

Hamilton County
Juvenile Services
Comprehensive Community Plan
July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2018

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SECTION II

COMMUNITY TEAM

**Hamilton County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015-2018**

The Hamilton County Juvenile Services Team was reestablished in late 2013, after a lapse in leadership and understanding from the current community members. The County's prior plan ended December 2012, as did the Community Team responsible for its implementation and furtherance. Resurgence in interest and understanding came as a result of the passing of LB561 and the ability to fund detention alternatives, as well as the outreach of Monica Miles-Steffens from Miles Ahead Consulting. She was able to pull together key members of Hamilton County to begin the planning process. The team then grew to include other members of the community including school personnel and those representing private sectors of the community. The Team has attempted to meet quarterly, the last meeting taking place February 2015. While this has been a struggle, the Team has taken steps to rectify this, by hiring a "grant manager" for 2015-2016 and ultimately combining plans with Merrick, Nance and Polk Counties.

It is a priority of the Hamilton County Juvenile Services Team to continue to learn and grow continuity, with the common goal of benefiting the youth of Hamilton County through a variety of community based resources.

**Hamilton County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015-2018**

Hamilton County Juvenile Services Team:

Name	Title	Address	Phone	Email
Ross Luzum	Deputy County Attorney	1218 L Street Aurora, NE 68818	402-694-6907	rluzum@hamilton.net
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Troy Neujahr	Chief Deputy Hamilton County Sheriff's Department	715 12th St Aurora, NE 68818	402-694-6936	hcso9286@yahoo.com
Jordan Grantham	Associate Director Christian Resource Center	PO Box 305 Giltner, NE 68841	402-361-7125	Indyhuskers@msn.com
Kimberly Howland	Clerk Hamilton County Court	PO Box 323 Aurora, NE 68818	402-694-6188	Kimberly.howland@nebraska.gov
Gregg Kremer	Commissioner Hamilton County Board	1111 13th Street Aurora, NE 68818	402-694-3443	gk@hamilton.net

Section III

Juvenile Justice System Analysis Tool

**Hamilton County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015-2018**

1. Community Level Data

Gender, Race and Ethnicity	Total Population of Hamilton County		Total Juvenile Population (10-17) of Hamilton County	
	Number	% of Total #	Number	% of #
Male	4565	50%	576	50.8%
Female	4547	49.9%	557	49.1%
TOTAL	9112	100%	1133	100%
White	9000	98.7%	1111	98.0%
Black	52	.5%	10	.8%
American Indian	31	.3%	7	.6%
Asian	29	.2%	5	.4%
TOTAL	9112	100%	1133	100%
Hispanic	258	2.8%	59	5.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	8854	97.2%	1074	94.6%
TOTAL	9112	100%	1092	100%

(Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>)

2. System Level Data

- A copy of the Juvenile Justice System Analysis tool is attached in the appendix.
- Hamilton County Juvenile Court filing data was gathered and analyzed. Specific data is also attached in the appendix. It was determined the number of juvenile cases filed in Hamilton County Juvenile Court has remained steady for the past three years. They types of cases filed have also remained consistent.
 - 2010-29 cases filed, including 2 curfew violations, 5 substance related offenses
 - 2011-36 cases filed, including 6 curfew violations, 4 substance related offenses
 - 2012-33 cases filed, including 4 curfew violations, 6 substance related offenses

**Hamilton County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015-2018**

- The data reflects there are several filings each year that could have potentially been referred for diversion, had a program been available. These filings include all cases with the exception of what has been classified as “Major Cases” (Assault, Theft, Criminal Mischief, etc) and cases involving Truancy and Abuse/Neglect.

Year	Number of potential Diversion referrals
2010	9
2011	12
2012	12

- Juvenile’s whose offenses are considered “Major Cases” have a greater possibility of going to a detention facility at the time of their “arrest”. From 2010-2012, there were two (2) juvenile’s detained, at a cost of \$4,020. Additionally, in 2013, there were two (2) youth detained, at a cost of

As a diversion program is not currently available in Hamilton County, each adjudicated case, with the exception of those of an Abuse/Neglect foundation, resulted in the juvenile either being placed on probation or placed with the Office of Juvenile Services with the Department of Health and Human Services.

In 2011 and 2012 there were a higher number of curfew violations than there had been in 2010. It is implied by the nature of the offense, that the juveniles involved in these cases are unsupervised at the time of their citation. There is a need in the community for activities for the juveniles on weekends and throughout the summer. In the past, The Youth Center in Aurora had received funds through the Juvenile Services County Aid funds, however, the funding ended with the previous Juvenile Comprehensive Community Plan in 2012. The Hamilton County Juvenile Services Team believes that The Youth Center is an asset to the juvenile’s of Hamilton County, and would like to see their services expand to offer more programming to more youth.

**Hamilton County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015-2018**

The Youth Center was open on 63 occasions and served approximately a total of 306 unduplicated juveniles during the 2012-2013 school years. The total number of juveniles attending The Youth Center during that time period is 3,427, although that figure includes duplicate juvenile attendance. The Youth Center averages approximately 54 students each session.

Section IV

Community Socio-Economics

**Hamilton County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015-2018**

- Hamilton County is located east of Grand Island and 75 miles west of Lincoln. The county seat is Aurora, a very aggressive community. There are three main highways intersecting the county: Interstate 80 crosses the county about three miles south of Aurora. High 34 is an east/west highway, going through the towns of Hampton and Aurora. Phillips and Giltner are located several miles from this highway, however, is considered the closest major high way. Highway 14 is the North/South highway, going through the county. It also goes through Aurora, with the smaller communities of Stockham, Marquette and Hordville located close by.
- The main industry of Hamilton County is agriculture. There are several large companies that also provide employment for the residents, including: IAMS, Aurora Cooperative, Hamilton Telecommunications, Memorial Health Care, and the school systems of Aurora, Hampton and Giltner. According to the 2010 census, the median household income is \$56,809, with 8.9% of the population living below poverty level.
- The population of Hamilton County, according to the 2010 census is 9,124. Persons 18 years or younger make up 24.4% of that total. The census also indicates that the county is 96% white (not indicating Hispanic or Latino), 2.6% Hispanic or Latino, and Black, Asian, Native American and those who identified being two or more races as less than 1%.
- There are three public schools and one private elementary school in the county, with students in the Northeast part of the county attending schools in neighboring counties. Other educational assets in the county are the Alice M. Farr Library, Plainsman Museum, the Edgerton Explorit Center, L'Eglise Art Center and Prairie Plans Resource Institute. Each of these organizations provide opportunities in varied ways-history, science, art and natural resources-and most offer programs for youth participation. The Edgerton Explorit Center has instituted "Wacky Wednesdays", offering educational programming for school aged youth on Wednesday afternoons, as Aurora Public Schools has early dismissal.

Section V

Identified Priority Areas & Corresponding Strategies

**Hamilton County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015-2018**

Organizational Priorities

Priority #1

Strengthening the formal coordination of juvenile service efforts within Hamilton County.

General Description

The Hamilton County Juvenile Services Team is in its infancy, and will require extra attention and a commitment from each team participant. The knowledge base regarding the Nebraska Juvenile Justice System and prevention into the system has been somewhat limited and with the changes garnered by LB561, communication, education and involvement by community stakeholders are imperative to the Community Plan's success.

Strategy #1

Establish a positive partnership between community stakeholders and those providing youth services within Hamilton County.

- This will be accomplished through regular quarterly meetings of the Hamilton County Juvenile Services Team at the Hamilton County Attorney's Office. These meetings will follow the established LB1184 meetings, to ensure consistency and to make the best use of everyone's time.
- Email notifications will be sent to participants in advance, to include any materials that will be discussed at the meeting.
- Hamilton County Juvenile Services Team participants are encouraged to invite other interested parties.

The Hamilton County Juvenile Services Team Chairperson will be responsible for reserving the conference room at the Hamilton County Attorney's Office, as well as inviting Team participants. Attendance will be tracked through a sign-in sheet and collected by the Chairperson as well. This will occur quarterly. Resources needed are time and commitment from Team members. The expected outcome is active participation in the community planning process, with consistent assessment and adjustment of the community plan, as well as coordination of juvenile services.

**Hamilton County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015-2018**

Strategy #2

Use available community planning resources and consultants for assistance.

- Utilize technical assistance and/or webinars on community planning and grant writing provided by the Nebraska Crime Commission.
- Seek support from the Nebraska Juvenile Justice Association through its membership, yearly conferences and community planning support.
- Contract with a consultant familiar with the Nebraska Crime Commission and the Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan process.

The Hamilton County Juvenile Services Team Chairperson and one additional designated team participant will attend a minimum of one training event per year. The Hamilton County Juvenile Services Team will also contract with a consultant for assistance as needed. This will occur on an ongoing basis. Resources are primarily financial. The expected outcome will be greater knowledge of the planning process and issues related to juvenile justice.

ISSUE BASED PRIORITY AREAS

Priority #2

Reduce the number of juveniles entering the court system.

General Description

Due to a consistency of juvenile arrests and court filings, the Hamilton County Juvenile Services Team determined a diversion program would be beneficial in the reduction of juvenile court filings. As the data indicates, each year juveniles in Hamilton County are adjudicated on various offenses that could have been otherwise referred to Juvenile Diversion. Often times, diversion offers the same benefits of probation, including: monitoring for drugs and/or alcohol, referrals to educational classes and educational accountability. By offering a diversion program, these youth will avoid entering the juvenile justice system all together.

**Hamilton County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015-2018**

Strategy #1

As the number of juvenile cases in Hamilton County is not significant, it was also determined that partnering with the Merrick, Nance and Polk County Juvenile Diversion program would be the most appropriate use of resources. The Hamilton County Attorney will determine which cases are appropriate for a referral to the diversion program, and make those referrals to the Merrick, Nance and Polk County Juvenile Diversion Coordinator for services. This will occur on a continual basis, with a review on an annual basis to adjust services as the need for services indicates. Primarily, financial resources are needed. Expected outcomes include a reduction in Juvenile Court filings in Hamilton County and reduced recidivism.

Priority #3

Engaging juveniles in a nonthreatening, pro-social environment during unstructured time.

General Description

In previous years, the Youth Center received funds from the Juvenile Service County Aid to fund the programming. The Hamilton County Juvenile Services Team believes that The Youth Center is a valuable yet under-utilized resource in Hamilton County, and the youth benefit from its programming, and is eager to see how the programming could be expanded to include additional youth, including those who are at-risk.

Data indicates The Youth Center served 306 different youth over the course of the 2011-2013 school years. The total number of youth served was 3,427. Programming currently includes a Friday and Saturday night offering, from 7:00pm to 9:00pm for youth in 6th-8th grade and 9:00pm to 11:00pm for youth in 9th to 12th grade during the school year. A summer program occurs in June, Sunday through Thursday evenings, 7:00pm to 10:00pm.

**Hamilton County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015-2018**

Strategy #1

Allocate funds to The Youth Center, to continue programming to youth grades 6th-12th in Hamilton County. This will include the school year program as well as the summer program. Expected time frame is ongoing. Financial resources are needed. Expected outcome is a reduction in minor offenses, including curfew violations and those offenses related to drugs and alcohol.

Strategy #2

Form a “task force” to investigate programming needs of the Youth Center.

- Meetings are in addition to the quarterly Team Meetings.
- Investigate evidence based programming implemented that may fill a void.
- Investigate transportation services to reach those youth not residing in Aurora.

Expected time frame is ongoing, although an evaluation and assessment of needs will be completed by June 30, 2016. A time commitment from “task force” members, as well as access to researching evidence based programming is needed. Expected outcome is a better understanding of out of school programming for at-risk youth, and possible plan of implementation, if necessary.

Strategy #3

The management and/or staff of The Youth Center will gain insight and understanding of at-risk youth, to expand programming and services to the population.

- Training in the 40 Developmental Assets, geared towards out-of-school programs will be attended by management and/or staff of The Youth Center.
- The Youth Center will actively participate with the Hamilton County Juvenile Services Team to expand programming to capture more youth of Hamilton County.

The Youth Center will participate with the Hamilton County Juvenile Services Team on an ongoing basis. Resources needed include financial and a time commitment from participants. The training will be completed by June 20, 2016.

Priority 4

Utilize detention alternatives when appropriate and available.

General Description

Youth who are detained are more likely to use drugs or alcohol, drop out of school, reoffend, and are more than three times more likely to be found guilty and incarcerated than similarly situated peers¹. Often, at the time of intake, placement of the youth may be necessary, but not to the point of placing the youth at an actual detention facility. This scenario may occur when a responsible adult is not available for the youth to be released, or the youth and/or their parent/guardian are unwilling to have the youth in the home, but the youth is not necessarily a danger to the community. Tracking Services and GPS electronic monitoring offer an alternative which is not a lock down facility.

Strategy 1

- Contract with Owens Educational Services to provide Tracking and or Electronic Monitoring Services to youth deemed appropriate for the intervention. Expected outcome is reduced detention rates of juveniles in Hamilton County, as is deemed appropriate by the Probation Office.

Strategy 2

- Law Enforcement will participate in Intake Screening trainings offered by the Probation Office as requested. Law enforcement will receive updated information as to changes in procedure, protocol and legislation. Probation will have the opportunity to build relationships and offer guidance in the area of intake screening. Training opportunities will be ongoing, as requested. Resources needed are time commitment and ample conference space. Expected outcome is a strong relationship between local law enforcement and probation, as well as appropriate use of the intake screening process.

**Hamilton County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015-2018**

¹Source: Office of State Courts Administrator, Florida Juvenile Delinquency Court Assessment (2003); LeBlanc, (1991), *“Unlocking Learning” in Correctional Facilities*, Washington, D.C.; *Substance use, abuse, and dependence among youths who have been in jail or a detention center: The NSDUH report*, The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University, (2004); America’s Promise report on national rates of high school dropouts: www.msnbc.msn.com/id/23889321/.

Appendix

- A. Juvenile Systems Analysis Tool
- B. Approval Letter/minutes from County Board
- C. Other Appendix as identified by the community team

APPENDIX A

Juvenile Systems Analysis Tool

System Decision Points:

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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Sufficient factual basis to believe offense was committed.b. Underlying support for a particular offense.	Informal Determining Factors <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Officer's Inclination/ patienceb. Degree to which parent or service provider pushes the issuec. Youth's prior incidences with law enforcement.d. Youth and/or youth's families perceived status in the community.
<i>Decision: Whether to cite or arrest juvenile for juvenile or adult offense.</i>	
Formal Determining Factors <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Seriousness of Offenseb. Is there a warrant?	Informal Determining Factors <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Degree to which juvenile cooperates with officer.b. Victim's desire.c. Youth is already in the HHS or juvenile system.
<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	Informal Determining Factors <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Immediate risk to juvenileb. Immediate/short term risk to publicc. Seriousness of perceived offensed. Extent to which parent or other responsible adult available to take responsibility for juvenile.e. Availability of pre-adjudication detention options.

**Hamilton County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015-2018**

SYSTEM POINT: INITIAL DETENTION	
PARTY RESPONSIBLE: State of Nebraska Probation	
STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-250(3), § 43-260, § 43-260.01	
<i>Decision: Whether juvenile should be detained or released.</i>	
Formal Determining Factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Risk assessment outcome b. Accessibility of placement options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Parents/Guardians ii. Emergency Shelter iii. Staff Secure Facility iv. Secure Detention Facility 	Informal Determining Factors

SYSTEM POINT: CHARGE JUVENILE	
PARTY RESPONSIBLE: County Attorney	
STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-274(1), § 43-275, § 43-276	
<i>Decision: Whether to prosecute juvenile.</i>	
Formal Determining Factors <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 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. Juvenile’s sophistication and maturity vii. Juvenile’s prior contacts with law enforcement and the courts viii. Whether there are facilities particularly available to the juvenile court for the treatment and rehabilitation of the juvenile ix. Whether best interests of juvenile and public safety dictate supervision extending beyond his or her minority x. Victim’s inclination to participate in mediation xi. “Such other matters as the county attorney deems relevant to his or her decision” 	Informal Determining Factors

<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 	Informal Determining Factors

**Hamilton County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015-2018**

<i>Decision: Offense for which juvenile should be charged.</i>	
Formal Determining Factors	Informal Determining Factors

SYSTEM POINT: PRE-ADJUDICATION DETENTION	
PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Juvenile Court Judge	
STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-253(2)	
<i>Decision: Whether juvenile detained at the time of citation/arrest should continue in detention or out-of-home placement pending adjudication.</i>	
Options: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parents/Guardians 2. Emergency Shelter 3. Staff Secure Facility 4. Secure Detention Facility 5. Electronic Monitoring 	
Formal Determining Factors <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	Informal Determining Factors

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	Informal Determining Factors

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	Informal Determining Factors

<i>Decision: Whether juvenile is “responsible” for his/her acts NRS § 43-258(1(c) and (2))</i>	
Formal Determining Factors <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Physician, Surgeon, Psychiatrist, Community Health Program, Psychologist b. “Complete evaluation of the juvenile including any authorized area of inquiry requested by court.” (NRS § 43-258(2)) 	Informal Determining Factors

**Hamilton County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015-2018**

SYSTEM POINT: ADJUDICATION	
PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Juvenile Court Judge	
STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-279 (2) and (3)	
<i>Decision: Whether the juvenile is, beyond a reasonable doubt, “a person described by section 43-247.”</i>	
Formal Determining Factors <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Legal sufficiency of evidence presented during adjudication hearing b. Whether juvenile admits the allegations of the petition (or, “pleads to the charges”) 	Informal Determining Factors

<i>Decision: Whether to order probation to conduct a pre-disposition investigation (statutory authority unclear)</i>	
Formal Determining Factors	Informal Determining Factors
Notes: *See NRS § 29-2261(2): A court may order a pre-sentence investigation in any case, except in cases in which an offender has been convicted of a Class IIIA misdemeanor, a Class IV misdemeanor, a Class V misdemeanor, a traffic infraction, or any corresponding city or village ordinance.	

<i>Decision: Whether to order OJS evaluation</i> NRS § 43-281	
Formal Determining Factors	Informal Determining Factors
Notes: *See also: NRS § 29-2204(3): Except when a term of life is required by law, whenever the defendant was under eighteen years of age at the time he or she committed the crime for which he or she was convicted, the court may, in its discretion, instead of imposing the penalty provided for the crime, make such disposition of the defendant as the court deems proper under the Nebraska Juvenile Code. Prior to making a disposition which commits the juvenile to the Office of Juvenile Services, the court shall order the juvenile to be evaluated by the office if the juvenile has not had an evaluation within the past twelve months.	

<i>Decision: Whether to order a PDI or OJS Evaluation</i>	
Formal Determining Factors <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Presumably supplement each other b. Uncertainty about whether probation or commitment to OJS is in the juvenile’s best interest 	Informal Determining Factors

**Hamilton County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015-2018**

SYSTEM POINT: DISPOSITION	
PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Juvenile Court Judge	
STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-286 (1)	
<i>Decision: Whether to place juvenile on probation</i> NRS § 43-286(1)(a)(i)	
Formal Determining Factors	Informal Determining Factors

SYSTEM POINT: ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS	
PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Probation	
STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 29-2266	
<i>Decision: Whether to impose administrative sanctions on a probationer</i>	
Formal Determining Factors (NRS § 29-2266 (2))	Informal Determining Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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 b. 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 c. 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. 	

SYSTEM POINT: MOTION TO REVOKE PROBATION	
PARTY RESPONSIBLE: County Attorney	
STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-286(4)(b)(i)	
Formal Determining Factors	Informal Determining Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Current probation order requires modification and/or change in disposition. 	

SYSTEM POINT: MODIFICATION/REVOCATION OF PROBATION	
PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Juvenile Court Judge	
STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-286(4)(b)(v)	
Formal Determining Factors	Informal Determining Factors

**Hamilton County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015-2018**

SYSTEM POINT: SETTING ASIDE ADJUDICATION	
PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Juvenile Court Judge	
STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-2,104	
<i>Decision: Whether juvenile has satisfactorily completed his or her probation and supervision or the treatment program of his or her commitment</i> NRS § 43-2,102	
Formal Determining Factors (43-2,103) <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Juvenile’s post-adjudication behavior and response to treatment and rehabilitation programsb. Whether setting aside adjudication will depreciate seriousness of juvenile’s conduct or promote disrespect for lawc. Whether failure to set aside adjudication may result in disabilities disproportionate to the conduct upon which the adjudication was based.	Informal Determining Factors

APPENDIX B

HAMILTON COUNTY JUVENILE SERVICES
COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY PLAN
2015-2018

APPROVED BY THE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE
COUNTY OF HAMILTON, THIS ____ DAY OF July, 2015.

John Thomas, Chairman
Hamilton County Commissioners

APPENDIX C

HAMILTON COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

CASE DATA

- The table below outlines the cases filed in Hamilton County Juvenile Court from 2010-2012.
 - Each case filed includes juveniles ages 17 and under.
 - All cases resulted in adjudication unless specified as “Dismissed”.
 - Major cases are defined as charges that would have resulted in criminal action if committed by an adult (Assault, Theft, Criminal Mischief), with the exception of Minor in Possession and Possession of Marijuana. Those cases are classified independently, for the purpose of outlining the needs of Hamilton County Juveniles.
 - All other charges, which are only imposed on juveniles are also classified. Finally, abuse/neglect cases are also noted, to account for the remaining cases filed.

**Hamilton County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015-2018**

Case Category	Year		
	2010	2011	2012
Major Charges	9	11	13
Minor in Possession	4	3	3
Possession of Marijuana	1	1	3
Violation of Provisional Operator's License	1	1	1
Curfew	2	6	4
Careless Driving	1	1	1
Uncontrollable Juvenile	3	0	0
Truancy	1	5	1
Abuse/Neglect	4	2	5
Dismissed	3	2	0
Transferred	0	4	2
Total Cases	29	36	33

**Hamilton County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015-2018**

As the data shows, there are several filings each year that could have potentially been referred for diversion, had a program been available. These filings include all cases with the exception of what has been classified as “Major Cases” and cases involving Truancy and Abuse/Neglect.

Year	Number of potential Diversion referrals
2010	9
2011	12
2012	12