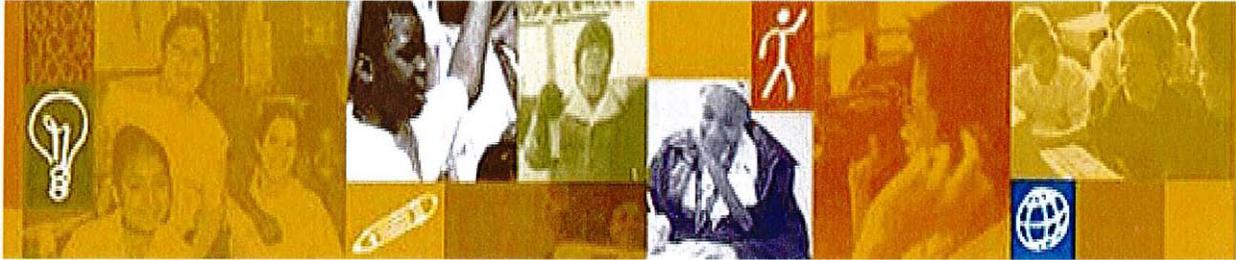


**Douglas County
Comprehensive Juvenile Services Plan**

July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2015



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Douglas County Comprehensive Juvenile Services Plan serves two crucial purpose areas. First, it enables public and private entities within Douglas County to apply for federal and state juvenile justice and services funding through the Nebraska Crime Commission (NCC). Second, it provides a structure and foundation for the community to work collectively and efficiently regarding the needs of our juvenile population and solutions for youth issues.

The Douglas County Plan has evolved to its current status over several planning and implementation cycles, through continuous and expanding collaborations among the public and private sectors of youth serving organizations and individuals throughout the community.

Topic areas identified in the previous and current Plan have been refined into specific mobilization and organizational priorities for the 2012 – 2015 Plan. The most global of each will be listed as the identified priority area, with additional priorities listed on the individual priority area sections and Committee Work Plans. Not listed by any particular order of prevalence or importance, the following are the 2012 – 2015 priority areas:

- ✱ Reduce barriers to attendance challenges for youth in Douglas County and the Omaha Metro.
- ✱ Increase effective services to youth and Reduce re-traumatizing events caused through the continued disconnect between the Provider Community (representing youth needs) and the systems/ policies in place to support youth.
- ✱ Provide centralization of information sharing, communication, and collaboration opportunities for the juvenile justice system and juvenile service providers in Omaha and Douglas County in order to ensure the greatest collective impact on each of the areas of identified need for youth.
- ✱ Identify and develop strategies to address issues of Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) within the target populations identified through work with the Burns Institute.
- ✱ Utilize core Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) strategies to restructure policy and practice to create strategic, collective system improvements and reform to most efficiently use resources to most effectively serve youth.
- ✱ Reduce the number of unstably housed youth in the Metro-area.
- ✱ Reduce recidivism and barriers to success for youth re-entering home placements following disruptions in home, school, and community as a result of formal legal actions.
- ✱ Reduce incidence of youth violence and exposure to violence through strategic, holistic community-wide efforts.

2012-2015 County Plan priority areas were informed through a collective process of review of community efforts surrounding current priorities, focused committee work, surveys, facilitated discussions, research, and data.

This process could not have been achieved without the continuous work of countless service providing groups and agencies throughout Douglas County and the Metro Area, in conjunction with system and public sector professionals from the County, City, and State.

Enhancements within the contents of priority area work include all of the following:

- Addition of two areas: system reform and homeless, near homeless, and runaway youth
- Increased spotlight on underlying factors and causation; increased prevention focus
- Attention to assets and strengths of individual youth and the community
- Inclusion of youth and family voice
- Increased availability of data to drive efforts and strategies

Priority areas represent differing levels of concern and need for youth and community well-being. Some priorities are focused on juvenile justice system points, while others are concerned with issues effecting youth over a dual county region. The scopes of these priorities are reflected by the unique compositions of the representative committees and initiatives.

Similarly, each priority area will differ in level of engagement, scope of outreach, frequency of outcomes, short and long term strategies, individual content, and sense of urgency.

The varying efforts represented in this Plan will be updated more frequently as a result of the latest county planning process. Updates on strategy progress and opportunities for engagement will be available through the website, as well as links to additional technological enhancements becoming available in the fall of 2012.

Committee and/or initiative contact information for each area is also available on the Douglas County Juvenile Justice and Provider Website: <http://jjpf.co.douglas.ne.us/>

It is not feasible to name the individual agencies and efforts who make collective work possible. Success in service to youth is truly dependent upon the collective work of the community. On behalf of the youth we serve, we extend a thank you to all who partner in these efforts. Thank you also to the entities who make funding and technical assistance possible: the Nebraska Legislature, staff at the Nebraska Crime Commission, the Nebraska Coalition for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ), the NCJJ County Planning Advisory Committee, the Juvenile Justice Institute at UNO, and the State Office of Violence Prevention.

Community Team Section

The 2012 – 2015 County Plan was developed by means of the same foundation and methods used for the 2009 – 2011 County Plan. The Plan was orchestrated under the direction of the Juvenile Justice and Provider Forum (JJPF), a partnership between Douglas County and the City of Omaha. The JJPF is the working group charged with facilitating and utilizing the Plan as an active guide in addressing issues effecting juveniles in Douglas County and the Metro-Omaha area.

County Plan oversight has continued to be provided through the Douglas County Board's Child and Youth Services Committee and the Juvenile Justice System Coordinating Council (JJCC).

The 2012 – 2015 Plan has been enhanced through increased collective focus regarding juvenile issues over the past three years.



JJPF:

The primary focus of the Juvenile Justice and Provider Forum (JJPF) is active utilization of the Plan. The JJPF was formed as a direct result of the 2006 – 2008 Plan. One of the priority areas listed in that Plan states, "Create a juvenile justice forum to regularly meet to network, report on local programming efforts, discuss grant

applications, and serve as a catalyst for the community." The JJPF provides information sharing, communication, and collaboration opportunities for the juvenile justice system and youth serving providers in Douglas County and across the Omaha Metro. Every other month, the JJPF meetings serve three primary roles:

1. Communication and open forum on programs, services, and legislative issues, as well as opportunities for trainings involving cross-cutting themes;
2. Reports from standing sub-committees (representing each of the Plan priority areas), feedback and Q and A with subcommittee chairs; and
3. Policy recommendations to the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council.

This group is open to anyone wishing to attend and participate. Meetings are typically attended by professionals from both public and private sectors, including all of the following: the service providing community (wide array of providers - from specific programs to agencies, from shelter services to recreational opportunities, from behavioral health to education or employment support); schools; funding organizations, community/ youth activists, and family support organizations. Public sector participants include: Juvenile Probation; the Omaha Police Department; Mayor's Office grants and youth services staff, elected officials and Health and Human Services. Douglas County professionals regularly attending these meetings include Juvenile Assessment Center, County Administration, Douglas County Board, Juvenile Court, Juvenile County Attorneys Office and Youth Detention Center.

Committees or initiative working groups are comprised of stakeholders most interested in and affected by the priority areas identified in the Plan. The JJPF has partnered with groups and initiatives already established in the community, focused on these areas, where possible. Representatives from these groups provide activity summaries during JJPF meetings, forward notices and requests for partnering routinely as needed, participate in grant collaborations, and actively work through the strategies within the priority areas.

JJCC:

The Juvenile Justice System Coordinating Council (JJCC) is comprised of key gate keepers and policy makers from all justice system agencies. Douglas County Commissioner Chris Rodgers and Nicole Goaley, head of the Douglas County Attorney Juvenile Division, provide leadership for this council. The JJCC purpose is to provide a forum for solution based collaboration and problem solving among key juvenile justice agencies by:

- Providing input into legislative reforms impacting the juvenile justice system.
- Providing support and oversight of the Juvenile Services Comprehensive Plan and the Juvenile Justice Provider Forum.
- Seeking to better resource the Douglas County Juvenile Justice System by identifying new funding sources and identifying ways in which existing resources can be redeployed in ways that will strengthen the juvenile justice system.
- Building knowledge and partnerships to develop results-driven policies and services for the juvenile justice system.

Planning Process:

During the current Plan cycle collective focus and enhancements to process and participation have yielded a more active planning format.

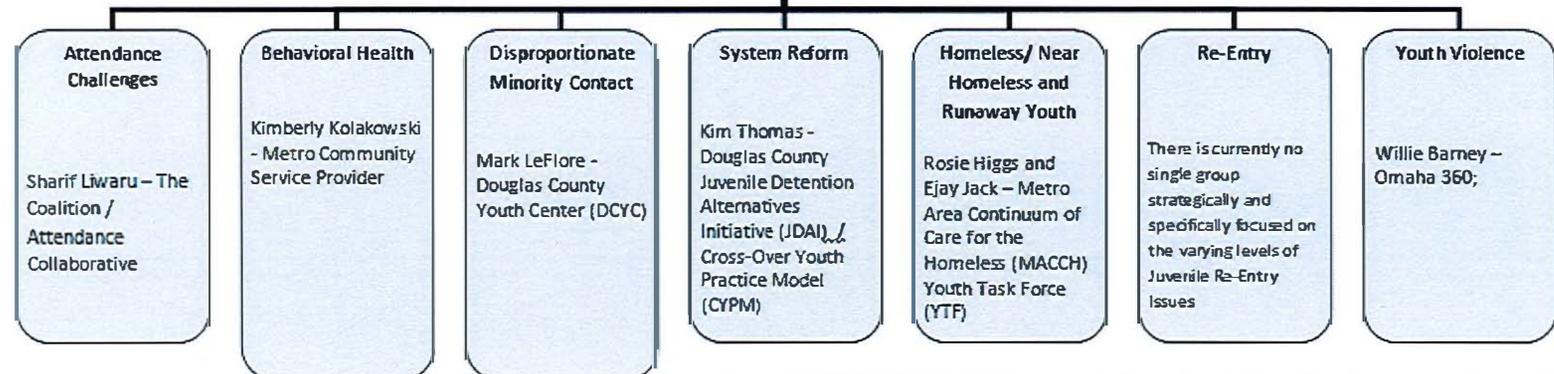
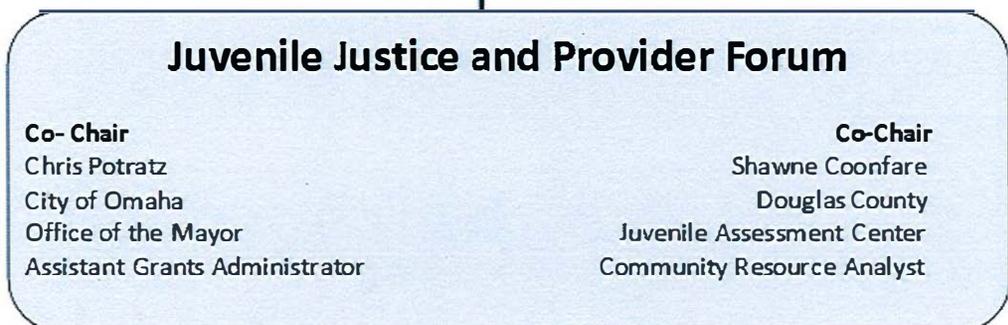
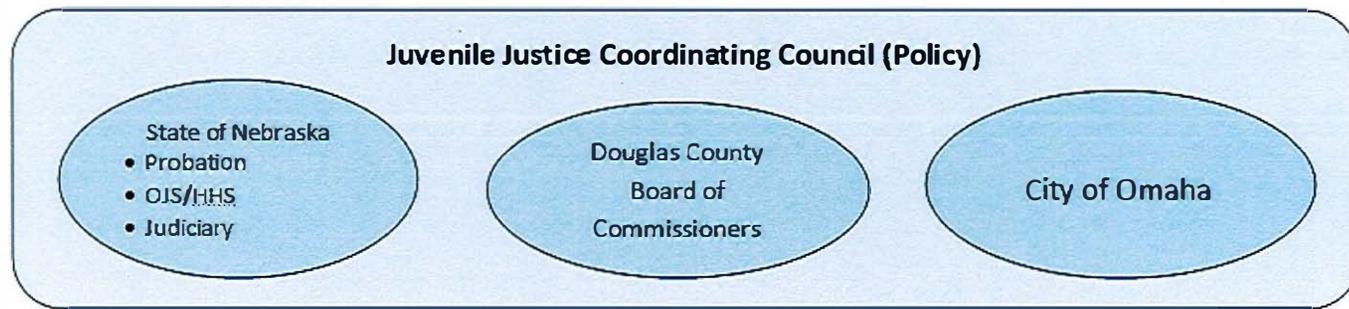
The JJPF began facilitating grant application collaborations in 2010, bringing higher levels of engagement and increased focus on the priority areas.

This Plan cycle recognized enhancements in routine information sharing as well. A weekly to bi-monthly "JJPF Update" has been compiled and emailed to the listserv, containing information regarding each of the priority areas, as well as any notices pertaining to services to youth. The JJPF website was developed as a resource for this information, as a central location that any interested person could access at any time. This website can be viewed at:

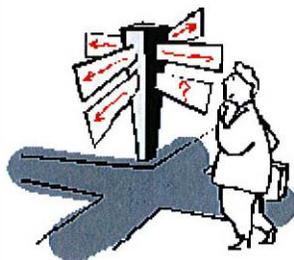
<http://jjpf.co.douglas.ne.us/home>

The 2012 – 2015 Plan received specific focus via the JJPF activities through the following opportunities:

- April and August 2011 Large Group Forum Discussions
- JJPF Priority Area Survey
- Juvenile Justice Institute County Planning Survey
- October 2011 Collective Impact Discussion
- Advisory Committee to the Nebraska Coalition for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) participation by JJPF co-chairs
- Priority area committee meetings exclusively set for planning
- Updates to the Juvenile Justice System Coordinating Council



Juvenile Justice System Analysis tool:



The Juvenile Justice System Analysis Tool assists communities and jurisdictions in examination of issues related directly to systems, policy, and statutes.

This tool provides system stakeholders a roadmap of system points, actions and decisions occurring at those points, and collateral outcomes resulting from those actions, policies, and procedures.

This Tool was updated during this County Planning period, in 2011, by the Juvenile Justice System Coordinating Council (JJCC).

During the 2012 – 2015 County Plan cycle, as changes occur (via statute or local practices and policies), and as system reform progress is made, this Tool will be updated by the Juvenile Justice System Coordinating Council. <see Appendix for full Juvenile Justice System Analysis Tool>

Community Stabilizing Efforts Review

Douglas County Summary:

The Community Planning process is instrumental in getting communities on a path of reaching Collective Impact in order to successfully improve the overall community for youth and families.

Collective Impact is the disciplined effort to bring together various organizations in a community to establish a common vision, adopt a shared set of measurable goals and pursue evidence-based action that reinforce one another's work and further those goals. Impact is through integration of efforts. These efforts surrounding youth and family issues in Douglas County are coordinated through the supportive backbone organization of the Juvenile Justice and Provider Forum (JJPF). The importance lies in that this is a community effort, taking time to build trust, and to build a common table. The commitment of the members of JJPF—important parties from different youth and/or family sectors in Douglas County—is apparent. The priorities and accompanying strategies set forth through the committees of JJPF serves as the common agenda. The quality of the cooperative action of JJPF acts as a model of how community planning should operate:

- Efforts to improve the community for youth and families are impacted across sectors which in turn effects youth in multiple areas—Homeless Youth, DMC, Attendance, Behavioral Health, Violence, Re-Entry, and the like.

- When a county, such as Douglas County, has multiple initiatives to help youth and families, a backbone or support organization to coordinate all the groups and activities is most beneficial to the community.
- As all is coordinated, activities and efforts can be mutually reinforced by this coordinating body. Plans can be braided, work shared, and resources and funding sought in a way that helps all.
- JJPF is well-positioned to report and communicate to interested leaders and parties in the community about the state of Douglas County's youth, how issues are being solved, who is tasked with efforts, and resources utilized.
- As the efforts in Douglas County surrounding youth are too large to deal with in a single survey to coordinate, JJPF serves to track ideas, progress, and outcomes of each of the topic areas.

As the processes for community planning are continually improved and worked on by the Community Planning Advisory Committee of the Nebraska Coalition for Juvenile Justice, planning will evolve, taking into consideration the successes and potential of committees like JJPF to serve as a model of trying to achieve Collective Impact for youth and family issues.

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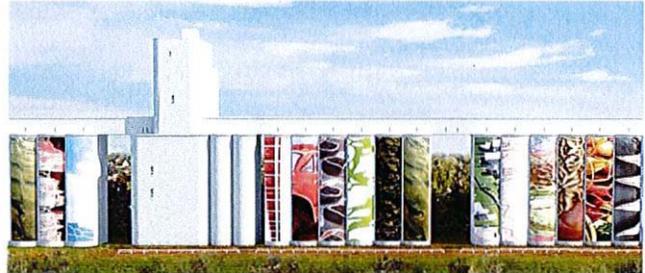
Community Description

Geographic and Transportation Overview:

Douglas County is located on the center of the eastern border of Nebraska. The entire Eastern edge of the County is bordered by the Missouri River, forming a natural State line boundary with Iowa. The county spans an area of 340 square miles and contains a population of over 517,110 according to the 2010 census. Juveniles ages 18 and under make up over one quarter of the population in Douglas County. It is a predominately urban area; the most heavily populated area of state, representing over 30 % of the total state population. The city of Omaha falls largely in Douglas County. Other cities, towns, or villages in the county include (all or parts of): Valley, Ralston, Waterloo, Bennington, Elkhorn, Boys Town, Elk City, and Carter Lake, Iowa. The Omaha metro area is estimated to have a population of over 810,000. The other mostly urban counties which border Douglas County are Pottawatomie County (Council Bluffs), Iowa, and Sarpy County (which includes Offutt Air Force Base, Bellevue, LaVista, Papillion, and Gretna, Springfield). While citizens comprising the 810,000 metro population statistics may reside in the bordering counties of Sarpy and Cass County, NE and Pottawatomie County, IA, many of these individuals either work, attend school, visit or travel through Douglas County daily.

Douglas County is the central portion of what is considered the Greater Omaha Metropolitan Area. U.S. Interstate Highways 29 and 80 intersect Douglas County, and four U.S. and eight state highways converge in the area. Omaha is also home to three major railroads, including Union Pacific Headquarters, making it one of the largest rail centers in the U.S. Eppley Airfield is

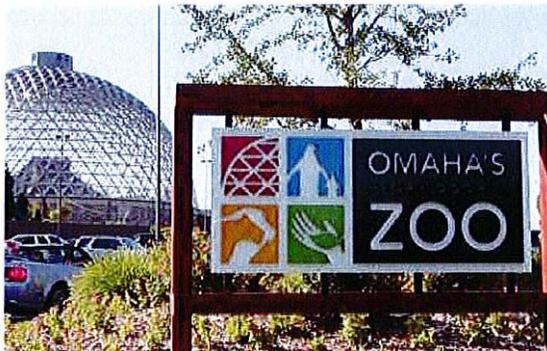
Omaha's major regional airport, providing more than 200 flights daily. Metropolitan Area Transit (MAT) also provides bus transportation to over 12 million passengers annually.



Economics:

Douglas County is a part of the Greater Omaha Metropolitan Area, which also includes the Nebraska Counties of Sarpy, Cass, Saunders, and Washington, as well as Hamilton, Pottawatomie, and Mills Counties in Iowa.

According to the Greater Omaha Economic Development Partnership Cost of Living Overview, "A survey of 300 U.S. cities reveals that the relative price levels for consumer goods and services in Greater Omaha are consistently 10 - 12% below the national index of 100 for six major components". Douglas County is home to five Fortune 500 Companies. Census data from 2010 shows Median Household Income 2006-2010 in Douglas County at \$51,878. However, persons living below the poverty line at 13.1%, and 17.6% of children at this rate. Economic disparity with regard to race within Douglas County is among the highest in the nation. According to a 2011 Omaha World Herald article, "Among America's 100 largest metro areas, Omaha has the third-highest black poverty rate. Worse yet, its percentage of black children in poverty ranks No. 1 in the nation, with nearly six of 10 black kids living below the poverty line."¹



Historic and Natural Attractions:

Within Douglas County, the City of Omaha contains 200 parks (15 public pools), more than 80 paved trail miles, and 14 community centers. Other natural attractions include: Glenn Cunningham and Zorinsky Lakes, as well as Levi Carter, N.P. Dodge, Standing Bear Lake, and Tranquility Parks. Douglas County is also host to numerous recreational, cultural, retail and sporting opportunities. Arts and entertainment opportunities are too numerous to name, and include: performing arts (Rose Children’s Theater, Holland Center, Orpheum Theater, Film Streams, community theaters), artists studios (Kent Bellows, Kaneko, Hot Shops, Omaha Children’s Museum, Joslyn Museum, Bemis Center), and recreational venues and events such as: the Henry Doorly Zoo, events and concerts at the Century Link Center, outdoor concerts during the summer, and the College World Series, as well as countless community and cultural events throughout the year.



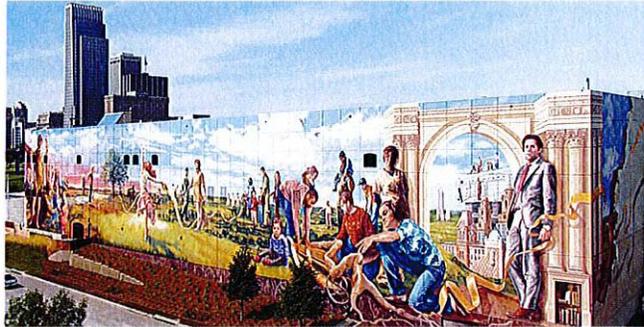
Douglas County is also home to several historic sites. These include: General Crook House Museum and Fort Dodge Campus, Boys Town, Florence Historic District, Joslyn Castle, Keirle Historic Home, Mormon Trail Visitors Center at Historic Winter Quarters, Omaha Historic Old Market, and Freedom Park. In addition, history is marked in the following Douglas County museums: Czechoslovak Museum, Durham Western Heritage Museum - Omaha's History Museum, Great Plains Black History Museum, Nebraska Jewish Historical Museum, and El Museo Latino. Finally, the County reveres sites of birth places for Malcolm X and Gerald Ford.



Educational opportunities:

Educational opportunities within the County are quite numerous and varied. There are seven public school districts falling within the County. These include Bennington and Douglas County West, as well as Elkhorn, Ralston, Millard, Westside, and Omaha Public Schools. These seven districts all fall within the eleven-district “Learning Community of Douglas and Sarpy Counties”. The Nebraska Department of Education also lists over one dozen private or Rule 14 schools in Douglas County. Douglas County is home to Metropolitan Community College, eight other large private colleges, and two public universities, including: Bellevue University (with campuses in Douglas and Sarpy Counties), Clarkson College, College of Saint

Mary, Creighton University, Grace University, ITT Technical Institute, Nebraska Christian College, Nebraska Methodist College, The University of Nebraska at Omaha and the University of Nebraska Medical Center.



Population Details:

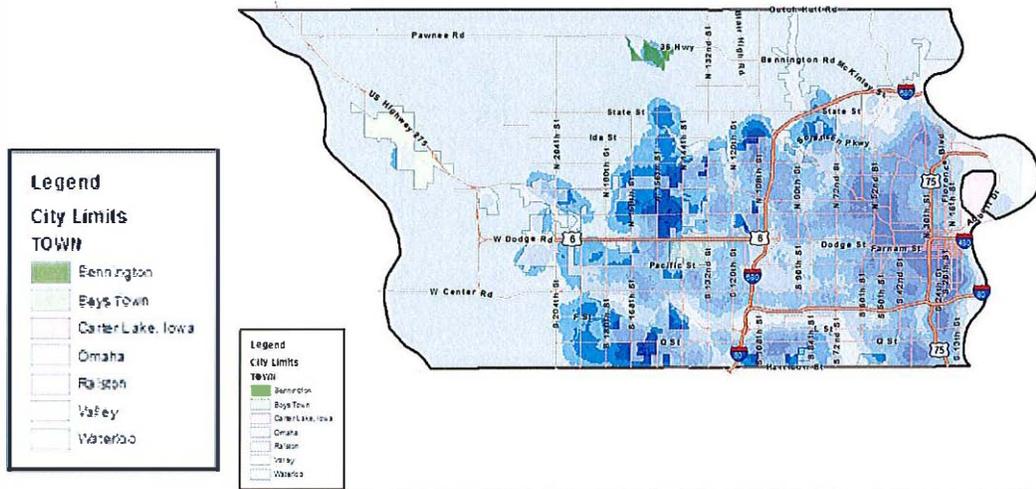
Although Douglas County varies widely in population density, it is considered 98% urban; 2% rural. Most heavily populated areas of the county fall in the eastern and southern sections, while the further western and northern sections are more rural.

The Douglas County population is diverse. According the 2010 Census, 76% of residents

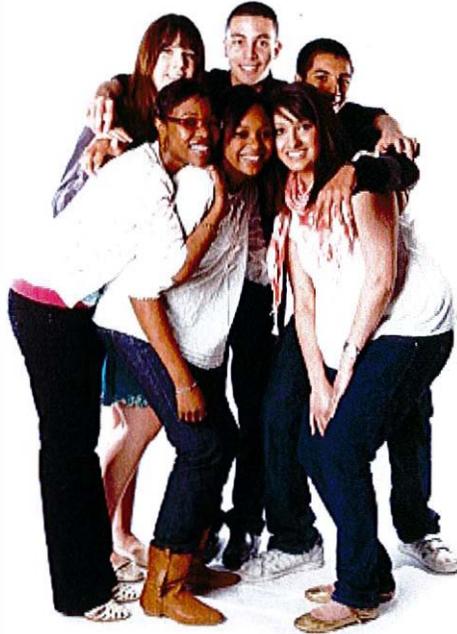
are Caucasian, 11.6% are African American, 2.7% Asian, and 8.5% other. While no formal data count is available currently, it is estimated there are between 20,000 to 30,000 refugees from other countries (primarily African nations) living and working in Douglas County, with 7,000 to 11,000 of those being in the juvenile population.

Juveniles under the age of 18 make up 26 % of the total Douglas County population. The distribution of race and gender among the juvenile population is similar to that of the entire Douglas County population. The juvenile population of Douglas County is 79 % white, 17% African American, with the remaining 4 % listed as American Indian, Asian, Pacific Islander or Other. Douglas County also reports 12% of the juvenile population as being of Hispanic/ Latino ethnicity. The over 81,000 juveniles under the age of 18 in Douglas County attend any of the seven public school districts, while an estimated 21,000 students under the age of 18 attending parochial and/ or private schools in the Omaha Metro area.

2010 Douglas County Population Density:



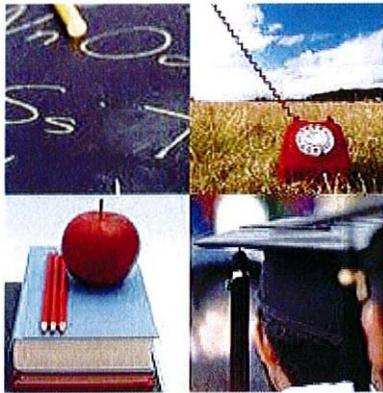
Douglas County Priority Areas



- ✦ Reduce barriers to attendance challenges for youth in Douglas County and the Omaha Metro.
- ✦ Increase effective services to youth and reduce re-traumatizing events caused through the continued disconnect between the provider community (representing youth needs) and the systems/ policies in place to support youth.
- ✦ Provide centralization of information sharing, communication, and collaboration opportunities for the juvenile justice system and juvenile service providers in Omaha and Douglas County in order to ensure the greatest collective impact on each of the areas of identified need for youth.
- ✦ Identify and develop strategies to address issues of Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) within the target populations identified through work with the Burns Institute.
- ✦ Utilize core Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) strategies to restructure policy and practice to create strategic, collective system improvements and reform to most efficiently use resources to most effectively serve youth.
- ✦ Reduce the number of unstably housed youth in the Metro Area.
- ✦ Reduce recidivism and barriers to success for youth re-entering home placements following disruptions in home, school, and community as a result of formal legal actions.
- ✦ Reduce incidence of youth violence and exposure to violence through strategic, holistic community-wide efforts.

Reduce barriers to attendance challenges for youth in Douglas County and the Omaha Metro.

Attendance challenges have long been identified as the priority area “Truancy” throughout County Plans and community initiative work in Douglas County (and the Douglas – Sarpy County collaboratives).



The Metropolitan Child Advocacy Coalition (MCAC) hosted a committee for over a decade whose focus was the varying levels of attendance challenges, through law involvement regarding compulsory attendance laws. The “MCAC Truancy Task Force” served as the representation for this priority area in the past Plan. This committee consisted of over 60 professionals from the public and private sectors in both Douglas and Sarpy Counties, as well as numerous school districts. Two significant community-wide accomplishments resulted from the work of this committee, as mentioned in the last County Plan. First, the MCAC committee developed a uniform “Truancy Referral Form” used among all districts in both counties. Second, the committee orchestrated two trainings with Christopher A. Kearney, PhD, from the University of Nevada Las Vegas (UNLV). Dr. Kearney, developed the School Refusal

Assessment Scale (SRAS) and serves as Director of the UNLV Child School Refusal and Anxiety Disorders Clinic. These trainings focused on assessment and interventions, and were each attended by over 350 professionals from across school, justice, and community providing agencies in Douglas and Sarpy Counties.

Although the committee included many stakeholders, policy and legislation were among the challenges the committee could not address. During this County Plan cycle, the MCAC Truancy Task Force members disbanded as they worked on various pressing issues throughout the community. Following the passage of Nebraska Legislative Bill 800, which required schools forward referrals for the status offense of Truancy to the County Attorney at 20 days missed in a single school year, the County Attorney Office and the Court system saw an unprecedented increase in formal referrals. That Legislation was revised again during the following session as a result of wide-scale feedback from parents and schools. The justice system and schools both stretched existing resources and re-examined internal processes, while the private and non-profit community providers re-evaluated areas of focus along the spectrum of school attendance and supports through re-engagement. Resulting initiatives have changed the landscape of how the community is addressing attendance and school success in Douglas (and Sarpy) County.

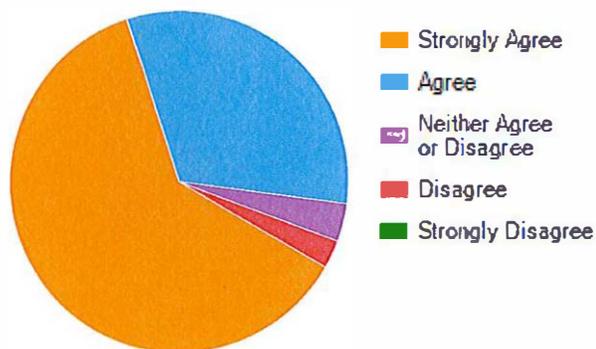
Community studies cited in the Omaha World Herald in 2009 note students who miss no more than four days per year have a 92% chance of graduating, while those absent 10 to 14 days are at 77%. For those missing over 20 days, the rate of graduation falls to 33%.²

As we move into the 2012 – 2015 Plan, the Douglas County Attorney Juvenile Division now houses a “Truancy Unit” of full-time attorneys, support staff, and system partners to meet the triage and processing demands of referrals.

During the 2010-2011 school year, the County Attorney received 3099 referrals. As of May 31, 2012, referrals for the 2011-2012 school year totaled 3,416 (referrals received from eight public school districts, as well as private and parochial schools).

In addition, the Superintendents of the 11 area school districts which make up the Learning Community of Douglas and Sarpy Counties planned strategic intervention toward prevention. Initially “The Superintendents’ Plan to Improve Student Attendance in Douglas and Sarpy Counties”, in 2012 “Greater Omaha Attendance and Learning Services (GOALS)” operates under a governing board of the 11 district superintendants, in conjunction with the County Attorney’s Truancy Unit and numerous system and community youth serving agencies.

According to the County Planning Survey, 93.7% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that attendance challenges should remain a priority in the 2012 – 2015 Plan.



Large scale policy and practice changes during the last Plan period resulted in fragmented information, and mis-information regarding the issues of attendance and truancy. Just two months prior to this Plan completion, numerous professionals initiated a new, collective effort with the following announcement:

“As you know, excessive school absenteeism and truancy cut across all children’s services in our community both public and private. With the passage of LB800, LB643, & LB933, Douglas and Sarpy counties have responded with groundbreaking new structures, innovative new services as well as new service programming to address the issue. These changes are the result of not only urgent planning to meet the enormous challenge, but have also been the result of over 10 years of ongoing training, work and planning in multidisciplinary committees and work groups. We have come a long way. So what’s next?”

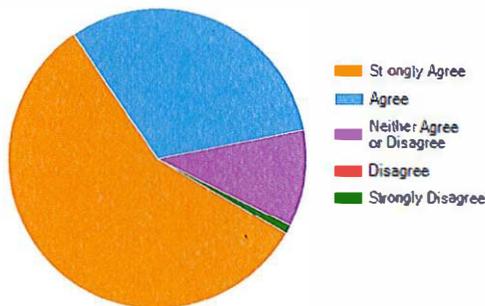
With our community now mobilized on this complex issue, it is time once again to more formally resume planning discussions on how best to move forward. A group is gathering to strategically and specifically focus on the varying levels of school attendance issues and solutions. You are invited to a meeting with a working title called “The Coalition” with the immediate purpose of identifying both what is available and operating, as well as what is still needed as a natural result of the sweeping changes that have occurred in the last 18-24 months.”

The Coalition is moving quickly to ensure broad-based communication and inclusion of all community stakeholders in strategic efforts. Efforts are focused on solutions, as well as addressing underlying causation, reduction of barriers, and prevention.

Increase effective services to youth and Reduce re-traumatizing events caused through the continued disconnect between the Provider Community (representing youth needs) and the systems/ policies in place to support youth.

Mental health and substance use and abuse issues have been long-identified areas of concern for youth in both the Douglas County juvenile justice system, and the youth population at large.

2012 – 2015 County Planning Survey results indicate 88.5% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that specific behavior health concerns should remain as Plan, and community, priorities.



The Juvenile Justice and Provider Forum (JJPF) Adolescent Behavioral Health Committee has identified three priorities to address the most underlying and prevention-oriented needs shown among youth in Douglas County. These priorities include the main priority listed at the top of this section, as well as:

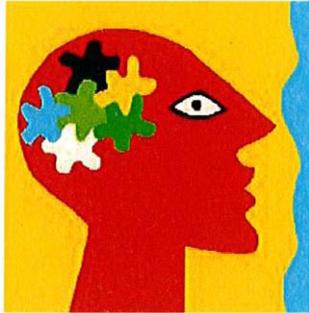
2. Increase awareness of, effects of, and treatment for youth who have experienced trauma.
3. Increase opportunities for youth to receive appropriate and effective use of early assessment and identification of needs, prior to intersections with the formal justice system.

Research shows that while up to 34 percent of children in the United States have experienced at least one traumatic event, between 75 and 93 percent of youth entering the juvenile justice system annually in this country are estimated to have experienced some degree of trauma.³ Additionally, only about a third of justice system youth with mental disorders have received prior treatment in the community.⁴

Parallel to national statistics, youth entering the juvenile justice system in Douglas County show a high need for behavioral health interventions. In Douglas County one half of all youth coming to the attention of the County Attorney for law violations are offered a formal risk and needs assessment and behavioral health screening at the Juvenile Assessment Center. The Diagnostic Predictive Scale (DPS) Behavioral Health Screening shows results present, possible, or absent across the 17 most commonly occurring mental health diagnosis in the adolescent population. These indicate if provided a full evaluation, the youth would likely receive a formal diagnosis in that area. In 2011, 61% of all youth assessed, screened positive. Nearly 20% screened positive in one area, while the remaining 41% showed present for two or more areas. 30 youth screened positive in 10 – 14 areas.

Other indications of need regarding youth experiencing behavioral health crisis in Douglas County are reflected in emergency room visits. The Alegent Behavioral Health Care Systems emergency room assessed 1952 youth in 2011, admitting 988 for further stabilization and treatment planning. All evaluations and treatment

planning at Alegent is founded in Trauma Informed Care.



During the past year, Region 6 has increased focus on crisis response and critical need areas for juveniles. The Region is providing funding in three key areas:

1. Mobile Crisis Response Teams are called upon by law enforcement to assist with risk assessment, provide crisis intervention, crisis stabilization and refer consumers to community mental health resources. The goal of this program is to avoid the need for an Emergency Protective Custody hold or inpatient psychiatric hospitalization.
2. Rapid Response (receiving immediate referrals from the Juvenile Assessment Center and County Attorneys office) reduce need for formal justice system involvement with immediate and intensive intervention services and case management.
3. Licensed Mental Health Practitioners at the Douglas County Youth Center reduce physical altercations and escalations, the need for emergency room visits, and re-traumatizing events, as well as providing transition recommendations for youth.



The Nebraska Family Helpline received more than 1700 calls, made by 1200 families, from Douglas County in 2011.

The Top 3 Child Issues reported by parents:

- Not Following Family Rules (80% of families)
- Child Being Aggressive at Home (62% of families)
- Arguing with Authority Figures (60% of families)

Child Age Ranges	Percent
4 and younger	4%
5 to 8	8%
9 to 12	17%
13 to 16	53%
17 to 18	17%
19 and older	1%

58% of identified children were male;
42% were female

The Top 5 zip codes for calls: 68111, 68164, 68124, 68134, 68107



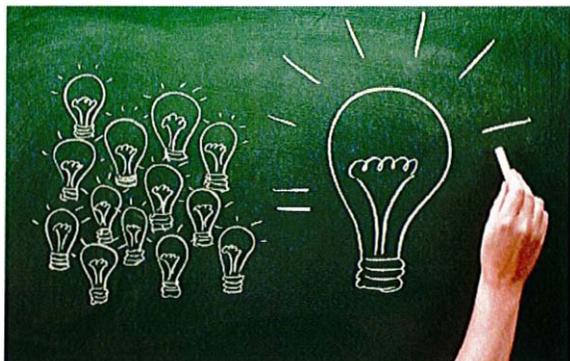
Representatives from all areas mentioned participate in the (JJPf) Adolescent Behavioral Health Committee and will utilize current data from these and additional sources to evaluate strategy outcomes.

Behavioral Health Work Plan – June 2012

Goals	Implementation Steps	Who	Completion Date
<p>1. Increase effective services to youth and Reduce re-traumatizing events caused through the continued disconnect between the Provider Community (representing youth needs) and the systems/ policies in place to support youth.</p>	<p>1. Identify Strategies across each of these topic areas (to include single-event education opportunities in conjunction with groups most focused in these areas):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System transformation - expedited process (Service Providers willing to flex) • Education – community • Education – policy makers • Bottom up and top down education • Relationship building • Accountability mechanism • Identify key leaders who can assist in ensuring commitment to change/ reform 	<p>BH Committee</p>	<p>(strategy identification by December 2012)</p>
<p>2. Increase awareness of, effects of, and treatment for youth who have experienced trauma.</p>	<p>1. Identify Strategies across each of these topic areas (to include single-event education opportunities in conjunction with groups most focused in these areas):</p>	<p>BH Committee</p>	<p>(strategy identification by December 2012)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stigma • Education – community • Education – policy makers • Expedited process • Work with Violence groups 		
3. Increase opportunities for youth to receive appropriate & effective use of early assessment and identification of needs, prior to intersections with the formal justice system.	<p>Collaborate with each of the following to identify strategies (and recommend existing systems improvements):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Support • School Partnerships • Education • Continued focus on stigma as a barrier 	BH Committee	(strategy identification by December 2012)

Provide centralization of information sharing, communication, and collaboration opportunities for the juvenile justice system and juvenile service providers in Omaha and Douglas County in order to ensure the greatest collective impact on each of the areas of identified need for youth.



The Nebraska Crime Commission and the Juvenile Justice Institute encourage counties and communities to utilize “Collective Impact” in planning and priority area work. Collective Impact differs from traditional initiative structures such as: networking, partnerships, coalitions, and collaborations in institutional and behavioral change. The previous bring together various segments to solve a particular problem at a point in time, but large scale and sustained changes do not typically occur. Collective Impact is a long-term shift in work, perception, process that evolves over several years. It forces the issue of moving *out* of planning for the purpose of funding and *in* to planning for the purpose of broader outcomes (impact).

Research shows that successful collective impact initiatives typically have five conditions that together produce true alignment and lead to powerful results: a common agenda, shared measurement systems, mutually reinforcing activities, continuous communication, and backbone support organizations.⁶

The Juvenile Justice and Provider Forum (JJPF) has served as the backbone support for the collective work encompassed in the County Plan for the last two Plan cycles.

JJPF activities include:

- Facilitation of grant collaborations and applications each year beginning in 2010, including: Juvenile Services, Office of Violence Prevention, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Bureau of Justice Assistance
 - Trainings conducted, such as “Using Evidence Based Principles with Juvenile Justice Clients” and “Collaborative Problem Solving”
 - Focus group discussions such as hosting a Building Bright Futures Directions and Diploma (D2) strategic planning meeting, and a meeting focused on summer opportunities for youth
 - Continuous communication through regular meetings, email updates, sub-committee work, and website hosting for all priority area and youth related information
 - Presentations at Large Group Forum meetings from community providers such as: Ted E. Bear Hollow grief support, Big Brothers Big Sisters Mentoring, and Youthlinks
 - Hosting discussions focused on legislative and funding issues related to service to youth
 - County Planning large group (public meeting) discussions, as well as survey and Collective Impact discussions
- The final grouping of activities listed addresses strategy related to the secondary priority area:
2. Facilitate ongoing County Planning to ensure Douglas County eligibility for funding, as well as priority area focus.

The Bureau of Justice Assistance hosted a webinar in 2011 stating increased long term strategic planning and keeping strategic plans current were key to funding efficiencies.⁷

The JJPF format will maintain gains seen throughout the County Planning and implementation processes, as well as the two major enhancements to the 2012 – 2015 Plan: evaluation and communication.

Successful frameworks include a number of key components: a description of the problem informed by solid research; a clear goal for the desired change; a portfolio of key strategies to drive large scale change; a set of principles that guide the group's behavior; and an approach to evaluation that lays out how the collective impact initiative will obtain and judge the feedback on its efforts.⁸

Beginning July 1, 2012 the Police Research and Policy Group will conduct a system-wide process-evaluation. This consortium of justice system focused researchers and professionals will evaluate the extent to which Douglas County proceeds through the Comprehensive Juvenile Services Plan. Specifically, Police Research and Policy Group will provide recommendations regarding the alignment with and adherence to the tenants of Collective Impact.

This evaluation will initially view scope of the juvenile justice system, providing global and County Plan specific recommendations, as well as outline communal outcomes for priority areas. Evaluations conducted in subsequent years may include focus on system points or communal outcomes, as well as closing the loop. The process of closing the loop links ongoing planning and assessment, ensuring the mechanism for

reviewing previous recommendations is a formal part of continuous quality improvement.

The three large-scale initiatives or formats that form the main focus are the Douglas County Comprehensive Juvenile Services Plan, the work of the Office of Violence Prevention, and the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI).

This continuous evaluation component will assist Douglas County to effectively merge the ideas, concepts, and purposes of the numerous formats and initiatives taking place within the County (and across the Omaha Metro Area). This evaluation process will serve to unite the ideas and language, as well as to identify potential gaps and duplications, in order for the policy-makers and systems professionals to most efficiently utilize all of these initiatives, supports, and formats.



Challenges surrounding continuous planning and implementation work center on efficient communication and information sharing.

Also beginning July 1, 2012 MindMixer (of Socialmentum, LLC), a technology-based platform will be used to engage and communicate in a more transparent way with a broader representation of community stakeholders in the County Planning process and work. Participation is open to anyone, will be interactively used by committees and partners representing each of the priority areas, and will allow a feedback loop not possible through conventional resources.

JJPF Work Plan – June 2012

Priorities	Strategies/ Implementation Steps	Responsible Parties	Completion Date
<p>1. Provide centralization of information sharing, communication, and collaboration opportunities for the juvenile justice system and juvenile service providers in Omaha and Douglas County in order to ensure the greatest collective impact on each of the areas of identified need for youth.</p>	<p>1. Maintain website and email Updates on bi-monthly to weekly basis, and as requested.</p> <p>2. Facilitate JJPF Large Group Forum meetings 5-6 times annually.</p> <p>3. Facilitate grant collaborations.</p>	<p>JJPF Co-Chairs</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>2. Facilitate ongoing County Planning requirements to ensure Douglas County eligibility for funding, as well as priority area focus.</p>	<p>1. Implement MindMixer, a web-based, interactive tool for engagement in continuous priority area and County Plan work.</p> <p>2. Develop common outcomes and recommendations regarding evaluation of the communal efforts of the JJPF and the priority area committees/ partners.</p> <p>3. Identify partner and member definitions, as well as structural and organizational impacts of each.</p> <p>3. Assist NCC in developing reporting requirements for future County Aid applications, and evolution and use of the County Plan, through the County Planning Advisory Committee.</p>	<p>JJPF Co-Chairs/ priority area committees/ partners</p> <p>Justice Research and Policy Group with JJPF Co-Chairs</p> <p>JJPF Co-Chairs with the JJSCC</p> <p>JJPF Co-Chairs</p>	<p>Sept 2012</p> <p>June 2013</p> <p>Dec 2012 and ongoing</p>

Identify and develop strategies to address the target populations identified through our work with the Burns Institute.



Douglas County has had an active Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) committee for the past three Plan cycles.

Douglas County DMC rates have remained high in several areas over the course of the last decade. Most notably, have been the detention rates. While African American youth represent just 18% of the aged 10-17 population, the population of at the Douglas County Youth Detention Center (DCYC) remained over 50%.

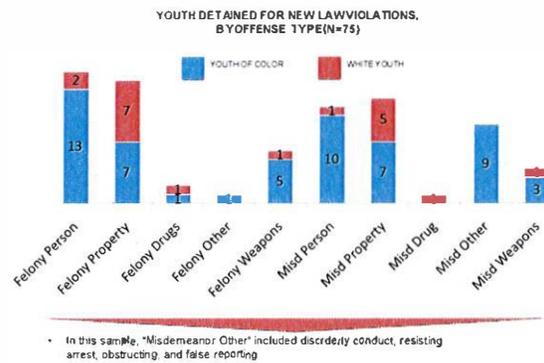
Although many projects have been accomplished through the years, this Plan cycle saw the most wide-sweeping changes in this priority area. In late 2010, Douglas County became a Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) site. As one of the key components of JDAI, DMC has received more intense and detailed attention than the free standing committee had capacity for in the past.

The JDAI efforts have been bolstered by consultation with the Burns Institute, a nationally distinguished consulting firm focused on DMC system and community solutions. The JDAI Detention Utilization Study and work with the Burns Institute

have yielded detailed results that will allow this committee to target very specific areas related to DMC, both at DCYC and throughout the other system contact points. Two initial targets examined at time of the Plan submission are:

1. Target Population: Youth of Color represent 100% of admissions for offenses related to public order (disorderly conduct, resisting arrest, obstructing a peace officer and false reporting).

A closer look at admissions based on NEW law violations



2. Target Population: Youth Failing to Appear in zip codes 68107 and 68111. The Detention Utilization Study revealed that 13 youth were detained for Failure to Appear. Nine of the thirteen youth were Youth of Color (8 Black, 1 Hispanic, 4 White). All were male. Their average length of stay was 19 days. The average risk score was 12.57, but only 8 of 13 were screened at the time of intake. Five of the thirteen youth had previous admits to detention.

The DMC committees has remained active over the last decade. Their activities just within this last year include:

1. Review of the 2010 state of Nebraska DMC report with State DMC Coordinator(s), determining high(er) arrest numbers for Douglas County in 2011 were due to an errors in reporting.

2. Sponsored a Justice system book drive to increase books available for youth in the Douglas County Youth Center Library in December 2011 and collected 5,000 books.
3. Continually updated the Douglas County JJPF Large Group Forum and website to include DMC description, minutes etc. at <http://jjpf.co.douglas.ne.us/>
4. Assisted in monitoring detention population via reports from committee chair, Mark LeFlore, DCYC.
5. Wrote a "DMC Subcommittee Year 1 Work Plan" submitted to the JDAI Steering Committee which was approved.(see attached)
6. Provided support for the 2011 Douglas County JAC Title V application to address DMC issues
 - Bilingual Specialist at the Juvenile Assessment Center,
 - Cultural Ambassador to assist refugees to participate in diversion
7. Helped develop a script for a Ch. 22 TV show on the benefits of Diversion (Nuer and Arabic language)
8. Encouraging an application for 2012 Title V funding to develop a Ch. 22 series educating parents and youth about the Juvenile Justice system in Sudanese languages (Nuer and Arabic) and Spanish language
9. Participated in consultant meetings with the Burns Institute

- January 28, 2011 defining the use of detention
- October 6, 2011 chose Community Engagement as the top priority for the Douglas County DMC committee. We are focused on a strategy for educating and engaging the community around DMC and choosing a target population
- March 13, 2012 The group identified two target populations at the Douglas County DMC/JDAI joint meeting (see attachment)



These types of activities, as well as continued use of data to drive strategy work, will assist the committee in working toward the priority area listed at the start of this section, as well as these related priority areas:

2. Support the work of other JDAI Subcommittees.
3. Community Outreach
4. Review Relative Rate Index (RRI) data to identify areas where DMC issues exist <see Relative Rate Index (RRI) attached as appendix>

DMC Subcommittee Year 1 Work Plan

Goals	Implementation Steps	Who	Completion Date
1. Establish DMC Subcommittee for JDAI work	a. Join efforts with existing Douglas County DMC Committee		Completed
	b. Complete the Burns Institute's Community Engagement Exercise to strategically identify and engage additional DMC Committee Members	DMC Subcommittee	In Progress-last planned meeting schedule for June/July 2012
2. Data Utilization Study	a. Identify priority DMC issues revealed through the Detention Utilization Study	DMC Subcommittee	Completed January 2012
	b. Develop strategies and ways to evaluate the Subcommittee's efforts to address DMC in these priority areas.	DMC Subcommittee	On-going, part of work with Burns Institute
	c. Monitor Progress	DMC Subcommittee	On-going
3. Identify and develop strategies to address the target populations identified through our work with the Burns Institute.	a. Identify Douglas County's DMC "target populations."	Burns Institute and DMC Subcommittee	January-February, 2012 (updated with new Target May, 2102)
	b. Identify ways to engage the target population's community in developing solutions.	Burns Institute and DMC Subcommittee	June/July 2012
	c. Develop strategies to address the barriers/needs/issues faced by the target population.	Burns Institute and DMC Subcommittee	Ongoing
	d. Monitor Progress	DMC Subcommittee	On-going
4. Support the work of other JDAI Subcommittees.	a. Collaborate with the Objective Admissions Subcommittee to examine any disparity in the RAI and any other	DMC Subcommittee	On-going

	screening instruments.		
	b. Collaborate with the Alternatives to Detention Subcommittee in support of their charge and identifying cultural/language appropriate alternatives	DMC Subcommittee	On-going
	c. Collaborate with the Case Processing Subcommittee in support of their charge.	DMC Subcommittee	On-going
	d. Provide the Data Subcommittee with input on the list of data elements appropriate for regular monitoring DMC issues.	DMC Subcommittee	January, 2012
5. Community Outreach	a. Implement the Juvenile Justice System Book Drive.	DMC Subcommittee	Completed November/December 2011
	b. Provide educational opportunities to justice system stakeholders regarding DMC issues.	DMC Subcommittee	On-going
	c. Provide educational opportunities to impacted communities regarding the justice system.	DMC Subcommittee	On-going
6. Review Relative Rate Index (RRI) data to identify areas where DMC issues exist	a. Look at all nine data points	DMC Subcommittee	August 2012
	b. Identify terms that are overlapping in the juvenile justice system and develop common definitions amongst stakeholders	Data Subcommittee DMC Subcommittee	Co-Goal with Data Subcommittee July 2012
	c. Produce annual RRI report for Douglas County with narrative	DMC Subcommittee	June/July 2012

Utilize core Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) strategies to restructure policy and practice to create strategic, collective system improvements and reform to most efficiently use resources to most effectively serve youth.



Douglas County sought the assistance of a consultation firm, the Institute for Law and Policy Planning, in 2008 due to the alarmingly high population levels at the Douglas County Youth Center (DCYC) . A key recommendation noted during the last Plan cycle was the formation of a Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, consisting of *all* system point decision-makers and gate keepers to work together to establish and implement large scale system change. Detailed recommendations included: detention screening instrument validation, bifurcated agencies and processes, duplication of services, inconsistent policies and procedures, under utilization of detention alternatives, inappropriate levels of care utilized, overuse of technical violations, inappropriate detention of status offenders, systemic oversight, use of evidence-based practices and information sharing. The Juvenile Justice System Coordinating Council (JJCC) pursued resolutions through a nationally renowned reform process.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) encompasses the summary of all these recommendations. In numerous jurisdictions JDAI has effectively: lowered detention populations, enhanced public safety, saved tax payer money, reduced the overrepresentation of minority youth, and introduced other overall juvenile justice system improvements. JDAI sites pursue eight interrelated core strategies to accomplish these objectives:

- 1) Collaboration between major juvenile justice agencies, governmental entities, and community organizations.
- 2) Use of accurate data to diagnose the system's problems and identify real solutions.
- 3) Objective admissions criteria and instruments to replace subjective decisions that inappropriately place children in custody.
- 4) Alternatives to detention to increase the options available for arrested youth.
- 5) Case processing reforms to speed up the flow of cases so that youth don't languish in detention.
- 6) Reducing the use of secure confinement for special cases like technical probation violations.
- 7) Deliberate commitment to reducing racial disparities by eliminating biases and ensuring a level playing field.
- 8) Improving conditions of confinement through routine inspections.

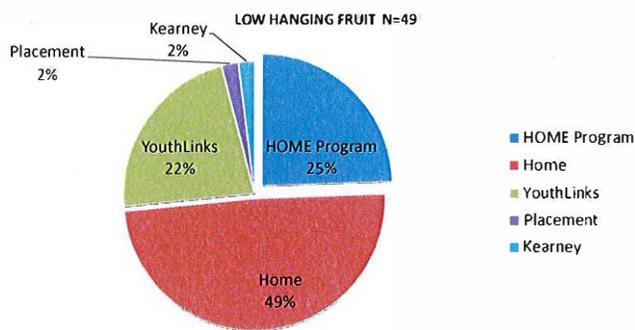
Douglas County became an official JDAI site in 2010. The Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative is chaired by the Honorable Vernon Daniels and Thomas Warren, President and CEO of the Urban League of Nebraska.

At the time of this Plan submission, JDAI has established the following working committees:

- Data
- Alternatives to Detention
- Objective Admissions
- DMC
- Case Processing

The working groups will use data from the Detention Utilization Study (DUS), as well as up-to-date data from across the system and community in order to most efficiently address reform issues. One example of data use by the Case Processing and Alternatives to Detention committees is detention discharge and length of stay information.

74 % of Juvenile Court youth, with less than 3 days of stay, were released home



All DUS and related data can be found at: <http://jjpf.co.douglas.ne.us/committee/juvenile-detention-alternatives-initiative-jdai>

The JDAI initiative was enhanced in 2012 with the addition of the Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM) Initiative. CYPM is designed to address the unique issues presented by children and youth who are known to both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. These young people, often referred to as “crossover youth,” move between the child welfare and juvenile justice systems, or are known to both concurrently. CYPM describes the specific practices that need to be in place within a jurisdiction in order to reduce the number of youth who crossover between the child welfare and juvenile justice systems, the number of youth entering and reentering care, and the length of stay in out of home care. It provides a mechanism whereby agencies will strengthen their organizational structure and implement or improve practices that directly affect the outcomes for crossover youth.

The Crossover Youth Practice Model is chaired by the Honorable Doug Johnson and Nicholas Juliano, Senior Director of Business Development for Boystown.

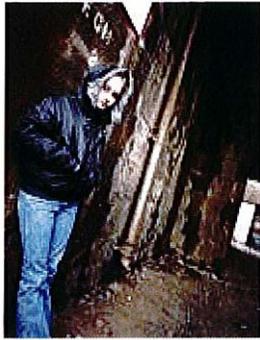
This initiative will assist in a more holistic approach to system reform, and overall effectiveness and efficiency in service to youth, in Douglas County and the Omaha Metro Area.

JDAI/ CYPM - Global Work Plan for County Comprehensive Plan – June 2012

Priorities	Strategies/ Implementation Steps	Responsible Parties	Completion Date
<p>1. Utilize core Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) strategies to restructure policy and practice to create strategic, collective system improvements and reform to most efficiently use resources and to most effectively serve youth. This includes the following goal/ priority areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decrease the number of youth unnecessarily or inappropriately detained; 2. Reduce the number of youth who fail to appear in court or re-offend pending adjudication; 3. Redirect public funds towards effective juvenile justice processes and public safety strategies; 4. Reduce the disproportionate minority confinement and contact of the juvenile justice system; and, 5. Improve the juvenile justice system overall. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collaborate among juvenile justice agencies, community organizations and other government agencies; 2. Use data in making policy and case-level decisions; 3. Use objective instruments to guide detention decisions; 4. Operate a continuum of non-secure detention alternatives; 5. Implement case processing efficiencies to reduce time between arrest and case disposition; improvement of conditions of confinement; 6. Safely reduce of special detention populations (e.g. violations of probation, warrants and cases awaiting placement); 7. Ensure racial/ethnic fairness in policy and case-level decision-making; and, 8. Improving conditions of confinement. 	<p>JDAI Collaborative/ Subcommittees as assigned</p>	

<p>2. Implement and improve practices that directly affect the outcomes for crossover youth (youth who move between the child welfare and juvenile justice systems, or are known to both concurrently) utilizing the core goals and strategies of the Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM). These are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A reduction in the number of youth placed in out-of-home care 2. A reduction in the use of congregate care 3. A reduction in the disproportionate representation of children of color 4. A reduction in the number of youth becoming dually-adjudicated 	<p>In an effort to achieve the overall goals of the Practice Model, we have created a set of interim outcome measures which will guide the strategies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A reduction in the number of youth re-entering child welfare from juvenile justice placements 2. A reduction in the penetration of juvenile justice by foster youth 3. A reduction in the use of out-of-home placements 4. A reduction in the use of congregate care as a placement 5. A reduction in the use of pre-adjudication detention 6. A reduction in the rate of recidivism 7. An increase in the use of interagency information sharing 8. An increase in the inclusion of family voice in decision making 9. An increase in youth and parent satisfaction with the process 10. An increase in joint assessment 	<p>JDAI Collaborative/ CYPM Subcommittees as assigned</p>	
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Reduce the number of unstably housed youth in the Metro-area.



Homeless, near homeless, and runaway youth was listed as a category of concern and attention in the last Plan. At that time, data was not available to illustrate this as a priority area.

Annual prevalence estimates for homeless youth in the U.S. have ranged as high as 1.6 million among those aged 13-17 (Ringwalt et al., 1998). Robertson and Toro (1999) concluded that youth may be the single age group most at risk of becoming homeless and, yet, this group is the least studied of the three major subgroups among the overall homeless population (i.e., homeless adults, families, and youth).⁹

Although this population is at risk in many ways, several factors make it difficult to collect data to understand the scope of the problems and needs.

Groupings of homeless youth often involve categorization based on characteristics of familial relationships or housing status at the time of sampling. The former often consists of groups such as *accompanied youth*, *unaccompanied youth*, *throwaway youth*, and *systems youth*, while the later includes such categories as *shelter youth*, *disconnected youth*, *hotel/motel youth*,

couch surfers, *doubled up youth*, and *street youth* (Tierney, Gupton, and Hallett, 2008; Toro, Dworsky, and Fowler, 2007; Wayman, 2010).⁹

The Metro Area Continuum of Care for the Homeless (MACCH) was born out of the collective voice of more than 100 homeless service providers and advocates in the Omaha/Council Bluffs area. Its mission is to lead our community to prevent and end homelessness for each person and family. The MACCH Youth Task Force (YTF) serves to bring specific focus and work to the areas of need for all the youth listed above. The YTF efforts utilize the definitions provided by HUD to describe these youth as “homeless, near homeless, and runaway youth”. This group plays the pivotal role in data collection, child advocacy, and promoting awareness of child and youth homelessness and housing instability in the community.

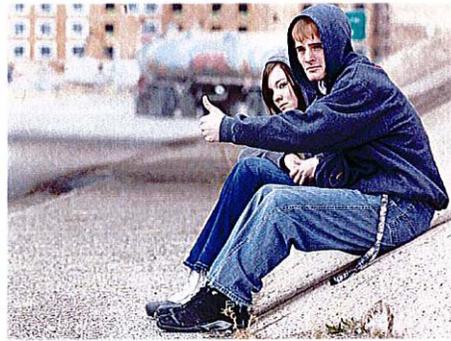
The Youth Task Force aims to gather information about young people who are literally homeless or unstably housed, also known as “couch surfing.” These are youth who generally do not access the adult homeless service system and could be as old as age 24.¹⁰

Because youth who are in a housing crisis do not identify themselves as homeless, the Youth Task Force partners with local human service providers who may come in contact with this population.¹⁰

One of the major advances of the MACCH YTF endeavors seen during the past two years has been the implementation of a “Youth Count”.

Results from the 2012 Youth Count:

THE NUMBERS	
Total Counted	267
Number of Males/Number of Females	123/143
% Counted Had Dependent Children	35%
% Completed 12 th grade or higher education	46%
Foster care experience	135 (51%)
% Age 18 and younger	27%
Number Counted in Omaha/Council Bluffs	237/30
Housing Status:	
Couch surfing	44%
Emergency shelter	21%
Streets	6%
Transitional Housing	28%



These youth are also seen in the juvenile justice system as a result of law violations. Many of these youth have been held at the Douglas County Youth Center at different times due to lack of emergency placement options. It is difficult to sort this population from those youth in need of staff secure detention due to safety and risk concerns. Initial studies of this population led to a pilot project, and the following preliminary data:

From 03/29/2011 to 11/21/2011 (238 days)

- 157 bed-nights used by 100 different youth
- 11 bed-nights needed but unavailable for 8 youth
- 62 youth with no placement alternatives
- 9 youth currently have warrants but no placement option
- 19 DCYC eligible youth kept out of DCYC

Trends found in 2012 Count

In 2012, the MACCH Youth Task Force sought to build on the consistency of providers submitting data to the count in order to generate valid and reliable results. The increase in the number counted is strongly related to the increase in services for youth who are experiencing homeless and who have aged out of the foster care system.

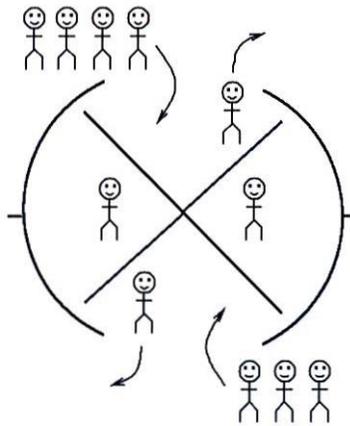
- The number of unaccompanied homeless youth that were counted on one night increased by 25% (or 54 people) since January 2011.
- The number of youth counted who are experiencing homelessness on the street decreased from 26 people in 2011 to 17 in 2012.
- The number of transitional and permanent supportive housing units for youth experiencing homelessness or near homelessness increased from 16 in 2011 to 86 in 2012. This increase is attributed to the community’s work in helping youth who are aging out of the foster care system led by Project Everlast.

The MACCH Youth Task Force will represent this newly formed County Plan Priority Area, focusing on the above listed main priority, as well as the secondary priorities:

2. Outreach within the Omaha-Metro Community to enhance accuracy of future Youth Counts.
3. Develop a decision tree specific to the youth and young adult population for Central Intake.

<p>3. Develop a decision tree specific to the youth and young adult population for Central Intake</p>	<p>Strategies: Small working teams will cover each of the following (using guidance from the “Coordinated Assessment Checklist” from the National Alliance to End Homelessness):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Separate Trees are needed for youth below 19 and young adults who are 19+. Different strategies for each age group. 2. Reunification should be one goal for youth who are under 19, but services are needed for youth for whom this isn’t possible. Reunification support services are needed 3. Need a set of common expectations – an agreement between agencies that all involved will respond to referrals in a predictable way. 4. Progressive Engagement – what is the bare minimum to achieve housing stability? Serves more people with fewer resources. Can’t be everything to everyone. 5. Referrals vs Handoff – require a feedback loop to monitor success of handoffs. 6. Episodic homelessness = Transitional Living Programs 7. Chronic Homelessness = Permanent Supportive Housing. 	<p>(Rachel F, Melissa Schaefer, Laura Primus, Chad Hensley, Sonya Marlin, Cindy Goodin, Rosey Higgs, Erin Bock)</p>	

Reduce recidivism and barriers to success for youth re-entering home placements following disruptions in home, school, and community as a result of formal legal actions.

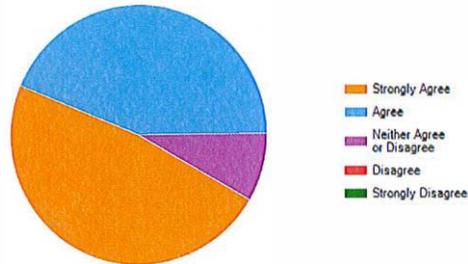


Re-Entry issues, formally referred to as “Juvenile Re-Integration” have been another long-identified issue of priority in Douglas County. The last two County Plans have included this priority as: “Create and implement programming to support juveniles’ successful re-integration with family, school, and community following formal interventions”.

This area of concern is highlighted by Nebraska’s advocacy groups. In State Fiscal Year 2009-2010, 29% of the youth released from the YRTC-Kearney violated parole or were readmitted to the YRTC within 12 months. This recidivism rate was 17% at YRTC-Geneva during the same time period. These rates do not include youth who enter the adult system within a year and do not measure longer-term outcomes; more thorough recidivism rates are likely even higher.¹¹

Both the JJPF priority area discussion meetings, and the Douglas County Priority Area Survey indicated the system and

service providing communities’ view of this need. 91.5% of survey respondents agreed or strongly agreed to continue this priority.



Although this over-arching issue has remained, and has been of intermittent focus at differing system points and by various community providers, there has not been a central group strategically and specifically focused on the varying levels of juvenile re-entry issues.

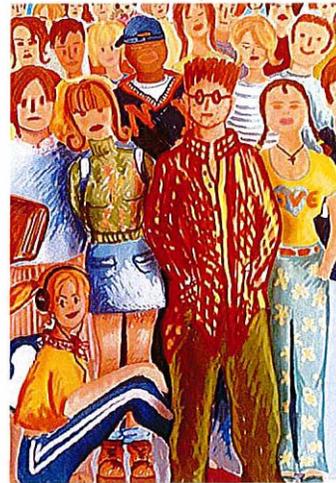
Many local service providers are poised to meet the needs of these youth. Through the newly refined and narrowed priority area focus, and through the current system reform efforts, this area can be more easily distinguishable.

System points that can be of focus include (although will not be limited to) Office of Juvenile Services (OJS) or Probation youth, and youth exiting the Douglas County Youth Detention Center (DCYC).

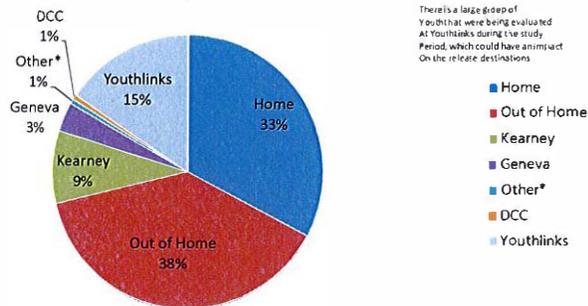
For all youth under the attention of OJS that were reunified in 2010 and 2011 (a total of 234), 59 of these youth came back into out of home care (detention, shelter, foster or relative placement care). Adding those youth under dual adjudication (OJS and Health and Human Services), the number of reunified totals 244, with a total of 64 coming back into out of home care. As shown in Detention Utilization Study Data (DUS), a substantial percentage of

youth exiting DCYC return home. Many of these youth come into contact with law enforcement again as a result of lacking supports. The JDAI initiative is continuing to study details of youth exiting DCYC, as well as other system points. This data will continue to be available through the JDAI initiative. All DUS and related data can be found at:

<http://jjpf.co.douglas.ne.us/committee/juvenile-detention-alternatives-initiative-jdai>



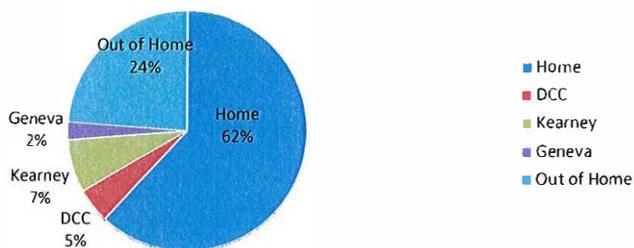
At least 33% of Juvenile Court youth return home after their stay in detention.



Areas of focus for this committee will be the main priority as listed, as well as the secondary priority:

2. Share identified goals and objectives of this committee; information, strategies, and partnership opportunities with other JJPF/ priority area-focused groups in order to address these challenges with a collective, holistic approach.

62% of cases that begin in County Court, return home after their stay in detention.

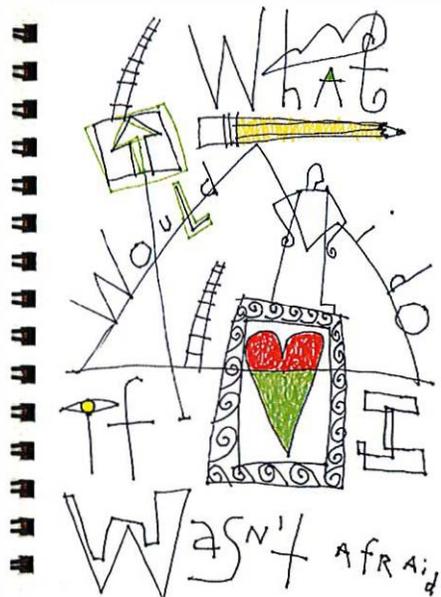


Re-Entry Work Plan – June 2012

Priorities	Strategies/ Implementation Steps	Responsible Parties	Completion Date
1. Reduce recidivism, and barriers to success, for youth re-entering home placements following disruptions in home, school, and community as a result of formal legal actions.	<p>1. Identify a single group strategically and specifically focused on the varying levels of Juvenile Re-Entry (home, school, community) attendance challenges who will represent this area of need for Douglas County within the JJPF.</p> <p>2. Identify goals and objectives of this committee with other JJPF/ priority area-focused groups.</p>	JJPF Co-Chairs/ JJSCC	Dec 2012
2. Share identified goals and objectives of this committee; information, strategies, and partnership opportunities with other JJPF/ priority area-focused groups in order to address these challenges with a collective, holistic approach.		Re-Entry Committee	ongoing

Reduce incidence of youth violence and exposure to violence through strategic, holistic community-wide efforts.

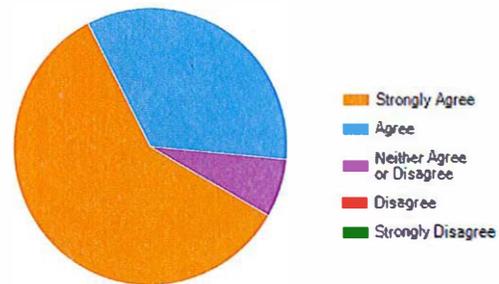
Any number of factors can contribute to a person becoming involved in the criminal justice system, including a history of trauma or victimization. A traumatic event can involve interpersonal events such as physical or sexual abuse, war, community violence, neglect, maltreatment, loss of a caregiver, witnessing violence or experiencing trauma vicariously; 35-46 percent of adolescents report witnessing violence.³



Violence prevention and intervention for both the juvenile population, and the overall community, are priorities in Douglas County and the Omaha Metro. Youth in the Metro are exposed to violence, and are often involved in violent acts.

JJPF discussions indicate a high level of concern for both violence and the consequence of violence as it effects juveniles. Violence is an issue of concern

voiced in groups addressing behavior health and attendance challenges. Service Providers report youth and families have difficulty accessing services due to fear of traveling across neighborhoods or regions of the Metro. County Planning Survey results indicated 93.2% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed youth violence should remain a priority.



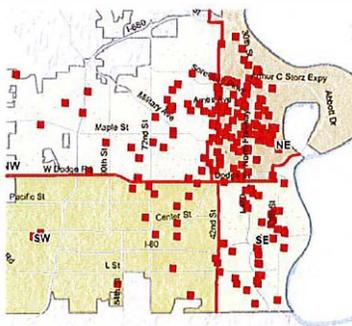
The following are violent crime indicators reported by the Omaha Police Department:

Juvenile Arrests	2008	2009	2010	2011
Murder and Manslaughter	4	3	0	3
Forcible Rape	13	12	9	12
Robbery	51	65	46	30
Felony Assault	38	30	29	34

Arrest data for the total population:

Violent Offense Arrests	2008	2009	2010
Homicide	44	30	34
Rape	180	192	196
Robbery	949	892	723
Aggravated Assault	1,475	1,249	1,312

Source: OPD (excludes some offenses; Excludes data from DC Sheriff and other police departments)



OPD Homicide Locations 2005-2010

Strategic efforts within Omaha and Douglas County have focused on the most heavily populated areas of the Metro. North Omaha is the area violent crime and gang activity is most prevalent. North Omaha is also the area of the City and County seeing the most economic and educational disparity. The Empowerment Network is a collective impact initiative specifically focused on reduction of violence through holistic community engagement. The Empowerment Network is methodically broadening its scope to include the entire Omaha Metro Area, and has formed Omaha 360 to meet those needs.

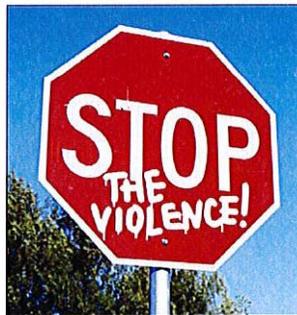
Omaha 360 consists of countless community partners from all sectors of the community, to include professionals and elected officials from Douglas County and the City of Omaha.

The initiative strives to prevent violence and intervene in cycles of violence through a multi-tiered, holistic model which includes the following components:

1. Collaboration
2. Prevention
3. Intervention
4. Enforcement
5. Recovery and Reentry
6. Support Services
7. Sustainable Funding & Support

Violence prevention and intervention efforts have been bolstered by grant funding and technical assistance from the Nebraska Office of Violence Prevention and the activities of a Comprehensive Community Gang Survey funded through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. As these blended efforts continue, Omaha 360, is poised to move focus into the South Omaha and then to West Omaha, eventually encompassing the Metro. This well-established initiative remains a partner in addressing the identified priority area above, as well as the secondary priority:

2. Share identified goals and objectives of this committee; information, strategies, and partnership opportunities with other JJPF/priority area-focused groups.



Youth Violence – June 2012

Priorities	Strategies/ Implementation Steps	Responsible Parties	Completion Date
1. Reduce incidence of youth violence and exposure to violence through strategic, holistic community-wide efforts.	To implement <i>Omaha 360</i> , the Empowerment Network will hire and employ an <i>Omaha 360</i> Coordinator.	City of Omaha will contract with the Empowerment Network to implement <i>Omaha 360</i>	July 2012
2. Share identified goals and objectives of this committee; information, strategies, and partnership opportunities with other JJPF/ priority area-focused groups.	Mobilize community resources around a centralized, multifaceted approach to curbing gang violence, ensure all partner organizations implement model and best-practice programs, facilitate coordination and collaboration between strategy elements, and continuously improve community-based violence prevention strategies and programs.	Omaha 360 Coordinator	ongoing

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Appendices:

- Juvenile Justice System Analysis Tool (full report)
- Community Stabilizing Efforts Review (full report)
- Douglas County Priority Area Survey
- County Plan Priority Area Discussion Summary, April 21, 2011
- Juvenile Justice System Coordinating Council (JJCC) Roster
- Committee and Partner Organization Team Rosters
- Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Relative Rate Index (RRI)

Comments: Through the JDAI process, law enforcement will undergo a review of their booking procedures.

There is a great need for alternatives to secure detention in Douglas County so that youth who are taken into custody can be appropriately placed based on their level of risk.

System Decision Point 2:

1) Initial Detention: State of Nebraska Probation (NRS § 43-250(3), § 43-260, §43-260.01)

- a. In Douglas County: occurs at Douglas County Youth Center
- b. Decision: Whether juvenile should be detained or released
 - i. Determining factors:
 - 1. Risk assessment outcome and interview
 - 2. Accessibility of placement options:
 - a. Parents/Guardians (current)
 - b. Relative Placement (current)
 - c. Home Detention (needed)
 - d. Electronic Monitor(needed)
 - e. Emergency Shelter (needed)
 - f. Emergency Foster Care (needed)
 - g. Day/Evening Reporting Centers (needed)
 - h. Staff Secure Facility (needed)
 - i. Secure detention facility (DCYC) (Current)

Comments: There is a great need for alternatives to detention in Douglas County so that youth can be appropriately placed based on their level of risk. The JDAI process will help Douglas County identify appropriate alternatives to detention.

Recent changes to the law (LB 800, 2010) have expanded the responsibility of probation to make appropriate placement decisions for missing juveniles (chronic runners). Extensive efforts and personnel resources are currently being undertaken to respond to missing youth and to ensure that these youth are not securely detained at the Douglas County Youth Center (starting January of 2013 it will be prohibited to utilize secure detention for status offenders or for those violating a valid court order). The County recognizes that in order to successfully address the new and chronic runner populations the County needs to establish a meaningful assessment process and a continuum of alternatives for appropriate placements.

The JDAI process will provide a review to ensure that Probation's new risk assessment instrument is valid and appropriately assessing youth risk.

System Decision Point 3:

1) Charge juvenile: County Attorney (NRS § 43-274(1), § 43-275, §43-276)

- a. Decision: Whether to prosecute juvenile
 - i. Determining factors:
 - 1. Formal
 - a. Likelihood of successful prosecution

- b. Factors under NRS § 43-276:
 - 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 patters 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”
- c. How appropriate offender is for Diversion
 - i. For those juveniles referred to the Juvenile Assessment Center, whether their risk/need profile makes them a good fit for the diversion services available
 - ii. Whether juvenile has demonstrated an inability to successfully complete/cooperate with the Diversion program options
 - iii. Whether juvenile refuses to participate in Diversion

2. Informal

- a. Willingness of parents and youth to take responsibility for offense committed.

Comments: Since 2010, the City Prosecutor and the Juvenile County Attorney have worked collaboratively to make an appropriate filing (adult or juvenile) from the start. This has reduced the number of “transfers” and resulted in more youth receiving pre-filing juvenile diversion.

- b. Decision: Whether youth should be prosecuted as juvenile or adult
 - i. Determining factors
 - 1. Formal:
 - a. Seriousness of offense
 - b. Subsequent Request for transfers by defense counsel

Comments: Nebraska law and Douglas County/City of Omaha practices are structured such that the offense for which a juvenile is arrested or cited determines the court in which their offense is

originally heard. As the table below illustrates, assignment to a particular court, especially for 16 and 17 year olds is often a matter of circumstance rather than design.¹ **There is some support in the County for all cases to originate in juvenile court.**

Court Jurisdiction over Juv. Offenders by Age and Offense

Offense	Age	Court
Misdemeanor/violation of city ord. <i>other than a traffic offense</i>	Under 16	Juvenile Court
	16, 17	Juvenile Court, County Court, District Court
Traffic offense	Under 16	Juvenile Court, County Court
	16, 17	Juvenile Court, County Court, District Court
Felony	Under 18	Juvenile Court, District Court

Since 2010, the City Prosecutor and the Juvenile County Attorney have worked collaboratively to make an appropriate filing (adult or juvenile) from the start. This has reduced the number of “transfers” and resulted in more youth receiving pre-filing juvenile diversion and prosecuted in juvenile rather than adult court.

The delay caused by the filing and transfer process handicaps the system’s ability to quickly pull an offender into services and supervision as soon after their crime as possible. Not only does this delay impact the system’s capacity to meaningfully change the juvenile’s behavior, it also slows the system from holding the youth accountable for their crime in a timely manner.

- c. Decision: Offense for which juvenile should be charged
 - i. Determining factors
 - 1. Factual basis for charge
 - 2. Evidentiary support for proving the case
 - 3. Willingness of juvenile to accept responsibility for action

System Decision Point 4:

¹*First, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-247 (2008) provides the juvenile court “shall have exclusive original jurisdiction as to any juvenile...under the age of 16 [who has committed an act other than a traffic offense which is a misdemeanor, an infraction of the laws of the state, or violated a city ordinance.]” Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-247 (2008) further states that the juvenile court “shall have concurrent original jurisdiction with the district court for any juvenile who [has committed an act which would constitute a felony under Nebraska law].” Finally, Neb. Rev. Stat. (2008) provides the juvenile court shall have concurrent original jurisdiction with the district and county court as to any juvenile [who is sixteen or seventeen and who has committed a misdemeanor, violated a city ordinance, or a traffic offense].” The table, above, illustrates how this statute distributes jurisdiction across juvenile, offenses, and the different courts.*

1) Pre-adjudication detention: Juvenile Court Judge (NRS § 43-253(2))

- a. Decision: Whether juvenile detained at the time of citation/arrest should continue in detention or out-of-home placement pending adjudication
 - i. Options:
 1. Parents/Guardians
 2. Relative Placement
 3. Home Detention
 4. Electronic Monitor
 5. Emergency Shelter
 6. Emergency Foster Care
 7. Day/Evening Reporting Centers
 8. Staff Secure Facility
 9. Secure detention facility (DCYC)
 - ii. Determining factors (NRS § 43-253(3))
 1. Formal:
 - 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
 2. Informal:
 - a. Available placements

Comments:

Admissions and Length of Stay: *Annual admissions to the Douglas County Youth Center are at a ten-year low. In 2010, the average daily population was 129 (compared to 146 in 2009). The average length of stay is 32 days.*

Alternatives To Secure Detention: *There are a limited number of alternatives to secure detention available in Douglas County. As a consequence, there are some youth who are likely unnecessarily detained at the most secure, expensive level of possible placements. While many youth require detention for good reasons, any detention pending adjudication interrupts the youth’s education,² employment, efforts to re-establish stability within the community, and removes the pressure from the juvenile’s family to develop an appropriate strategy to reduce the likelihood of future offenses. The JDAI process will help Douglas County identify appropriate alternatives to detention.*

HOME Program: *The most aggressive and successful effort to develop alternatives to detention in Douglas County is clearly the HOME program. Efforts to expand the HOME program are strongly supported and encouraged.*

² Education is provided in the Douglas County Youth Center and many youth leave the Youth Center with more credits than when they were admitted, the County, however, recognizes that there may be barriers to youth successfully re-entering and reintegrating into their original schools.

Staff Secure: Changes to federal and state law have increased the need for a staff secure facility in Douglas County. The Douglas County Youth Center is currently exploring the possibility of converting a unit from a secure to a staff secure unit.

Day/Evening Reporting Centers: This non-secure community-based program (not currently available) would provide intensive supervision with structured activities for youth who require more intensive oversight than an in-home program can provide.

Case Processing Reform: The JDAI Process will also assist Douglas County in identifying any necessary case processing reforms. Modifications of juvenile court procedures may accelerate the movement of delinquency cases, streamline case processing and reduce unnecessary delay. Case processing reforms are introduced to expedite the flow of cases through the system. These changes reduce length of stay in custody, expand the availability of non-secure program slots and ensure that interventions with youth are timely and appropriate.

Conditions of Confinement: Although Douglas County has no reason to believe that the conditions of confinement at the Douglas County Youth Center are at all lacking, the JDAI process establishes a “self-inspection” team with a rigorous methodology and ambitious standards that will carefully examine all aspects of facility policies, practices and programs. The teams then prepare comprehensive reports on their findings and monitor implementation of corrective action plans.

Re-Entry: Given the high incidence of recidivism at the Douglas County Youth Center, programming and services to transition youth back into the community is supported.

DMC: While 2004 Census Data reveals that African-American youth make up only 15% of the overall youth population within Douglas County, they represent 47% of all youth detained. 2010 data indicate that racial disparities are growing (African-American youth make up approximately 15.2% of the youth population in 2010, yet comprise 52.5% of all youth detained. See tables below. Data capacity to identify the underlying causes of DMC remains an issue and information management system revisions are necessary.

2004 DCYC Data

Race/Ethnicity	% of County Juv. Pop.	% of All Males	% of All Females	Total % of All Detained
White	75.0%	41.9%	54.2%	45.0%
Black/Afr. Amer.	14.8%	49.5%	39.5%	47.0%
Native American	0.7%	2.2%	3.3%	2.5%
Hispanic/Latino	7.3%	6.1%	2.8%	5.3%
Asian	1.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%

2010 DCYC Data

Race/Ethnicity	% of County Juv. Pop.	% of All Males	% of All Females	Total % of All Detained
White	70.1%	32.0%	35.7%	33.0%
Black/Afr. Amer.	15.2%	54.1%	48.2%	52.5%

Native American	0.9%	1.5%	3.3%	1.9%%
Hispanic/Latino	10.7%	11.7%	11.9%	11.8%
Asian	2.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%

System Decision Point 5:

1. Probable Cause Hearing: Juvenile Court Judge (NRS § 43-256)

- a. Decision: Whether state can show that probable cause exists that the juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the court

System Decision Point 6:

1) Competency Evaluation: Juvenile Court Judge

- a. Decision: Whether juvenile is competent to participate in the proceedings (NRS § 43-258(1(b)))
- b. Decision: Whether juvenile is “responsible” for his/her acts (NRS §§ 43-258(1(c)))
 - i. Determining factors (NRS §§ 43-258(2))
 - 1. Physician, Surgeon, Psychiatrist, Community Mental Health Program, Psychologist
 - 2. “Complete evaluation of the juvenile including any authorized area of inquiry requested by the court.” (NRS §§ 43-258(2))

System Decision Point 7:

1) Adjudication: Juvenile Court Judge

- a. Decision: Whether the juvenile is, beyond a reasonable doubt, “a person described by section 43-247” (NRS § 43-279 (1) (2) (3b) and (4a))
 - i. Determining factors:
 - 1. Legal sufficiency of evidence presented during adjudication hearing
 - 2. Whether juvenile admits the allegation of the petition (or, “pleads to the charges”)
- b. Decision: Whether to order probation to conduct a pre-disposition investigation (statutory authority unclear)
 - ii. Determining factors: None identified
 - iii. **See also: NRS § 29-2261 (2):** A court may order a presentence 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.
- c. Decision: Whether to order OJS (NRS § 43-281)

- iv. Determining factors: None identified
- v. **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 OJS if the juvenile has not had an evaluation within the past twelve months.
- d. Decision: Whether to order PDI **and** an OJS Evaluation
 - vi. Determining factors:
 - 1. Presumably supplement each other
 - 2. Uncertainty about whether probation or commitment to OJS is in the juvenile's best interest

Comments:

No clear criteria are established for judge's selection of one or both of the ordered evaluations.

Dual evaluations generate competing recommendations from which the judge must select.

Probation and OJS often complete their respective investigations without collaborative contact between the agencies, and with substantial duplication.

Should a full OJS evaluation be necessary to place a youth in OJS custody?

System Decision Point 8:

1) Disposition: Juvenile Court Judge (NRS § 43-286(1))

- a. Decision: Whether to place juvenile on probation (NRS § 43-286(1))
 - i. Determining factors: Widely varies on a case by case basis
- b. Decision: Whether to commit such juveniles to the Office of Juvenile Services ((NRS § 43-286(1)(b))
 - ii. Determining factors: Widely varies on a case by case basis
 - 1. Formal:
 - a. Whether juvenile is at least twelve years of age
- c. Decision: Whether to place juvenile on probation **and** commit juvenile HHS or OJS
 - iii. No apparent authority when delinquent remains in the legal custody of parents/guardian
 - iv. Determining factors:
 - 2. Informal:
 - b. Gives probation responsibility of supervision, but opens access to HHS/OJS funds for treatment or rehabilitation

3. See also, State v. David C., 6 Neb. App. 198, 572 N.W.2d 392 (1997): [9] It is clear that the court intended to commit David to the YRTC without actually revoking his probation. We can find no statutory basis for this procedure. Section 43-286 provides for the possible dispositions that a court may make, including continuing [*214] the disposition portion of the hearing and (1) placing the juvenile on probation subject to the supervision of a probation officer; (2) permitting the juvenile to remain in his or her [***31] own home, subject to the supervision of the probation officer; (3) placing the juvenile in a suitable home or institution or with the Department; or (4) committing him or her to OJS. **Section 43-286 provides no authority for a court to place a juvenile on probation under the care of OJS.** Section 43-286(4)(e) provides that if the court finds that the juvenile violated the terms of his or her probation, the court may modify the terms and conditions of the probation order, extend the period of probation, or enter “any order of disposition that could have been made at the time the original order of probation was entered” The court could not have originally entered an order providing for probation with commitment to YRTC, and it necessarily follows that the court could not enter such an order upon finding that the juvenile had violated the terms of his or her probation.

Comments:

Inconsistency in practice: In some juvenile court's the OJS worker is not allowed to appear in court and explain the case recommendation.

For juveniles who are already with HHS as an abuse/neglect case (NRS § 43-247(3(a)), the “3(a)” worker is more knowledgeable about the juveniles situation than the newly appointed OJS case-worker. While the OJS case-worker ought to be at the hearing, the 3(a) worker can do much more to explain HHS' position about what would be best for the youth. (Now involves NFC and KVC).

Medical and mental health professionals whose findings make up the evaluation faced difficulties appearing to testify and, thus, the court is deprived of the full impact of their opinion and its basis. Court left to rely on a second hand understanding of the evaluation reports.

At times, judges have ordered conditions of supervision, treatment and placement, but designated the cases as being under a “continuing disposition” because they believe this permits them to more closely monitor a juvenile's case. The lack of a final disposition order, however, deprives the parties of the right to appeal and can cause other practical and procedural difficulties.

A Pilot Project between Probation and OJS has helped to reduce the dually supervised cases in Douglas County and has authorized Probation to access services and pay for them for those juveniles who are appropriate for probation supervision but lack financial capability to pay for such services needed.

Orders which do not contain the correct language interfere with state and county efforts to obtain reimbursement funding for treatment and rehabilitation services of a juvenile.

System Decision Point 9:

1) Administrative Sanctions: Probation (NRS § 29-2266)³

- a. Decision: Whether to impose administrative sanctions on a probationer
 - i. Determining factors (NRS § 29-2266(2)):
 - 1. Probation officer has reasonable cause to believe that probationer has committed or is about to commit a substance abuse violation or a non-criminal violation
 - 2. 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
 - 3. Non-criminal violation means:
 - a. Moving traffic violations;
 - b. Failure to report to his or her probation officer;
 - c. Leaving the jurisdiction of the court or leaving the state without the permission of the court or his or her probation officer;
 - d. Failure to work regularly or attend training or school;
 - e. Failure to notify his or her probation officer of change of address or employment;
 - f. Frequenting places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered;
 - g. Failure to perform community service as directed;
 - h. Failure to pay fines, court costs, restitution, or any fees imposed pursuant to section 29-2262.06.

Comments:

With the adoption of Administrative Sanctions, secure detention is no longer an option for Probation Officers who are supervising youth who have a technical violation of their terms of probation.

System Decision Point 10:

2) Motion to Revoke Probation: County Attorney (NRS § 43-286(4)(b)(i))

System Decision Point 11:

³ LB 463 (Pending at the time this was written) in the 2011 Legislative Session proposes to move the Administrative Sanctions for Juveniles section to Neb. Rev. Stat. §43-247.

3) Modification/Revocation of Probation: Juvenile Court Judge (NRS § 43-286(4)(b)(v))

System Decision Point 12:

4) Sealing a Juvenile Court Record: Juvenile Court Judge (NRS § 43-2, 108.3)

- a. Decision: Whether juvenile has satisfactorily completed his or her probation, supervision, or other treatment or rehabilitation program provided under the Nebraska Juvenile Code or has satisfactorily completed such juvenile's diversion or sentence in county court.
- b. Decision: Whether juvenile should be discharged from the custody and supervision of OJS
 - i. Determining factors:
 1. Presumably same as those for probation under NRS § 43-2, 103
 2. See also, *In re Interest Tamantha S.*, 267 Neb. 78; 672 N.W.2d 24 (2003): it is clear under the language of § 43-408 that the committing court maintains jurisdiction over a juvenile committed to OJS, conducts review hearings every 6 months, and is to receive written notification of the placement and treatment status of juveniles committed to OJS at least every 6 months. See § 43-408(2), the statute does not explicitly say that OJS discharges the juveniles, and, on the contrary, the Legislature has explicitly mandated that the committing court "continues to maintain jurisdiction" over a juvenile [***9] committed to OJS. *Id.* Therefore, while OJS may make an initial determination with regard to the advisability of discharge of a juvenile committed to OJS, the committing court, as a result of its statutorily imposed continuing jurisdiction, must approve the discharge of the juvenile.

a. *Comment:*

- i. *Historically, once juveniles are committed to OJS, little information was passed back to the County Attorney which made it difficult for the County Attorney to appropriately respond if a parolee commits additional offenses. OJS now regularly communicates with the County Attorney.*
- ii. *Serious, persistent offenders are difficult to get out of the juvenile system. Though they may have cases filed in County or District Court, present practices tend to result in the case being transferred to Juvenile Court because it already has jurisdiction of the juvenile. This problem leads to escalating levels of offending until juvenile commits such a serious crime that it cannot be ignored by the adult system.*

DOUGLAS COUNTY

COMMUNITY STABILIZING EFFORTS REVIEW

The Community Stabilizing Efforts Review incorporates the information gathered from various sources, such as the community's Community Capacity Inventory survey, in order to better identify the state of juvenile services available in your local area. This process helps reveal ways to work towards a community framework in which your juvenile justice system and juvenile services can best be integrated for optimal impact on youth in your community.

Collective Impact

*Collective impact*¹ is the commitment of a group of important parties from different sectors in the community to a common agenda for solving a specific problem. The quality of the cooperative action as well as the nature of the problem being addressed is what distinguishes collective impact from "regular" collaboration. Collaboration is not new as there are many examples of partnerships, networks, and other types of joint efforts. Collective impact initiatives are unique in that they involve five conditions for success. These include a structured process that leads to

- a common agenda,
- shared measurement systems,
- mutually reinforcing activities among all participants,
- continuous communication, and
- a centralized infrastructure or backbone organization.

The Community Planning process assists communities in reaching collective impact over time in order to successfully impact the local pressing needs and under-served regarding youth.

Developing a Common Framework

The initial goal within the community with regard to juvenile justice is to talk with the same language and look at the same things; in other words, to develop a common framework. This will help in developing a common agenda. There may be lots of programming available

¹ *Collective Impact* by John Kania & Mark Kramer. Stanford Social Innovation Review, Winter 2011

within a community, for example, but no integration or shared ideas. A solution to that challenge would be to coordinate efforts and ideas. First, a community must share a common framework.

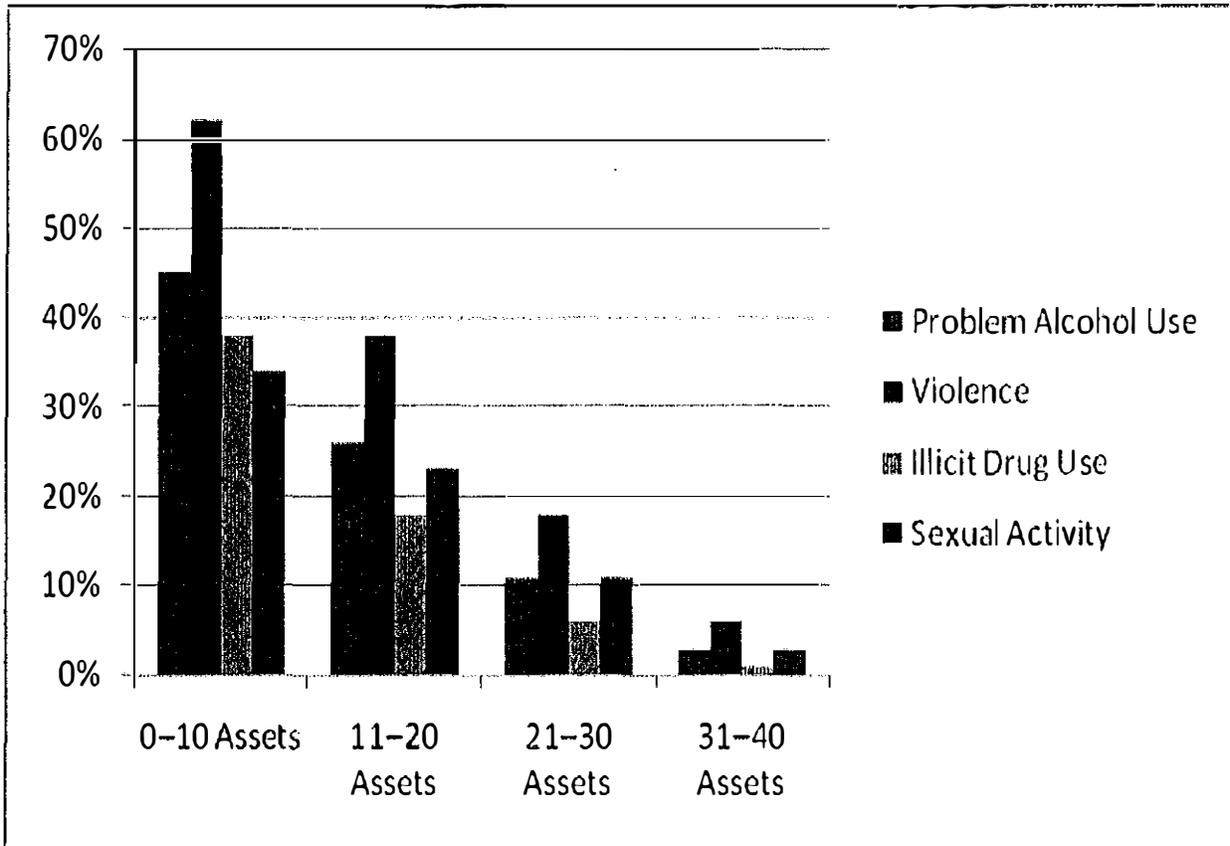
Questions to ask the community might be:

- Are you currently focused on specific program ideas and priorities?
- Are you taking into consideration community priorities?

Until the community identifies priorities that in turn become individual program priorities, then the community is not organized around what is best for kids. Again, it is important to identify a framework that is based in research and shows what works with kids. “What works” is the 40 Developmental Assets that are applicable to all youth and the 43 YLS/CMI Risk-Need Factors that if not addressed, kids will continue to get in trouble. This is the beginning of developing a common framework.

40 Developmental Assets

According to the Search Institute, “The Developmental Assets represent the relationships, opportunities, and personal qualities that young people need to avoid risks and to thrive.” Assets have ability to protect youth from many different harmful or unhealthy choices. Youth with the most Assets are least likely to engage in patterns of high-risk behavior, based on surveys of almost 150,000 6th- to 12th-grade youth in 202 communities across the United States in calendar year 2003 (Search Institute at www.search-institute.org).



Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) Risk-Need Factors

The YLS/CMI assesses a juvenile’s risks and needs, then provides an indication of whether the youth might be socially unstable and whether the youth is likely to exhibit delinquent behavior. Most juvenile justice practitioners across the state of Nebraska are familiar with the YLS/CMI factors, particularly Probation, the Office of Juvenile Services, and many diversion programs.

Community Capacity Inventory

As part of the Saunders County Community Planning process, the Community Capacity Inventory (CCI) survey was administered to programs and services available to youth in order to gain an understanding of how the 40 Developmental Assets and YLS risk-need factors are being addressed in your community. The CCI provides insight into the community’s availability of juvenile services. Specifically, it helps the community understand how the 40 Developmental Assets and the YLS/CMI risk-need factors are addressed in Douglas County.

109 different programs working with youth in Douglas County responded to the CCI survey. Those who responded include:

Alegent Health Immanuel RTC	PRTF (residential) for C/A
Alpha School	Level 3 Behavioral Educational Program
Big Brothers Big Sisters of the Midlands	Community-Based Mentoring
Black Men United	Real Men Read
Boys & Girls Club	Youth Development
Boys & Girls Clubs	South Unit
Boys & Girls Clubs of Omaha	Community Learning Center / Teen Program
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Midlands	North Omaha Club
Boys and Girls Club	Noble Youth
Building Bright Futures D2 Center	re-engagement of disconnected youth
Catholic Charities	Immigration Legal Assistance Services
Catholic Charities	Basic Needs
Center for Holistic Development, Inc.	REAL TALK
Choices Counseling and Consulting.	Therapy
Citadel Omaha Salvation Army	Sudanese after-school program
City of Omaha	REc's Kids Clubhouse
City Sprouts	Community Garden
Collective for Youth	Middle School Learning Center
Communities In Schools of Omaha	NA
community based services	tracking/community service
Compassion In Action Inc.	Serving Families Incarcerated and families affected by incarceration
Completely KIDS	Highland After School Program
Completely KIDS	Bancroft After School Program
Completely KIDS	Marrs Flying Falcons After School Program
Completely KIDS	Norris RASA After-School Program
Completely KIDS	Completely KIDS on 26th Street Out of School Time Program
Completely KIDS	Homeless Shelter Out of School Time Programs
Completely KIDS	Liberty Elementary Out of School Time Program
Completely KIDS	Gomez Heritage Elementary
Completely KIDS	Jackson Elementary
Completely KIDS	Field Club
Completely KIDS	Teen LEAP
Completely KIDS	Out of School Time Program
Completely Kids	Youth Attendance Navigator Program
Completely KIDS	Marrs Magnet Middle School throught the MSLCI
Completely Kids	Norris Middle School After School
Conservation Fusion Inc	Conservation education and Service Learning
Courteous Kids	social manners and etiquette
Creighton University	Health Careers Opportunity Program (HCOP)
Douglas County	Truancy Diversion
Douglas County Department of General Assistance	General Assistance and Primary Health Care Network
Eastern Nebraska Community Action Partnership (ENCAP)	S.A.L.T.

Family Connections, LLC	Substance Abuse Services
Family Connections, LLC	Anger Management Classes
Family Connections, LLC	Therapy Services
Family First: A Call to Action	Restorative Justice
Girl Scouts Spirit of Nebraska	Outreach
Girls Incorporated of Omaha Emma Center South	Girls ages 5 to 18
GOALS Center	Truancy Abatement
Goodwill Industries	Partnership for Youth Development
Heartland Family Service	Shelter/Tracker
Heartland Family Service	Youth Links
Heartland Family Service	Heartland Housing Beginnings
Hope Center for Kids	Hope Center for Kids
I.M.A.G.E.S., Inc.	TEEN TRIALS
Kids Can Community Center	Kids Can preschool
Kids Can Community Center	Kids Can out-of-school programs
Latino Center of the Midlands	Minority Parent Engagement Services
Life Enhancement Services	Behavioral Health Therapy
Mariachi Zapata / Completely Kids	Musica Tradicional/traditional music
MSLCI	JUVENILE JOB READINESS AND RETENTION PROGRAM
Nebraska Children & Families Foundation	Project Everlast
Nebraska Children's Home Society	Teen BLOCK (Building Leadership Outreach, Community and Knowledge) TOP (Teen Outreach Program)
Nebraska Children's Home Society	Teen Chat
Nebraska Families Collaborative	Training department
Nebraska Family Support Network	Family Mentoring
Nebraska Methodist College	Upward Bound
North Omaha Boys & Girls Club	After School Program
North Omaha boys and girls club of the midlands	Truancy
North Omaha Good News Bears, Inc.	Kid's Club
Omaha Cares Circle	Mentoring Recruitment
Omaha Home for Boys	Group Home B
Omaha Public Library	After School Program
Omaha Public Schools	School Social Worker
Omaha Salvation Army	Comprehensive Adolescent Residential and Education Program (CARES)
Omaha Salvation Army	Kroc Center Afterschool and SUMmer Camp Programs
Omaha Salvation Army	Citadel Afterschool Program
Omaha Salvation Army	North Corps Afterschool and Summer camp Programs
Omaha Street School	Future Focus Program
Omaha Street School	Alternative High School
ONE by ONE	Camp X.R.A.Y.D. Omaha
OneWorld Community Health Centers	medical, dental, behavioral health and pharmacy
Owens Educational Services	Day/Eveening Reporting Center
R6	na

Ralston Public Schools	Ralston Middle School After School Study Hall
Region 6 Behavioral Healthcare	Professional Partners
Region 6 Behavioral Healthcare	Transition Youth Professional Partner
Release Ministries	Juvenile Justice Mentoring Program
Rose Theater	Theater Club
Salvation Army Ray and Joan Kroc Corps Community Center	Healthy Home Project
South Boys and Girls Club	Youth Assistance Navigator
St Luke Teen Center	St Luke Teen Center
TeamMates	Metro Catholic Schools TeamMates
The Kent Bellows Studio & Center for Visual Arts	Young Artist Mentoring Programs
The Salvation Army Kroc Center	Youth Alive (Character Building Programs
United Way of the Midlands	Youth Volunteer Corps (YVC) Summer Program
United Way of the Midlands	Youth Leadership Committee (YLC)
United Way of the Midlands	Court-Referral Community Service Program
Urban League of Nebraska	Whitney Young Jr. Academy
Urban league of Nebraska	Monroe Activity Center
Urban League of Nebraska	Youth & Education
Westside Early Childhood Program	Hillside Club 66
YMCA	Middle School Learning Center After-School Program at McMillan Magnet Center
YMCA of Greater Omaha	Afterschool Teen Mentoring Program
Youth Emergency Services	Emergency Shelter
Youth Emergency Services	Maternity Home
Youth Emergency Services	Transitional Living
Youth Emergency Services	Street Outreach Program
Youth Emergency Services	Homeless Youth

The following results are based on those that responded, with knowledge that a broader array of programs and services may be available to youth in Douglas County.

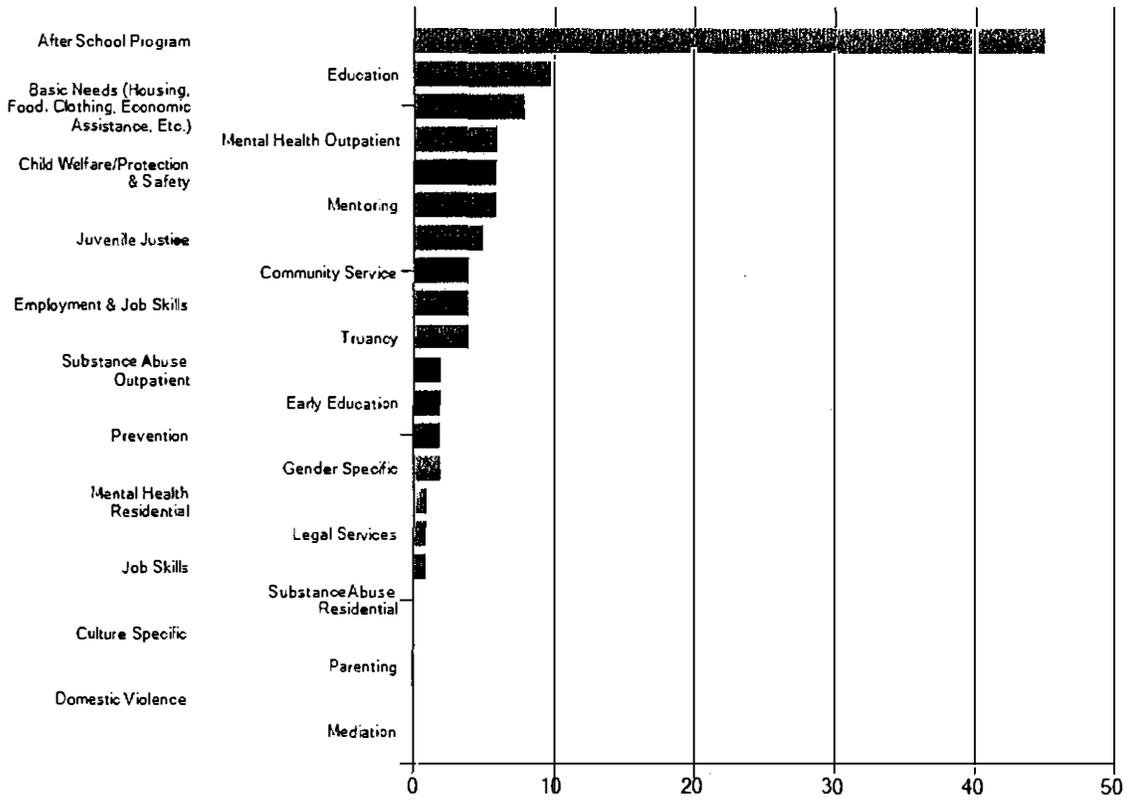
Survey Findings

The survey asked the respondents to identify themselves by type of program. The choices were as follows:

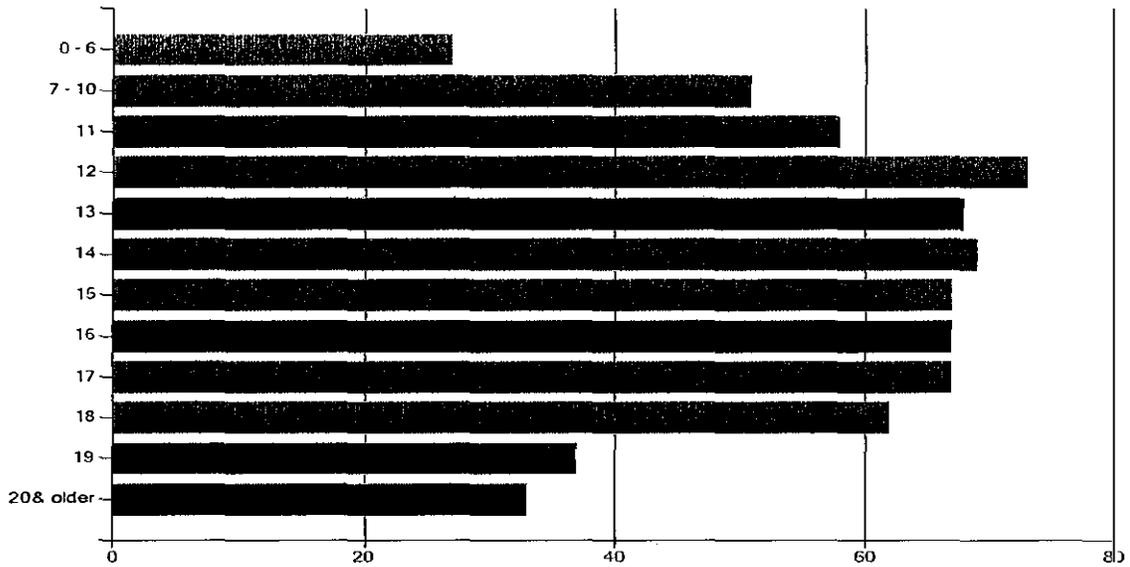
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| After School Program | Legal Services |
| Basic Needs | Parenting |
| Behavioral Health | Prevention |
| Child Welfare | Residential |
| Community Service | Domestic Violence |
| Culture Specific | Mentoring |
| Early Education | Truancy |
| Education | Job Skills |
| Employment & Job Skills | Gender Specific |
| Juvenile Justice | Mediation |

The following table shows the distribution of survey respondents by Type of Program.

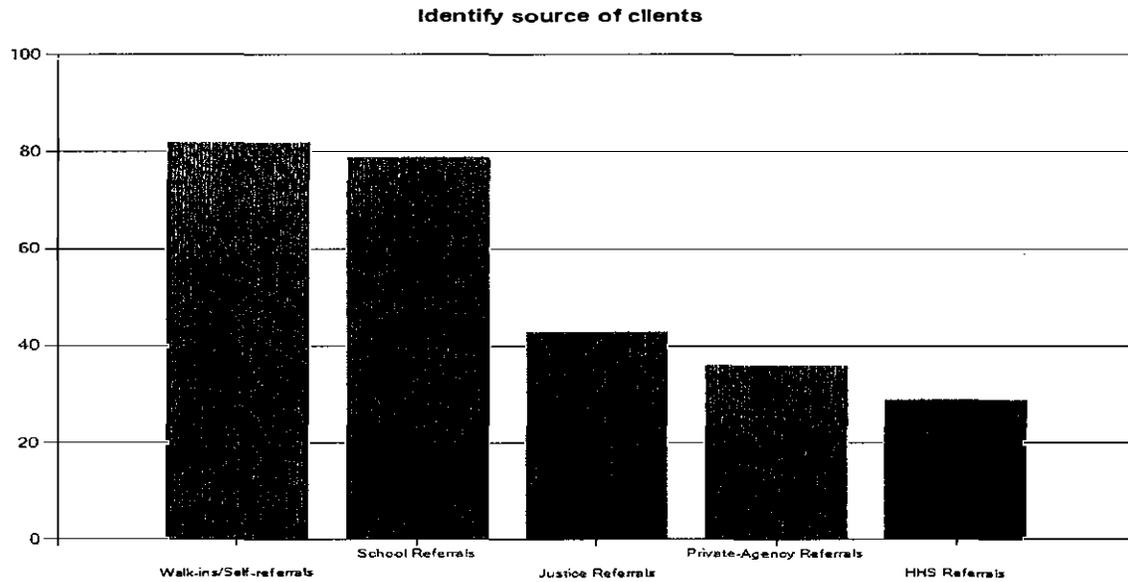
Type of Program (choose one)



Please identify the ages primarily eligible for this program/service.

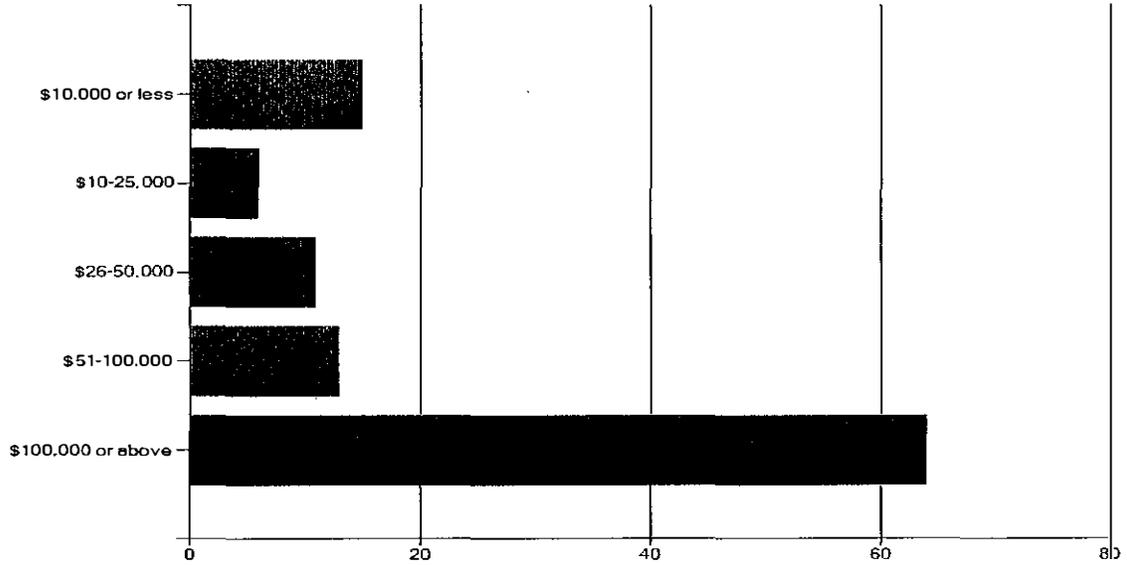


The table above indicates the Ages Primarily Eligible for the Programs/Services in Douglas County. Four programs serve males, 6 serve females, and 99 identified serving both males and females. Eighty-eight programs indicated not being race specific while 20 serve primarily African-Americans and 1 indicated serving primarily a white population. In addition, 14 programs reported serving the Non-Hispanic population, 4 serving the Hispanic population while the rest reported serving both Non-Hispanic and Hispanic (91 programs). In terms of Source of Clients, Walk-Ins/Self Referrals is where most respondents get their referrals from, as this table indicates.

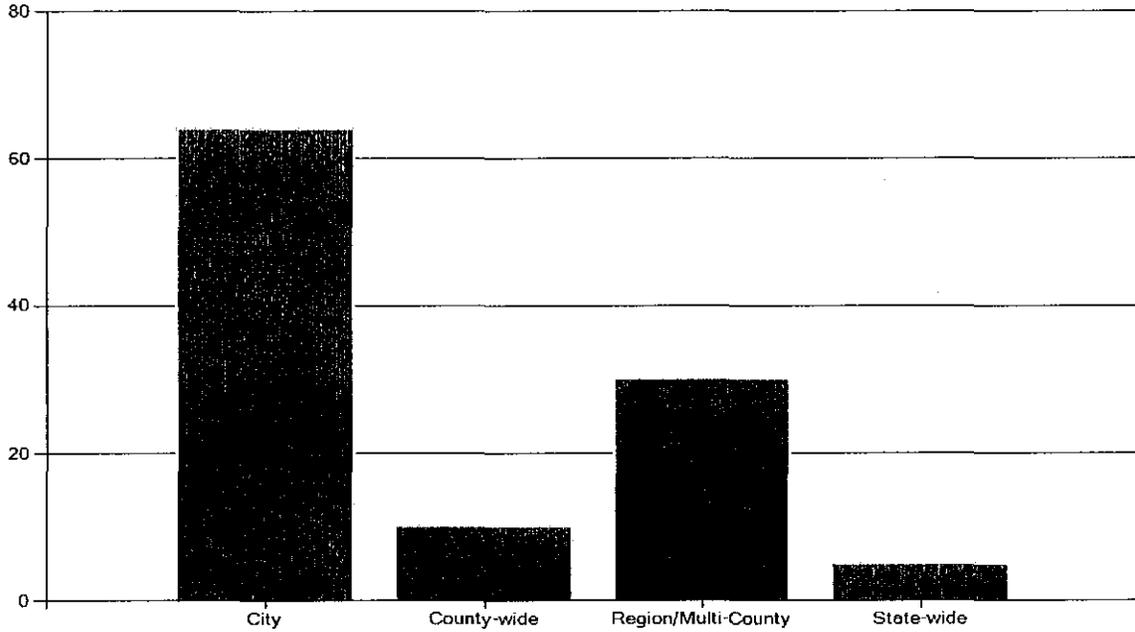


Respondents were asked to select the estimated annual budget of their program or service. They were also asked to indicate the approximate size of their primary service area, where they receive one-third or more of the funding for their program or service, and the number of youth served per year. The following 4 tables indicate the response for those questions.

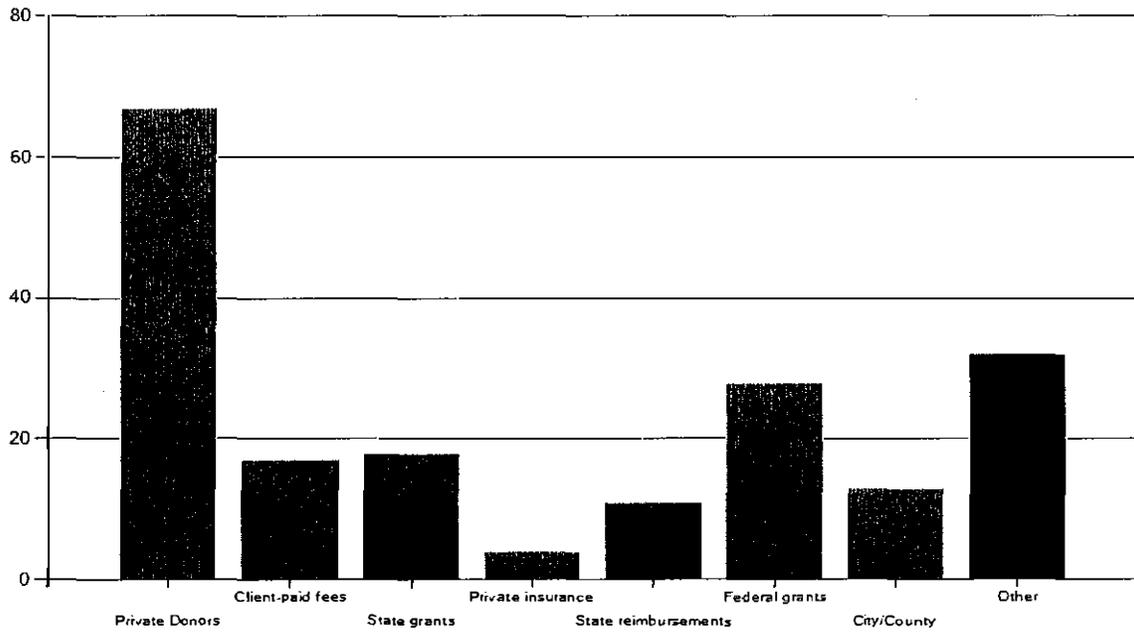
Please select the approximate annual budget of your program/service.



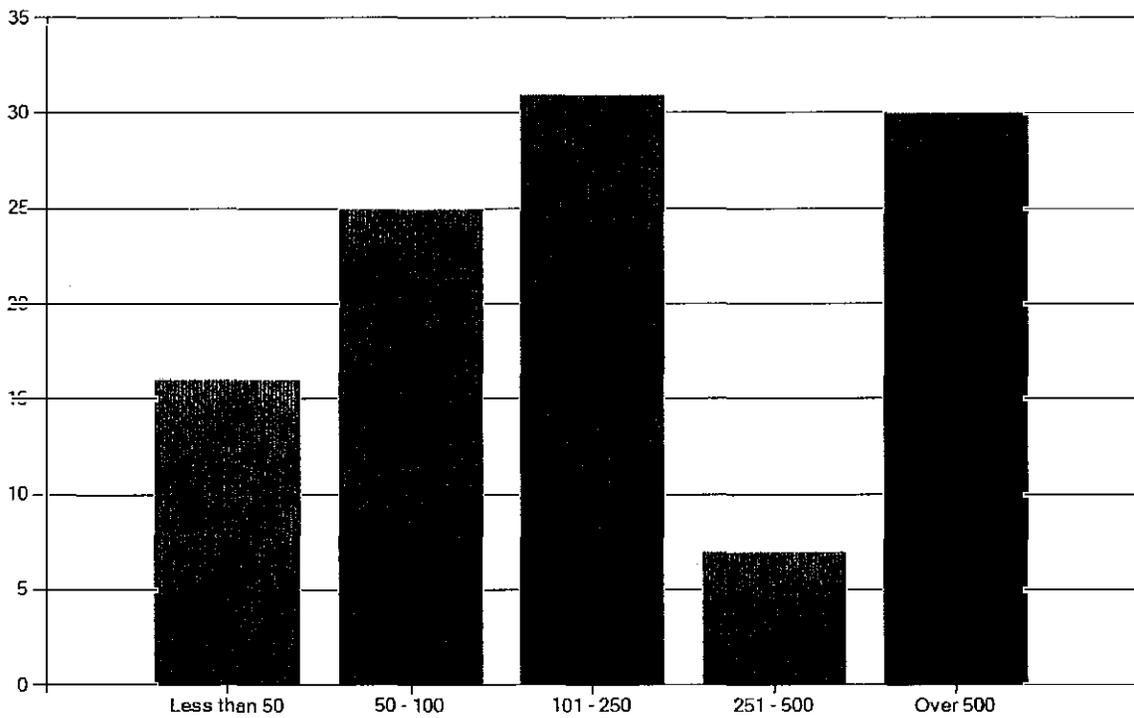
Identify approximate size of primary service area.



Which of the following provides one third or more of the funding for your program/service? (check up to 3 boxes)



How many youth does your program/service serve per year?



Developmental Assets Cultivated

"The Developmental Assets are 40 common-sense, positive experiences and qualities that help influence choices young people make and help them become caring, responsible adults. Grounded in extensive research in youth development, resiliency, and prevention, the Developmental Assets represent the relationships, opportunities, and personal qualities that young people need to avoid risks and to thrive. Because of its basis in research and its proven effectiveness, the Developmental Assets framework has become the single most widely used approach to positive youth development in the United States". (www.search-institute.org, 2009)

The CCI asked each program/service to select the Assets that it cultivates among youth. These are the 40 Developmental Assets:

External Factors

1. FAMILY SUPPORT—Family life provides high levels of love and support.
2. POSITIVE FAMILY COMMUNICATION—Young person and her or his parent(s) communicate positively, and young person is willing to seek advice and counsel from parents.
3. OTHER ADULT RELATIONSHIPS—Young person receives support from three or more nonparent adults.
4. CARING NEIGHBORHOOD—Young person experiences caring neighbors.
5. CARING SCHOOL CLIMATE—School provides a caring, encouraging environment.
6. PARENT INVOLVEMENT IN SCHOOLING—Parent(s) are actively involved in helping young person succeed in school.
7. COMMUNITY VALUES YOUTH—Young person perceives that adults in the community value youth.
8. YOUTH AS RESOURCES—Young people are given useful roles in the community.
9. SERVICE TO OTHERS—Young person serves in the community one hour or more per week.
10. SAFETY—Young person feels safe at home, school, and in the neighborhood.
11. FAMILY BOUNDARIES—Family has clear rules and consequences and monitors the young person's whereabouts.
12. SCHOOL BOUNDARIES—School provides clear rules and consequences.
13. NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARIES—Neighbors take responsibility for monitoring young people's behavior.
14. ADULT ROLE MODELS—Parent(s) and other adults model positive, responsible behavior.
15. POSITIVE PEER INFLUENCE—Young person's best friends model responsible behavior.
16. HIGH EXPECTATIONS—Both parent(s) and teachers encourage the young person to do well.
17. CREATIVE ACTIVITIES—Young person spends three or more hours per week in lessons or practice in music, theater, or other arts.
18. YOUTH PROGRAMS—Young person spends three or more hours per week in sports, clubs, or organizations at school and/or in the community.

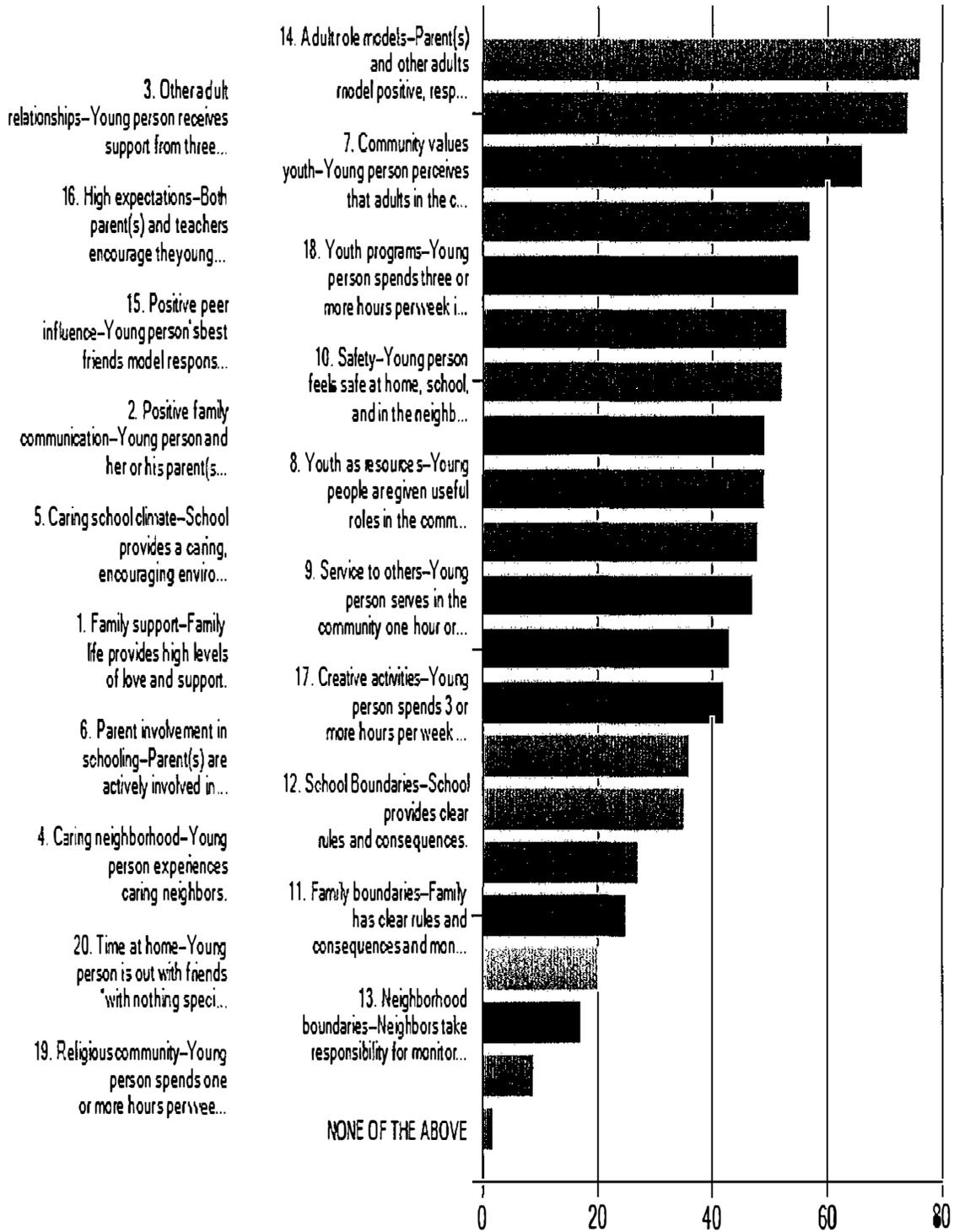
19. RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY—Young person spends one or more hours per week in activities in a religious institution.
20. TIME AT HOME—Young person is out with friends “with nothing special to do” two or fewer nights per week.

Internal Factors

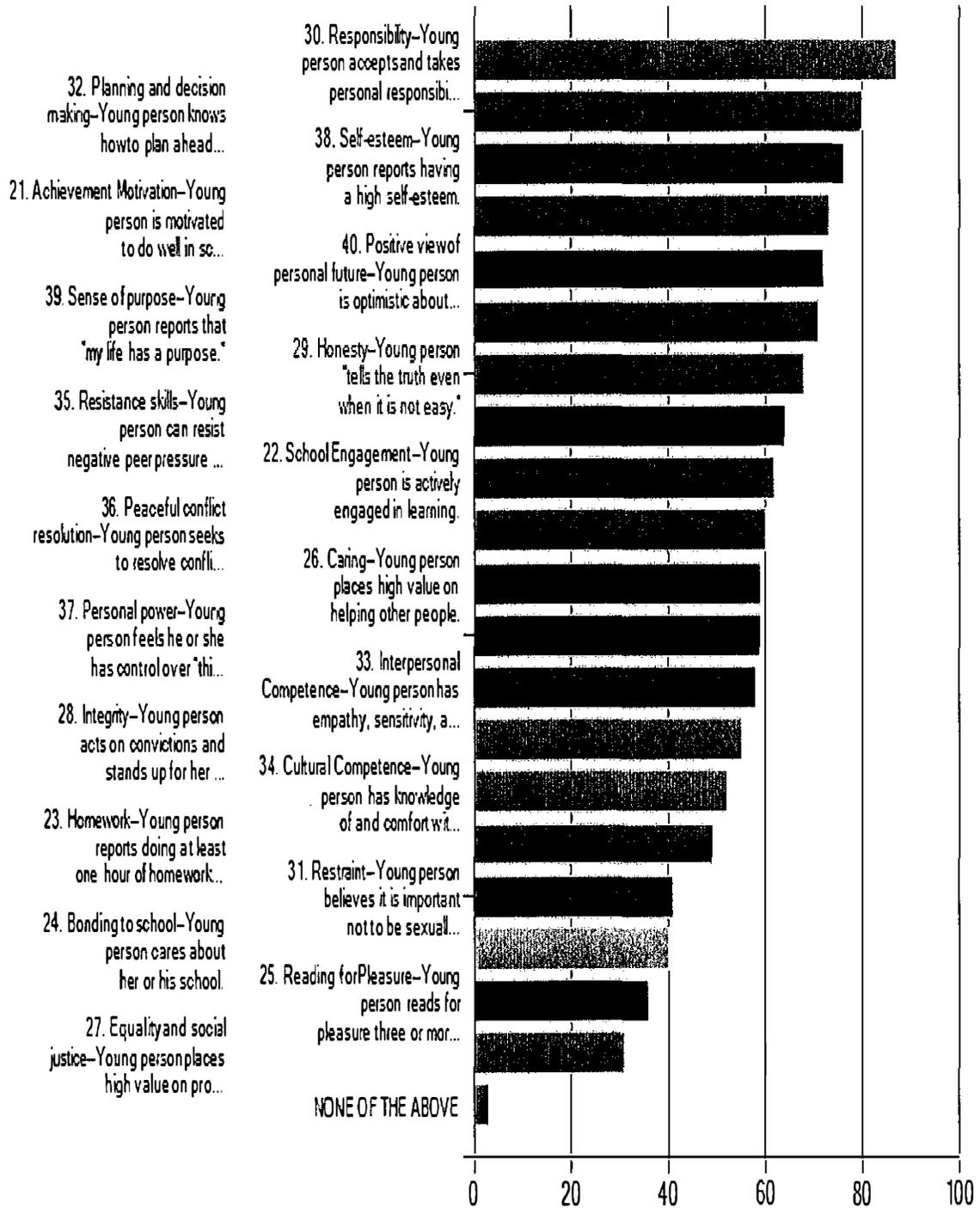
21. ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION—Young person is motivated to do well in school.
22. SCHOOL ENGAGEMENT—Young person is actively engaged in learning.
23. HOMEWORK—Young person reports doing at least one hour of homework every school day.
24. BONDING TO SCHOOL—Young person cares about her or his school.
25. READING FOR PLEASURE—Young person reads for pleasure three or more hours per week.
26. CARING—Young person places high value on helping other people.
27. EQUALITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE—Young person places high value on promoting equality and reducing hunger and poverty.
28. INTEGRITY—Young person acts on convictions and stands up for her or his beliefs.
29. HONESTY—Young person “tells the truth even when it is not easy.”
30. RESPONSIBILITY—Young person accepts and takes personal responsibility.
31. RESTRAINT—Young person believes it is important not to be sexually active or to use alcohol or other drugs.
32. PLANNING AND DECISION MAKING—Young person knows how to plan ahead and make choices.
33. INTERPERSONAL COMPETENCE—Young person has empathy, sensitivity, and friendship skills.
34. CULTURAL COMPETENCE—Young person has knowledge of and comfort with people of different cultural/racial/ethnic backgrounds.
35. RESISTANCE SKILLS—Young person can resist negative peer pressure and dangerous situations.
36. PEACEFUL CONFLICT RESOLUTION—Young person seeks to resolve conflict nonviolently.
37. PERSONAL POWER—Young person feels he or she has control over “things that happen to me.”
38. SELF-ESTEEM—Young person reports having a high self-esteem.
39. SENSE OF PURPOSE—Young person reports that “my life has a purpose.”
40. POSITIVE VIEW OF PERSONAL FUTURE—Young person is optimistic about her or his personal future.

According to Douglas County’s CCI findings, the following 2 Tables indicate the breakdown of External Assets and Internal Assets.

Select each of the EXTERNAL assets your program/service cultivates among youth:



Select each of the following INTERNAL assets your program/service cultivates among youth:



According to the CCI findings, the *highest* identified Assets being cultivated among youth in the programs and services available to youth in Douglas County include the following:

#30 – RESPONSIBILITY—Young person accepts and takes personal responsibility.
(87 programs)

#32 – PLANNING AND DECISION MAKING—Young person knows how to plan ahead and make choices.
(80 programs)

#14 – ADULT ROLE MODELS—Parent(s) and other adults model positive, responsible behavior.
(76 programs)

#38 – SELF-ESTEEM—Young person reports having a high self-esteem.
(76 programs)

The *lowest* identified Assets include:

#19 - RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY—Young person spends one or more hours per week in activities in a religious institution.
(9 programs)

#13 – NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARIES—Neighbors take responsibility for monitoring young people’s behavior.
(17 programs)

#20 - TIME AT HOME—Young person is out with friends “with nothing special to do” two or fewer nights per week.
(13 programs)

YLS/CMI Risk-Need Factors Addressed

"The Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory is a combined and integrated risk/needs assessment instrument for use with general populations of young offenders. The YLS/CMI has shown to be a reliable predictor of recidivism for young males and females, and to also predict the risk of future violent conduct by male youths. It is also increasingly being used to provide data about risk and need to help inform decisions about the design and delivery of services to young offenders". (Hoge & Andrews, 2008)

The CCI asked each program to identify the YLS/CMI factors that are being addressed by their particular program or service. These are the YLS/CMI factors, organized into subject matter categories:

FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES/PARENTING

- Inadequate supervision
- Difficulty controlling behavior
- Inconsistent parenting
- Inappropriate discipline
- Poor relations with parent(s)

EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT

- Disruptive behavior at school
- Low achievement
- Problems with peers/teachers
- Truancy
- Unemployed
- Not seeking employment

PEER RELATIONS

- Some delinquent acquaintances/friends
- Negative peer interactions
- Lack of positive peers

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- Occasional drug use
- Chronic drug/alcohol use
- Substance abuse interferes with life and/or linked to offense(s)

LEISURE/RECREATION

- Limited organizational activities
- Could make better use of time
- No personal interests

PERSONALITY/BEHAVIOR

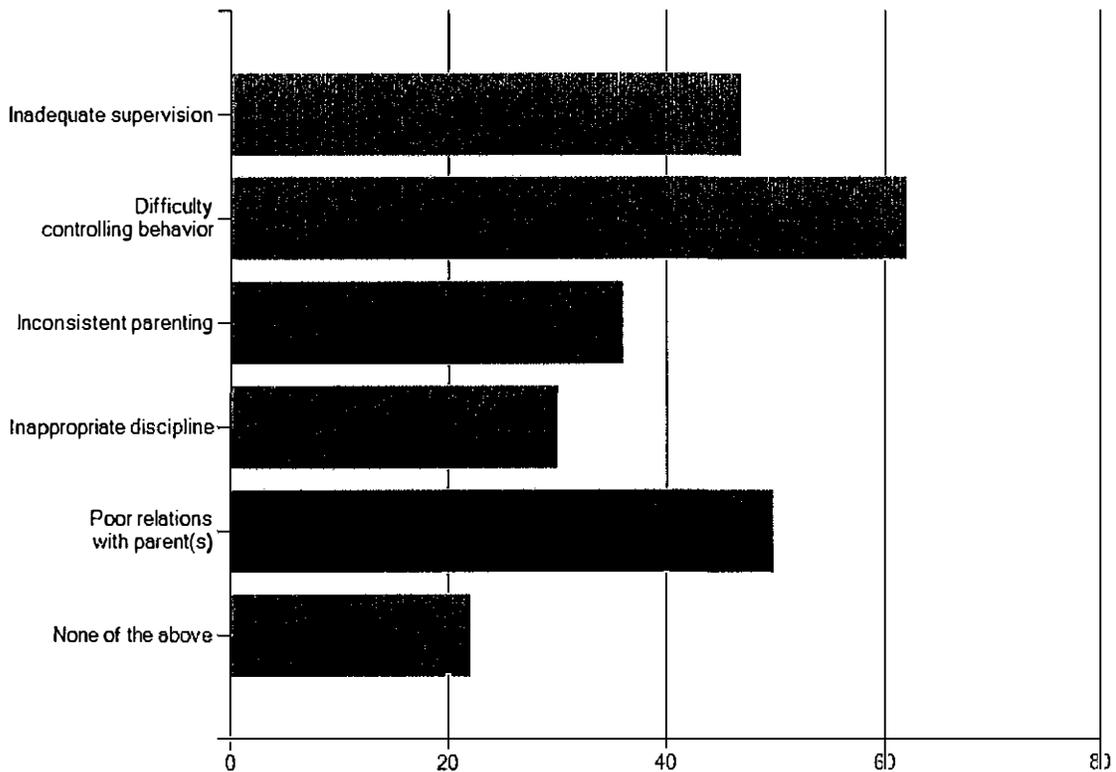
- Inflated self-esteem
- Physically aggressive
- Tantrums
- Short attention span
- Poor frustration tolerance
- Inadequate guilt feelings
- Verbally aggressive/impudent

ATTITUDES/ORIENTATION

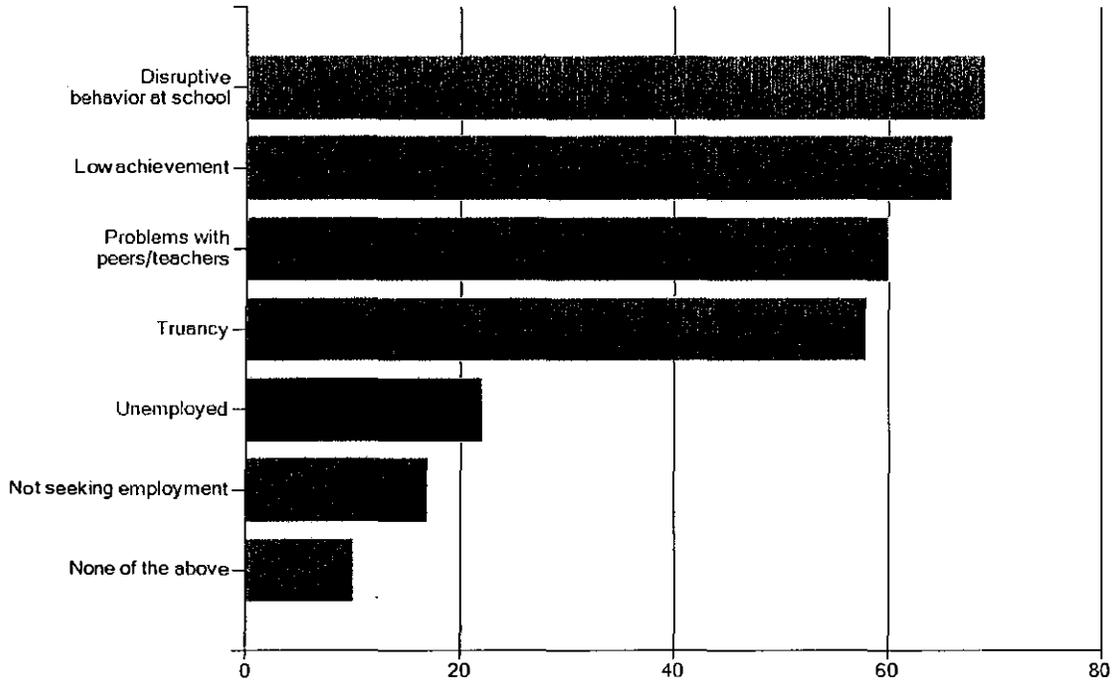
- Antisocial and/or pro-criminal attitudes
- Not seeking help
- Actively rejecting help
- Defies authority
- Callous
- Little concern for others

According to Douglas County’s CCI findings, the following Tables indicate the breakdown of Risk-Need Factors being addressed.

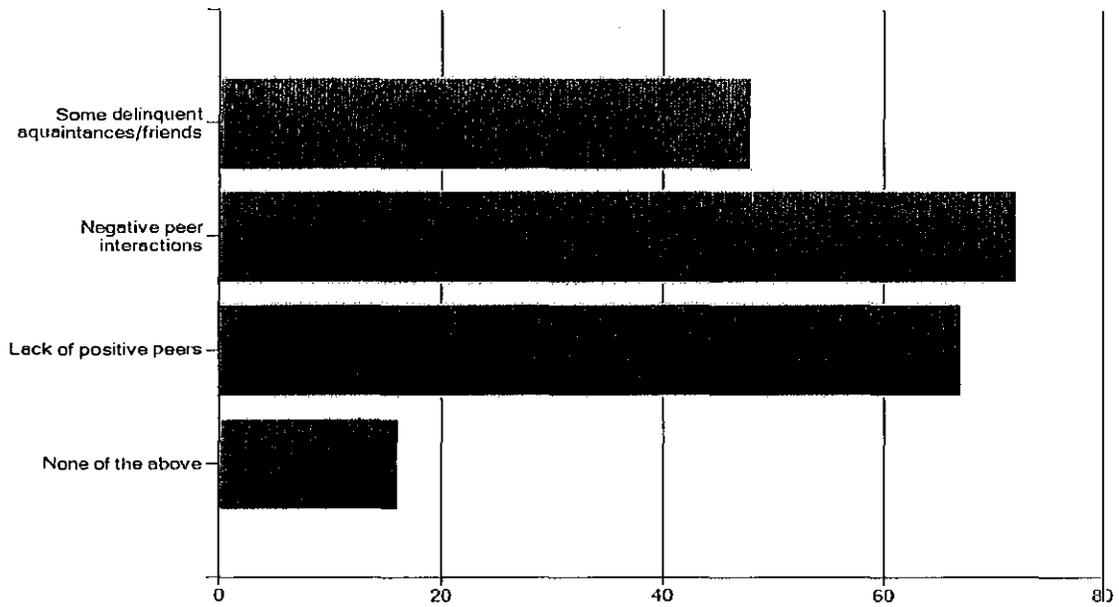
Which of the following risk-need factors related to FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES/PARENTING are addressed by your program/service?



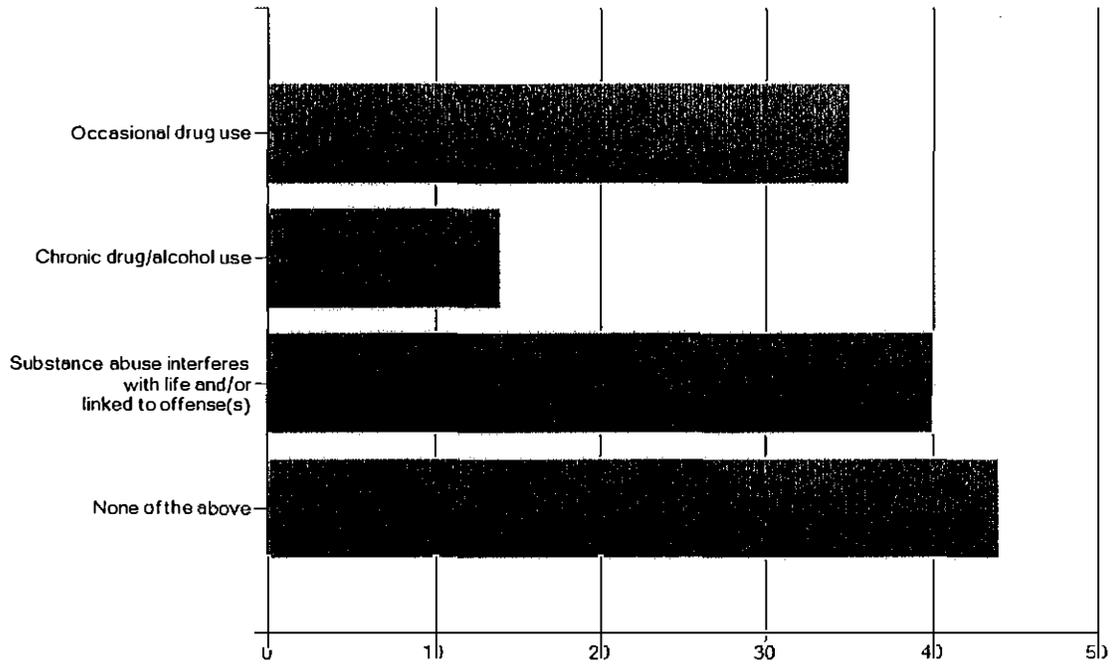
Which of the following risk-need factors related to EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT are addressed by your program/service?



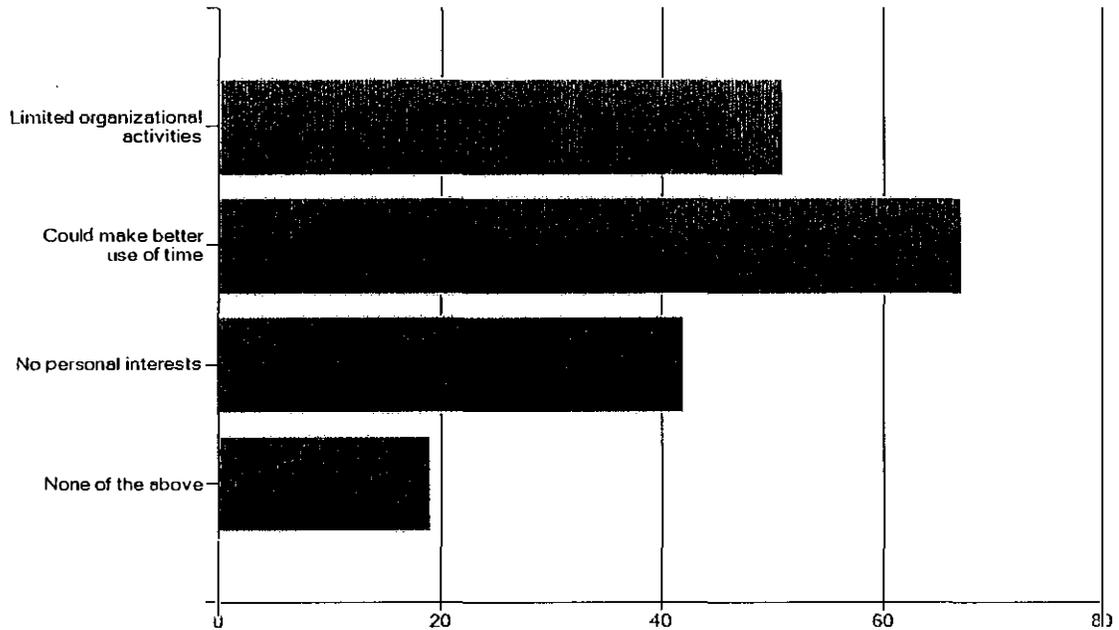
Which of the following risk-need factors related to PEER RELATIONS are addressed by your program/service?



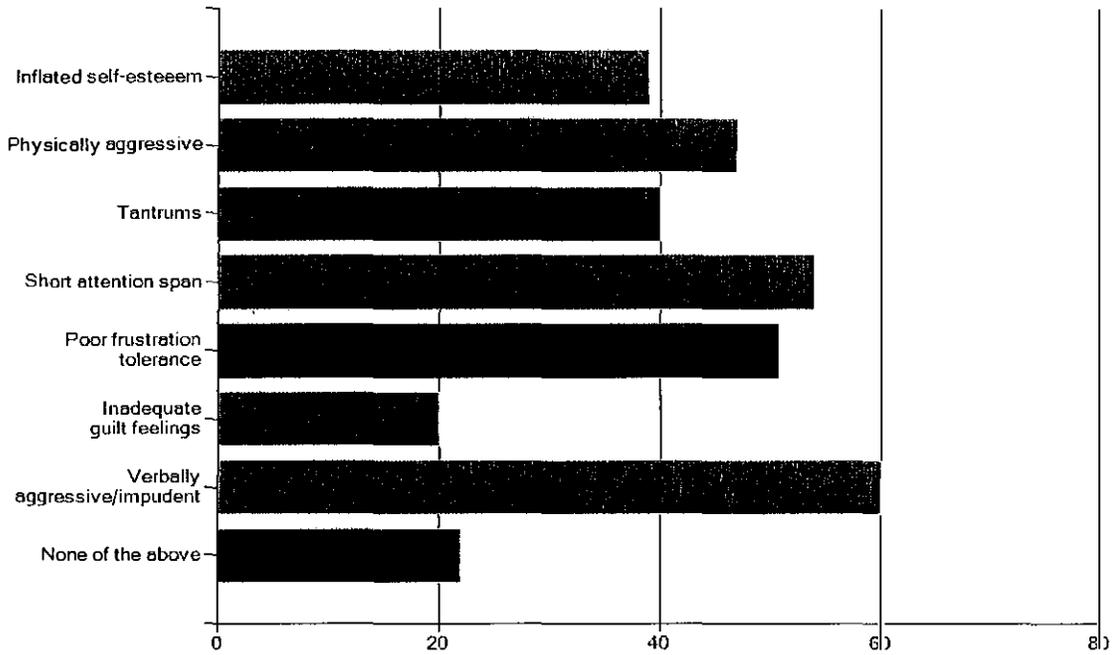
Which of the following risk-need factors related to SUBSTANCE ABUSE are addressed by your program/service?



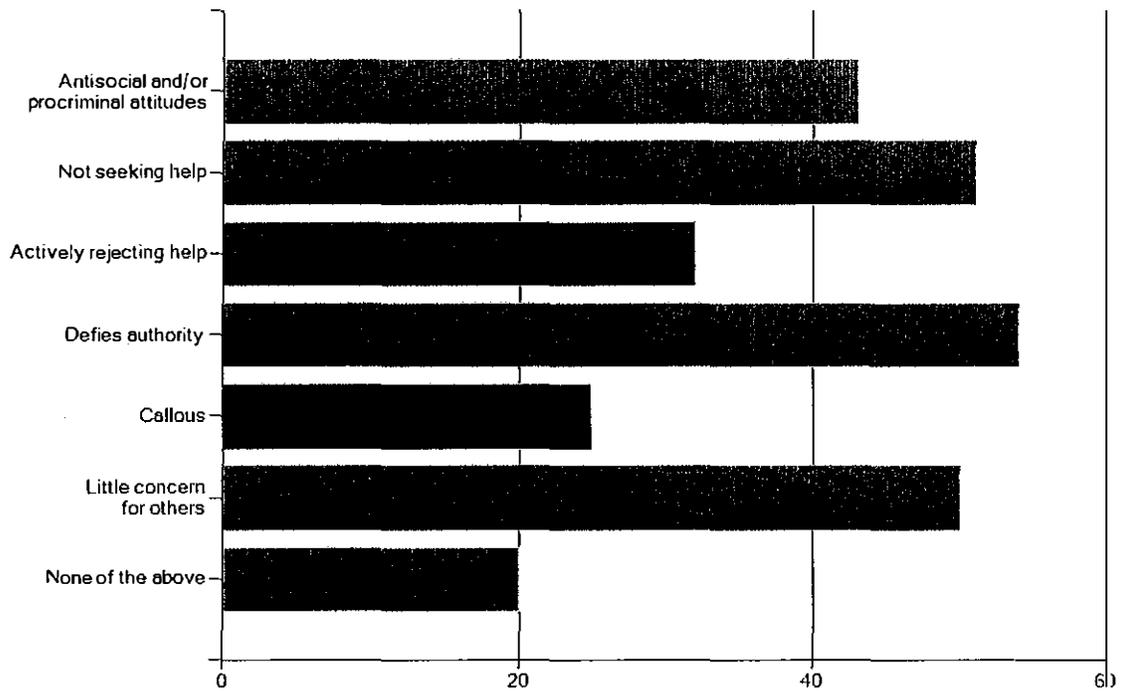
Which of the following risk-need factors related to LEISURE/RECREATION are addressed by your program/service?



Which of the following risk-need factors related to PERSONALITY/BEHAVIOR are addressed by your program/service?



Which of the following risk-need factors related to ATTITUDES/ORIENTATION are addressed by your program/service?



According to the CCI findings, the *highest* identified YLS/CMI factor being addressed by programs and services available in Douglas County are:

- Negative Peer Interactions (72 programs)

On the opposite end, the YLS/CMI factors with the *fewest* of the responding programs/services addressing such are:

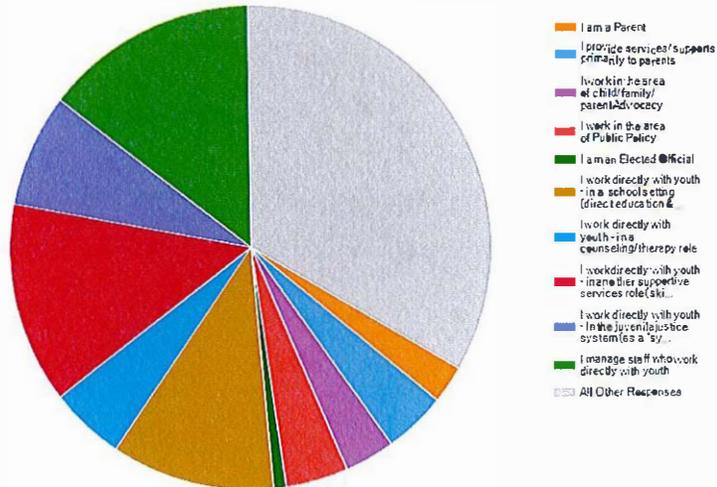
- Chronic drug/alcohol use (14 programs)

JJPF 2011 Survey

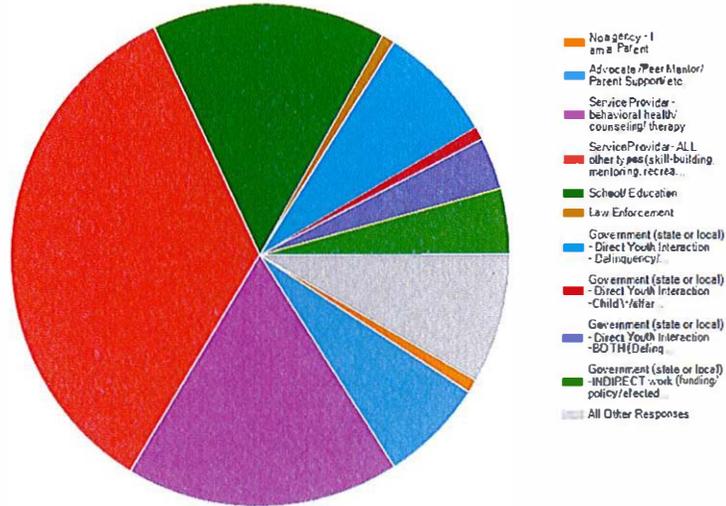
2012 – 2015 County Plan

- Open June - August
- 119 Total Respondents

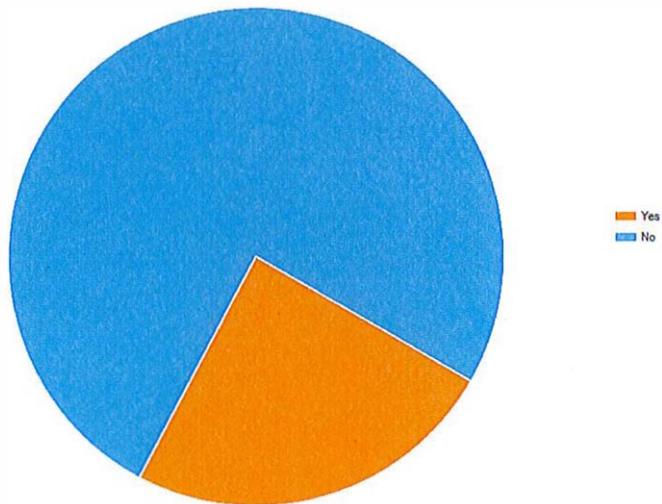
The following BEST describes my PRIMARY interest in relation to juvenile issues: <choose one> <<NO youth Option – a youth survey will be available and disseminated>>



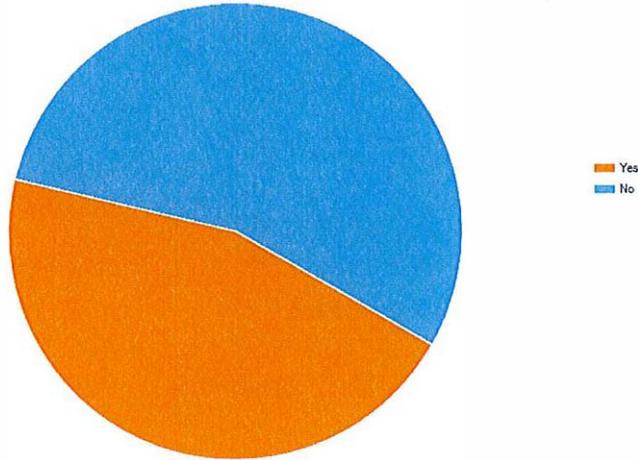
The following BEST describes my agency "type": <choose one> <<NO youth Option – a youth survey will be available and disseminated>>



My agency/ program/ initiative has received funding (in any amount) from the Nebraska Crime Commission (NCC) during the past 3 years:

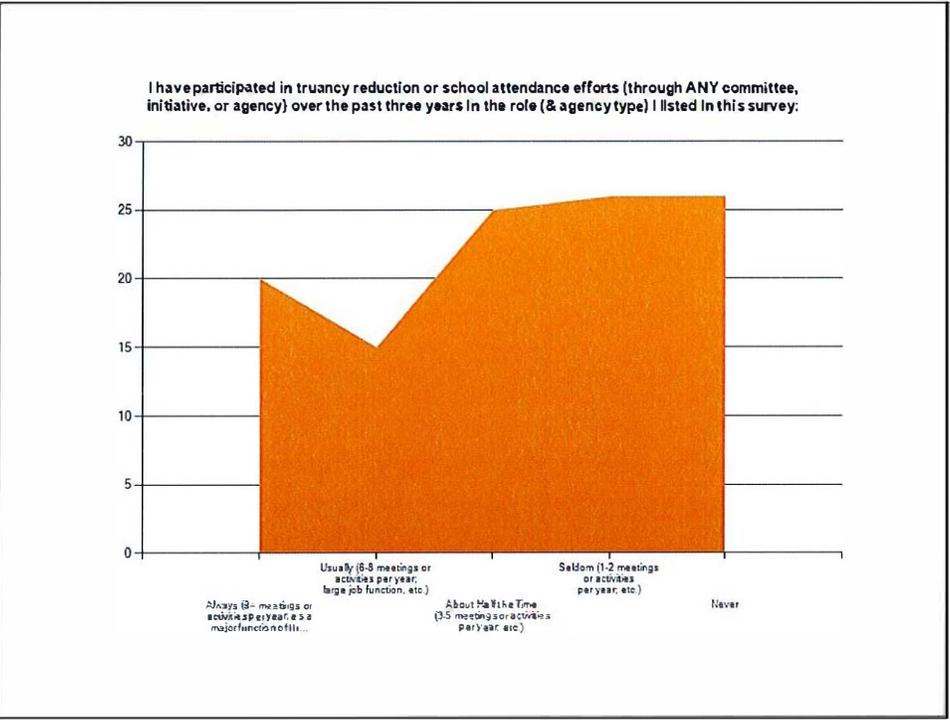
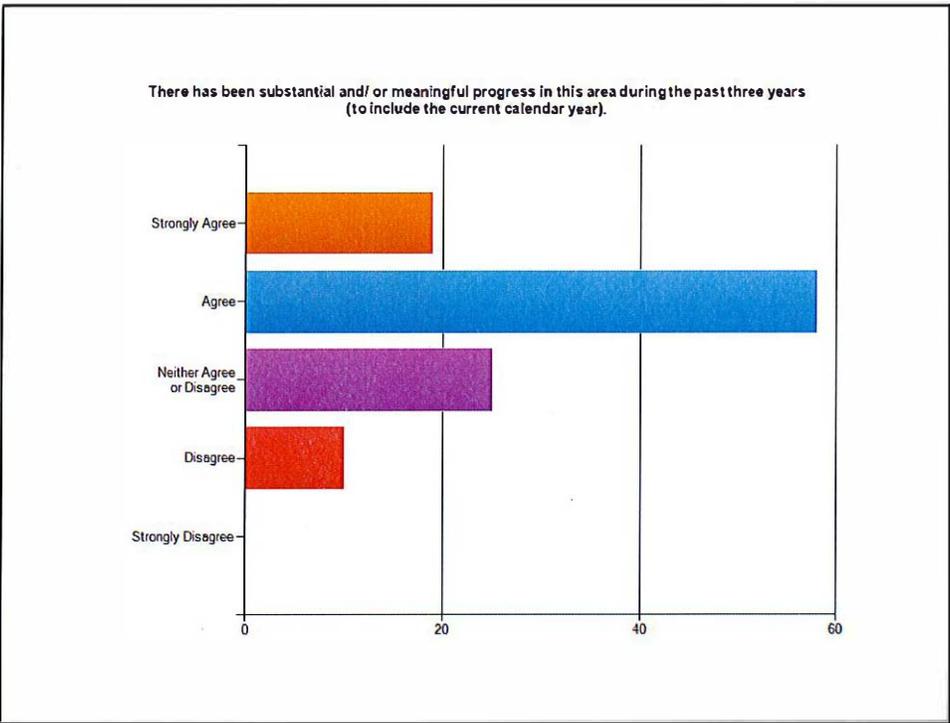


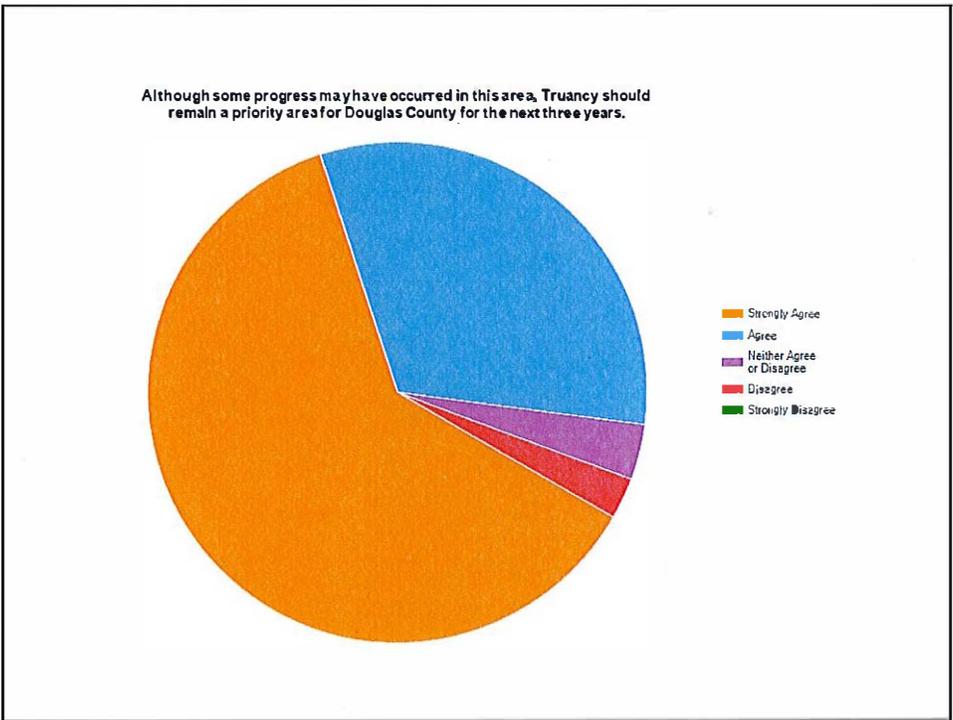
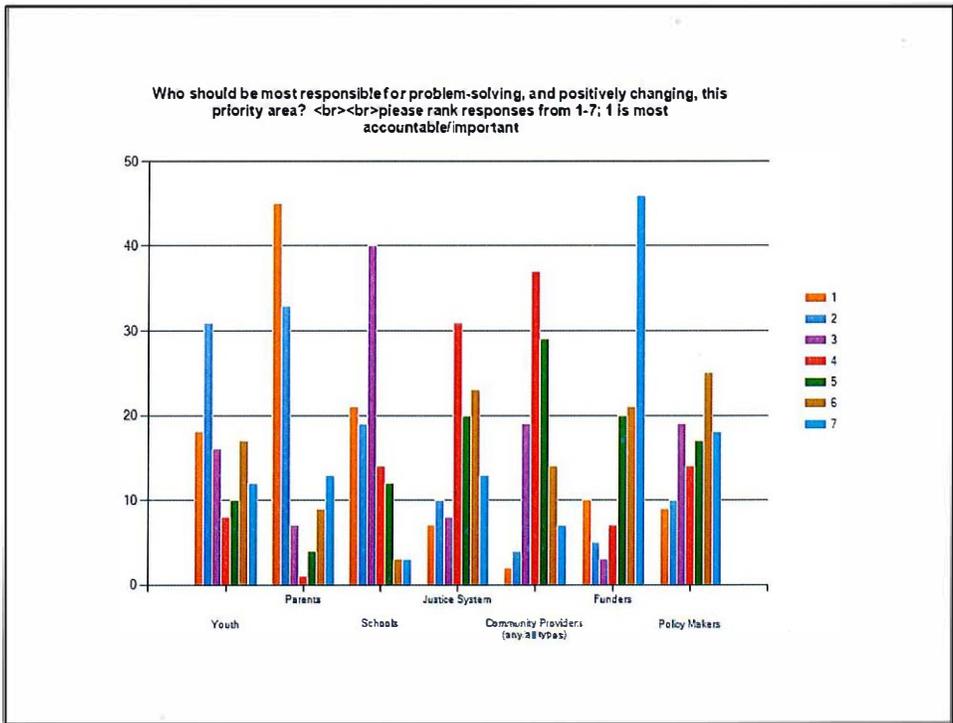
My agency/ program/ initiative participated in a JJPF collaborative grant application process (whether funding was awarded or not), with application made to ANY granting organization (to include: the Nebraska Crime Commission (NCC), the Office of Violence Prevention (OVP), the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the National Institute of Health (NIH), Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), etc.) during the past 3 years:



Truancy

- Increase awareness of truancy and decrease its incidence through a combined effort of the schools, service providers, and law enforcement

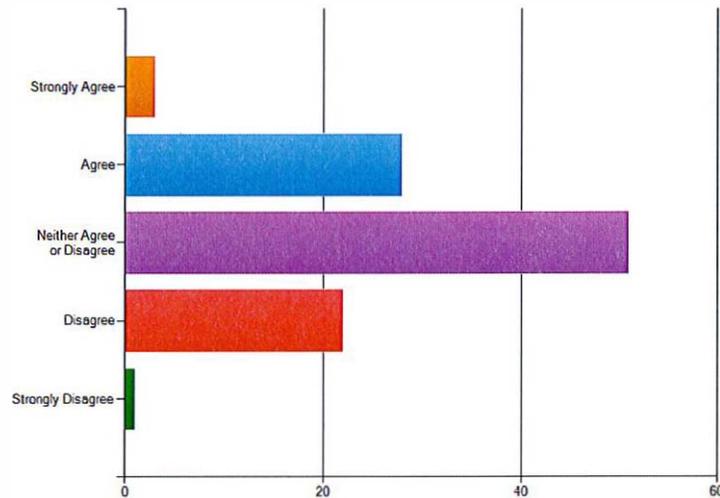


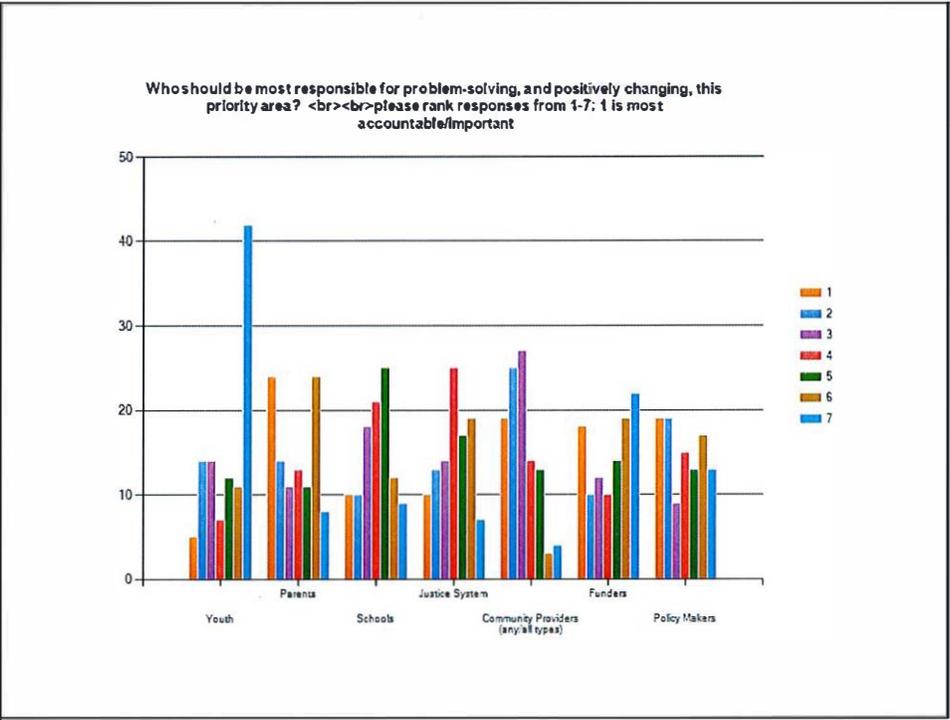
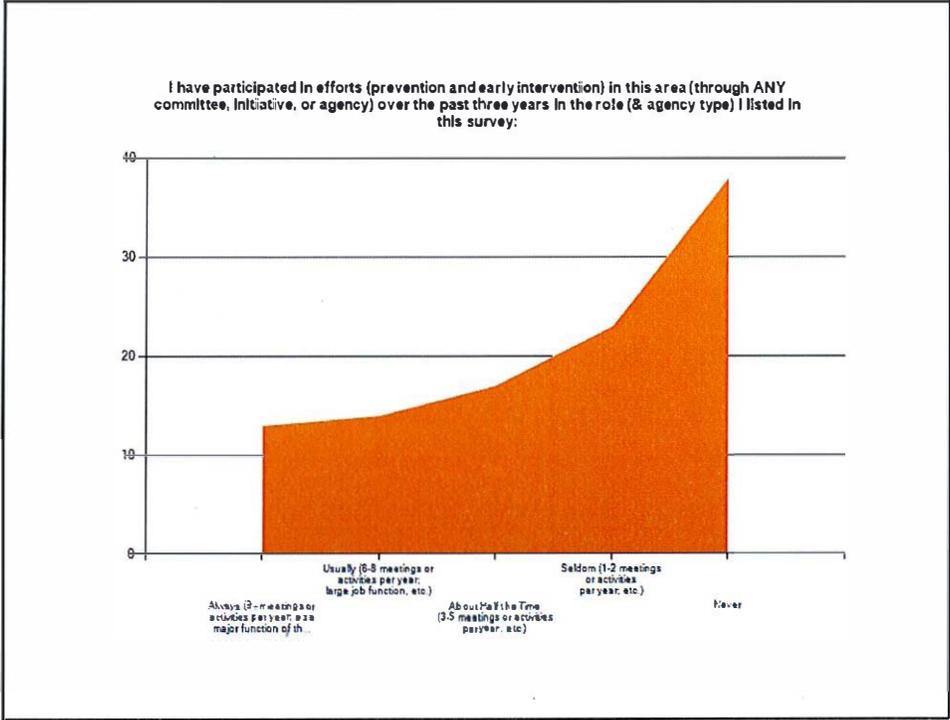


Behavioral Health – Early Assessment

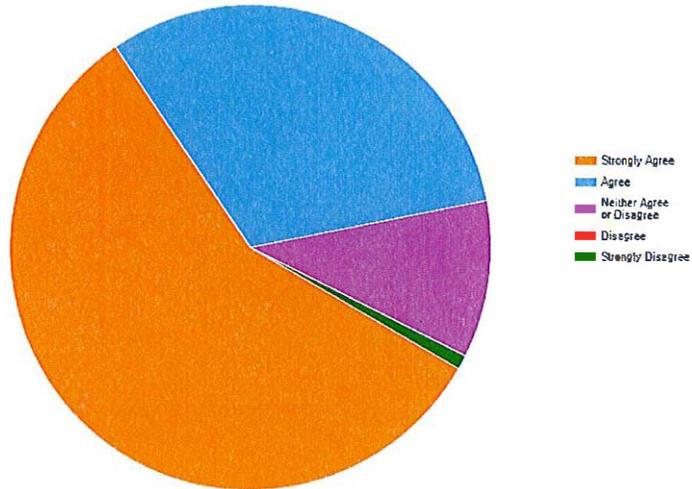
- Improve families' ability to access assessments and services prior to formal action being taken against a youth or family.

There has been substantial and/or meaningful progress in this area during the past three years
(to include the current calendar year).



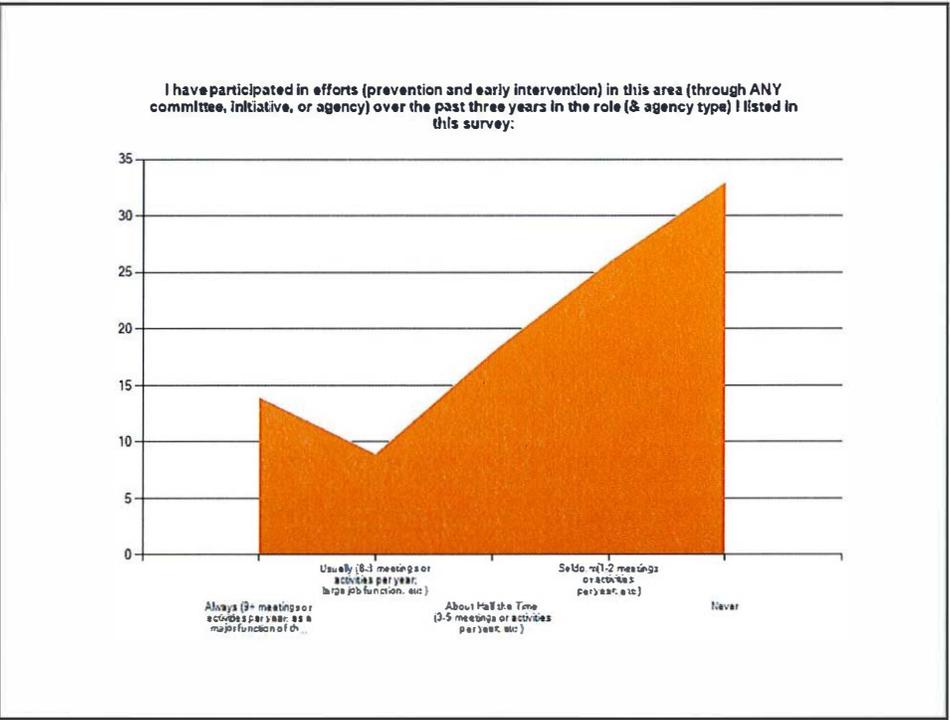
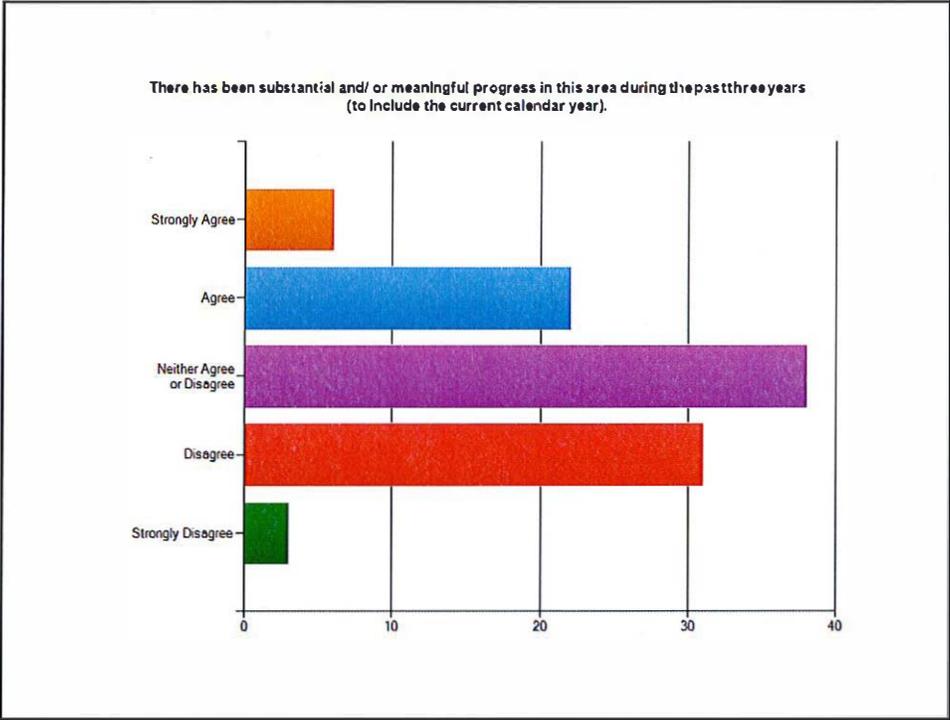


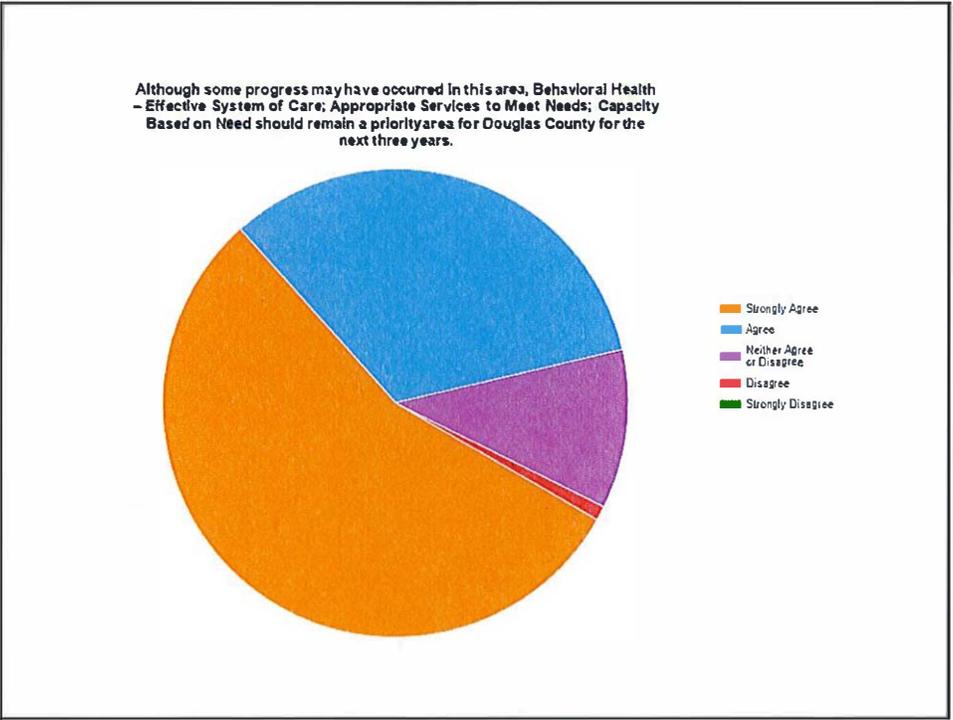
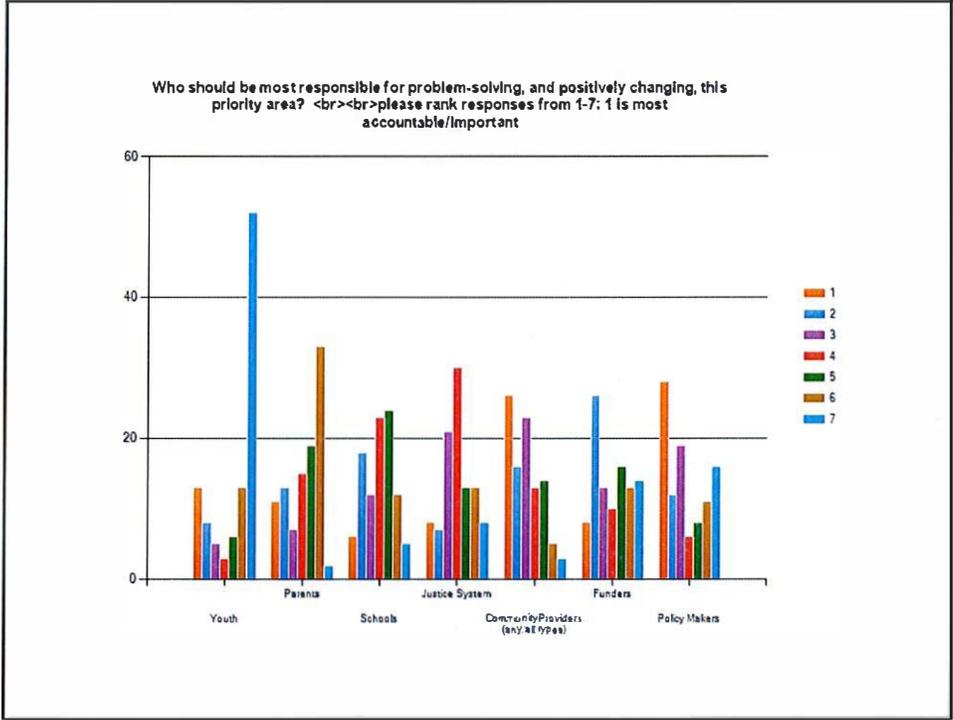
Although some progress may have occurred in this area, Behavioral Health –Early Assessment should remain a priority area for Douglas County for the next three years.



Behavioral Health- Community Capacity

- Develop appropriate mental health interventions for juveniles in Douglas County.

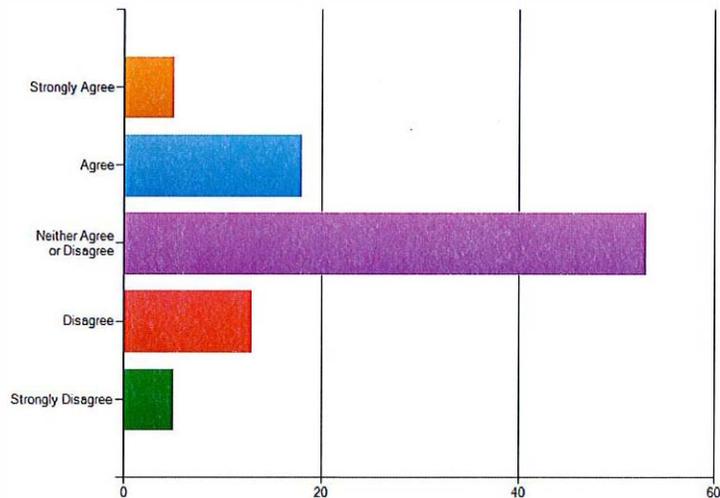




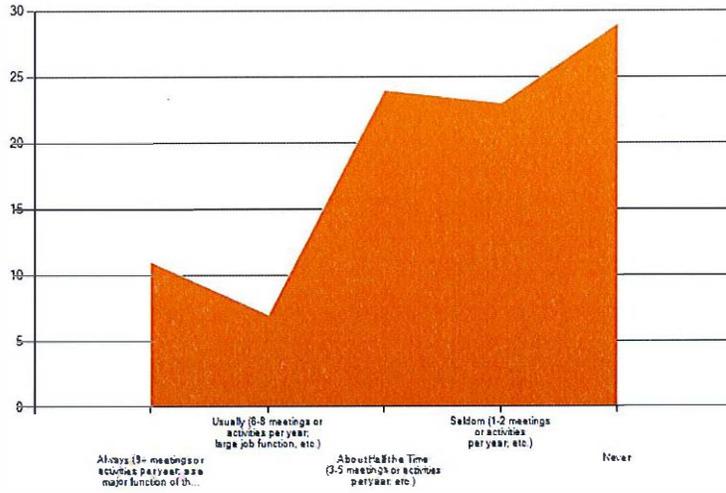
Re-Integration

- Create and implement programming to support juveniles' successful re-integration with family, school, and community following formal interventions.

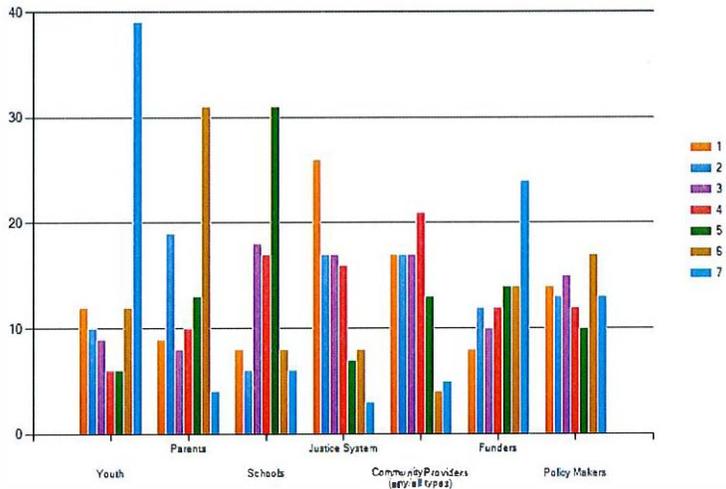
There has been substantial and/or meaningful progress in this area during the past three years (to include the current calendar year).



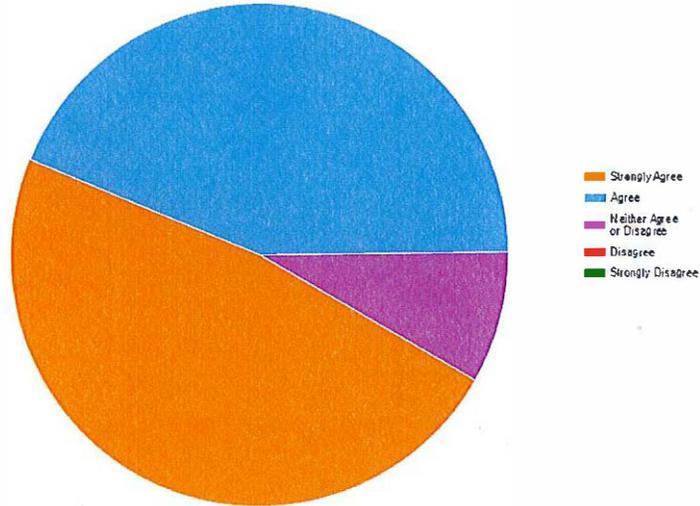
I have participated in efforts (prevention and early intervention) in this area (through ANY committee, initiative, or agency) over the past three years in the role (& agency type) I listed in this survey:



Who should be most responsible for problem-solving, and positively changing, this priority area? please rank responses from 1-7; 1 is most accountable/important

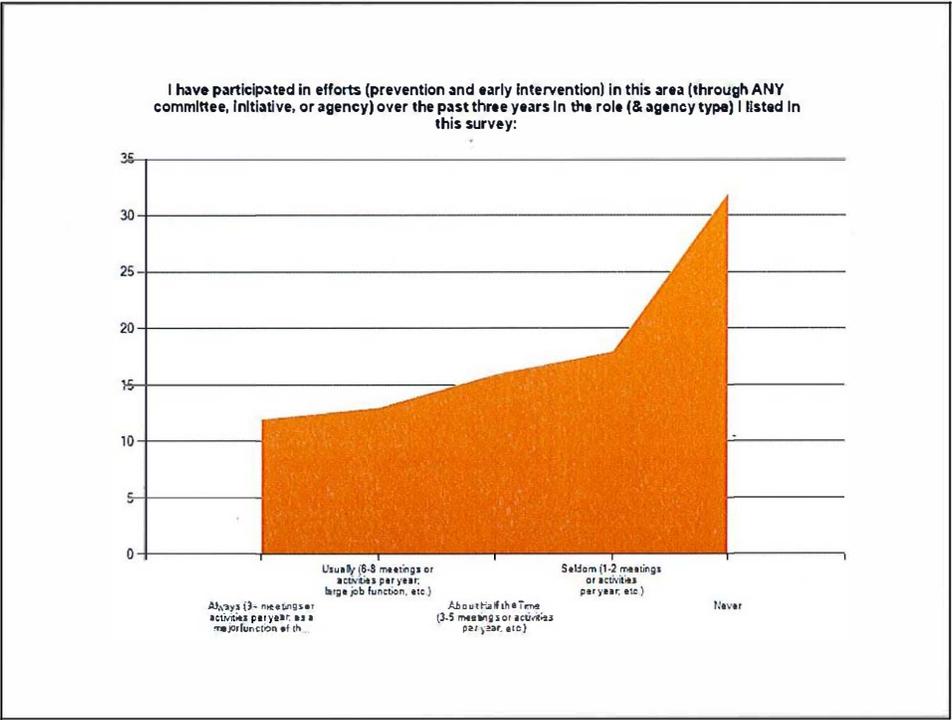
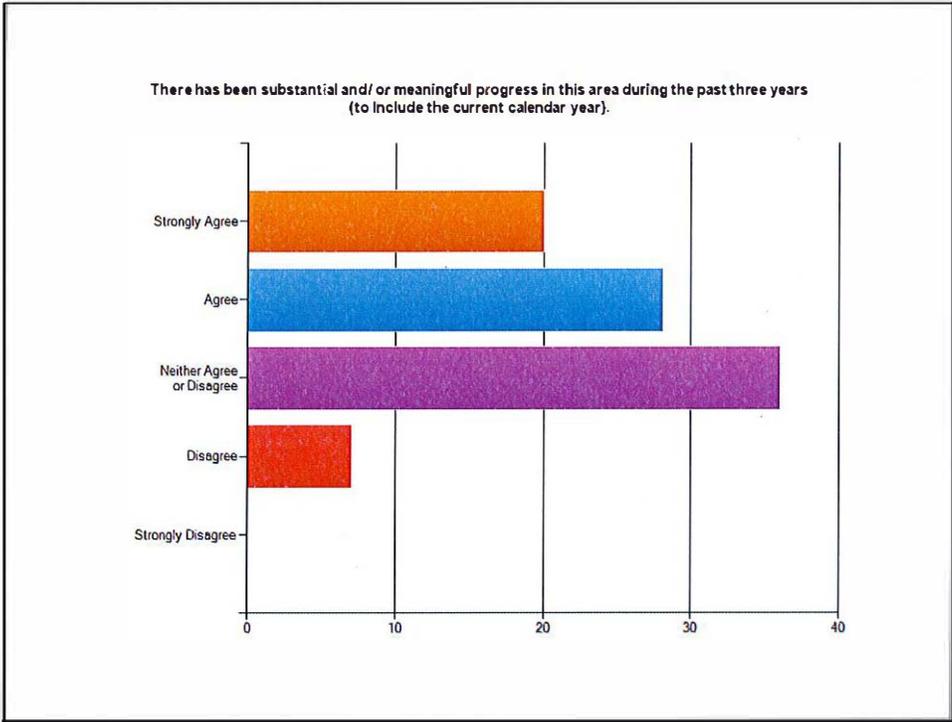


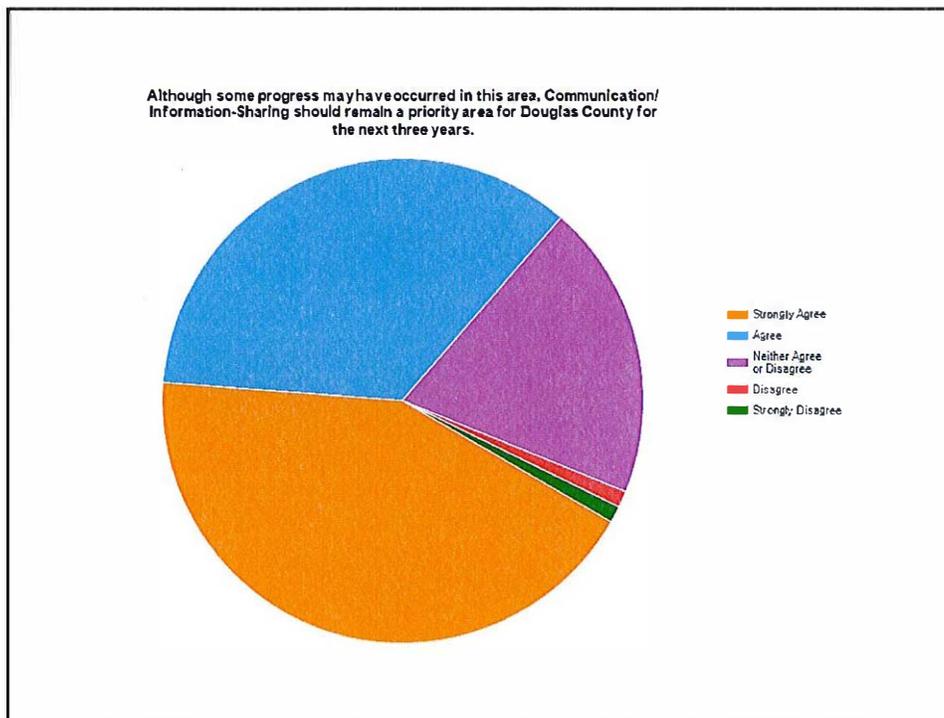
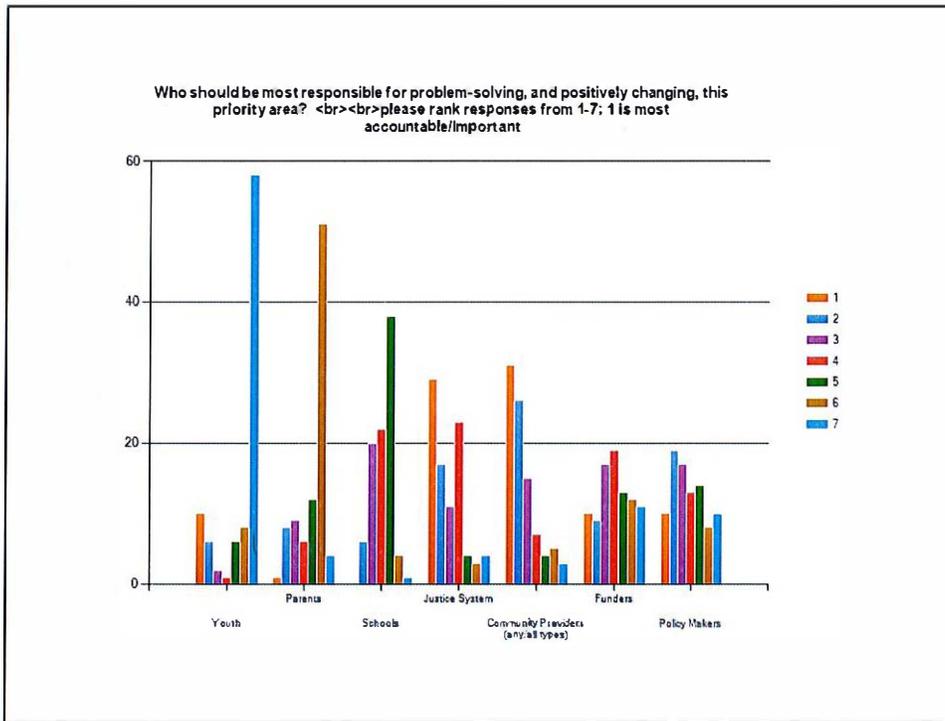
Although some progress may have occurred in this area, Re-Integration should remain a priority area for Douglas County for the next three years.



JJPF

- Create a juvenile justice forum to regularly meet to network, report on local programming efforts, discuss grant applications, and serve as a catalyst for the community.

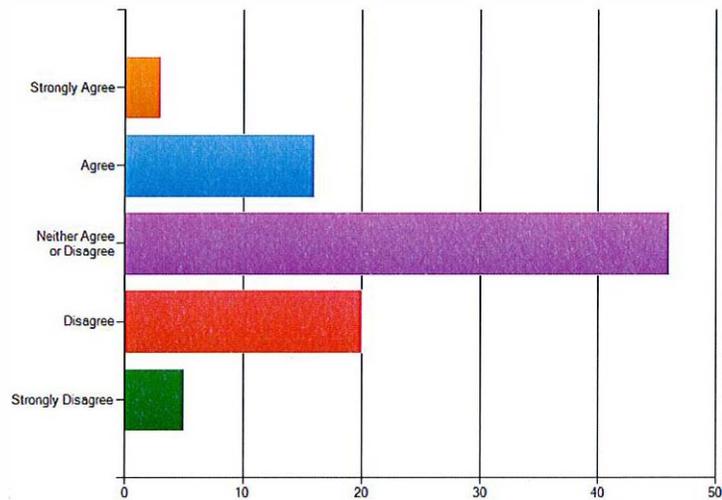




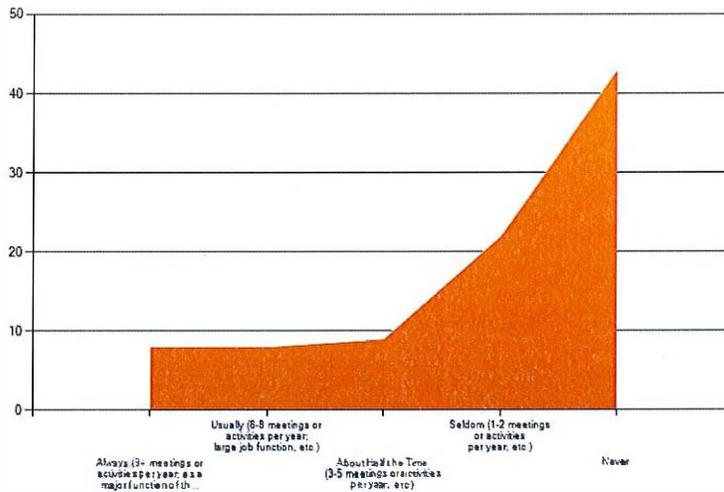
DMC

- Reduce the over-representation of minorities within the juvenile justice system (ie: Disproportionate Minority Contact-DMC).

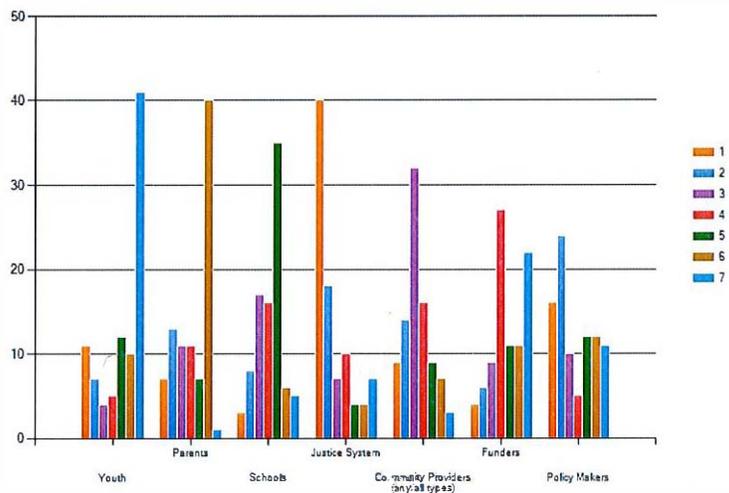
There has been substantial and/ or meaningful progress in this area during the past three years (to include the current calendar year).



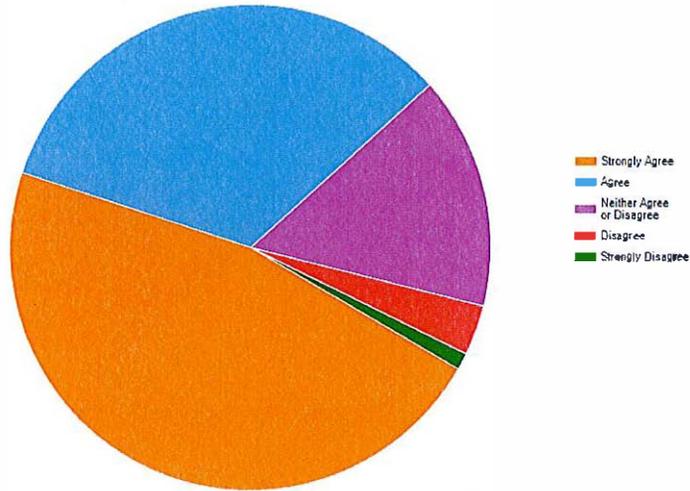
I have participated in efforts (prevention and early intervention) in this area (through ANY committee, initiative, or agency) over the past three years in the role (& agency type) I listed in this survey:



Who should be most responsible for problem-solving, and positively changing, this priority area? please rank responses from 1-7; 1 is most accountable/important

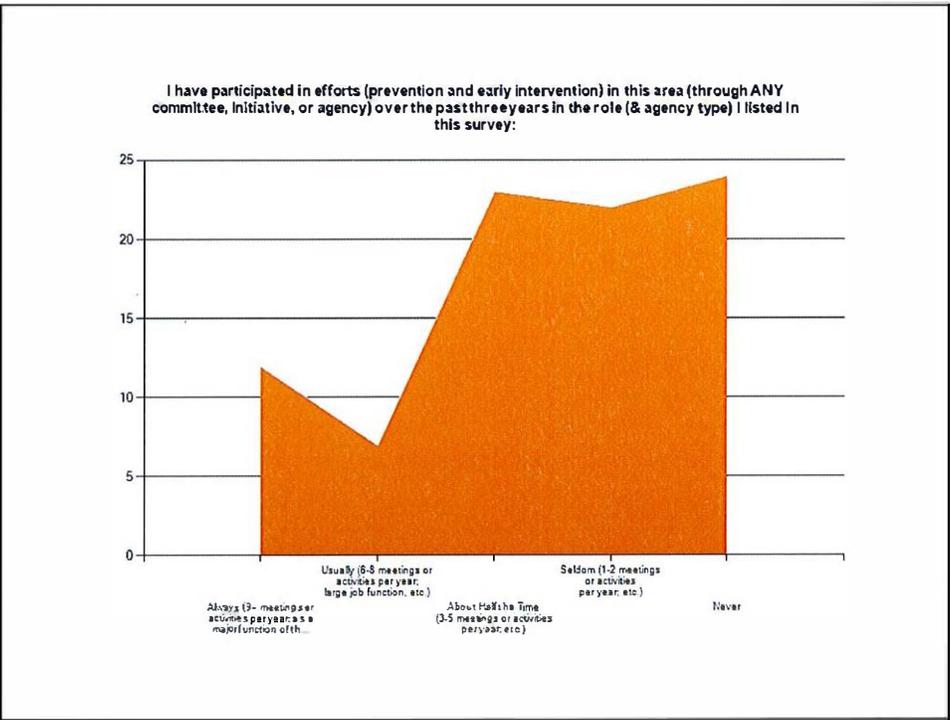
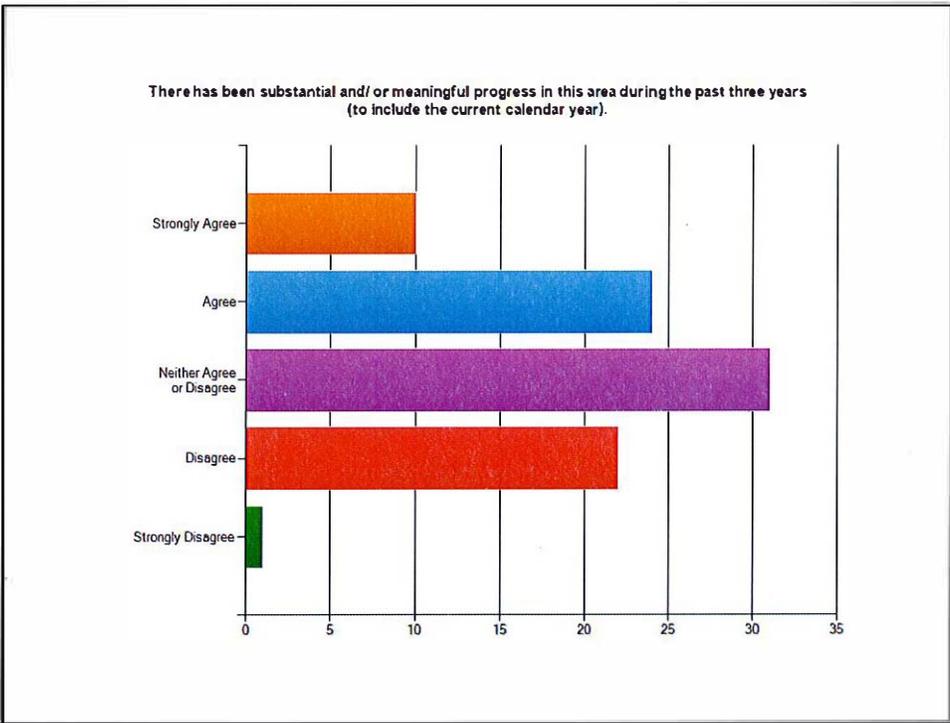


Although some progress may have occurred in this area, Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) should remain a priority area for Douglas County for the next three years.



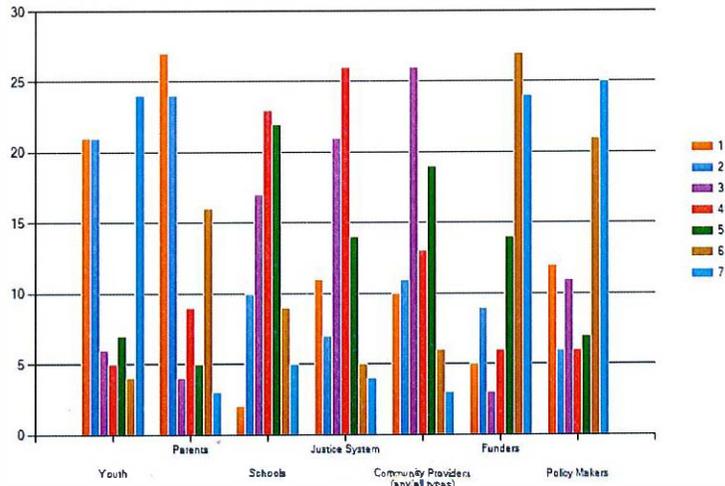
Youth Violence

- Reduce the overall incidence of youth-violence in the community.

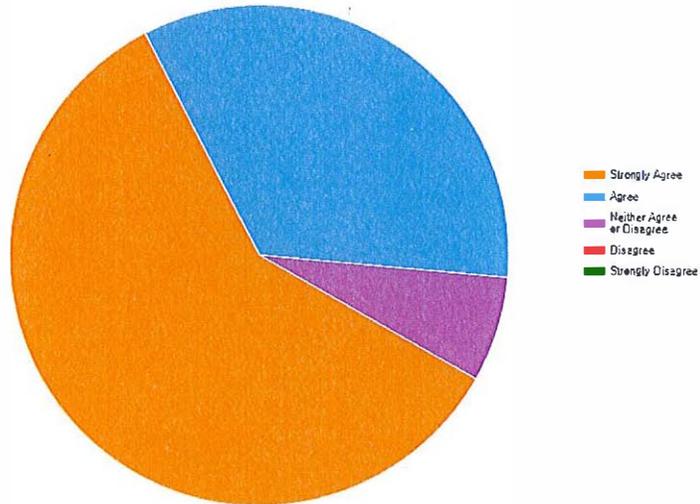


Who should be most responsible for problem-solving, and positively changing, this priority area?

please rank responses from 1-7; 1 is most accountable/important



Although some progress may have occurred in this area, Youth Violence should remain a priority area for Douglas County for the next three years.



Misc. Details:

- Suggestions listed regarding each Priority Area will be available in raw form for each Committee (or interested working group).
- Suggestions for overall changes/ additions/ improvements will be available in raw form; and will be considered as part of the process.
- No identifying information will be provided with responses.

County Plan Priority Area Discussion Summary
April 21, 2011

Truancy:

- ⇒ Redefine--- “excessive absenteeism”
- ⇒ Need for collaboration across initiatives
- ⇒ Focus on primary and secondary levels
- ⇒ Focus on school building climate changes, etc.

Behavioral Health – Early Assessment:

- ⇒ Increased need and attention for youth experiencing trauma (all ages)
- ⇒ Continued stigma related to seeking / receiving services
- ⇒ Continued focus on more effectively serving youth, with less resources
- ⇒ Continued challenges re: funding streams; more need for creative collaboration

Behavioral Health – Community Capacity:

- ⇒ Similar to above
- ⇒ Disconnect between Service Providers and System
- ⇒ Need trauma focus (special needs re: Refugee/Immigrant populations)
- ⇒ Funding causing loss of Providers
- ⇒ Cross-cutting themes: Truancy & Violence

Re-Integration:

- ⇒ Need to redefine (Ex: “restore; reintegrate; redirect) ; also to address what “needs” are; also formal vs. informal disruptions
- ⇒ Need for formal “transitional” services
- ⇒ More coordinated efforts involving schools
- ⇒ Special population = status offenders

JJPF:

- ⇒ Refine definition to include more specific focus areas: data and information-sharing
- ⇒ Clarify role of JJPF
- ⇒ Strategically increase collaboration across Priority Areas
- ⇒ Continue focus on effective communication and effective use of resources

DMC:

- ⇒ Look at specific impacts; provide some outcomes (ex: Have certain initiatives been able to prevent African American males out of the justice system? Decreases in recidivism, etc.)
- ⇒ Are services reflective of needs (as shown by data)
- ⇒ Use to look at overall system reform; JDAI

Youth Violence:

- ⇒ Look at specific impacts; provide some outcomes (ex: Have collaborations such as Omaha 360 been able to show decrease in violence, etc.?)
- ⇒ Increase partnering with Faith Community
- ⇒ Focus on active investment from overall community

Other Areas:

- ⇒ Homelessness, near homelessness, runaway youth
- ⇒ Social Interventions (underlying issues)
- ⇒ Teen pregnancy/ teen parenting challenges
- ⇒ Refugee Population

Youth Voice:

- ⇒ Youth "listening sessions"
- ⇒ CQI through youth feedback
- ⇒ Youth-driven policies

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Swain, Julie		jbbswain@gmail.com	x	
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Noah, Micki	Region Six	mnoah@regionsix.com	x	

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**DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT (DMC)*
COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP
UPDATED April 2012**

The DMC committee started meeting on March 14, 2005 as a subcommittee of Judge Wadie Thomas's Graduated Sanctions Initiative. DMC is identified as a priority in the 2005 and 2008 Douglas County Juvenile Service Plan

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Moore, Tonya (NE DMC)	NE Children's Home	07	tmoore@nchs.org
Moore, Doris	Center for Holistic Development, Inc.	08	chdomaha@yahoo.com
Neely, Liz	Consultant, Douglas County	10	neeley@objadvantage.com
Thomas, Kimberly	JDAI Coordinator	11	kimberly.thomas@douglascounty-ne.gov
Rodgers, Chris	Douglas Co. Commissioner	10	crodgers@douglascounty-ne.gov
Noah, Micki	Region 6	10	mnoah@regionsix.com
Dush, Karla	HFS Youth Links	11	ldush@heartlandfamilyservice.org
Lesley, Kristi	Probation	11	Kristi.lesley@nebraska.gov
	Probation Chief	11	@nebraska.gov
LeFlore, Mark (Chair)	DCYC	10	mark.leflore@douglascounty-ne.gov
Sanders, Pastor Tony	Family First	10	sevensport@aol.com
Curtis, Raymond	Clerk, Douglas Co. Juvenile Ct	10	Raymond.curtis@douglascounty-ne.gov
Jim Cunningham	Latino Center of the Midlands	12	jcunningham@latinocenterofthemidlands.org
Quezada, Caroline	Latino Center of the Midlands	12	cquezada@latinocenterofthemidlands.org
Aldrich, Ursula	Volunteer	12	porcupinesbest2000@yahoo.com
Buggs, Ronnie	Region 6	12	rbuggs@regionsix.com

Forrest, Sarah	Voices for Children	10	sforrest@voicesforchildren.com
Chris Potratz	City Grant Admin.	12	Chris.Potratz@ci.omaha.ne.us
Kerry Neuman	OPD North-east Precinct		cneuman@ci.omaha.ne.us

STATE-WIDE	REPRESENTATIVES		
Harris, Chris	NE DMC Coord.		chris.harris@nebraska.gov
Gans, Cindy	Ne Crime Commission		cindy.gans@nebraska.gov
Hoyle, Sara	Lancaster Co DMC		shoyle@lancaster.ne.gov
Hobbs, Ann	UNO Juvenile Justice Institute		ahobbs@mail.unomaha.edu

Send minutes, cannot attend			
Ross, Fred	HFS Victim Empathy	09	fross@hearttlandfamilyservice.org
Coonfare, Shawne	JAC	05	shawne.coonfare@douglascounty-ne.gov
Tullos-Williams, Regina	Boys & Girls Clubs	06	rtwilliams@bgcomaha.org
Thomas, Judge Wadie	Juvenile Court	05	wadie.thomas@douglascounty-ne.gov
Salazaar, Ben	Volunteer	12	nuestromundonepaper@cox.net

Youth Task Force (YTF) Minutes
Meeting date: 4/10/12
(determination of priorities/ strategies)

Attendees:

Name	Organization	email
Melissa Schaefer	Region 6	mschaefer@regionsix.com
Laura Primus	Region 6	lprimus@region6.com
Levi Anderson	Completely Kids	landerson@completelykids.org
Megan Bernhardt	ICM-IPRTS	Megan.bernhardt@douglascounty-ne.gov
Jay Irwin	UNO	jirwin@unomaha.edu
Ejay Jack	Planned Parenthood of the Heartland	Ejay.jack@ppheartland.org
Rosey Higgs	Nebraska children and families foundation	Rhiggs@nebraskachildren.org
Cindy Goodin	YES	cgoodin@yesomaha.org
Rachel Fisher	Open Door Mission	rfisher@opendoormission.org
Shawn Miller	YES	Sdmiller929@gmail.com
Chad Hensley	Community of Christ	chensley@cofchrist.org
Roni Wilder	Douglas Co. Jail Discharge Planning	Roni.wilder@douglascounty-ne.gov
Erin Bock	MACCH	ebock@unomaha.edu

Omaha 360 Participant list

COLLABORATION COORDINATORS

Empowerment Network

Empower Omaha!

City of Omaha - Mayor Jim Suttle's Office

City of Omaha

Office of Violence Prevention

Douglas County

North Omaha VIP

South Omaha VIP

PREVENTION

Urban League of Nebraska

Boys and Girls Club

Hope Center for Kids

Impact One Community Connection

Northstar Foundation - Outward Bound

Abide Network

Omaha Public Schools

Girls Inc.

Building Bright Futures

Black Men United - Real Men Read

North Omaha Neighborhood Alliance and concerned residents

Pastors and Ministers Faith Covenant

Adopt-A-Block Neighborhood Partners

Gethsemane Baptist Church - Amachi

Mentoring Program

Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance

Midlands Mentoring Partnership

Families First

Middle School Learning Community

Omaha Street School

Charles B. Washington Library

INTERVENTION

Impact One Community Connection

University of Nebraska Med Center

Creighton University Medical Center

Urban League of Nebraska

Juvenile Assessment Center

Omaha Weed & Seed

Emerging Leaders Empowerment Network

PrayerWalks

Christ for the City International

Embrace the Heartland in Prayer

Christian Couples Fellowship International

EIE

Delta Sigma Theta

Crisis Care Responders

Abid Network

ENFORCEMENT

Omaha Police Department

Omaha Fire Department

Douglas County Attorney's Office

REENTRY

Eastern Nebraska Community Action Partnership

Metro Community College – TableTalk

Black Men United

Compassion In Action

You Are Not Alone

Williams Prepared Place

Douglas County Reentry Task Force

Families First

Douglas County Probations

SUPPORT SERVICES

WCA

Boys Town

Omaha Home for Boys

Nebraska Children's Home Society

Financial Stability Partnership

Nebraska Humane Society

University of Nebraska at Omaha

Center for Holistic Development

Family Housing Advisory Services
Omaha Economic Development
Corporation
Salvation Army - Omaha
Heart Ministries
Omaha Home for Boys
South Omaha VIP
West Omaha VIP
and, representatives from over 100
organizations.

Elected & Appointed Officials:
City of Omaha - Mayor Jim Suttle
Councilman Ben Gray
Councilman Pete Festersen
Councilman Franklin Thompson
Councilman Gary Gernandt
Senator Brenda Council
Senator Heath Mello
Freddie Gray - OPS School Board &
Learning Community
Penny Sophir
Sandra Jensen - OPS School Board
Commissioner Chris Rodgers
Omaha Police Chief Alex Hayes
Douglas County Attorney Don Kliene

<http://empoweromaha.com/2010/node/32>

AREA REPORTED

Data Entry Section

State : Nebraska

County : Douglas

Reporting Period 1/1/2010

through 12/31/2010

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17)	56,435	36,241	9,502	8,576	1,680	0	436	0	20,194
2. Juvenile Arrests	4,006	1,916	1,531	493	23	0	35	8	2,090
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	3,355	1,437	1,371	472	19	1	41	14	1,918
4. Cases Diverted	1,516	726	568	194	11	1	9	7	790
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1,349	434	713	165	6	0	25	6	915
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	2,931	1,226	1,222	426	13	0	31	13	1,705
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	771	386	361	14	1	0	9	0	385
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	744	300	296	122	5	0	7	14	444
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	119	30	63	17	0	0	3	6	89
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	405	208	149	46	1	0	1	0	197
Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	

release date: March, 2011

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

- Item 1. Population: OJJDP Easy Access to Juv Populations
- Item 3. Referral: Douglas County Attorney
- Item 5. Detention: Douglas County Detention Center
- Item 7. Delinquent: NE Crime Commission
- Item 9. Confinement: DHHS/YRTC-Peg Barner

- Item 2. Arrest: Omaha Police Dept/Captain Kelly
- Item 4. Diversion: Juvenile Assessment Center (JAC)-Kim
- Item 6. Petitioned: NE State Supreme Court
- Item 8. Probation: NE State Probation
- Item 10. Transferred: NE State Supreme Court