

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
SARPY COUNTY, NEBRASKA**

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CHAIRMAN TO SIGN THE APPLICATION, LETTER OF SUPPORT AND
OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THE JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE (JDAI)
GRANT OFFERED THROUGH THE NEBRASKA CRIME COMMISSION**

WHEREAS, pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §23-104(6) (Reissue 2012), the County has the power to do all acts in relation to the concerns of the County necessary to the exercise of its corporate powers; and,

WHEREAS, pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §23-103 (Reissue 2012), the powers of the County as a body are exercised by the County Board; and,

WHEREAS, a Crime Commission Grant is available to the Sarpy County Juvenile Justice Center; and,

WHEREAS, the grant application must be submitted to the Nebraska Crime Commission; and,

WHEREAS, Sarpy County is committed to and supports the JDAI for the Sarpy County Juvenile Justice Center; and,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By the Sarpy County Board of Commissioners that the Chairman is hereby authorized to sign the application, letter of support and other documents related to the grant for the Sarpy County JDAI.

The above Resolution was approved by a vote of the Sarpy County Board of Commissioners at a public meeting duly held in accordance with applicable law on the 10th day of December, 2013.



Sarpy County Board Chairman



ATTEST:


Sarpy County Clerk

Sarpy County Board of Commissioners

1210 GOLDEN GATE DRIVE
PAPILLION, NE 68046-2895
593-4155

www.sarpy.com

ADMINISTRATOR Mark Wayne

DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR Scott Bovick

FISCAL ADMIN./PURCHASING AGT, Brian Hanson



COMMISSIONERS

Don Kelly District 1

Jim Thompson District 2

Tom Richards District 3

Brenda Carlisle District 4

Jim Warren District 5

MEMO

To: Sarpy County Board

From: Lisa A. Haire

Re: Sarpy County Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

On December 10, 2013 the County Board will be asked to give the Chairman permission to sign the application, letter of support and other documents related to the Sarpy County Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Grant offered through the Nebraska Crime Commission.

The grant application requests \$18,750 for continuation of the JDAI. \$18,750 will pay for an Asst. JDAI Site Consultant. This request is for year three (3) funding. The first two years were funded at 100%. The third year is funded at 75%. Becoming a JDAI site requires a JDAI Site Consultant to work with the Annie E. Casey Foundation for the first three (3) years.

There is no County match for this grant, however; a portion of the Juvenile Justice Center Director's salary and benefits will be used as an in-kind match due to the amount of time spent traveling, attending meetings, and analyzing data.

The goal of JDAI is to analyze data in order to reform the process of placing juveniles in secured detention providing alternatives when appropriate. JDAI is a nationally renowned program that effectively; lowers detention populations, enhances public safety, saves tax payer money, reduces the overrepresentation of minority youth, and introduces other overall juvenile justice system improvements.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call myself or Dick Shea.

December 4, 2013

Lisa A. Haire

593-1565

cc: Mark Wayne
Brian Hanson
Scott Bovick
Sheriff Jeff Davis
Dick Shea
Deb Houghtaling

Sarpy County Board of Commissioners

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COMMISSIONERS

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Jim Thompson District 2
Tom Richards District 3
Brenda Carlisle District 4
Jim Warren District 5

December 10, 2013

Michael E. Behm
Executive Director
Nebraska Crime Commission
PO Box 94946
Lincoln, NE. 68508

Dear Mr. Behm,

The Sarpy County Board of Commissioners supports the grant application for the Sarpy County Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). The Annie E. Casey Foundation's JDAI Core strategies promote smarter, fairer, efficient and more effective systems. Sarpy County's goal in implementing JDAI is to analyze the ineffective and inefficient policies and practices which result in unnecessary and inappropriate placements of the youth in the Sarpy County juvenile justice system.

JDAI is a nationally renowned reform process that effectively: lowers detention populations, enhances public safety, saves tax payer money, reduces the overrepresentation of minority youth, and introduces other overall juvenile justice system improvements offering appropriate alternatives and reforms for all juveniles in the system.

The Sarpy County Board of Commissioners fully supports this application and requests positive consideration from the Crime Commission.

Sincerely,



Jim Warren
Chairman

Sarpy County Board of Commissioners

**NEBRASKA CRIME COMMISSION
 FY 2013 FEDERAL TITLE II**

SECTION I: APPLICANT INFORMATION

1. Applicant Name: [Agency/Organization] The applicant must be the agency that will receive and disburse the grant funds.	Name: Sarpy County Juvenile Justice Center	Telephone: [402]537-7000 Fax: [402]537-7080
2. Applicant Federal Employer ID #: [Must be 9 digits]	47-600-6504	
3. Applicant DUNS #:	078008018	
4. Address:	1210 Golden Gate Drive Papillion, NE 68046-2839 [Include zip code + 4 digits]	
5. Project Title: Sarpy County Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative		
6. Project Director: [Receives all grant correspondence]	Name: Lisa A. Haire Title: Grant Coordinator Email: lhaire@sarpy.com	Telephone:[402]593-1565 Fax: [402]593-4304
Address: 1210 Golden Gate Drive Papillion, NE 68046-2839 [Include zip code + 4 digits]		
7. Project Coordinator: [Cannot be the Project Director]	Name: Dick Shea Title: Juvenile Justice Center Director Email: rshea@sarpy.com	Telephone:[402]537-7000 Fax: [402]537-7080
Address: 9701 Portal Road Papillion, NE 68046-3150 [Include zip code + 4 digits]		
8. Fiscal Officer: [Cannot be the Project Director]	Name: Brian Hanson Title: Fiscal Administrator Email: bhanson@sarpy.com	Telephone:[402]593-2349 Fax: [402]593-4304
Address: 1210 Golden Gate Drive Papillion, NE 68046-2839 [Include zip code + 4 digits]		
9. Authorized Official: [NOTE: The authorized official includes county board chair, mayor, city administrator, state agency director, chair or vice-chair of non-profit agency.]	Name: Jim Warren Title: Chairman, Board of Commissioners Email: jwarren@sarpy.com	Telephone:[402]593-4155 Fax: [402]593-4360
Address: 1210 Golden Gate Drive Papillion, NE 68046-2839 [Include zip code + 4 digits]		

10. Is the proposed program a model, best-practice, evidence based, or promising practice program?
 (See Page 10 of the Application Kit Instructions)

Yes No

What evidence exists that the proposed program is evidence based and/or effective? The Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) is a model program under the OJJDP's DMC Reduction Best Practices Database: http://www2.dsgonline.com/mpg/dmc_default.aspx.

11. Impact Demographic: List the area[s] served by the project [i.e. counties, cities, neighborhoods, etc.].

Youth: List the number of youth, ages 10-17, projected to be served by the project.

This application will impact Sarpy County, Nebraska. Sarpy County comprises the cities of Bellevue, Papillion, LaVista, Gretna, Springfield, parts of Omaha, and outlying rural areas. This initiative has the potential to affect how all Sarpy County youth are processed through the juvenile justice system.

In 2012, there were approximately 1,964 juvenile offenders involved in the Sarpy County juvenile justice system.

12. Previous 5-Year Crime Commission Funding for this Project:

13. Area[s] Served by Project:
[Statewide, Counties, Cities]

Grant #:	Amount:	Area[s] Served by Project:
11-JJ-22	\$25,000	All of Sarpy County, Cities of Bellevue, LaVista, Papillion, Gretna, Springfield, portions of Omaha and outlying rural areas.
12-JJ-05	\$25,000	All of Sarpy County, Cities of Bellevue, LaVista, Papillion, Gretna, Springfield, portions of Omaha and outlying rural areas.
Grant #:	Amount:	
Grant #:	Amount:	
Grant #:	Amount:	

14. Is the amount of funds requested following the step down policy? Yes No
 If no, clearly justify the need for the Crime Commission to waive the step down policy for this project.

15. Previous 5-Year Crime Commission Funding for this Juvenile Justice Project:

Funding Source	Received in past 5 years		Requesting funds for 2013	
Title V	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
County Aid	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
County Aid Enhancement	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
State Juvenile Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

16. Comprehensive Juvenile Services Plan:

YES NO

Our community has an approved current Three Year *Comprehensive Juvenile Services Plan* on file with the Nebraska Crime Commission.

List begin and end date of plan:

July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2015

List the 3-5 priorities in the plan:

1. Establish alternatives to detention for juveniles in Sarpy County.
2. Reduce DMC issues throughout the Sarpy County Juvenile Justice System.
3. Improve system operation and coordination.
4. Improve collaboration among members of the community.
5. Expand and enhance existing programs for juvenile in Sarpy County.

SECTION II: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Applicant Name: Sarpy County Juvenile Justice Center
Agency Responsible: Sarpy County Juvenile Justice Center
Funds Requested: \$18,750
In-Kind Funds: \$12,110
Total Cost: \$30,860

The problem to be addressed by this grant request is the ineffective and inefficient policies and practices within the juvenile justice systems in Sarpy County resulting in inappropriate sanctions, disparities for minority youth, and unnecessary transfers to secure detention. The Sarpy County Juvenile Justice Center in collaboration with the Annie E. Casey Foundation will work to analyze system inefficiencies and ineffective policies in order to implement reforms in the overall juvenile justice system in Sarpy County.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) is a nationally renowned reform process that effectively: lowers detention populations, enhances public safety, saves tax payer money, reduces the overrepresentation of minority youth, and introduces other overall juvenile justice system improvements. The process of becoming a JDAI site is very rigorous and requires a Site Coordinator for three years. Sarpy County requests \$18,750 to fund a part-time Asst. JDAI Coordinator to work with the Casey Foundation's technical assistance team in implementing their core strategies:

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.

Sarpy County will be providing \$12,110 of in-kind matching funds. As described in this proposal, engaging in the three year process to become a JDAI site will reduce Sarpy County's reliance on staff secure and secure detention, the under referral of minority youth to alternatives, and analyze more effective and efficient procedures overall for the Sarpy County juvenile justice system.

Establishing JDAI sites in Nebraska is a specific strategy identified in the State of Nebraska's approved Three Year Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan regarding Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC). Additionally, engaging in the JDAI process will address the following priority issues identified by the State of Nebraska's approved Three Year Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan: the lack of alternatives to detention, the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, and the need for systemic reform in regards to data collection, risk assessment and evaluations. Additionally, JDAI will address the following priorities in the Sarpy County Comprehensive Juvenile Services Plan: improve system operation and coordination, enhance existing programs and services for juvenile offenders, expand continuum of services and sanctions for youth in Sarpy County, and establish new programs for youth involved in the Sarpy County juvenile justice system. Through JDAI, Sarpy County will address these priorities by analyzing system inefficiency in order to implement new policies and improve current practices of detention alternatives for all Sarpy County juvenile offenders.

SECTION III: BUDGET SUMMARY

Category	Requested Amount	Match Share	Total Project Cost
A. Personnel	\$0	\$12,110	\$12,110
B. Consultants/Contracts	\$18,750	\$0	\$18,750
C. Travel	\$0	\$0	\$0
D. Supplies/ Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0
E. Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0
F. Other Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL AMOUNT	\$18,750	\$12,110	\$30,860
% Contribution	60%	40%	100%

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify the information in this application is accurate and as the Authorized Official for the project, hereby agree to comply with all provisions of the grant program and all other applicable state and federal laws.

[NOTE: The authorized official includes county board chair, mayor, city administrator, state agency director, chair or vice-chair of non-profit agency.]

Name of Authorized Official (type or print): Jim Warren

Title: Chairman, Board of Commissioners

Address: 1210 Golden Gate Drive

City, State, Zip+4: Papillion, NE 68046-28

Telephone: 402-593-4155

Signature of Authorized Official:



Date: December 10, 2013

SECTION IV: COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

A. Complete the following table:

Gender, Race & Ethnicity	Total Population of Grant Area		Total Population of Grant Area between 10 – 17 years of age	
	Number	% of Total #	Number	% of total #
Male	80,847	50%	10,037	52%
Female	81,751	50%	9,414	48%
Total	162,598	100%	19,451	100%
White	148,855	92%	17,549	90%
Black	8,122	5%	1,193	6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1,185	1%	176	1%
Asian	4,436	2%	533	3%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Total	162,598	100%	19,451	100%
Hispanic or Latino	12,304	8%	1,951	10%
Not Hispanic or Latino	150,294	92%	17,500	88%
Total	162,598	100%	19,951	100%

Cities, Counties, Towns included above: Sarpy County, Springfield, Gretna, Papillion, LaVista, Bellevue

Source of data: U.S. Census website & OJJDP

Located in the southeast area of Nebraska, Sarpy County is directly adjacent to the greater Omaha metropolitan area to the north. Sarpy County is composed of a rural population in the Gretna and Springfield area to the west, Offutt Air Force Base to the southeast, the cities of Papillion and LaVista in the center, and the city of Bellevue to the east. Sarpy County is the fastest growing county in Nebraska. As a result, the County is experiencing a substantial population increase.

The Department of Health and Human Services, the Sarpy County Juvenile Probation Office, the Sarpy County Juvenile Court System, the Sarpy County Juvenile Diversion program, the Sarpy County Drug Court, the Office of Juvenile Services, and the Staff Secure Hold Over work together to ensure that juvenile offenders are properly evaluated when they enter the Sarpy County Juvenile Justice System. The agencies provide youth involved in the juvenile justice system access to quality, thorough assessments and substance abuse treatment. Eligible youth involved in the juvenile justice system receive assessment screening that includes, but are not limited to risk assessment screening, medical/mental health screen, family history, and academic profile. When appropriate, court ordered evaluations may include, but are not limited to, a thorough psychological, and in some cases a psychiatric, profile report.

- B. Several DMC concerns exist in Sarpy County. The table below indicates a higher incidence arrest of Black and Hispanic youth, under referral of black youth to diversion and the overrepresentation of minority youth in cases involving secure detention.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation’s JDAI process takes a data-driven, system-wide approach to juvenile justice reform. While it is entirely possible that each contact point may be affected, we expect that the contact points which will be most affected will be those with most severe disparity.

- C. For applicants from Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy, Cherry, Colfax, Dakota, Dawes, Dawson, Hall, Madison, Platte, Saunders, Scottsbluff, and Thurston counties, provide the 2010 RRI’s for the contact point[s] the programming will address. Discuss the contact points impacted by the proposed project:

Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles							
State : Nebraska County : Sarpy				Reporting Period 1/1/2010 through 12/31/2010			
	Black or African- American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	2.78	2.30	**	*	*	*	2.14
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.19	0.10	**	*	*	*	0.66
4. Cases Diverted	0.61	**	**	*	*	*	1.45
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.01	**	**	*	*	*	1.52
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	**	**	*	*	*	1.00
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.17	**	**	*	*	*	1.37
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	.68	1.39	**	*	*	*	1.08
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	*	*	*	1.20
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	

Data provided by Nebraska DMC Coordinator

Key: Statistically significant results: **Bold Font**
 Results that are not statistically significant: Regular Font
 Group is less than 1% of the youth population: *
 Insufficient number of cases for analysis: **
 Missing data for some element of calculation: --

DMC issues exists with cases diverted and cases involved in secure detention. JDAI will work to reduce the overrepresentation and under referral of minority youth at all points of contact by analyzing the data in order to reform the overall process providing appropriate alternatives when possible. Additionally, implementation of the JDAI program will positively impact the number of minority youth being referred to Juvenile Court and Diversion by implementing system-wide reforms.

In the past, the County collaborated on a grant request with Douglas and Lancaster Counties to hire a DMC Coordinator to assess DMC issues in Sarpy County and begin planning to mitigate those issues. The request was not approved. Sarpy County has taken steps to reduce DMC issues by becoming a JDAI site.

SECTION V: PROBLEM STATEMENT

A-B. Problem Statement: The problem to be addressed by this application is the ineffective and inefficient policies and practices within the juvenile justice systems in Sarpy County resulting in inappropriate sanctions, disparities for minority youth, and unnecessary transfers to secure detention.

Sarpy County has concluded that the unnecessary transfer of juveniles to secure detention, overuse of staff secure as a sanction for drug court violations, under utilization of the CARE program, and the under referral of minority youth to alternatives such as Diversion are primarily caused by two factors: 1) inefficiencies in the processing of juvenile cases resulting in disparities and inappropriate sanctions and 2) Sarpy County has limited alternatives to detention for lower risk juveniles (mental/behavioral issues) resulting in unnecessary transfers to secure detention.

Secure Detention Data: Sarpy County currently operates the Juvenile Justice Center (JJC) which is a staff secure facility. Sarpy County youth are transferred to the nearest secure detention facility when the JJC is determined to be inappropriate or not equipped to safely detain a particular juvenile. The below chart indicates the number of Sarpy County juveniles transferred to secure detention, length of stay, and yearly costs. Data shows that while youth transfer levels have declined, costs of detained juveniles is growing due to delays caused by uncoordinated and inefficient juvenile justice systems. In FY 2010, Sarpy County expended \$198,295 for secure detention costs as opposed to 2008 where a total of \$80,807 was expended for secure detention, an increase of 145%. From 2010 to 2011, there was a 17% increase in total costs. System reforms are necessary to redirect public funds toward more effective juvenile justice processes and public safety strategies.

Sarpy County Secure Detention Data 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Youth DCYC (charged as juveniles)	40	34	25	26	9
ALS	20	19	21	17	19
YOUTH DCYA (charged as adults)	2	2	8	3	1
ALS	59	117	141	72	2
COST	80,807	158,990	198,295	232,360	44,920

Source: Sarpy County Juvenile Justice Center, Sarpy County Fiscal Administration

*Data for 2012 represents the first year of the JDAI. Sarpy County Secure Detention costs have decreased 81% between 2011 and 2012.

System Inefficiencies: Current models of detention result in damage to public safety and high costs for the taxpayer through a lack of focus, misplaced priorities, and egregious inefficiencies. One example is that many minors are held too long, waiting for an evaluation that takes only a few hours and could be conducted before being referred to treatment or placements. As a consequence, the overly long average length of stay coupled with inadequate treatment and rehabilitation problems lead to inefficient and ineffective sanctions being issued for juveniles. In Sarpy County, youth wait on average 10-30 days for an evaluation. New initiatives are needed to reduce the timeframe juveniles await evaluation.

Detention of Low Risk Youth: Research indicates that detaining low risk youth actually increases their likelihood of recidivism, is more expensive than alternatives to detention, and takes resources away from youth who need more intense supervision and services. A significant number of detained kids are low risk and would present little risk to the community if released to their own homes or a

lesser level of supervision. According to the Institute of Law and Policy Planning (ILPP), more than half of juveniles in a tracking sample (55%) were charged with misdemeanors or infractions and more than one-third of the detained youth were identified as low risk by the screening instrument currently in place. The below table indicates that in Sarpy County, there has been an increase in youth being detained in the staff secure facility as a sanction for drug court violations. The number of days youth spent in the JJC as a sanction for Sarpy County Juvenile Drug Court has significantly increased.

Number of juveniles in Sarpy County Juvenile Drug Court placed in the Juvenile Justice Center as a sanction		Number of days youth spent in the Juvenile Justice Center as a sanction for Sarpy County Juvenile Drug Court
2008	13	189
2009	19	361
2010	27	523
2011	30	213
2012	17	264

Source: District 2 Juvenile Probation, Sarpy County JJC

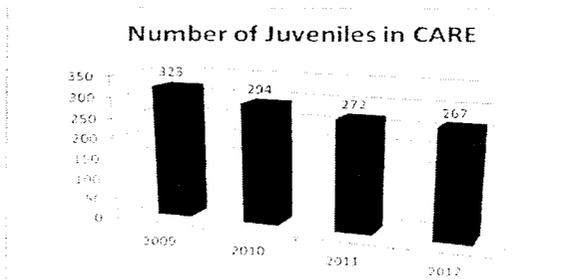
Alternatives to Detention: One of the primary recommendations of ILPP is to move lower risk youths out of secure detention and into alternative programs. The Sarpy County Juvenile Justice Center is a staff secure facility; unfortunately many youth are transferred to secure detention due to limited alternatives available for youth in need of a higher level of care but not necessarily needing secure detention, such as youth exhibiting mental health and behavioral issues. The chart below shows the number of juveniles transferred to a secure facility from the Sarpy County JJC due to mental/behavioral issues and not necessarily because there were criminal risk factors. Through the JDAI, Sarpy County will aim to decrease the number of youth unnecessarily or inappropriately transferred to secure detention.

Number of juveniles transferred to secure detention due to lack of appropriate alternatives at the JJC	
2009	26
2010	15
2011	21
*2012	6

Source: Sarpy County JJC

*First year of the JDAI in Sarpy County

Additionally, Sarpy County coordinates the CARE program for lower risk youth to remain on monitors while at home, however, data shows that over the four years, from 2008-2011, there was a 32.3% decrease in youth involved in the Sarpy County CARE program. During that same time period, youth placements in the JJC as a sanction for Juvenile Drug Court violations increased 130% and the number of days youth spent in the JJC as a sanction for Drug Court violations increased 12.7%.



Source: Sarpy County JJC

Overrepresentation of Minorities to Secure Detention/Under Referral of Minority Youth to alternatives such as Diversion: As discussed in Section IV, minority youth are significantly under referred to Diversion and Juvenile Court and overrepresented in cases involving secure detention. The disproportionate confinement of minority youth has dire collateral consequences: youth with a history of detention are less likely to graduate from high school; are more likely to be unemployed as an adult; and are more likely to be arrested and imprisoned as an adult. Moreover, the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system perpetuates racial stereotypes, structural inequalities, and erodes trust and confidence in the justice system. As the DMC data indicates, system reforms are needed in order to implement a level playing field for minority youth in Sarpy County.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation's JDAI Approach

The Annie E. Casey Foundation's JDAI Core strategies promote smarter, fairer, efficient and more effective systems. By employing the strategies below, **JDAI sites: lower detention populations, enhances public safety, saves tax payer money, and improves the juvenile justice system overall:**

- 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.

C. Describe how the priorities of the *Comprehensive Juvenile Services Plan* listed in Section I, #16, address the problem statement. The problem to be addressed by this application is the ineffective and inefficient policies and practices within the juvenile justice systems in Sarpy County resulting in inappropriate sanctions, unnecessary transfers to secure or staff secure detention, and under referral of minority youth to appropriate alternatives.

Establishing a JDAI sites in Nebraska is a specific strategy identified in the State of Nebraska's approved Three Year Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan (see page 54). Additionally, engaging in the JDAI process will address the following priority issues identified by the State of Nebraska's approved Three Year Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan: the lack of alternatives to detention, the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, and the need for systemic reform in regards to data collection, risk assessment and evaluations. Below is a description of the impact the process has had in other sites in relation to these three state priorities.

Alternatives to Detention: The use of effective detention alternatives assures that youth who do not require secure care are supervised in less costly programs while the most serious offenders are appropriately supervised in a secure setting. The need for a variety of options to supervise youth pending action of juvenile court may be a straightforward proposition; however, it is not necessarily a simple and easy one to implement. If alternatives are not carefully designed and implemented, they

will not reduce a jurisdiction's use of unnecessary placements. Additionally, if alternatives do not provide sufficient levels of supervision, they will not be widely accepted in a jurisdiction. The Casey Foundation will assist with reviewing and modifying alternatives to detention policies, assist with the development of graduated sanctions for probation violators, and assist with the planning and development of alternatives for specific jurisdictions. Below are examples of the impact the JDAI process has had in other jurisdictions:

- Multnomah County, Oregon redirected \$17 million dollars over a 10 year period.
- Public Safety in the four JDAI model sites improved on average 47%.
- Youth Detention rates in the four JDAI model sites were reduced on average by 55%.
- Average case processing time in Multnomah County, Oregon was reduced by 42.5%.
- Juvenile Felony Arrests in Santa Cruz County, California were reduced by 29%.
- In the JDAI sites reporting for 2009, Delinquency Petitions decreased on average by 25.1% and Referrals/Complaints decreased on average 26.6%.
- Failure to Appear Rate decreased on average 61% and Pre-Adjudication/Re-Arrest Rate decreased on average 23%.

Overrepresentation of Minorities: Any strategy designed to reduce the number of young people detained must reflect the reality that minority youth bear the brunt of policies that lead to the arrest, processing, detaining, adjudication, and imprisonment of young people. Below are examples of the impact the JDAI process has had in other jurisdictions in regards to DMC:

- Santa Clara, California initiated objective screening decisions and after one year 276 fewer youth of color were referred to juvenile hall and 162 fewer youth of color were detained.
- Multnomah County reduced the disproportionate confinement of minority youth by sharply lowering the proportion of minorities in detention from 70 youth (73 percent) before JDAI to 16 youth (50 percent) in 2003.
- In 1999, Bernalillo County booked 2,840 (72 percent) ethnic minorities but in 2005, only 2,426 (62 percent) minorities were booked by the county.
- In Clayton County, Georgia, public school referrals of African American youth to the juvenile court were reduced by 46 percent.

Systemic Reform: One of the goals of the NCJJ's Three Year Plan is to improve how the juvenile justice system works at the local and state level. The Casey Foundation assists jurisdictions with other systemic improvements which have potential to reduce detention populations: improving risk assessment instruments, establishing effective admissions policies and practices, and improving the efficiency of case processing.

D. 40 Developmental Assets for Adolescents: The Search Institute has defined *40 Developmental Assets for Adolescents* as building blocks to help young people grow up healthy, caring, and responsible. While this JDAI project does not use the *40 Developmental Assets* in serving youth directly, the project will use the concepts of the External Assets to build a juvenile justice system that can directly support building these assets in youth.

JDAI is a system improvement model; therefore, in looking at the External Asset groupings of Support, Empowerment, Boundaries, Expectations, and Constructive Use of Time, it is critical that the key stakeholders in the system come together around these assets in order to be successful. These assets require community wide collaboration, focusing on safety and accountability. They focus on building strengths of juveniles as JDAI focuses on building the strengths of the juvenile system. Therefore, while JDAI does not provide direct services to youth, directly building assets, JDAI will use the concepts of the assets to build a system that is strength based providing the foundation for the system as a whole to use the assets in building up the youth served.

SECTION VI: CURRENT EFFORTS

Over the two years, significant efforts have taken place in Sarpy County to complete JDAI Milestones.

Annie E. Casey Foundation: On-going monthly technical assistance is being provided by the Foundation to both the JDAI Coordinator as well as the Collaborative group. Recently, a 2 ½ day training was provided by the Casey Consultants on sight evaluation of the Staff Secure Facility. In addition, the Foundation has arranged a site visit for 13 members of the Collaborative to Santa Cruz, California to learn more about impacts of the JDAI Initiative. This visit will take place in January 2014.

Current Data and the Detention Utilization Study: A considerable amount of work has been done to obtain current data and compare the results to the Detention Utilization Study. Improvements have taken place. With the implementation of the new RAI (Risk Assessment Instrument) as provided by Probation, there has been a significant reduction of juveniles placed in detention. Data also shows a greater increase in the use of alternative programming in reducing the detention population. Data continues to be the top priority. Sarpy County is currently using two data programs and working with the Casey Foundation to use their QRS Reporting system for data.

Site Coordinator Hired: In September 2012, Sarpy County contracted with Nicole Kennedy to serve as the Site Coordinator. Shortly thereafter she resigned and Dick Shea, the Director of the Juvenile Justice Center was appointed the JDAI Site Coordinator. In addition, the grant was used for obtaining an Assistant JDAI Coordinator to work specifically with the Data issue. The grant asked for a part-time JDAI Coordinator but it became very apparent this is a full time position. The Assistant is part time and the Sheriff's Department has allowed the Director of Juvenile Services to spend at a minimum 50% of his time to work on the JDAI Initiative.

Collaborative Meetings and Sub Committees: The Collaborative identified three priority areas (Data, Alternatives to Detention, and Case Processing) and created sub committees for these three priority areas. Co-chairs have been selected for the sub committees. Sub committees meet at least once per month. The Steering Committee, created from the Co-Chairmen of the sub-committees as well as the two co-chairs of the entire JDAI Collaborative, meet monthly to determine the direction of the Collaborative.

State Wide Initiative: The JDAI initiative is being taken Statewide. A State Committee has been developed and the JDAI Coordinator from both Sarpy and Douglas County attend these meetings. At the most recent meeting, it was decided that the expansion will go by Judicial District. For Sarpy County this means including Cass and Otoe County with the JDAI Initiative. Initial planning is beginning to take place for adding additional members from the other two counties. Target completion date is the end of the quarter (December).

SECTION VII: PROJECT OPERATION

The JDAI Site Coordinator will lead Sarpy County through the completion and review of JDAI Year 2 Developmental Milestones and begin JDAI Year 3 Developmental Milestones and Tasks (reprinted below), with technical assistance provided by the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

COLLABORATION

1. Year 2 Implementation efforts are assessed.
 - Accomplishments and results are reviewed.
 - System assessment has been conducted to help identify and overcome challenge areas.
 - A work plan with measurable outcomes for Year 3 has been developed.
2. The Juvenile Justice and Public System Decision and Policy Makers have Institutionalized JDAI.
 - Detention reform training for all systems personnel continues to be enhanced and implemented.
 - The development of a state sustainability plan has been initiated that includes: establishing the infrastructure to sustain the initiative and expand within the state as the opportunities arises; and, measures for legislative support.
 - The composition of the collaborative has been assessed and enhanced as needed and informed by the work plan.
 - New members to the committee and work groups have been “coached” as needed.
 - At least one model site visit has been conducted
 - A delegation was organized and sent to the JDAI national conference.

DATA

1. Site Data Capacities and Analysis are Expanded and Increasingly Capable of Responding to Queries and Discrete Analytical Tasks.
 - The human resources and infrastructure needed to produce and analyze juvenile justice data has been developed and implemented.
 - Routine data indicators are disaggregated and cross tabulated by race/ethnicity/gender/geography/offense.
 - Changes to policies, practices, and programs are routinely monitored for intended impact and impact on youth of color.
 - Quantitative and qualitative data analysis of specific target populations and issues are conducted to help drill down as needed.
 - Public safety indicators, including FTA & re-arrest, and overall juvenile crime statistics, continue to be accurately collected and monitored.
 - Accurate and timely data is used to leverage funding for detention reform.
 - A complete and accurate Results Report is prepared and submitted.

OBJECTIVE ADMISSION POLICIES & PRACTICES

1. Detention referral practices are consistent with detention eligibility and objective admission policies of the intake staff and the Juvenile Court.
2. The admission’s screening process is routinely assessed to ensure that implementation is consistent with best practices.
3. Adjustments to the RAI and its application are made based upon performance, relevance and effectiveness.

ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION (ATD)

1. The Primary Purpose of the Sites ATD Programs is to provide Non-Secure Options to youth who would otherwise be detained.
2. Explicit and objective criteria for Program enrollment and related policies and procedures have been implemented.
3. A continuum of ATDs that are race/culture/gender responsive have been developed and operationalized.
4. Use and outcomes of ATDs are routinely monitored.

CASE PROCESSING

1. Changes in Court Calendars, dockets & schedules have been implemented to provide for efficiency and timeliness.
2. Changes in Administrative practices to support expedited case processing have been implemented.
3. Mechanisms to monitor policy and practice changes, including routine statistical reports have been implemented.
4. Policies and practices of Prosecutors and Defenders have been analyzed and changed made accordingly.

SPECIAL DETENTION CASES

1. Policies and Procedures on the Use of Detention in Probation Violation Cases are routinely monitored.
2. Policies and Procedures to reduce cases resulting in Detention because of Writs or Warrants have been enhanced.
3. Policies and Procedures to reduce awaiting placement cases resulting in detention have been enhanced.

CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT

1. Conditions in the Detention Facility provide a healthy and safe environment for the youth and staff.
 - The year 2 corrective action plan has been reviewed to ensure substantial implementation.
 - Statistical reports have been developed and are utilized to monitor aspects of conditions of confinement.
 - As needed, new team members participate in the self inspection training.
 - The site has plans to conduct a second self-inspection of the detention facility.
 - Training on best practices for detention operations occur on a consistent basis.

RACIAL/ETHNIC DISPARITIES & DMC

1. A Work Plan with measurable objectives and results aimed at reducing racial/ethnic disparities guides the work of the Collaborative.
2. The JDAI Collaborative has a shared understanding of the purpose of detention and success in reducing racial/ethnic disparities.
 - The purpose of detention is aligned with the sites definition of success in achieving reductions in disparities and disproportionality.
 - Authority and leadership is firmly established and asserted in the collaborative.
3. A community engagement sustainability strategy has been developed.
 - The type of engagement has been defined.
 - Coach up of community stakeholders continues on an as needed basis.
 - The structure to support community engagement is clearly defined.
4. System agencies have developed a staff participatory plan to deepen and sustain progress.
 - A plan is developed to help all staff understand how daily decisions might impact racial/ethnic disparities.
 - Training on the disparities occurs on a consistent basis.

SECTION VIII: ACTIVITY/TIMELINE

Complete the following table with the requested information for significant activities, not day to day operations:

Activity	Position Responsible	Time Frame	Projected Outcome
Contract with Consultant to be JDAI Site Coordinator for year 3	Sarpy County Juvenile Justice Center (JJC) Director, Sarpy County Board of Commissioners	July 2014	Contract executed between Sarpy County and Site Coordinator
Hold monthly Steering Committee meetings and workgroup meetings	JDAI Steering Committee Co-Chairs, Co-Chairs of the Data Workgroup, Co-Chairs of the Processing Workgroup, Co-Chairs of the Alternatives Workgroup JDAI Site Coordinator	Monthly	Ensure that work plan is being completed in a timely manner
Develop work plan for year 3	JDAI Site Coordinator, JJC Director, County Stakeholders	July 2014	Write and develop a plan to implement Year 2 reforms
Begin to Implement Year 3 Reforms (outlined in Section VII: Project Operation, Year 3)	JDAI Site Coordinator and County Stakeholders	August 2014	Successfully implement the reforms outlined in the work plan.
Prepare and submit year 4 grant application	JDAI Site Coordinator, JJC Director, and Grant Coordinator	November-December 2014	Successfully submit Year 2 Grant Application.
Attend National JDAI conference	JDAI Site Coordinator	April	Conference attendance and training
Special Detention Cases are analyzed	JDAI Site Coordinator, JJC Director, County Information Systems	Jan-April	Successfully monitoring outcomes of programs
Work Plan for DMC issues is created	JDAI Site Coordinator, JJC Director, County Stakeholders	Aug-April	Measurable objectives and results
Case Processing continues to be analyzed	JDAI Site Coordinator, JJC Director, JDAI Consultants	June	Corrective action plan reviewed and approved by JDAI Policy-level Collaborative

SECTION IX. SUSTAINABILITY

New Applicants: Describe the plan for sustainability of the proposed project. Explain how alternative funding will be secure to compliment the five-year step down process for funding. Explain the plan for long-term sustainability of the project beyond five years.

N/A

Continuation:

The process of becoming a JDAI site requires a Site Coordinator for three years. During the three year process, Sarpy County will complete the data collection, data analysis, and implementation of policy reforms necessary to systematically address the inefficient and ineffective policies and practices on juvenile detention and the disparate placement of minorities. Following this initial three year phase, Sarpy County will explore options to continue staffing the initiative to ensure that the implemented reforms continue to operate smoothly, possibly incorporating JDAI duties into one or more current job responsibilities.

SECTION X: IDENTIFICATION OF PURPOSE AREAS

PURPOSE AREA	CHECK IF PROGRAM ADDRESSES THIS AREA	AMOUNT OF GRANT FUNDS FOR THIS AREA
<p>1. Aftercare/Reentry: Programs to prepare targeted juvenile offenders to successfully return to their communities after serving a period of secure confinement in a training school, juvenile correctional facility, or other secure institution. Aftercare programs focus on preparing juvenile offenders for release and providing a continuum of supervision and services after release.</p>		
<p>2. Alternatives to Detention: Alternative services provided to a juvenile offender in the community as an alternative to confinement.</p>		
<p>3. Child Abuse and Neglect Programs. Programs that provide treatment to juvenile victims of child abuse or neglect and to their families to reduce the likelihood that such juvenile offenders will commit subsequent violations of law.</p>		
<p>4. Children of Incarcerated Parents: Services to prevent delinquency or treat delinquent juveniles who are the children of incarcerated parents.</p>		
<p>5. Community Assessment Centers (CACs): Centers that lead to more integrated and effective cross-system services for juveniles and their families. CACs are designed to positively affect the lives of youth and divert them from a path of serious, violent, and chronic delinquency. Using a collaborative approach, CACs serve the community in a timely, cost-efficient, and comprehensive manner.</p>		
<p>6. Compliance Monitoring: Programs, research, staff support, or other activities primarily to enhance or maintain a state's ability to adequately monitor jails, detention facilities, and other facilities to assure compliance with Sections 223(a)(11), (12), (13), and (22) of the JJDP Act.</p>		
<p>7. Court Services: Programs to encourage courts to develop and implement a continuum of pre- and post-adjudication restraints that bridge the gap between traditional probation and confinement in a correctional setting. Services include expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, community service, treatment, home detention, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, translation services and similar programs, and secure, community-based treatment facilities linked to other support services.</p>		
<p>8. Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders: Programs, research, or other initiatives to eliminate or prevent the placement of accused or adjudicated status offenders and non-offenders in secure facilities. pursuant to Section 223(a)(11) of the JJDP Act.</p>		
<p>9. Delinquency Prevention: Programs, research, or other initiatives to prevent or reduce the incidence of delinquent acts and directed to youth at risk of becoming delinquent to prevent them from entering the juvenile justice system or to intervene with first-time and non-serious offenders to keep them out of the</p>		

juvenile justice system. This program area excludes programs targeted at youth already adjudicated delinquent, on probation, in corrections, and those programs designed specifically to prevent gang-related or substance abuse activities undertaken as part of program areas 12 and 32.		
10. Disproportionate Minority Contact: Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, pursuant to Section 223(a)(22) of the JJDP Act.		
11. Diversion: Programs to divert juveniles from entering the juvenile justice system.		
12. Gangs: Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address issues related to juvenile gang activity. This program area includes prevention and intervention efforts directed at reducing gang-related activities.		
13. Gender-Specific Services: Services to address the needs of female offenders in the juvenile justice system.		
14. Graduated Sanctions: A system of sanctions that escalate in intensity with each subsequent, more serious delinquent offense.		
15. Gun Programs: Programs (excluding programs to purchase from juveniles) to reduce the unlawful acquisition and illegal use of guns by juveniles		
16. Hate Crimes: Programs to prevent and reduce hate crimes committed by juveniles.		
17. Jail Removal: Programs, research, or other initiatives to eliminate or prevent the placement of juveniles in adult jails and lockups, as defined in Section 223(a)(13) of the JJDP Act.		
18. Job Training: Projects to enhance the employability of juveniles or prepare them for future employment. Such programs may include job readiness training, apprenticeships, and job referrals.		
19. Juvenile Justice System Improvement: Programs, research, and other initiatives to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a system-wide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition and detention to corrections).	X	\$18,750
20. Mental Health Services: Services include, but are not limited to, the development and/or enhancement of diagnostic, treatment, and prevention instruments; psychological and psychiatric evaluations; counseling services; and/or family support services.		
21. Mentoring: Programs to develop and sustain a one-to-one supportive relationship between a responsible adult age 18 or older (mentor) and an at-risk juvenile (mentee) that takes place on a regular basis.		
22. Indian Tribe Programs: Programs to address juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues for Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives.		
23. Planning and Administration. Activities related to state plan development, other re-awarded activities, and administration of the Formula Grant Program, including evaluation, monitoring, and one full-time staff position pursuant to Section 222 (c) of the JJDP Act and the OJJDJ Formula Grant Regulation.		
24. Probation: Programs to permit juvenile offenders to remain in their communities under conditions that the juvenile court prescribes.		
25. Restitution/Community Service: Programs to hold juveniles accountable for their offenses by requiring community service or repayment to the victim.		

26. Rural Area Juvenile Programs: Prevention, intervention, and treatment services in an area located outside a metropolitan statistical area as designated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.		
27. School Programs: Education programs and/or related services to prevent truancy, suspension, and expulsion. School safety programs may include support for school resource officers and law-related education.		
28. Separation of Juveniles From Adult Inmates: Programs that ensure that juveniles will not be detained or confined in any institutions where they may come into contact with adult inmates, pursuant to Section 223(a)(12) of the JJDP Act.		
29. Serious Crime: Programs, research, or other initiatives to address serious and violent criminal-type behavior by youth. This program area includes intervention, treatment, and reintegration of serious and violent juvenile offenders.		
30. Sex Offender Programs: Programs to support the assessment, treatment, rehabilitation, supervision, and accountability of juvenile sex offenders.		
31. State Advisory Group Allocation: Activities related to carrying out the state advisory group's responsibilities under Section 223(a)(3) of the JJDP Act.		
32. Substance Abuse: Programs, research, or other initiatives to address the use and abuse of illegal and other prescription and nonprescription drugs and the use and abuse of alcohol. Programs include control, prevention, and treatment.		
33. Youth Advocacy: Projects to develop and implement advocacy activities focused on improving services for and protecting the rights of youth affected by the juvenile justice system.		
34. Youth or Teen Courts: Juvenile justice programs in which peers play an active role in the disposition of the juvenile offender. Most communities use youth courts as a sentencing option for first-time offenders charged with misdemeanor or nonviolent offenses who acknowledge their guilt. The youth court serves as an alternative to the traditional juvenile court.		
35. Strategic Community Action Planning: Programs and activities that bring together committed community leaders and residents to identify and access existing local resources for the development of a multifaceted response to juvenile justice issues.		

[The total should equal your predetermined grant amount]

TOTAL =\$18,750

**SECTION XI: BUDGET
CATEGORY A – PERSONNEL WORKSHEET**

Position	Annual Salary	% Time Devoted	Amount Requested	Match	Subtotal	Requested Fringe	Match Fringe	TOTAL COSTS
Juvenile Justice Center Director	\$96,728	10%	\$0	\$9,672	\$9,672	\$0	\$2,438	\$12,110
PERSONNEL TOTAL			Amount Requested	Match	Subtotal	Fringe Requested	Fringe Match	TOTAL COSTS
			\$0	\$9,672	\$9,672	\$0	\$2,438	\$12,110

CATEGORY A – PERSONNEL NARRATIVE

The Juvenile Justice Center Director will spend 10% of the time working on the JDAI initiative. The time spent will include travel to model sites, training, assisting the Site Coordinator with technology and Information Systems (IS) issues, and attending meetings. This salary (\$12,110) will be used as in-kind matching funds.

Total In-Kind Match Contribution: \$12,110

CATEGORY B – CONSULTANTS AND CONTRACTS WORKSHEET

1. PURPOSE: Asst. JDAI Coordinator					
2. TYPE OF CONSULTANT:			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual	<input type="checkbox"/> Organization	
3. CONSULTANT FEES:					
	Rate	# Hours	Amount Requested	Applicant's Match	Total Cost
Preparation Fees	\$25.00/hour	Approx. 750 hours/year	\$18,750	\$0	\$18,750
Presentation Fees			\$	\$	\$
Travel Time Fees			\$	\$	\$
Total			\$18,750	\$0	\$18,750

4. TRAVEL EXPENSES:					
a. Mileage					
Total Miles		X .565	\$	\$	\$
b. Air Fare					
From		to	\$	\$	\$
From		to	\$	\$	\$
c. Meals					
# of days		X\$	\$	\$	\$
# of days		X\$	\$	\$	\$
d. Lodging					
# of nights		X\$	\$	\$	\$
# of nights		X\$	\$	\$	\$
e. Other Costs [Must Also Be Explained in Budget Narrative]					
		\$	\$	\$	\$
		\$	\$	\$	\$
		\$	\$	\$	\$
CONSULTANT/CONTRACT TOTAL			\$18,750	\$0	\$18,750

CATEGORY B - CONSULTANTS AND CONTRACTS NARRATIVE

Request: \$18,750

Sarpy County will be coming on board as a part of a statewide expansion initiative. The local Site Asst. Coordinator will collaborate and cooperate with all other Nebraska JDAI statewide efforts. A local Site Coordinator is critical to ensure Sarpy County addresses the local issues. Additionally, the Sarpy County Asst. Site Coordinator will work with all statewide efforts.

The process of becoming a JDAI site requires a Site Coordinator for three years. Funds are requested for a part-time Asst. JDAI Site Coordinator. Site Coordinators work directly with the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Technical Assistance Team Leaders to organize the work and to bring technical assistance into the site. The coordinator's main role is to coordinate the site's detention reform efforts, in the following ways:

- Serve as liaison and staff to the JDAI Leadership Group and various work groups; coordinating and integrating work group activities
- Provide administrative support to work groups
- Ensure the collection, use and reporting of all relevant data
- Participate in quarterly conference calls and scheduled trainings; and
- Liaison to the Technical Assistance Team Leader

A detailed listing of the Year 3 activities that the JDAI Site Coordinator will coordinate are listed in Section XII: Project Operation.

The position requires substantial project management skills, knowledge of the juvenile justice system, and experience with data systems, collection and analysis. The Annie E. Casey Foundation has compiled numerous Site Coordinator job descriptions, which Sarpy County will use as a mode. Based on comparable positions \$18,750 is requested to fund the Asst. JDAI Site Coordinator. The person selected will not be an employee of the County and is not eligible for County benefits.

SECTION XII: CONTINUATION INFORMATION

A. Complete the table provided for youth served for the past three years: N/A. JDAI is a program to analyze data and make recommendations for alternatives and program improvements for juvenile services. For this reason, there is no specific Program for juveniles to be referred to under JDAI. However, in 2012, there were a total of 1,864 juvenile offenders involved in the Sarpy County Juvenile Justice System.

	July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011	July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012	July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013
Youth Referred			
Youth Accepted into Program			
Youth Completed Program [unduplicated]			
Youth Continuing in Program [unduplicated]			
Youth not completing the program, and why A. New Law Violation B. Drop Out C. Moved D. Other: _____			
TOTAL not completing the program			
RACE			
White			
American Indian or Alaskan Native			
Asian			
Black or African American			
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander			
Total			
ETHNICITY			
Hispanic			
Non Hispanic			
Total			
GENDER			
Male			
Female			
Total			
AGE			
9 and under			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18 and over			
Total			

A. Describe the impact of the project on the community, agency, and client/family.

The JDAI project in Sarpy County has long-reaching impact on the county's youth, families and the juvenile justice system. This detention reform planning process analyzes how the current detention system is working, the types of youth who are placed in detention, gaps that exist in current detention processes and/or available services and ineffective or inappropriate uses of detention.

This in-depth analysis will allow Sarpy County to develop priorities for detention reform that will improve the overall effectiveness of the juvenile justice system which benefits both youth and their families. Systemic improvements in the detention process ensure that youth in Sarpy County receive the most appropriate level of services and programs available. The process will also assist in the development of services that are not currently available in the county to meet the needs of youth and their families. Detention reform will ensure that youth spend no more time than necessary in detention and that appropriate alternatives to detention are utilized. This will help prevent youth from progressing even deeper into the criminal justice system.

An effective juvenile detention system benefits the community because it makes the community a safer place for non-delinquent youth. Schools will benefit from a decrease in disruptive behavior which impacts the overall education process.

The agency will be impacted because it will be able to allocate its limited resources to the most effective and needed services and programs. The county will be able to use available funding to develop the programs and services targeted at the needs of its youth population. This not only improves the level of services provided, but also makes good financial sense.

B. Provide a success story about the project.

In the short time that Sarpy County has been working on the JDAI process, there has been a reduction of youth placed in detention. In addition, the JDAI Initiative has allowed Sarpy County to identify those areas in which alternatives need to be implemented and services created to keep youth out of staff and/or secured detention. The key players in juvenile justice, the Judges, Probation, Public Defender, County Attorney as well as Detention Staff have been challenged to relook at detention usage and the use of alternatives. Collaboration, has become even stronger in Sarpy County as all key players are working together to do what is in the best interest of our youth.

C. Describe any unanticipated challenges in implementation or operation of the project. How were these challenges addressed?

The biggest challenge remains the collection of data and providing the needed reports to the Casey Foundation. Data is required in a number of areas and the difficult task is to obtain the data and place it into one program so that results can be displayed graphically. There has been an enormous amount of the Asst. JDAI Coordinator's time spent working on this project. In addition to working with the Data, both the JDAI and Assistant JDAI Coordinator go to sub-committee meetings and oversee the JDAI Collaborative. It is anticipated that an equivalent of one full time person will always be need to be the JDAI/Asn't JDAI Coordinator in the project. There have been recent discussions to take this program statewide and to also implement by Judicial District. The new challenge will be to include both Otoe and Cass County in this initiative as they are in the same Judicial District as Sarpy County.

SECTION XIII: LETTERS OF COMMITMENT/SUPPORT

All letters of commitment and support are to be submitted as part of this application. Letters submitted separately from the application will **NOT** be considered. Submit no more than five [5] letters. Letters may be addressed to: Michael E. Behm, Executive Director c/o Nebraska Crime Commission.

SECTION XIV: REQUIRED FORMS

Read the following required forms and have them signed by the Authorized Official for the grant application.

1. CERTIFIED ASSURANCES
2. CERTIFICATIONS REGARDING LOBBYING; DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITY MATTER; AND DRUG-FREE WORPLACE REQUIREMENTS

The Authorized Official is the following:

Counties:	County Board Chair
Cities:	Mayor, City Administrator
Non-Profit:	Board Chair or Vice-Chair [not agency director].
State:	State Agency Director

CERTIFIED ASSURANCES

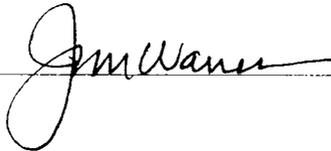
State Juvenile Services Funds

1. **PROCUREMENT OF SPECIAL EQUIPMENT:** The Crime Commission expects that the subgrantee will procure such special equipment being purchased in whole or in part with grant funds by that method, authorized by state law or local ordinance, which results in the lowest price for goods of the kinds or type required.
2. **NON-SUPPLANTING REQUIREMENT:** The applicant assures that state grant funds made available under the state juvenile services funds will not be used to supplant existing funds, but will be used to enhance or expand services.
3. **BUILDING ACCESSIBILITY AND USE BY PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED:** Any construction, design or alteration of a building or facility which will be used by the public or which may result in the employment or residence of physically handicapped persons shall provide for accessibility and use to physically handicapped persons through appropriate items such as ramps, handrails, guardrails as required by 42 U.S.C. 4152 1970 and 34 Fed. Ref. 12828 1969.
4. **REPORTS:** The applicant assures that it shall maintain such data and information and submit such reports, in such form, at such times, and containing such information as the Crime Commission may require. The applicant agrees to submit all required reports in a timely manner. The applicant agrees to submit financial reports and progress reports indicating activities undertaken, expenditures, and general progress of the project. A final report [using the same report forms] is required to be submitted at the end of the project period. The final report will include data necessary to verify the success or failure of the project.
5. **ACCOUNTING:** The applicant assures that fund accounting, auditing, monitoring, and such evaluation procedures as may be necessary to keep such records as the Nebraska Crime Commission shall prescribe will be provided to assure fiscal control, proper management, and efficient disbursement of funds received under the victim assistance grant program.
6. **RECORD KEEPING:** The applicant assures that it shall maintain required data and information and shall submit required reports deemed necessary by the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.
7. **CERTIFICATION:** The applicant certifies that the programs contained in its application meet all the requirements, that all the information is correct, that there has been appropriate coordination with affected agencies, and that the applicant will comply with all provisions of applicable state laws.
8. **SINGLE AUDIT REQUIREMENT:** Pursuant to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133, non-Federal entities expending \$500,000 or more a year from all federal sources shall have a single organization-wide audit conducted in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular A-133. Non-federal entities that expend less than \$500,000 a year in Federal dollars from all sources are exempt from Federal audit requirements for that year. However, financial records must be maintained in an acceptable accounting system and be available for review or audit by appropriate officials of Federal, state or local agencies.
9. **CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION:** No recipient of monies under the Juvenile Services Act shall use or reveal any research or statistical information or other type of information acquired or furnished under this program by any person/juvenile and identifiable to any specific private person/juvenile for any purpose other than the purpose for which such information was obtained in accordance with the Act.
10. **ADHERENCE TO LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS:** The applicant also understands and agrees: [1] that funds received are to be expended only for the purposes and activities covered by the applicant's approved application and budget, [2] that the grant may be terminated by the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice if the applicant fails to comply with all provisions and all amendments thereto, any of the certified assurances listed above, or any other requirements of the Crime Commission.
11. **OTHER CONDITIONS:** The applicant also understands and agrees: [1] that funds awarded are to be expended only for the purposes and activities covered by the applicant's approved application and budget; [2] that the grant may be terminated in whole or in part by the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice at any time that the Commission finds a substantial failure to comply with the provisions or regulations promulgated there under including these grant conditions; [4] that appropriate grant records and accounts will be maintained and made available for audit as prescribed by the Commission; and [5] that the appropriate

share of the total costs of this project shall be contributed by the Applicant from non-federal funds which are not being used in connection with any other program which is receiving federal financial assistance.

CERTIFICATION

I certify that I have read and reviewed the above assurances and the applicant will comply with all provisions and requirements of the Crime Commission, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 [as amended] and all other applicable federal and state laws.

[SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL] 	
[DATE] December 10, 2013	
[TYPED NAME] Jim Warren	[TITLE] Chairman, Board of Commissioners
[TELEPHONE NUMBER] 402-593-4155	



JUDGE

ROBERT B. O'NEAL

BAILIFF

CONNIE L. FAIRCHILD
PHONE: 402-593-5918
FAX: 402-593-2158

COURT REPORTER

PEGGY M. FLEISSNER
PHONE: 402-593-5919

**Sarpy County
Separate Juvenile Court**

Sarpy County Courthouse
1210 Golden Gate Drive, Suite 2165
Papillion, Nebraska 68046-2890
www.sarpy.com

JUDGE

LAWRENCE D. GENDLER

BAILIFF

PAMELA K. OSTRANSKY
PHONE: 402-593-2217
FAX: 402-593-2158

COURT REPORTER

DANETTE L. THIBAUT
PHONE: 402-593-2218

November 13, 2013

Mr. Michael E. Behm
Executive Director
Nebraska Crime Commission
P.O. Box 94946
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508

Dear Mr. Behm,

Our juvenile court fully supports the grant application for the Sarpy County Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). The Annie E. Casey Foundation's JDAI Core strategies promote smarter, fairer, efficient and more effective systems. Sarpy County's goal in implementing JDAI is to analyze the ineffective and inefficient policies and practices which result in unnecessary and inappropriate placements of the youth in the Sarpy County juvenile justice system.

We are fortunate to have many programs in place at our juvenile justice and evening reporting center. The staff that oversees and operates these programs do a terrific job. And we hear that consistently from the parents and youngsters we serve as well as their attorneys and other support staff. However, we know that with increased efforts we can become more effective at what we do and that is our goal with JDAI.

I know you are aware that JDAI is a nationally renowned reform process that effectively: lowers detention populations, enhances public safety, saves tax payer money, reduces the overrepresentation of minority youth, and introduces other overall juvenile justice system improvements offering appropriate alternatives and reforms for all juveniles in the system. We are excited about this opportunity and hope you will agree. Please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or suggestions.

Sincerely,


Lawrence D. Gendler, Judge
Separate Juvenile Court

LDG:po



JEFFREY L. DAVIS
Sarpy County Sheriff

Sarpy County Sheriff's Office

8335 Platteview Road
Papillion, Nebraska 68046



Telephone (402) 593-2288
Fax (402) 593-4323

November 14, 2013

Michael E. Behm
Executive director
Nebraska Crime Commission
PO Box 94946
Lincoln, NE 68508

Dear Mr. Behm,

Sarpy County Sheriff's Office fully supports the grant application for the Sarpy County Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). The Annie E. Casey Foundation's JDAI Core strategies promote smarter, fairer, efficient and more effective systems. Sarpy County's goal in implementing JDAI is to analyze the ineffective and inefficient policies and practices which result in unnecessary and inappropriate placements of the youth in the Sarpy County Juvenile Justice System.

JDAI is a nationally renowned reform process that effectively: lowers detention populations, enhances public safety, saves tax payer money, reduces the overrepresentation of minority youth, and introduces other overall juvenile justice system improvements offering appropriate alternatives and reforms for all juveniles in the system.

The Sarpy County Sheriff's Office fully supports this application and requests positive consideration from the Crime Commission.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey L. Davis
Sarpy County Sheriff

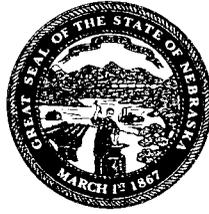
JLD/pv

Sarpy County Offices

- Juvenile Division**
1210 Golden Gate Drive #3140
Papillion, NE 68046
(402) 593-2222 Fax 593-2221
- Presentence Investigation Division**
1257 Golden Gate Drive #5W
Papillion, NE 68046
(402) 593-2199 Fax 593-5927
- Supervision Division**
1257 Golden Gate Drive #2W
Papillion, NE 68046
(402) 593-2199 Fax 593-2309

November 21, 2013

Nebraska State Probation
(Sarpy, Cass, Otoe Counties)



Second Probation District
Second Judicial District
Chief Probation Officer
Jodi York

Cass County Office

- 346 Main Street, #102
Plattsmouth, NE 68048
(402) 296-9363 Fax 296-9333

Otoe County Office

- 1021 Central Avenue #202
Nebraska City, NE 68410
(402) 873-9570 Fax 873-9573

Day Reporting Center

- 7511 S. 36th Street, Suite #9
Bellevue, NE 68147
(402) 593-2346 Fax 934-3498

Michael E. Behm
Executive Director
Nebraska Crime Commission
PO Box 94946
Lincoln, NE. 68508

Dear Mr. Behm,

District #2 Probation fully supports the grant application for the Sarpy County Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). The Annie E. Casey Foundation's JDAI Core strategies promote smarter, fairer, efficient and more effective systems. Sarpy County's goal in implementing JDAI is to analyze the ineffective and inefficient policies and practices which result in unnecessary and inappropriate placements of the youth in the Sarpy County juvenile justice system. Just during the implementation, we have noticed a dramatic decrease in our detention rates.

Our county has been a state leader in the care and concern for our youth and we have tried to be innovative in our approach. We are a unified group of agencies who work well together toward the goal indicated above but we are always looking for better ways to serve our youth and we feel this initiative can only improve our outcomes.

JDAI is a nationally renowned reform process that effectively: lowers detention populations, enhances public safety, saves tax payer money, reduces the overrepresentation of minority youth, and introduces other overall juvenile justice system improvements offering appropriate alternatives and reforms for all juveniles in the system.

Again, District #2 Probation fully supports this application and requests positive consideration from the Crime Commission.

Sincerely,

Jodi York
Chief Probation Officer
District #2 Probation