



STATE OF
NEBRASKA
JUDICIAL BRANCH

Administrative Office
of the Courts & Probation



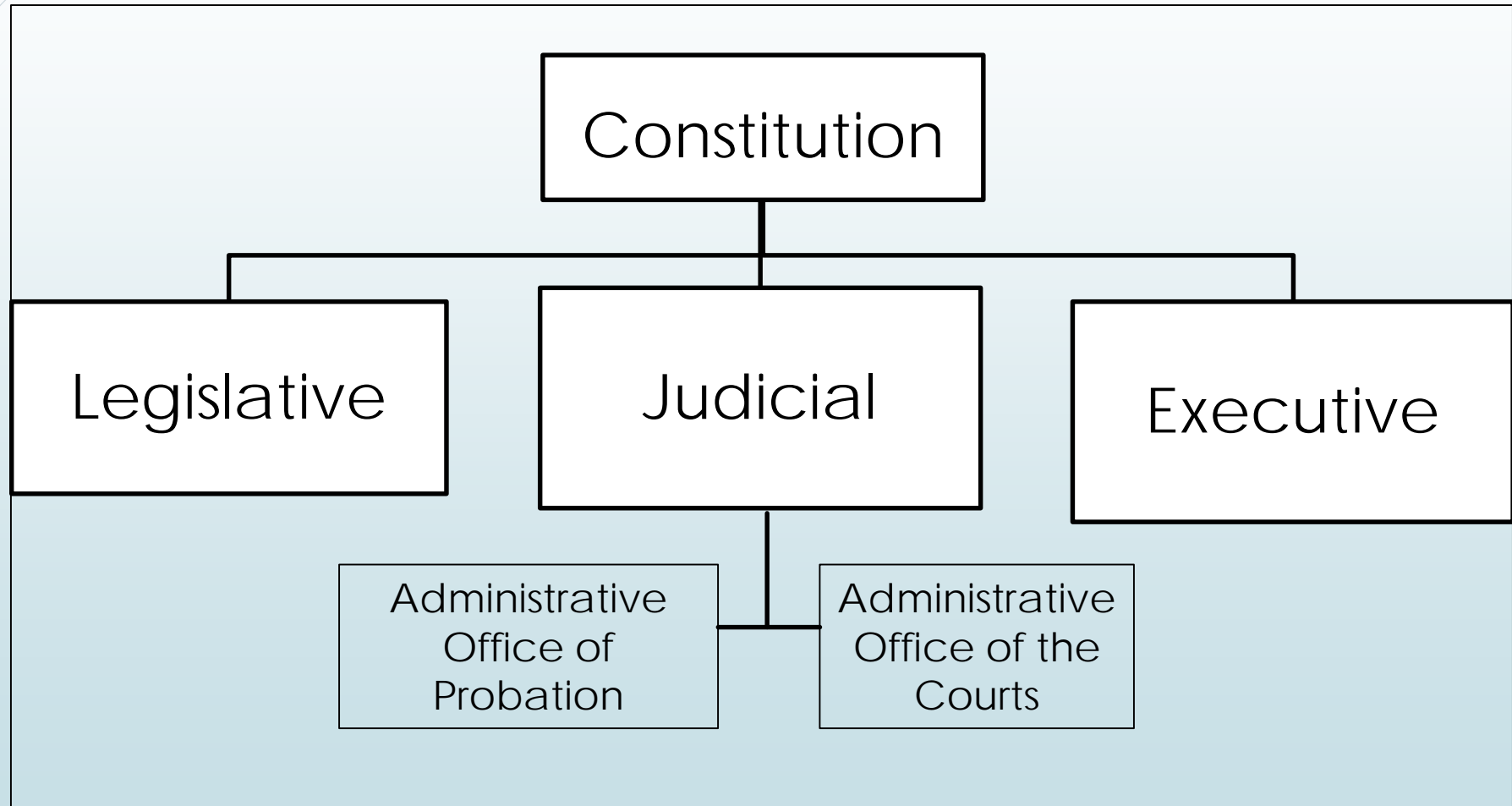
Community Based Systems of Care – Juvenile Justice



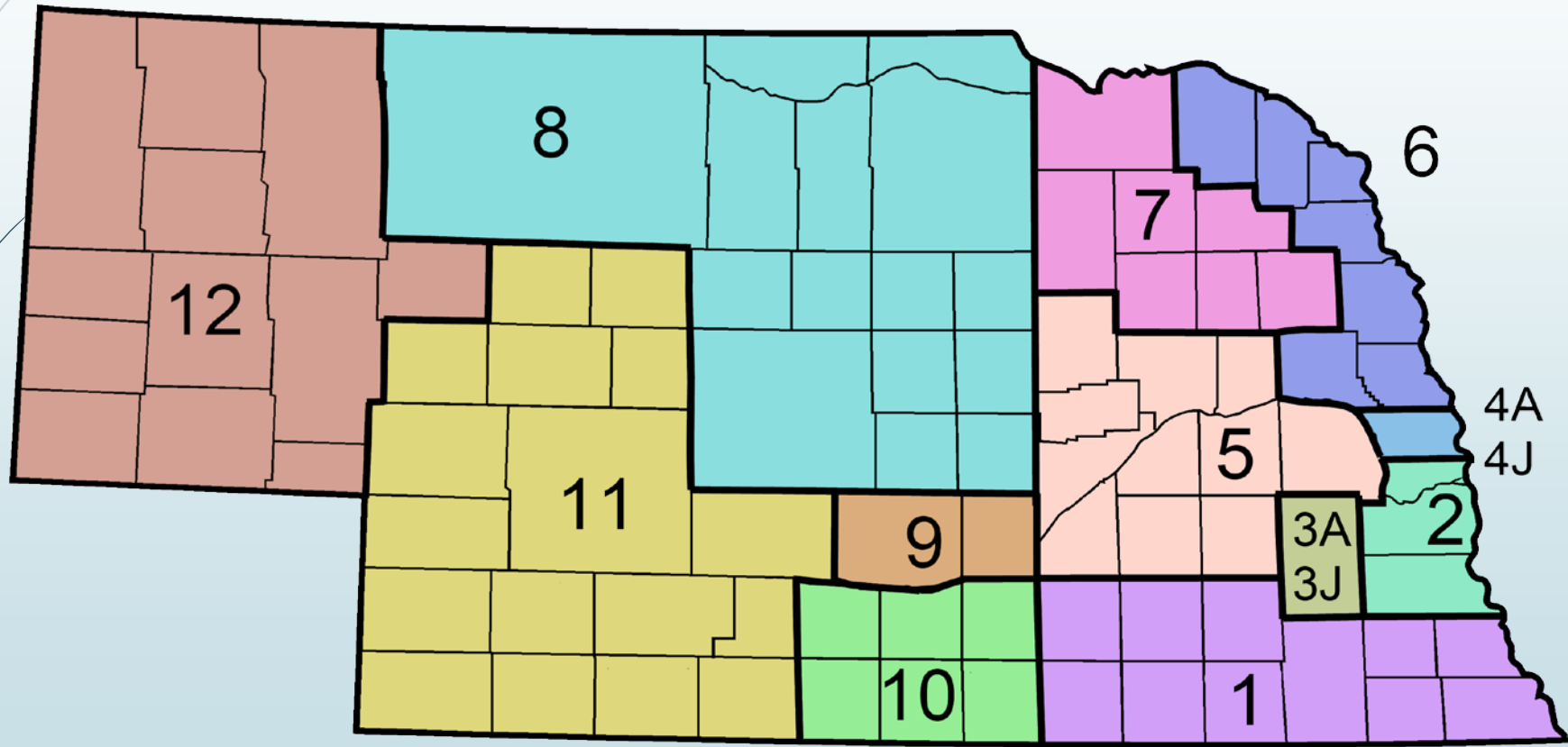
The Components

- ▶ Law Enforcement/County Attorney
- ▶ Diversion
- ▶ Separate Juvenile Court/County Court
- ▶ Probation
- ▶ Juvenile Detention Centers
(Lincoln, Madison, Omaha, Papillion)
- ▶ Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers
(Girls = Geneva and Boys = Kearney)

Three Branches of Government



Probation/Judicial Districts





Ways Youth Come Under the Courts Jurisdiction

Law Violations

43-247 (1)- Misdemeanor

43-247 (2)- Felony

43-247 (4)- Traffic

Any of these violations may result in a youth being placed on probation.



Ways Youth Come to Under the Courts Jurisdiction

Abuse/ Neglect 43-347 (3a)

Status Offense 43-247 (3b)

Mentally Ill and Dangerous 43-247 (3c)

Only 3(b) may be placed on probation.

AOP and NDHHS-CFS Differences

Youth who are on probation remain in the custody of their parent/legal guardian.

- ▶ Probation officers never become the legal guardian.

The parent/legal guardian must provide consent for any and all treatment services and must also provide consent for any and all decisions regarding medications.

- ▶ Probation officers never provide authorization for medications.

A dark grey arrow points to the right from the left edge of the slide. Below it, several thin, curved lines in shades of blue and grey sweep across the left side of the slide.

AOP and NDHHS-CFS Differences

AOP funding does not include funding for physical health or pharmacy services. The AOP can provide assistance for behavioral health services (does not include behavioral health medications), for supportive services (such as family support and intensive family preservation services), and for short term out of home services (such as shelter, group home, and foster home).



Juvenile Justice Reform

Risk Reduction

Youth involved in the juvenile justice system will receive targeted services that reduce assessed risk to reoffend upon release from supervision.

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a dark blue vertical bar on the far left. A black arrow points to the right from the top of this bar. Several thin, curved lines in shades of blue and grey originate from the bottom left and sweep upwards and to the right, crossing the text area.

The Business of Probation

- ▶ Assessment
- ▶ Screening
- ▶ Investigation

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a dark grey arrow pointing right at the top. Below it, several thin, curved lines in shades of blue and grey sweep upwards and to the right, creating a sense of movement and flow.

The Science of Probation

- Risk Principle
- Need Principle
- Responsivity Principle



The Risk Principle

- ▶ Target those youth with higher probability of recidivism
- ▶ Provide most intensive interventions to higher risk youth
- ▶ Intensive interventions for lower risk clients can increase recidivism

The Need Principle

Interventions should target factors associated with delinquent behaviors.

Anti-Social Behavior/
Low Self Control

- Build non-criminal behavior in risky situations
- Using prior and current dispositions to build new responses

Anti-Social Personality
Pattern or Temperament

- Build problem solving and self management skills
- Develop anger management and coping skills

Anti-Social Cognition/
Attitudes

- Reduce anti-social cognition
- Recognize high risk thinking patterns and feelings
- Adopt alternative identity

Anti-Social
Companions/Peer Relations

- Reduce association with anti-social peers
- Enhance contact with pro-social individuals



The Responsivity Principle

The Responsivity Principle involves matching dosages, styles, and modalities to the needs of the client. Interventions must be delivered in a manner in which the client can learn. This is especially important working with individuals in the juvenile justice system.



Juvenile Justice Reform

Out of Home Services

Decrease the use of out-of-home services by increasing the use of evidenced-based interventions within the community.



Multisystemic Therapy & Ecological In Home Family Treatment

- Small caseloads lead to engagement and alliance
- 24/7 crisis response
- Work is done in the community, home, school, neighborhood: removes barriers to service access



Juvenile Justice Reform

Detention

Reduce the number of youth placed in detention who are not high risk to reoffend.



Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

JDAI is a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation. The goals of JDAI are:

- Decrease the number of youth unnecessarily or inappropriately detained
- Reduce the number of youth who fail to appear in court or re-offend pending adjudication
- Redirect public funds towards effective juvenile justice processes and public safety strategies
- Reduce the disproportionate minority confinement and contact of the juvenile justice system
- Improve the juvenile justice system overall.



Juvenile Justice Reform

Non-Delinquent Status Youth

Increase the opportunities for status youth to be deferred from the juvenile justice system or to receive a decreased term of probation supervision.



Nebraska Crime Commission

- The Diversion Administrator position was established in 2013 by LB 561. The Diversion Administrator is responsible for fostering, promoting, researching, and assessing juvenile pretrial diversion programs and developing new programs in collaboration with cities and counties across Nebraska as alternatives to detention.
- LB 561 increased funding for the Community-based Juvenile Services Aid Program. This funding is used to aid in the establishment and provision of community-based services for juveniles who come in contact with the juvenile justice system.



Juvenile Justice Reform

Education and Employment

An increased percentage of youth will be involved in pro-social activities including school and employment.



Rural Improvement for Schooling and Employment (RISE)

RISE was developed to provide supportive services in the rural areas of Nebraska and later expanded into the urban and suburban areas of the state. The goal of RISE is to reduce recidivism through improving education and employment opportunities for juveniles on probation. RISE Specialists facilitate educational groups and network with local schools and businesses.



Funding Limitations

The Administrative Office of Probation is allocated funds to provide financial assistance for the following types of services

- ▶ Behavioral Health Treatment Services
- ▶ Non-Treatment Services
- ▶ Short-Term Out of Home Placement
- ▶ Ancillary Services

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a dark blue vertical bar on the far left. A black arrow points to the right from the top of this bar. Several thin, light blue lines curve downwards and to the right from the bottom of the bar, creating a sense of movement and depth.

Funding Limitations

The Administrative Office of Probation is NOT allocated funds to provide financial assistance for the following types of services

- ▶ Physical Health services
- ▶ Pharmacy (including medications)



Questions?