

## LEGISLATIVE BILL 8

Approved by the Governor March 29, 2017

Introduced by Krist, 10.

A BILL FOR AN ACT relating to the Nebraska Juvenile Code; to amend sections 43-253, 43-286, and 43-286.01, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska; to change and eliminate provisions relating to juvenile detention and probation; to provide for graduated response sanctions and incentives as prescribed; to harmonize provisions; and to repeal the original sections. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska,

Section 1. Section 43-253, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

43-253 (1) Upon delivery to the probation officer of a juvenile who has been taken into temporary custody under section 29-401, 43-248, or 43-250, the probation officer shall immediately investigate the situation of the juvenile and the nature and circumstances of the events surrounding his or her being taken into custody. Such investigation may be by informal means when appropriate.

(2) The probation officer's decision to release the juvenile from custody or place the juvenile in detention or an alternative to detention shall be based upon the results of the standardized juvenile detention screening instrument described in section 43-260.01.

(3) No juvenile who has been taken into temporary custody under subdivision (1)(c) of section 43-250 or subsection (6) of section 43-286.01 or pursuant to an alleged violation of an order for conditional release shall be detained in any detention facility or be subject to an alternative to detention infringing upon the juvenile's liberty interest for longer than twenty-four hours, excluding nonjudicial days, after having been taken into custody unless such juvenile has appeared personally before a court of competent jurisdiction for a hearing to determine if continued detention, services, or supervision is necessary. The juvenile shall be represented by counsel at the hearing. Whether such counsel shall be provided at the cost of the county shall be determined as provided in subsection (1) of section 43-272. If continued secure detention is ordered, such detention shall be in a juvenile detention facility, except that a juvenile charged with a felony as an adult in county or district court may be held in an adult jail as set forth in subdivision (1)(c)(v) of section 43-250. A juvenile placed in an alternative to detention, but not in detention, may waive this hearing through counsel.

(4) When the probation officer deems it to be in the best interests of the juvenile, the probation officer shall immediately release such juvenile to the custody of his or her parent. If the juvenile has both a custodial and a noncustodial parent and the probation officer deems that release of the juvenile to the custodial parent is not in the best interests of the juvenile, the probation officer shall, if it is deemed to be in the best interests of the juvenile, attempt to contact the noncustodial parent, if any, of the juvenile and to release the juvenile to such noncustodial parent. If such release is not possible or not deemed to be in the best interests of the juvenile, the probation officer may release the juvenile to the custody of a legal guardian, a responsible relative, or another responsible person.

(5) The court may admit such juvenile to bail by bond in such amount and on such conditions and security as the court, in its sole discretion, shall determine, or the court may proceed as provided in section 43-254. In no case shall the court or probation officer release such juvenile if it appears that further detention or placement of such juvenile is a matter of immediate and urgent necessity for the protection of such juvenile or the person or property of another or if it appears that such juvenile is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court.

Sec. 2. Section 43-286, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

43-286 (1) When any juvenile is adjudicated to be a juvenile described in subdivision (1), (2), or (4) of section 43-247:

(a)(i) This subdivision applies until October 1, 2013. The court may continue the dispositional portion of the hearing, from time to time upon such terms and conditions as the court may prescribe, including an order of restitution of any property stolen or damaged or an order requiring the juvenile to participate in community service programs, if such order is in the interest of the juvenile's reformation or rehabilitation, and, subject to the further order of the court, may:

(A) Place the juvenile on probation subject to the supervision of a probation officer;

(B) Permit the juvenile to remain in his or her own home or be placed in a suitable family home, subject to the supervision of the probation officer; or

(C) Cause the juvenile to be placed in a suitable family home or institution, subject to the supervision of the probation officer. If the court has committed the juvenile to the care and custody of the Department of Health and Human Services, the department shall pay the costs of the suitable family

home or institution which are not otherwise paid by the juvenile's parents.

Under subdivision (1)(a)(i) of this section, upon a determination by the court that there are no parental, private, or other public funds available for the care, custody, and maintenance of a juvenile, the court may order a reasonable sum for the care, custody, and maintenance of the juvenile to be paid out of a fund which shall be appropriated annually by the county where the petition is filed until a suitable provision may be made for the juvenile without such payment.

(ii) This subdivision applies beginning October 1, 2013. The court may continue the dispositional portion of the hearing, from time to time upon such terms and conditions as the court may prescribe, including an order of restitution of any property stolen or damaged or an order requiring the juvenile to participate in community service programs, if such order is in the interest of the juvenile's reformation or rehabilitation, and, subject to the further order of the court, may:

(A) Place the juvenile on probation subject to the supervision of a probation officer; or

(B) Permit the juvenile to remain in his or her own home or be placed in a suitable family home or institution, subject to the supervision of the probation officer;

(b)(i) This subdivision applies to all juveniles committed to the Office of Juvenile Services prior to July 1, 2013. The court may commit such juvenile to the Office of Juvenile Services, but a juvenile under the age of fourteen years shall not be placed at the Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Center-Geneva or the Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Center-Kearney unless he or she has violated the terms of probation or has committed an additional offense and the court finds that the interests of the juvenile and the welfare of the community demand his or her commitment. This minimum age provision shall not apply if the act in question is murder or manslaughter.

(ii) This subdivision applies to all juveniles committed to the Office of Juvenile Services for placement at a youth rehabilitation and treatment center on or after July 1, 2013.

When it is alleged that the juvenile has exhausted all levels of probation supervision and options for community-based services and section 43-251.01 has been satisfied, a motion for commitment to a youth rehabilitation and treatment center may be filed and proceedings held as follows:

(A) The motion shall set forth specific factual allegations that support the motion and a copy of such motion shall be served on all persons required to be served by sections 43-262 to 43-267; and

(B) The juvenile shall be entitled to a hearing before the court to determine the validity of the allegations. At such hearing the burden is upon the state by a preponderance of the evidence to show that:

(I) All levels of probation supervision have been exhausted;

(II) All options for community-based services have been exhausted; and

(III) Placement at a youth rehabilitation and treatment center is a matter of immediate and urgent necessity for the protection of the juvenile or the person or property of another or if it appears that such juvenile is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court.

After the hearing, the court may commit such juvenile to the Office of Juvenile Services for placement at a youth rehabilitation and treatment center as a condition of an order of intensive supervised probation. Upon commitment by the court to the Office of Juvenile Services, the court shall immediately notify the Office of Juvenile Services of the commitment. Intensive supervised probation for purposes of this subdivision means that the Office of Juvenile Services shall be responsible for the care and custody of the juvenile until the Office of Juvenile Services discharges the juvenile from commitment to the Office of Juvenile Services. Upon discharge of the juvenile, the court shall hold a review hearing on the conditions of probation and enter any order allowed under subdivision (1)(a) of this section.

The Office of Juvenile Services shall notify those required to be served by sections 43-262 to 43-267, all interested parties, and the committing court of the pending discharge of a juvenile from the youth rehabilitation and treatment center sixty days prior to discharge and again in every case not less than thirty days prior to discharge. Upon notice of pending discharge by the Office of Juvenile Services, the court shall set a continued disposition hearing in anticipation of reentry. The Office of Juvenile Services shall work in collaboration with the Office of Probation Administration in developing an individualized reentry plan for the juvenile as provided in section 43-425. The Office of Juvenile Services shall provide a copy of the individualized reentry plan to the juvenile, the juvenile's attorney, and the county attorney or city attorney prior to the continued disposition hearing. At the continued disposition hearing, the court shall review and approve or modify the individualized reentry plan, place the juvenile under probation supervision, and enter any other order allowed by law. No hearing is required if all interested parties stipulate to the individualized reentry plan by signed motion. In such a case, the court shall approve the conditions of probation, approve the individualized reentry plan, and place the juvenile under probation supervision.

The Office of Juvenile Services is responsible for transportation of the juvenile to and from the youth rehabilitation and treatment center. The Office of Juvenile Services may contract for such services. A plan for a juvenile's transport to return to the community shall be a part of the individualized reentry plan. The Office of Juvenile Services may approve family to provide

such transport when specified in the individualized reentry plan; or

(c) Beginning July 1, 2013, and until October 1, 2013, the court may commit such juvenile to the Office of Juvenile Services for community supervision.

(2) When any juvenile is found by the court to be a juvenile described in subdivision (3)(b) of section 43-247, the court may enter such order as it is empowered to enter under subdivision (1)(a) of this section or until October 1, 2013, enter an order committing or placing the juvenile to the care and custody of the Department of Health and Human Services.

(3) When any juvenile is adjudicated to be a juvenile described in subdivision (1), (2), (3)(b), or (4) of section 43-247 because of a nonviolent act or acts and the juvenile has not previously been adjudicated to be such a juvenile because of a violent act or acts, the court may, with the agreement of the victim, order the juvenile to attend juvenile offender and victim mediation with a mediator or at an approved center selected from the roster made available pursuant to section 25-2908.

(4) When a juvenile is placed on probation and a probation officer has reasonable cause to believe that such juvenile has committed ~~or is about to commit a substance abuse violation, a noncriminal violation, or~~ a violation of a condition of his or her probation, the probation officer shall take appropriate measures as provided in section 43-286.01.

(5)(a) When a juvenile is placed on probation or under the supervision of the court and it is alleged that the juvenile is again a juvenile described in subdivision (1), (2), (3)(b), or (4) of section 43-247, a petition may be filed and the same procedure followed and rights given at a hearing on the original petition. If an adjudication is made that the allegations of the petition are true, the court may make any disposition authorized by this section for such adjudications and the county attorney may file a motion to revoke the juvenile's probation.

(b) When a juvenile is placed on probation or under the supervision of the court for conduct under subdivision (1), (2), (3)(b), or (4) of section 43-247 and it is alleged that the juvenile has violated a term of probation or supervision or that the juvenile has violated an order of the court, a motion to revoke probation or supervision or to change the disposition may be filed and proceedings held as follows:

(i) The motion shall set forth specific factual allegations of the alleged violations and a copy of such motion shall be served on all persons required to be served by sections 43-262 to 43-267;

(ii) The juvenile shall be entitled to a hearing before the court to determine the validity of the allegations. At such hearing the juvenile shall be entitled to those rights relating to counsel provided by section 43-272 and those rights relating to detention provided by sections 43-254 to 43-256. The juvenile shall also be entitled to speak and present documents, witnesses, or other evidence on his or her own behalf. He or she may confront persons who have given adverse information concerning the alleged violations, may cross-examine such persons, and may show that he or she did not violate the conditions of his or her probation or supervision or an order of the court or, if he or she did, that mitigating circumstances suggest that the violation does not warrant revocation of probation or supervision or a change of disposition. The hearing shall be held within a reasonable time after the juvenile is taken into custody;

(iii) The hearing shall be conducted in an informal manner and shall be flexible enough to consider evidence, including letters, affidavits, and other material, that would not be admissible in an adversarial criminal trial;

(iv) The juvenile shall not be confined, detained, or otherwise significantly deprived of his or her liberty pursuant to the filing of a motion described in this section unless the requirements of subdivision (5) of section 43-251.01 and section 43-260.01 have been met. In all cases when the requirements of subdivision (5) of section 43-251.01 and section 43-260.01 have been met and the juvenile is confined, detained, or otherwise significantly deprived of his or her liberty as a result of his or her alleged violation of probation, supervision, or a court order, the juvenile shall be given a preliminary hearing in all cases when the juvenile is confined, detained, or otherwise significantly deprived of his or her liberty as a result of his or her alleged violation of probation, supervision, or court order. Such preliminary hearing shall be held before an impartial person other than his or her probation officer or any person directly involved with the case. If, as a result of such preliminary hearing, probable cause is found to exist, the juvenile shall be entitled to a hearing before the court in accordance with this subsection;

(v) If the juvenile is found by the court to have violated the terms of his or her probation or supervision or an order of the court, the court may modify the terms and conditions of the probation, supervision, or other court order, extend the period of probation, supervision, or other court order, or enter any order of disposition that could have been made at the time the original order was entered; and

(vi) In cases when the court revokes probation, supervision, or other court order, it shall enter a written statement as to the evidence relied on and the reasons for revocation.

(6) Costs incurred on behalf of a juvenile under this section shall be paid as provided in section 43-290.01.

(7) When any juvenile is adjudicated to be a juvenile described in subdivision (4) of section 43-247, the juvenile court shall within thirty days

of adjudication transmit to the Director of Motor Vehicles an abstract of the court record of adjudication.

Sec. 3. Section 43-286.01, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

43-286.01 (1) For purposes of this section, graduated response means an accountability-based series of sanctions, incentives, and services designed to facilitate the juvenile's continued progress in changing behavior, ongoing compliance, and successful completion of probation. Graduated response does not include restrictions of liberty that would otherwise require a hearing under subsection (3) of section 43-253.

(2) The Office of Probation Administration may establish a statewide standardized graduated response matrix of incentives for compliance and positive behaviors and sanctions for probationers who violate the terms and conditions of a court order. The graduated response system shall use recognized best practices and be developed with the input of stakeholders, including judges, probation officers, county attorneys, defense attorneys, juveniles, and parents. The office shall provide implementation and ongoing training to all probation officers on the graduated response options.

(3) Graduated response sanctions should be immediate, certain, consistent, and fair to appropriately address the behavior. Failure to complete a sanction may result in repeating the sanction, increasing the duration, or selecting a different sanction similar in nature. Continued failure to comply could result in a request for a motion to revoke probation. Once a sanction is successfully completed the alleged probation violation is deemed resolved and cannot be alleged as a violation in future proceedings.

(4) Graduated response incentives should provide positive reinforcement to encourage and support positive behavior change and compliance with court-ordered conditions of probation.

~~(1) For purposes of this section:~~

~~(a) Administrative sanction means additional probation requirements imposed upon a juvenile subject to the supervision of a probation officer by his or her probation officer, with the full knowledge and consent of such juvenile and such juvenile's parents or guardian, designed to hold such juvenile accountable for substance abuse or noncriminal violations of conditions of probation, including, but not limited to:~~

~~(i) Counseling or reprimand by his or her probation officer;~~

~~(ii) Increased supervision contact requirements;~~

~~(iii) Increased substance abuse testing;~~

~~(iv) Referral for substance abuse or mental health evaluation or other specialized assessment, counseling, or treatment;~~

~~(v) Modification of a designated curfew for a period not to exceed thirty days;~~

~~(vi) Community service for a specified number of hours pursuant to sections 29-2277 to 29-2279;~~

~~(vii) Travel restrictions to stay within his or her residence or county of residence or employment unless otherwise permitted by the supervising probation officer;~~

~~(viii) Restructuring court-imposed financial obligations to mitigate their effect on the juvenile subject to the supervision of a probation officer; and~~

~~(ix) Implementation of educational or cognitive behavioral programming;~~

~~(b) Noncriminal violation means activities or behaviors of a juvenile subject to the supervision of a probation officer which create the opportunity for re-offending or which diminish the effectiveness of probation supervision resulting in a violation of an original condition of probation, including, but not limited to:~~

~~(i) Moving traffic violations;~~

~~(ii) Failure to report to his or her probation officer;~~

~~(iii) Leaving the juvenile's residence, jurisdiction of the court, or the state without the permission of the court or his or her probation officer;~~

~~(iv) Failure to regularly attend school, vocational training, other training, counseling, treatment, programming, or employment;~~

~~(v) Noncompliance with school rules;~~

~~(vi) Continued violations of home rules;~~

~~(vii) Failure to notify his or her probation officer of change of address, school, or employment;~~

~~(viii) Frequenting places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered and association with persons engaged in illegal activity;~~

~~(ix) Failure to perform community service as directed; and~~

~~(x) Curfew or electronic monitoring violations; and~~

~~(c) Substance abuse violation means activities or behaviors of a juvenile subject to the supervision of a probation officer associated with the use of chemical substances or related treatment services resulting in a violation of an original condition of probation, including, but not limited to:~~

~~(i) Positive breath test for the consumption of alcohol;~~

~~(ii) Positive urinalysis for the illegal use of drugs;~~

~~(iii) Failure to report for alcohol testing or drug testing;~~

~~(iv) Failure to appear for or complete substance abuse or mental health treatment evaluations or inpatient or outpatient treatment; and~~

~~(v) Tampering with alcohol or drug testing.~~

~~(5) (2) Whenever a probation officer has reasonable cause to believe that a juvenile subject to the supervision of a probation officer has committed a or is about to commit a substance abuse violation or noncriminal violation of the~~

terms of the juvenile's probation while on probation, but that such juvenile will not attempt to leave the jurisdiction and will not place lives or property in danger, the probation officer shall either:

(a) Impose one or more graduated response administrative sanctions with the approval of his or her chief probation officer or such chief's designee. The decision to impose graduated response administrative sanctions in lieu of formal revocation proceedings rests with the probation officer and his or her chief probation officer or such chief's designee and shall be based upon such juvenile's risk level, the severity of the violation, and the juvenile's response to the violation. If graduated response administrative sanctions are to be imposed, such juvenile shall acknowledge in writing the nature of the violation and agree upon the graduated response administrative sanction with approval of such juvenile's parents or guardian. Such juvenile has the right to decline to acknowledge the violation, and if he or she declines to acknowledge the violation, the probation officer shall submit a written report pursuant to subdivision (5)(b) (2)(b) of this section. If the juvenile fails to satisfy the graduated response sanctions and the office determines that a motion to revoke probation should be pursued, the probation officer shall submit a written report pursuant to subdivision (5)(b) of this section. A copy of the report shall be submitted to the county attorney of the county where probation was imposed; or

(b) Submit a written report to the adjudicating court with a copy to the county attorney of the county where probation was imposed and to the juvenile's attorney of record, outlining the nature of the probation violation and request that formal revocation proceedings be instituted against the juvenile subject to the supervision of a probation officer. The report shall also include a statement regarding why graduated response sanctions were not utilized or were ineffective. If there is no attorney of record for the juvenile, the office shall notify the court and counsel for the juvenile shall be appointed.

~~(3) Whenever a probation officer has reasonable cause to believe that a juvenile subject to the supervision of a probation officer has violated or is about to violate a condition of probation other than a substance abuse violation or noncriminal violation and that such juvenile will not attempt to leave the jurisdiction and will not place lives or property in danger, the probation officer shall submit a written report to the adjudicating court, with a copy to the county attorney of the county where probation was imposed, outlining the nature of the probation violation.~~

~~(6) (4) Whenever a probation officer has reasonable cause to believe that a juvenile subject to the supervision of a probation officer has violated or is about to violate a condition of his or her probation and that such juvenile will attempt to leave the jurisdiction or will place lives or property in danger, the probation officer shall take such juvenile into temporary custody without a warrant and may call on any peace officer for assistance as provided in section 43-248. Continued detention or deprivation of liberty shall be subject to the criteria and requirements of sections 43-251.01, 43-260, and 43-260.01 and subdivision (5)(b)(iv) of section 43-286, and a hearing shall be held before the court within twenty-four hours as provided in subsection (3) of section 43-253.~~

~~(7) (5) Immediately after detention or deprivation of liberty pursuant to subsection (6) (4) of this section, the probation officer shall notify the county attorney of the county where probation was imposed and the juvenile's attorney of record and submit a written report describing the risk of harm to lives or property or of fleeing the jurisdiction which precipitated the need for such detention or deprivation of liberty and of any violation of probation. If there is no attorney of record for the juvenile, the office shall notify the court and counsel for the juvenile shall be appointed of the reason for such detention and of any violation of probation. After prompt consideration of the written report, the county attorney shall:~~

~~(a) Order the release of the juvenile from confinement or alternative to detention subject to the supervision of a probation officer; or~~

~~(b) File with the adjudicating court a motion or information to revoke the probation.~~

~~(8) (6) Whenever a county attorney receives a report from a probation officer that a juvenile subject to the supervision of a probation officer has violated a condition of probation and the probation officer is seeking revocation of probation, the county attorney may file a motion or information to revoke probation.~~

~~(9) Whenever a juvenile subject to supervision of a probation officer is engaging in positive behavior, completion of goals, and compliance with the terms of probation, the probation officer shall use graduated incentives to provide positive reinforcement and encouragement of such behavior. The office shall keep records of all incentives and provide such records to the county attorney or the juvenile's attorney upon request.~~

~~(10) During the term of probation, the court, on application of a probation officer or of the juvenile or on its own motion, may reduce or eliminate any of the conditions imposed on the juvenile. Upon completion of the term of probation or the earlier discharge of the juvenile, the juvenile shall be relieved of any obligations imposed by the order of the court and his or her record shall be sealed pursuant to section 43-2,108.04.~~

~~(11) (7) The probation administrator shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations to carry out this section.~~

Sec. 4. Original sections 43-253, 43-286, and 43-286.01, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, are repealed.