	20	21	19	29	10%
Vandalism	15	13	14	11	15	5%
Burglary	10	0	6	4	1	0.25%
Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	1	1	0.25%
Driving Under the Influence	2	8	1	3	5	2%
Fraud	7	6	1	0	2	0.25%
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	1	1	3	7	3%
Disorderly Conduct	6	4	12	3	3	0.25%
All Other (except traffic)	26	41	78	46	55	19%

According to data collected by the Juvenile Justice Institute on the University of Nebraska at Omaha, 229 cases were filed in juvenile court in Platte County in FY 2016-17 (Nebraska Supreme Court Administrative Office). The most current data presented by UNO for the number of youth charged in Adult Court was for 2015 and totaled 59 (Voices for Children, “Kids Count Report – 2016”). Also according to the UNO statistics, data collected from the Nebraska Probation Administration showed 53 Platte County youth were placed on Probation in 2016. These youth by race/ethnicity are represented in the table below:

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	36	67.9%
Black	0	0.0%
American Indian	1	1.9%
Other	16	30.2%
Total Youth Placed on Probation	53	100.0%
Hispanic*	17	32.1%

*May include another racial group and this number is represented in the race categories at the top of the table.

It should also be noted that according to the Nebraska Department of Health & Human Services, only four youth from Platte County were placed in a secure detention facility during its 2016-17 fiscal year. This compares to 15 during FY 2006-07. Legislative changes in 2013 which decreased the State's dependency on juvenile detention programs and placed greater emphasis on youth rehabilitation have impacted this rate of placement in facilities.

The Platte County Diversion Program has reported a range of 129 to 168 youth annually having completed the intake procedure since its 2012-2013 fiscal year. Program statistics also show that Hispanic youth involved in the Diversion Program are represented at a higher percentage than what they are within the general population (36% served versus the 11-17 year old population comprising 26%). Also, a high proportion of reoffenders within the program are Hispanic, ranging from 36 – 64% of the total youth reoffending for the last five years. The program data sets for fiscal years 2012-13 to 2016-17 are displayed in the table below.

Platte County Diversion Program Referral, Intake and Re-offense Data

	July 2012- June 2013		July 2013- June 2014		July 2014- June 2015		July 2015- June 2016		July 2016- June 2017		Data Total	
Total # of Diversion Eligible Youth Referred	150		136		129		186		168		769	
Total # of Hispanic Diversion Eligible Youth Referred	48	32%	36	26%	48	37%	74	40%	70	42%	276	36%
Total # of all Diversion Served	132		124		115		159		129		659	
Total # of all Hispanic Served	43	33%	33	27%	44	38%	60	38%	59	46%	239	36%
Total # of Re-offenders	44		30		47		51		25		197	
% of Total	34%		24%		41%		32%		19%		30%	
Total # of Hispanic Re-offenders	18	41%	12	40%	17	36%	23	45%	16	64%	86	44%
# of Terminations	6		10		13		10		12		51	
# of Hispanic Terminations	3		2		4		5		3		17	

Child Maltreatment/Out of Home Placement

The information below displays data on substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect in Platte County – both the actual number and the rate/1,000 population – and the number of children actually served by the local Department of Health and Human Services' Child Protection Services Division (CPS). Although the County experienced a dip in 2012 and 2014 in substantiated cases, the number and rate for the next two years were above those levels. Although, the actual number of children receiving any type of service from CPS remained fairly constant for 2013-2017.

Number of Substantiated Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect – Platte County

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Actual Number*	45	37	35	48	43
Rate /1,000 17 Years & Under Population	5.2	4.3	4.1	5.6	5.0

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services Annual Child Abuse & Neglect Reports; 2015 is the most recent year available.

Number of Children & Youth Served by the Nebr. Department of Health & Human Services Child Protection Services - Platte County*

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
178	206	191	172	184

*The number of children served by Child Protective Services that includes State Wards placed either in-home with a safety plan, with a non-custodial parent or in foster care and children involved in a non-court case that are receiving services through DHHS based on a safety and/or high risk concern.

Youth Behavior Risk Survey

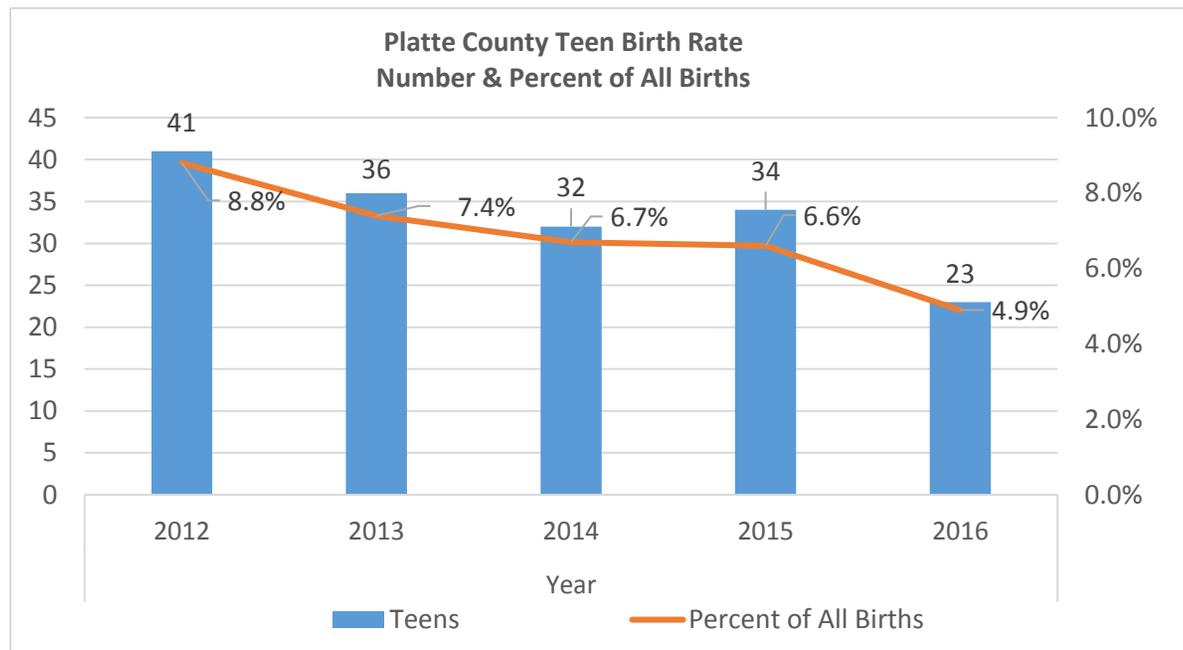
The table below displays selected data collected in the Fall of 2016 through the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) which was administered to high school students for the East Central District Health Department for its service area (Platte, Nance, Colfax and Boone Counties). The YRBS report includes data from students from all four high school grade levels but only 10th and 12th grade data is being displayed in this document. Students were randomly selected for participation. The survey was administered to 642 students in those two grade levels. Where possible, comparison of local data to that of the State as a whole is displayed. Those statistics were pulled from the 2016 Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (NRPFSS) which includes its own unique set of questions, the YRBS and the Youth Tobacco Survey.

	10 th Grade ECDHD	10 th Grade State	12 th Grade ECDHD	12 th Grade State
Rode in a car at least once in past 30 days with driver had been drinking	26.9%	NA	29.4%	NA
Drove at least once in past 30 days when had been drinking alcohol	5.0%	2.1%	14.0%	6.4%
Drank alcohol at least once in past 30 days	19.1%	20.0%	35.6%	34.4%
Had 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row in past 30 days	7.3%	6.9%	16.6%	16.1%
Have used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days	10.0%	8.8%	14.3%	15.7%
Have used marijuana at least once in lifetime	18.8%	17.4%	32.2%	32.4%
Have used synthetic marijuana at least once in lifetime	9.9%	NA	8.2%	NA
Misuse ever of prescription drugs ever	8.2%	NA	9.7%	NA
Had illegal drug offered, sold or given to on school property, last 12 months	22.2%	NA	23.3%	NA
Smoked cigarettes at least once in the past 30 days	9.3%	10.3%	15.0%	17.8%
Used an electronic vapor product at least once in the past 30 days	26.8%	12.3%	24.7%	18.7%
Carried a weapon on to school property at least one day in past 30 days	6.3%	NA	7.5%	NA
In a physical fight at least once during the past 12 months	21.3%	NA	15.7%	NA
Ever been bullied on school property during the past 12 months	21.5%	NA	20.3%	NA
Ever been electronically bullied during the last 12 months	18.3%	NA	16.7%	NA
Considering attempting suicide during the past 12 months	16.1%	17.3%	19.1%	14.8%
Actually attempted suicide at least once in the past 12 months	13.6%	4.6%	12.1%	3.6%
Ever had sexual intercourse	27.2%	NA	48.9%	NA
Have ever been forced to have sexual intercourse when did not want to	9.4%	NA	13.0%	NA

The Planning Team has identified particular concern with the rates for the results on the following behaviors deemed to be particularly high and/or significantly above the percentages for the State or much higher than the Team believes is acceptable:

- Both 10th and 12th graders reporting they have driven at least once in the past 30 days when they have been drinking.
- The use of marijuana at least once in a lifetime for 10th graders is above that of the State and approximately one-third of 12 graders reported using marijuana at least once.
- The use of an electronic vapor product in the last 30 days for both 10th and 12th graders which are very high compared to the State.
- The rates for students being bullied on school property as well as electronically during the last 12 months.
- Those who have considered attempting suicide in the last year is concerning, particularly the results for 12 graders; the rates for both grade levels for actually attempting suicide are approximately 3 to 3 ½ times higher than the statistics for the State.

The County has realized a significant decline in recent years in the number of teen births and their percentage of all births. Teen births as a total of all live births in 2012 was 8.8% versus the rate of 4.9% in 2016. But, this rate is now comparable to the State rate which was 4.6% in 2016.

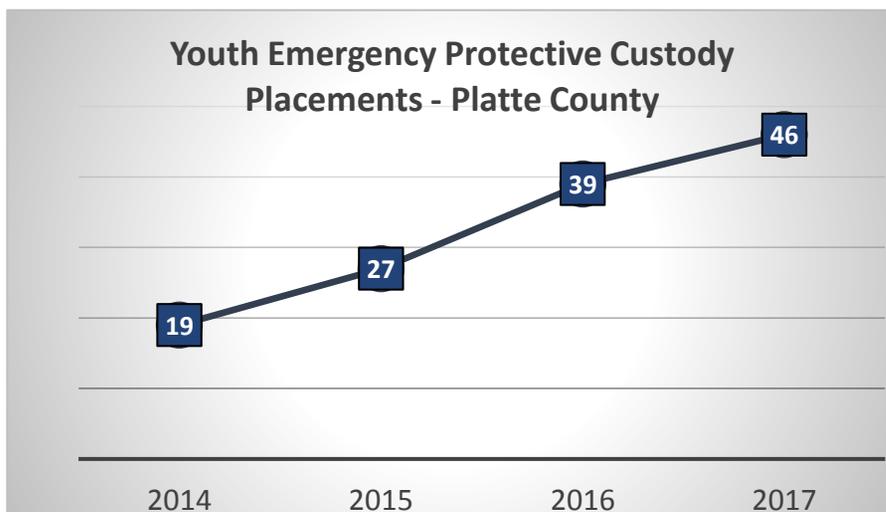


Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services Vital Statistics Reports

Mental Health

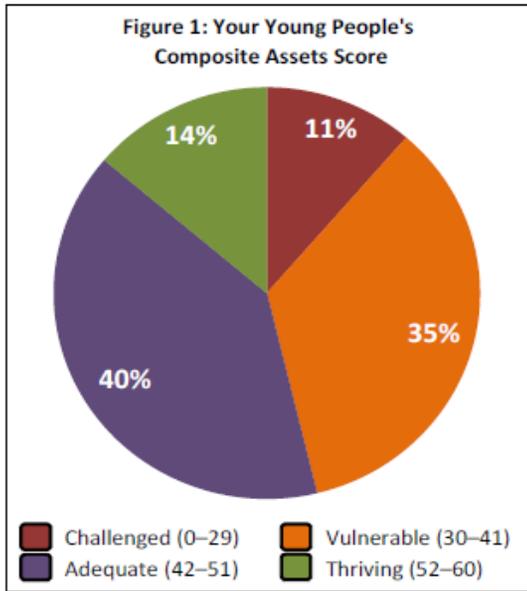
Data on the number of youth placed in Emergency Protective Custody (EPC) due to a mental health crisis in 2014 - 2017 was collected from the Nebraska Department of Health & Human Services and Region 4 Behavioral Health System's Crisis Response System and is displayed in the

chart below. It should be noted that prior to mid-2016, only a minimal number of calls for involving youth were fielded by the Crisis Response System. With the hiring of a counselor specializing in youth assessments in the spring of 2016 and several months spent connecting with staff in community organizations, the number of calls increased and data on youth began to be documented separately. A sharp increase in youth EPCs has been recorded each year. This increase prompted local organizations to work to address the issue and the hiring of the Crisis Response youth counselor was a direct result of those efforts. Addressing youth mental health issues remains a high priority for the Planning Team.



Youth Developmental Assets Profile

In the Fall of 2014, Platte County Juvenile Services secured the commitment of the three local Columbus school districts to have their students participate in the *Developmental Assets Profile* survey provided by the Search Institute. A non-profit organization, the Search Institute has as its mission to “provide catalytic leadership, breakthrough knowledge, and innovative resources to advance the health of children, youth, families, and communities.” It states that the Developmental Assets framework which it developed in the 1990s, “is a research-based approach for understanding the strengths and supports that young people need in their lives to prepare for a positive, productive future”. The more assets that a young person experiences in their lives (out of a total of 40 internal and external assets), the greater the likelihood they will do better in school and in life. The Search Institute was contracted with to collect data from local youth in grades 6 – 12 via a web link during the school day and to provide a report compiling the response data. Students were given the opportunity to complete the survey in early January, 2015. The Search Institute was able to use information from surveys completed by 1,753 youth (please note that initially one school district had proposed providing the survey to 4th and 5th graders as well but chose not to include these youth).

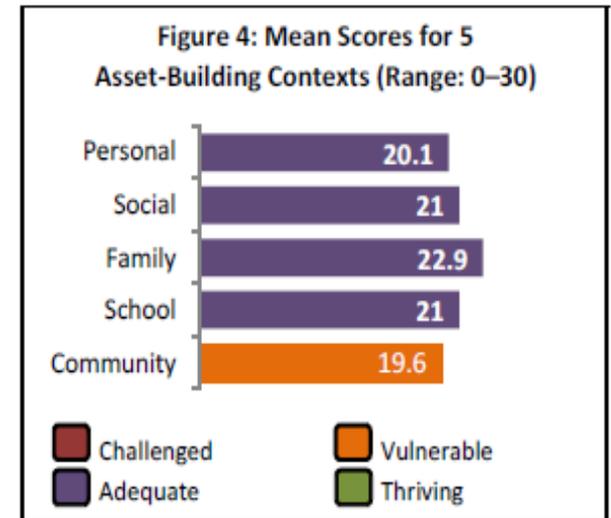


The report provided a Composite Assets Score for our local youth which provides an overall sense of how they are doing. Although over 50% of the youth are doing well or thriving, 46% are vulnerable or challenged which the Search Institute states is not unusual. The composite scores are shown in the pie chart at left which was taken from the report. Note that the survey utilized 58 statements that were then used to create the measures of the asset categories with a range of 0 – 60. Those who are at the lowest level (challenged) are experiencing only a fragile foundation of assets

The Search Institute also reported local youth's "perceptions of supports and strengths across five contexts", which are defined as representing a healthy "ecology" of development. Examples of these assets are: honesty and restraint for "personal"; positive peer influence and interpersonal competence for "social"; family support and boundaries for "family"; school engagement and caring climate for "school"; and youth programs and caring neighborhoods for "community". The chart at the right shows the composite scores for each of these asset-building contexts. Search states these results are similar to other studies with the family context having the highest score and the community

the lowest score.

The *Developmental Asset Profile* survey report has and will continue to guide one of the Platte County Juvenile Services Planning Team's priority areas with strategies being implemented by two large public school districts. The report contained much more information than what is displayed in this document and each of the school districts was provided a report on their own student population in the spring 2015 for their own internal use.



PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

In consideration of the data and information presented on the proceeding pages that provide a picture of youth in Platte County and the concerns of the community, priorities and strategies were voted on and the Planning Team came to an agreement after two Planning Team meetings on its future direction. The following six priorities and associated strategies present the work that the Planning Team will pursue over the next three years.

Priority 1: Continue the programs developed around the Search Institute’s 40 Developmental Assets.

Strategy	Responsible Party	Timeline	Current Resources	Resources Needed	Expected Results
Continue to support the ShipMates school-based mentoring program operating in the Columbus Middle School that targets students in grades 5 th –7 th . A coordinator that is a CPS employee is contracted with to act as the program coordinator.	School staff and administrators, Platte County Juvenile Services Program Administrator	On-going	School staff that volunteer as Captains (mentors), grant funding	Continuation of grant funding	Improved interaction by students in school and a gain in Developmental Assets
Continue to support the evidence-based “Victim Proof” anti-bullying curriculum focused on developmental assets presented to 8 th graders at Lakeview Jr. High and within the local after-school program targeting Columbus Public Middle Schoolers; the curriculum is presented by staff from Youth for Christ.	Youth for Christ staff, Lakeview Community Schools, Platte Co. Juvenile Services	On-going	Youth for Christ staff time, grant funding	Continuation of grant funding	Increased understanding of characteristics of healthy relationships and gain in Development Assets

Priority 2: Decrease the number of youth involved in the juvenile justice system in Platte County.

Strategy	Responsible Party	Timeline	Current Resources	Resources Needed	Expected Results
Hold first-time juvenile offenders accountable through the Diversion Program as an alternative to involvement in the juvenile justice system.	Platte County Attorney, Diversion Program Staff, PVDP Advisory Board, Assessment Specialist	On-going	Juvenile Services Staff, grant funding and support from Platte County	Continuation of current program resources	Maintaining a re-offense rate of below 30%
Continue reviewing the services provided through Diversion and the Assessment Center to assist offenders and at-risk youth with mental health services, substance abuse services and family support services. Those youth can be identified through the YLS/CMI assessment tool.	Platte County Attorney, Diversion Program Staff, PVDP Advisory Board, Assessment Specialist	On-going	Diversion staff, grant funding and support from Platte County	Continuation of current program resources	Youth and families receiving support services to have no involvement with the Juvenile Justice System

Continuation of Priority 2

Strategy	Responsible Party	Timeline	Current Resources	Resources Needed	Expected Results
Continue local efforts to reduce recidivism of first time juvenile offenders with the objective of consistently having the rate at or below 30%.	Platte County Diversion Staff, County Attorney, Probation staff, law enforcement, DHHS	On-going	Staff at responsible organizations providing services, grant funding	Continuation of current program resources	Reduction in juvenile recidivism
Support the continued expansion of the male leadership program (Triumph Builders Club) as a prevention effort with emphasis on involving adult men as positive role models.	T4C Coalition members and Coordinator, Program sponsors	On-going	T4C Coalition, Program Sponsor Organization, volunteers, grant funding	Continuation of current program resources	Increase in leadership skills and adult/youth interactions
Continue efforts to discourage gang membership through Upward Movement and the Time 4 Change Anti-Gang Coalition. Expand programming offered to youth to include enrichment activities to enhance learning, especially to at-risk youth; will be held in City park locations.	T4C Coalition & Coordinator, Parents, Youth for Christ, Participating School Districts	On-going	T4C Coalition Coordinator, Youth for Christ, Staff for Summer Park program grant funding	Continuation of current program resources	Increase in leadership skills and adult/youth interactions
Improve the sense of neighborhood, community trust and parental involvement through informational meetings & events.	T4C Coalition & Community Partners, Hispanic Parent Subcommittee, Back to Basics, local schools	On-going	T4C Coalition Coordinator and grant funds	Continuation of current program resources	Healthy & safe neighborhoods
Decrease the number of truanancies in Platte County through a team effort provided by the Attendance Monitor, school staff and support services addressing needs identified by the Assessment Center. Team to address concerns of at-risk youth that may be in need of entry-level resources with the completion of an assessment, when necessary.	Attendance Monitor, Assessment Specialist, School Personnel, Community Providers	On-going	Staffing for Attendance Monitor and Assessment Center with support of school staff, TeamMates, Big Pals-Little Pals, Youth for Christ, grant funds	Continuation of current program resources	Reduction in the number of truanancies in Platte County

Priority 3: To provide the most appropriate support services to address the needs of at-risk youth in our community.

Strategy	Responsible Party	Timeline	Current Resources	Resources Needed	Expected Results
Maintain assessment services through the Platte County Juvenile Services Center to ensure that individual risks and needs are adequately identified and addressed.	Platte County Public and Parochial Schools, Diversion Program, Mental Health Providers, DHHS, Case Management Services	On-going	Assessment Center staff, referral sources,	Continuation of current program resources and on-going evaluation process	Referred youth have positive outcomes preventing contact with the juvenile justice system & DHHS with a decrease in issues at home/school.
Provide an alternative educational site staffed by a certified teacher for those youth who have been suspended from their school as either a short-term solution with the goal of being readmitted or, if appropriate, earning their diploma with a longer placement in the program.	Youth for Christ, Platte County School Administrators and staff	On-going	Community-Based Aid grant funds and YFC agency budget	Continuation of current funding sources	Increase local graduation rate and provide a positive alternative to at-risk students

Priority 4: To increase the availability of support systems to address the mental health needs of youth in the community.

Strategy	Responsible Party	Timeline	Current Resources	Resources Needed	Expected Results
Facilitate a community group that will continue work toward implementing strategies to address mental health issues among juveniles and families and increase communication among the organizations serving them.	Facilitated by Platte County Attorney's office with assistance provided by Community Planning Consultant and Juvenile Services Program Administrator	On-going	Commitment of DHHS, Schools, Local Counselors, Juvenile Services, Region 4 & Community Agencies to improve local mental health system	On-going communication among all committee members	Increased awareness of mental health issues and services and a decrease in the number of juveniles that are taken into Emergency Protective Custody (EPC)
Utilize system flow chart to improve systems of response for suicidal threats to assure that only youth at highest risk for harm to themselves or others are taken into Emergency Protective Custody (EPC).	Planning Team's Mental Health Committee for promotion to staff and parents	On-going	Commitment from Committee member organizations	Continued participation and support from committee members	Appropriate responses to youth crisis situations occur and community has better awareness of what to do in those situations and a decrease in hospitalizations occurs

Continuation of Priority 4

Strategy	Responsible Party	Timeline	Current Resources	Resources Needed	Expected Results
<p>Continue to work with the mental health facilities to provide a discharge plan that will have recommendations for the juvenile experiencing an EPC upon being released from the hospital or other treatment facility. This plan should become a part of school re-entry meetings. All support service providers can be included in those meetings when appropriate; partners can forward reports to the County Attorney as necessary and provide them to the LB 1184 subcommittee when it meets to review the cases and ensure services.</p>	<p>DHHS, Mental Health Providers, Assessment Specialist, Professional Partners/Region 4, Diversion, Probation, School Staff and parents involved with the aftercare plan</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Commitment from Committee member organizations</p>	<p>Greater commitment by treatment facilities to work with the schools and local providers</p>	<p>Increased accountability for families utilizing case management and follow-through for accessing services in discharge plan; more connections to other community resources</p>
<p>Continue to utilize mental health vouchers from the Community Well-Being (CWB) Coalition, support for expanded utilization of Professional Partners and investigate additional resources which can increase access to services for youth and families including support of legislative action and the System of Care initiative.</p>	<p>Platte County Juvenile Services, Child Well Being Coalition Coordinator, Region 4, Local School Systems and Community Providers</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>CWB and Region 4 funds, further development by System of Care Initiative</p>	<p>More resources for adults to access the services they need to stabilize their family</p>	<p>Decrease in youth mental health crisis situations</p>
<p>Increase juvenile mental health awareness in the community by providing educational opportunities and/or promotional materials for juveniles, families, community members and professionals.</p>	<p>Mental Health Committee Members, Platte County Juvenile Services, NE Nebraska Suicide Prevention Coalition, United Way, Community Well-Being Coalition</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>In-kind resources of partners</p>	<p>Possible additional grant funding from CWB Coalition</p>	<p>Expanded use of social media, Internet and other tools that help to promote mental health awareness and use of services</p>

Priority 5: To decrease the use of illegal substances among youth in Platte County.

Strategy	Responsible Party	Timeline	Current Resources	Resources Needed	Expected Results
Perform the <i>Evidence Based Strategy</i> of Alcohol Literacy Challenge with collaboration from Youth for Christ.	Back to Basics Coalition and Youth for Christ.	By the end of the 2019 grant period 1,000 area youth will have participated in the curriculum.	Current Block Grant funding through DHHS, Region 4 and Coalition partners	Continuation of grant funding	All activities are expected to have an impact on the statistics listed below gathered from the YRBS instrument
Perform the <i>Evidence Based Strategy</i> of compliance checks with collaboration from Platte County Sheriff's Department and Columbus Police Department.	Back to Basics Coalition	By 2019, twelve checks will be performed.	Current SPF-PFS and Block Grant funding through DHHS, Region 4 & Coalition partners	Continuation of grant funding	All activities are expected to have an impact on the statistics listed below gathered from the YRBS instrument
Implement <i>Evidence Based</i> mass media campaigns on TV, radio, Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram focusing on consequences of substance use.	Back to Basics Coalition Coordinator	By 2019 have arranged several promotional activities	Current SPF-PFS and Block Grant funding through NE DHHS and Region 4 and Coalition partners	Continuation of grant funding	To decrease the percent of 12 th graders who report past 30 day alcohol impaired driving from 14% to 9% or by 5% overall.
Partner with schools or faith-based youth groups to strengthen their youth prevention activities such as Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD) group, FCCLA, Student Health Groups, Student Council, and After School Program.	Back to Basics Coalition Coordinator with Tobacco Free Coordinator	Partner with two youth groups per year in Platte County by 2018	Current SPF-PFS and Block Grant funding through NE DHHS and Region 4 and Coalition partners	Continuation of grant funding	Reduce the number of 10 th graders who report past 30 day use of marijuana from 10% in Platte County to 8% or 2% decreased overall.
Conduct <i>Evidence Based (SAMHSA)</i> Responsible Beverage Server Training (TIPS) targeting "carry out" liquor establishments to reduce youth access with training to reach 100 people.	Local TIPS trainers	By 2019	Current SPF-PFS and Block Grant funding through NE DHHS and Region 4 and Coalition partners	Continuation of grant funding	Reduce the number of 12 th graders who report riding with someone under the influence of alcohol in the past 30 days by 3% overall to 30%.

Priority 6: Address the increase of negative behaviors by youth towards peers and adults and promote positive interactions at school, home and in community environments.

Strategy	Responsible Party	Timeline	Current Resources	Resources Needed	Expected Results
Implement an evidence-based social boundaries class for youth referred by the schools, courts and community agencies/organizations for youth ages 11-17 years old.	Juvenile Services, Justice System, Good Life Counseling, School Districts, Youth Service providers	June, 2018	Current grant funding	Commitment by community partners for referrals to class and continuation of grant funding	Decrease in reported negative behaviors in youth served by strategy partners
Implement an evidence-based curriculum for youth on appropriate boundaries for healthy relationships within the schools.	Center for Survivors, School Districts, Juvenile Services	October, 2018	Current grant funding	Commitment by school districts to implementing the strategy within the school day	Decrease in reported negative behaviors in youth within the schools
Increase awareness among juveniles about both the positive and negative uses of social media.	Juvenile Services, School Districts, Youth Service Providers	Specific activities defined by October 2018	Current Grant funding	Commitment by community partners and continuation of grant funding	Decrease in negative behaviors as reported by partners

Priority 7: Increase the level of coordination, communication and definition of responsibilities among organizations serving youth and families in Platte County.

Strategy	Responsible Party	Timeline	Current Resources	Resources Needed	Expected Results
Maintain efficient backbone functions to oversee services for youth ages 11 -18 years old and their families to ensure the implementation of the Plan priorities and strategies. Renew annual Memorandum of Understanding agreements for Juvenile Services Planning Team members and organizations fulfilling backbone functions.	Community Planning Consultant with Juvenile Services Program Administrator	On-going	Grant funds for the backbone functions	Continuation of current program resources	Increased communication among agencies resulting in better use of resources and positive outcomes for youth and their families.



Juvenile Justice Institute
University of Nebraska Omaha

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM POINT ANALYSIS

The Juvenile Justice Systems Point Analysis tool is designed to, after a facilitated conversation with all juvenile justice community stakeholders and county data is reviewed; give an overview of how the juvenile justice system operates in your local area according to the laws of the State of Nebraska.

Discussion Questions for each Decision Point:

1. What are the formal factors that impact this decision point in the community?
2. What are the informal factors that impact this decision point in the community?
3. Examine the data for your community. What does it tell you about this decision point in the system?
4. Is there any other data your community has that would be useful?
5. Are there any specific problems/issues identified from this discussion that should be addressed?

Solutions Discussion for issues or challenges identified under each Decision Point, if any:

1. Are there existing resources that could impact this problem? If so, are those resources:
 - a.) The most appropriate resource? Is it effective? Does it meet the goals and outcomes it was designed to?
 - b.) Is there enough of the resource? Does it need expanded?
 - c.) Is it culturally responsive?
 - d.) Is it family centered?
2. If there is not an existing resource, what needs to be developed? When developing the resource keep in mind it should be: appropriate, accessible, effective and culturally responsive.
3. It is possible a solution may not center on developing programs, rather a change in policy, procedure, practice or communication may be needed. Identify which of these solutions are needed.
4. It is possible a solution may be training. Identify whether training is needed.
5. Are there prevention programs available in the community that try to address this issue? What impact are they having?

SYSTEM POINT: ARREST/ CITATION PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Police/Law Enforcement STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS §§ 43-247 (1), (2), (4)	
<i>Decision: Whether an information report should be filed, or what offense, if any, with which juvenile should be cited or arrested.</i>	
Formal Determining Factors a. Sufficient factual basis to believe offense was committed b. Sufficient factual basis to believe juvenile has committed the offense	Informal Determining Factors a. Youth's prior incidences with law enforcement b. Age of the juvenile
Notes:	

<i>Decision: Whether to cite or arrest juvenile for juvenile or adult offense.</i>	
Formal Determining Factors a. Sufficient factual basis to believe offense was committed b. Sufficient factual basis to believe juvenile has committed the offense	Informal Determining Factors a. Youth's prior incidences with law enforcement b. Age of the juvenile c. Seriousness of offense
Notes: The juvenile is treated as a juvenile throughout any and all law enforcement actions. It is the responsibility of the County Attorney to determine if charges should be adult or juvenile.	

<i>Decision: Whether to take juvenile into custody or to cite and release (NRS § 43-248 (1), (2); § 43-250 (1), (2), (3))</i>	
Formal Determining Factors a. As stated in statutes NRS § 43-248; NRS § 43-250	Informal Determining Factors a. Immediate risk to juvenile b. Immediate/short term risk to public c. Seriousness of perceived offense d. Extent to which parent or other responsible adult is available to take responsibility for juvenile. e. Availability of pre-adjudication detention options.
Notes: The determination for extended detention is made by the Probation Office upon law enforcement taking custody of a juvenile.	

<p>SYSTEM POINT: INITIAL DETENTION PARTY RESPONSIBLE: State of Nebraska Probation STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-250(3), § 43-260, § 43-260.01</p>	
<p><i>Decision: Whether juvenile should be detained or released.</i></p>	
<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. NRS § 43-250 b. NRS § 43-260 c. NRS § 43-260.01 d. Risk assessment outcome e. Accessibility of placement options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Parents/Guardians ii. Emergency Shelter iii. Staff Secure Facility iv. Secure Detention Facility 	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Law enforcement consider every option before contacting probation to utilize the Juvenile Detention Screening Instrument (NRS § 43-260.01) b. Secure detentions is a last resort for law enforcement and probation c. Platte County contracts with Northeast Nebraska Juvenile Services located in Madison, NE for secure and staff secure placements of juveniles who meet the criteria necessary for detainment d. Probation may be notified in the event of a law violation that may be associated with a mental health crises. In such cases the behavioral health issue takes precedence. Juveniles who may present a danger to self or other and who may have a DSM IV diagnoses are not sent to Madison e. Duplicitousness of the new charge when there is already probation supervision or a pending case
<p>Notes: Detention alternatives are available at this point. Tracking and Electronic Monitoring services are contracted through a local provider. There is a contract on file in the Juvenile Diversion Office.</p>	

<p>SYSTEM POINT: CHARGE JUVENILE PARTY RESPONSIBLE: County Attorney STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-274(1), § 43-275, § 43-276</p>	
<p><i>Decision: Whether to prosecute juvenile.</i></p>	
<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Likelihood of successful prosecution b. Factors under NRS § 43-276: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Type of treatment to which juvenile would be most amenable 	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Diversion is an alternative offered to first-time non-violent misdemeanor offenders 17 years of age or younger b. Bi-lingual diversion officer to assist with communication barrier for non-English speaking parents

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Evidence that offense was violent, aggressive, or premeditated iii. Motivation for commission of offense iv. Age of juvenile and co-offenders v. Previous offense history, especially patterns of prior violence or antisocial behavior vi. The best interest of the juvenile vii. Consideration of public safety viii. Juveniles ability to appreciate the nature and seriousness of the offense ix. Best interests of juvenile and the security of the public may require secure detention extending beyond his/her minority and if so, the availability of alternatives x. Victim's inclination to participate in mediation xi. Whether there is a juvenile pretrial diversion program established xii. Whether the juvenile has been convicted of unauthorized use or possession of a firearm xiii. Whether a juvenile court order has been issued for the juvenile pursuant to section NRS §43-2,106.03 xiv. Whether the juvenile is a criminal street gang member xv. "Such other matters as the county attorney deems relevant to his or her decision" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Probable Cause hearings to determine detention are held as soon as possible before either the County Judge or Juvenile Judge d. Certified Court interpreter available to assist during Juvenile Court proceedings
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Notes:

<i>Decision: Whether youth should be prosecuted as juvenile or adult.</i>	
Formal Determining Factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Seriousness of offense b. Services available to juvenile for rehabilitation c. Prior history of juvenile in Juvenile Court d. Factors under NRS § 43-276 e. Age 	Informal Determining Factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Degree of accountability b. Best interest of juvenile c. Public safety d. Knowledge of what courts have transferred in previous cases e. Set informal standards f. Resource issue
Notes: Sections under NRS § 43-246.01, 43-247, 43-274, and 29-1816 (i.e., all operative January 1, 2015), redefine where the action shall/may commence.	

<i>Decision: Offense for which juvenile should be charged.</i>	
Formal Determining Factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. As outlined in statute b. Charge must be supported by sufficient evidence to establish proof beyond a reasonable doubt 	Informal Determining Factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prosecutorial discretion b. Nature of offense c. Eligibility for Diversion
Notes: The YLS assessment tool has been adopted in assisting in determining if the juvenile's needs are beyond the scope of the resources available through the diversion program. Care must be taken to ensure that the juvenile, who is otherwise eligible for Diversion , but whose needs may be beyond the normal scope of diversion, is not deprived of the opportunity for an alternative to the criminal justice system.	

SYSTEM POINT: PRE-ADJUDICATION DETENTION

PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Juvenile Court Judge

STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-253(2)

Decision: Whether juvenile detained at the time of citation/arrest should continue in detention or out-of-home placement pending adjudication.

Options:

1. Parents/Guardians
2. Emergency Shelter
3. Staff Secure Facility
4. Secure Detention Facility
5. Electronic Monitoring

Formal Determining Factors

- a. Whether there is an "immediate and urgent necessity for the protection of such juvenile"
- b. Whether there is an "immediate and urgent necessity for the protection of...the person or property of another"
- c. Whether juvenile is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court
- d. Nature of the offense
- e. NRS § 43-253 et seq provides that a hearing for continued detention in a pre-adjudication setting must be held within 48 hours of the detention

Informal Determining Factors

- a) The majority of juvenile offenders who are detained are released to parent/guardian after the detention hearing. The Judge makes a finding that is in the best interest of the juvenile. The Judge also establishes that the parent/guardian are willing to take responsibility for the juvenile and that the in-home placement is in a secure setting
- b) Strict criteria must be found to keep a juvenile in detention
- c) Detention is an alternative of last resort

Notes: Both the Juvenile Judge and the County Judge who may preside at detention hearing believe the law does not allow juveniles to be in detention longer than necessary. This same standard is also applied to any other out of home placement. As a result, most juveniles who have met the criteria for detention are returned to the care and custody of their parent/guardian.

SYSTEM POINT: COMPETENCY EVALUATION PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Juvenile Court Judge STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-258(1(b))	
<i>Decision: Whether juvenile is competent to participate in the proceedings.</i>	
Formal Determining Factors a. Examination by physician, psychiatrist and psychologist via court ordered evaluation to inquire into: can the juvenile assist his attorney and appreciate the nature of the charge	Informal Determining Factors a. As found in NRS § 43-247(3)(c) and NRS § 71-908, The Mental Health Commitment Act may be an option b. Additional reports from attorney, family, service provides, etc. c. Circumstances of particular case
Notes:	

SYSTEM POINT: PROBABLE CAUSE HEARING PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Juvenile Court Judge STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-256	
<i>Decision: Whether state can show that probable cause exists that juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the court.</i>	
Formal Determining Factors a. NRS § 43-253 et seq b. Crime occurred and juvenile probably committed it	Informal Determining Factors a. None
Notes: The State must meet a Probable Cause Standard to show that the court has jurisdiction in a Detention hearing. The State must show by a preponderance of evidence that the Court has jurisdiction in a 43-247(3)(a) adjudication. The State must show by clear and convincing evidence that the Court has jurisdiction in ICWA 43-247(3)(a) and non-ICWA 43-292 termination of parental rights and 43-247(3)(c) mental health adjudications. The State must show beyond a reasonable doubt that the Court has jurisdiction in 43-247(1), 43-247(2), 43-247(3)(b) and in ICWA 43-292 termination of parental right adjudications.	

Decision: Whether juvenile is "responsible" for his/her acts NRS § 43-258(1(c) and (2))	
<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Complete evaluations of juvenile including Physician, Surgeon, Psychiatrist, Community Health Program, Psychologist as requested by the court b. Consideration of expert opinion of psychiatrist or PH.D. Psychologist to determine whether the juvenile knew the difference between right or wrong when he committed the crime. 	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Circumstances of particular case b. Consideration of the appropriateness of filing a (3)(c) petition
<p>Notes: NRS § 71-908 requires the preparation of a mental health treatment plan. However, HHS has promulgated no rules to direct their caseworkers to provide such a plan to the Court. The dual adjudication provides a means for the information to be disseminated through a case plan and court report.</p>	
Decision: Whether the juvenile is, beyond a reasonable doubt, "a person described by section 43-247."	
<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Court's determination rests on whether the State proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the Court has jurisdiction over this juvenile whether it is by adjudication of the allegations contained in the petition or by admission of the juvenile, by providing sufficient factual basis to support the allegations. The burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt applies to NRS § 43-247(1), (2) and (3)(b) b. Residency c. Age d. NRS § 43-279 	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. No factors reported. In order to protect the rights of the juvenile, informal considerations are not utilized
<p>Notes: At the "arraignment" phase, the Judge may order pre-adjudication supervision and/or services if the youth/parent agrees.</p>	

Decision: Whether to order probation to conduct a pre-disposition investigation (statutory authority unclear)	
Formal Determining Factors a. NRS § 43-286	Informal Determining Factors a. Judge may order “direct” probation without preparation of PDI b. Judge may order PDI when additional information is needed for disposition c. If the case results from an unsatisfactory termination from diversion, and if the circumstances of termination warrant, the Diversion Administrator may recommend to the County Attorney to consider ordering a PDI
Notes: The Judge may also order pre-disposition supervision/services at this point as well.	

SYSTEM POINT: DISPOSITION	
PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Juvenile Court Judge	
STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-286 (1)	
Decision: Whether to place juvenile on probation NRS § 43-286(1)(a)(i)(i)	
Formal Determining Factors a. As outlined in statute	Informal Determining Factors a. The Court, at disposition, may order a term of probation with set expiration date. The order of probation is frequently ordered without preparation of a PDI
Notes:	

SYSTEM POINT: ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS	
PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Probation	
STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 29-2266	
Decision: Whether to impose administrative sanctions on a probationer	
Formal Determining Factors (NRS § 29-2266 (2)) a. NRS § 29-2266(4) b. Probation officers has reasonable cause to believe that probationer has committed or is about to commit a substance abuse violation or a non-criminal violation	Informal Determining Factors a. Probation uses administrative sanctions for non-criminal violations b. New law violations result in a notification and request to the County Attorney for the filing of a Motion to Revoke probation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Substance abuse violation refers to a positive test for drug or alcohol use, failure to report for such a test, or failure to comply with substance abuse evaluations or treatment d. Non-criminal violation means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Moving traffic violations; ii. Failure to report to his or her probation officer; iii. Leaving the jurisdiction of the court or leaving the state without the permission of the court or his or her probation officer; iv. Failure to work regularly or attend training school; v. Failure to notify his or her probation officers of change of address or employment; vi. Frequenting places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered; vii. Failure to perform community service as directed; viii. Failure to pay fines, courts costs, restitution, or any fees imposed pursuant to section 29-2262.06. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Administrative sanctions are not applied when a probationer absconds from supervision
Notes:	

<p>SYSTEM POINT: MOTION TO REVOKE PROBATION PARTY RESPONSIBLE: County Attorney STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-286(5)(b)(i)</p>	
<p><i>Decision: Whether to file a motion to revoke probation</i></p>	
<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. As outlined in statute 	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Appropriateness of administrative sanctions for minor violations b. Recommendation from probation officer c. County Attorney prosecutive merit assessment d. If a Motion to Revoke is based on a new law violation which has yet to be adjudicated, the matter is often continued to allow that adjudication. In that event the disposition of both matters is often handled at the same time e. If a PDI was not ordered at time of the original disposition it may well be ordered at time of re-disposition
Notes:	

SYSTEM POINT: MODIFICATION/REVOCAION OF PROBATION

PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Juvenile Court Judge
STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-286(5)(b)(v)(vi)

Decision: Whether to modify or revoke probation

Formal Determining Factors a. As outlined in statute	Informal Determining Factors a. The Court usually modifies probation with additional terms and conditions rather than revoke or unsatisfactorily discharge the Order of Probation depending on age and services available
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Notes: The Juvenile Court uses a continuum of care approach. Community Based Intervention (CBI) is used by probation as the highest level of supervision available. Youth may be committed to YRTC after failing all levels of probation supervision

SYSTEM POINT: SETTING ASIDE ADJUDICATION/SEALING OF JUVENILE RECORDS

PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Juvenile Court Judge
STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-2,108.01 - 43-2,108.05
 NRS § 29-2246(4) and NRS § 29-2264(2)(3)

Decision: Whether juvenile has satisfactorily completed his or her probation and supervision or the treatment program of his or her commitment NRS § 43-2,108

Formal Determining Factors a. As outlined in Statutes	Informal Determining Factors None
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Notes:

Platte County Clerk / Board of Supervisors

DIANE C. PINGER



2610 14th Street
Columbus, NE 68601

Email: pcclerk@megavision.com

Phone: 402-563-4904

Fax: 402-564-4164

May 15, 2018

The Platte County Board of Supervisors approved and placed on file the July 1, 2018 – June 30, 2021 Comprehensive Community Juvenile Services Plan. The plan was forwarded to the Nebraska Crime Commission on May 15, 2018.

Signed this 15th day of May, 2018

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jerry Engdahl", written over a horizontal line.

Jerry Engdahl-County Board Chairman

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Teri Schuller", written over a horizontal line.

Teri Schuller-PVDP Administrator

AREA REPORTED

Data Entry Section

State :Nebraska

County: Platte

Reporting Period **Jan 1 / 2017**

through **Dec 31 / 2017**

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17)	2,796	2,716	37	971	43
2. Juvenile Arrests	300	289	4	0	1
3.Cases Referred to Juvenile Court	444	225	2	184	1
3.a. Youth referred to Juvenile Court	173	96	2	59	1
3.b Youth whose cases were sealed	91	57	1	26	1
4. Cases Diverted *					
*5. Cases Involving Secure Detention					
6. Juv Cases Petitioned (Charges Dropped)	382	203	2	150	1
7. Cases Adjudicated	219	122	2	77	1
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	112	82	2	0	0
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Facilities (YRTC) *	4				
10. Cases Filed in Adult Court	5	4	0	0	0

Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed?

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

release date: /12/09

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

Item 1: Population: OJJDP EZ Population

Item 3 (3a &3b): Referral: JUSTICE Dataset at JJI

Item 5: Detention: Collect from County Treasurer

Item 7: Supreme Court Annual Report 2017

Item 9: Confinement: Annual Reports online FY16/17

Item 2: Arrest: NE Crime Commissi

Item 4: Diversion: Request from Lc

Item 6: Petitioned: JUSTICE datase

Item 8: Supreme Court Annual Rep

Item 10: Filed in Adult Court: JUST

* JJI was unable to obtain data for these system points

NOTE: 315/449 Cases NOT Sealed

Native
 Hawaiian American
 or other Indian or
 Pacific Alaska Other/
 Islanders Native Mixed All
 Minorities Unknown

0	13	0	1,064
0	4	0	9
0	7	0	194
0	2	0	64
0	1	0	29
0	3	0	156
0	1	0	81
0	0	28	30
0	0	0	0

2
 25
 13
 5
 23
 16
 1

* data by race and ethnicity was not available

No No No

ion Arrest Data Query
 ocal Diversion
 t at JJI
 port 2017
 TICE dataset at JJI

Platte County Attachment of DMC data for 2018-2020 Community Plan:

1. Race and Ethnicity for youth ages 10-17 stopped by law enforcement :

Platte County Sheriff's Department	White	Hispanic	Other
	46	31	0
Columbus City Police Department	White	Hispanic	Other
	177	137	1 (Unknown)

2. All races for the Platte Valley Diversion Program	White	Hispanic	Other
	70	81	1 (Asian)

3. Race and Ethnicity for all system points – (Juveniles filed as adults)

TR cases	White	Hispanic	Other
	30	5	1 (Asian)
CR cases	0	2	0
YRTC	3	1	0