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the people who've worked with them, the prosecutors, the public defenders, the guardian ad litem, the...or however it's assigned in their community, the caseworker. I've sat in on hearings that many of you were invited to last year with the judges, sat in with the school folks and others, coming together to try to resolve the problems of the youth, so that they can come back to their community and not reoffend. We're now going to give that totally to the Department of Health and Human Services. They have good people, they have caring people, but they're overworked. They have too much on their plates. When the national consultant came in and recommended this gatekeeper piece, she said you have to have in place, first of all, an assessment process. And in our state, this assessment/evaluation community-based process has just only been here a couple of years. You have to have one that the judges and the system have confidence in. I'm not sure we're there yet, at least from some of the meetings I've sat in. And you have to have a continuum of care. You have to have options. You have to have significantly more funding, so that there's confidence that the department can make these placements. And that they aren't, as we heard earlier, when I heard the cost thing, and I'm not saying cost doesn't drive a lot of what we do here, but we should be looking for a placement that's going to have a good outcome. Otherwise the kid is going to be back and back, and then we're going to build more prisons, and then we're going to be paying for them for the rest of their lives. If you pass my amendment, you're going to put in place two processes, two processes that have been on the books for the child welfare side for a dozen years, without complaint. To the extent that they've been in place, I think good recommendations and plans have been presented. And a few times they've been appealed, not a lot but a few. But that's a safeguard. That's a check and balance that we have in our system for those kids. Those kids have the same issues as juvenile offenders. Eighty-five percent of the girls in Geneva have experienced some type of sexual abuse. They've committed property crimes, they've done other things to be there, they violated probation; but they have treatment issues that are needed. We also know the increase of diagnosed mental illnesses...

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: One minute.