

Judiciary Committee
LR 535
December 5, 2012

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Department of Health and Human Services

Good afternoon Senator Ashford and members of the Judiciary Committee. I am Thomas Pristow, (T-H-O-M-A-S P-R-I-S-T-O-W), Director of the Division of Children and Family Services, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). I thank the Judiciary Committee for providing me the opportunity to testify on LR535 introduced by Senator McGill.

Regarding the safety of the youth and staff at the Youth Rehabilitation and Training Centers (YRTC), both facilities are accredited by the American Correctional Association (ACA), and assessed through the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators through an ongoing program of improvement by comparison to peer facilities. Each organization's standards require a safe and secure environment.

As background, ideally before youth are committed by the courts to a YRTC, all community placements should have been exhausted. When the court adjudicates a youth as a delinquent, OJS makes a recommendation to the court based on two evidence-based assessment tools that measure the level of risk to the community and needs of the youth (A).

Most often, youth at both YRTCs have committed assault (B). When they arrive, they are assessed to determine the level of support needed and their possible risk to self, other youth and staff. They are given information about the prevention, intervention and self-protection from assaults as well as available treatment and counseling. High-risk youth likely to victimize or be victimized are monitored, counseled and provided treatment.

Both facilities saw significant reductions in youth-on-youth and youth-on-staff assaults in the past year, and the majority of assaults on youth and staff resulted in no visible injury or pain (C).

When assaults or other violations occur, the facilities are providing written notice to the county attorney as required by LB 972. To address immediate safety concerns, youth may be secluded in a security room. ACA and the Nebraska Administrative Code state seclusion cannot exceed five days. We are aware both YRTCs have, on occasion, exceeded five days. Both facilities recognize that the current status of seclusion is not treatment oriented. I recently stipulated three operational changes to seclusion. They are:

- a. Youth will be kept in seclusion until they deescalate and can reenter the milieu in a productive, healthy manner.

- b. Youth who are in seclusion for more than 24 hours will automatically undergo a mental health assessment.
- c. Youth having more than three seclusions in a 48-hour period will undergo a mental health assessment.

We also are including external stakeholders in a task force we're developing to resolve this seclusion issue, while recognizing that seclusion is necessary for some youth in order to maintain the treatment milieu for other youth. During seclusion, handcuffs and leg restraints are used (D).

Training coordinators at each YRTC provide regular training to staff. First-year employees receive 160 hours of training, and current employees receive at least 40 hours of refresher training and attend external training related to juvenile social and emotional development and safety.

In line with LB 972, the YRTCs collaborate with the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services. Corrections has worked with YRTC staff on safety and quality confinement in addressing such topics as: pressure point control tactics, programming, increasing security, placement of gang members, and the curriculum for pre-service training. The YRTCs have received accreditation assistance from the medical director and with internal audits. They've also helped improve medication delivery at Geneva, and counseled us on implementing the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act requirements. The collaboration has been helped increase safety at the facilities for both youth and staff and we will continue to draw from the expertise of Director Houston and his staff to improve our facilities.

The YRTCs provide a variety of treatment programs. At Geneva, the core program is based on a gender responsive philosophy taking into account the unique individual needs of each youth. Geneva also uses dialectical behavioral therapy, an evidence-based cognitive behavioral approach, as well as a core treatment program called My Journey, which is an individualized outcome-based program. In the past fiscal year, YRTC-Geneva has also incorporated family therapy. YRTC-Kearney uses a cognitive evidence-based program called EQUIP, which offers tools that assist juveniles with anger management, social decision making and social skills. They learn how to identify, own, and replace their negative thinking errors and behavior problems. This program is staff directed. The EQUIP program was recommended for Kearney following a program evaluation in 2007. It was implemented in 2010.

Licensed counselors, psychologists, a contractual psychiatrist, and other treatment staff assist juveniles to help youth identify individual personal problem areas as well as outcomes and strategies to prepare them for eventual release into the community.

In addition, the youth participate in family team meetings, monthly caseworker visits, furloughs, and regular contact with family to develop a discharge plan.

The recidivism rate for YRTC-Geneva in FY2010/2011 was 9.79 percent and in FY2011/2012 was 9.03 percent. For Kearney, the recidivism rate in FY2010/2011 was 29 percent and in FY2011/2012 was 27 percent.

The cost to provide services at the YRTCs is included in the packet (E). Also included are additional details on the topics I've mentioned today.

Thank you to the committee for giving me the time to speak to you on this very important issue. If you have any questions, I would be happy to answer them.

Office of Juvenile Services Evaluation Process

Placement with the Department for Evaluation:

When a youth has been adjudicated as a juvenile offender, the court may temporarily place the youth with DHHS-OJS for an evaluation prior to the disposition hearing for the purpose of determining the appropriate plan of treatment and/or placement for the youth (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-281, 43-247 [1]).

If the court is considering a commitment to DHHS-OJS, an OJS evaluation must be completed before the youth can be committed to the Department (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-247 [3]).

Juveniles with OJS Evaluations Completed Which Resulted In a YRTC Commitment				
State Fiscal Year	Number of Evaluations Completed	Number of YRTC-Kearney Commitments	Number of YRTC-Geneva Commitments	Total Number of YRTC Commitments
2010/2011	1,324	449	140	589
2011/2012	1,024	425	140	565

Evaluation Components:

There are two parts to the OJS Evaluation, 1) the clinical assessment and 2) risk needs/assessment and initial classification.

1) Clinical Assessment:

The clinical assessment is known as the Comprehensive Child and Adolescent Assessment (CCAA) and addresses the youth's medically-necessary treatment needs. It is an in-depth multidisciplinary assessment of the behavioral health and substance abuse needs of each youth. Clinicians (including licensed mental health practitioners and licensed drug and alcohol counselors) from a contracted evaluation provider are responsible for interviewing the youth and family, administering psychological tests, and writing up the CCAA report.

The CCAA can reasonably be expected to provide an accurate diagnosis, treatment recommendations, and appropriate strategies and methods of interventions. The CCAA is completed prior to the initiation of treatment and must document the youth's current functioning and treatment needs.

2) Risk/Needs Assessment and Initial Classification:

Risk/Needs Assessment:

The Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) is a standardized, validated tool for assessing a juvenile offender's criminogenic needs and overall risk of re-offending. Information to complete the tool is acquired by interviewing the youth, family, and collateral sources. From this assessment, an OJS evaluation coordinator will determine

the youth's appropriate initial "level of treatment" (placement), custody, and needed services.

The initial "level of treatment" relates to the level of restrictiveness of the initial placement for the youth. There are three initial levels of treatment (placement) that can be recommended to the court:

- a) Home (which is the least restrictive);
- b) Out-of-Home (which is more restrictive); and
- c) YRTC (which is the most restrictive)

The YRTC's are considered to be the placement of last resort when all other options for ensuring youth/community safety and youth well-being have been exhausted.

Initial Classification:

The classification process within OJS is a standardized protocol used to categorize juvenile offenders according to his/her need for placement, supervision and services. This process will determine whether the youth's act is sufficiently severe or the risk of continued criminal behavior is sufficiently high as to justify a placement at a Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Center (YRTC).

The initial classification is completed by the OJS evaluation coordinator prior to the youth's disposition hearing. It has two main purposes: 1) to assist the court in determining an appropriate disposition for the youth; and 2) to guide DHHS-OJS staff in making initial placement and supervision decisions for the youth.

Youth rated at lower classification levels typically require less supervision and less restrictive types of placement, and may be eligible for a recommendation for probation supervision rather than DHHS-OJS custody.

Youth rated higher in classification level typically need more supervision and more restrictive types of placement (including placement at a secure or staff secure facility).

a) Factors Determining the Initial Classification:

The initial classification is based on two main factors: 1) the youth's risk of re-offending; and 2) his/her level of treatment needs. Risk of re-offending is gauged by the completion of the YLS/CMI. The youth's treatment needs are determined by examining the clinical recommendations in the CCAA.

b) Classification and Supervision Levels:

The classification and placement/supervision level is determined according to the OJS Classification and Supervision Matrix. The number contained in the box of the matrix indicates the suggested level of placement for the youth and the necessary supervision.

CLASSIFICATION AND SUPERVISION MATRIX	Low (0-8)	Moderate (9-22)	High (22-34)	Very High (35-42)
No Specialized Treatment Required	1	1	2	3-4
Specialized Treatment Needs Do Not Require Treatment Facility Placement	1-2	2	3-4	3-4
Placement in YRTC or a Treatment Facility Required	-	3	4	4

Services will be provided to the youth and family based upon the domains as specified with the results of the YLS/CMI. The youth's need for restrictiveness will be considered in providing services.

The levels of supervision are as follows:

Level 4 Medical Necessity/Security Intervention:

Youth classified at Level 4 are considered appropriate for services that provide 24/7 a week supervision. The specific type of placement will depend upon the treatment needs of the youth. Placement at this level can include the YRTC's.

Level 3 Intensive Community Supervision:

Youth classified at Level 3 are considered appropriate for community supervision with a significant amount of structure and supervision.

Level 2 General Community Supervision:

Youth classified at Level 2 are considered appropriate for community supervision with a moderate degree of structure and periodic supervision.

Level 1 Minimum Community Supervision:

Youth classified at Level 1 are considered appropriate for community supervision with a minimum amount of external structure and supervision.

Department Recommendation to Court:

The OJS evaluation coordinator will write up a cover letter to the court which summarizes the findings of the evaluation and the Department's recommendations in three key areas:

- 1) Whether the youth should be committed to DHHS-OJS or placed on probation;
- 2) The level of restrictiveness of the initial placement (home, out-of-home, or YRTC); and
- 3) The recommended level of mental health/substance abuse treatment intervention.

The evaluation coordinator forwards all information compiled from the evaluation to the referring court in preparation for the youth's disposition hearing.

At the same time that an OJS evaluation is being completed, the court can also request Probation to complete a Pre-Dispositional Investigation (PDI). The PDI typically provides an extensive narrative regarding the social and criminal history of the youth. Probation also utilizes the YLS/CMI to assess a juvenile offender's overall risk to reoffend. Probation will then forward the completed PDI, YLS/CMI and a recommendation to the court.

Best practice is for both agencies to share the results of the YLS/CMI prior to the disposition hearing and make a recommendation to the court that is agreed upon by both agencies. The goal is for youth who classify as a "1" or a "2" and need minimum supervision and specialized services be placed under probation supervision and not committed to DHHS-OJS

However, if both agencies cannot agree upon the level of supervision and placement, then the court must review each agency's recommendation and determine an appropriate dispositional order for the youth.

Disposition Hearing and Disposition

At the disposition hearing, the judge will review the CCAA and the Department's recommendation and issue a disposition order regarding the custody and/or supervision of the youth. If Probation has completed a PDI, the judge will also review the results of the investigation and Probation's recommendation regarding custody and/or supervision of the youth.

The two most common dispositional alternatives are supervision by Probation Administration or commitment to DHHS-OJS. If the Department's recommendation to the court is for the youth to be placed under Probation supervision, the court has the discretion to still commit the youth to DHHS-OJS for community supervision or to a YRTC.

If the judge commits the youth to DHHS-OJS, the judge must identify the "initial level of treatment" (placement) for the youth, which is either to place the youth at home, in an out-of-home setting (in the community) or at a Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Center (YRTC).

Purpose of the YLS/CMI Assessment Instrument

The YLS/CMI is a standardized, validated instrument for use in assessing risk, need, and responsivity factors (matching services to the learning styles & abilities of the youth) in juvenile offenders. The YLS helps determine what level of service, supervision, and programming needs should be put in to place for each youth.

Key Elements of the YLS/CMI

The YLS/CMI assessment tool identifies certain factors as to the correlation or causes of criminal activity. These factors include the youth's developmental history, personality,

behavioral, and attitudinal characteristics, family situation peer group associations, and educational & job performance.

The YLS/CMI collects 42 pieces of information, which are scored, to produce an overall level of risk to reoffend. The risk/need items that are strongly associated with youthful criminal activity fall into the following eight domains of the assessment tool:

1. Prior and Current Offenses/Disposition
2. Family Circumstances/Parenting
3. Education/Employment
4. Peer Relations
5. Substance Abuse
6. Leisure/Recreation
7. Personality/Behavior
8. Attitudes/Orientation

State Fiscal Year	Number of YLS/CMI Risk Assessments Completed
2010/2011	2,992
2011/2012	2,630

Administrative Hearing Process

An administrative hearing process is an internal DHHS-OJS process used to provide due process for a youth when he/she has committed acts which constitute a violation of his/her parole agreement. It is a process in which a youth's parole can be revoked and the youth must return to the YRTC.

If it is determined that probable cause exists to believe that the youth has committed alleged violations of parole and that revocation of parole is in the best in interest of the youth (with consideration given to community safety), then a formal revocation hearing will be conducted.

DHHS-OJS provides legal representation for the youth during the revocation hearing process. Prior to the scheduled revocation hearing, the legal counsel will meet with the youth to review the allegations of violating parole, discuss the possible consequences of the hearing, and be informed of his/her rights pertaining to the hearing. If desired, the youth may waive his/her right to a formal revocation hearing and admit to the allegations. Such waiver and admission is submitted in writing to DHHS Legal Division and the youth's parole is revoked.

If the youth chooses not to waive his/her revocation hearing, the hearing is then conducted as scheduled by a hearing officer that is an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Nebraska and is an employee within DHHS Legal Division. Upon the conclusion of the hearing, the hearing officer will determine a recommended disposition based on the preponderance of evidence regarding the allegations and consideration of both the youth's best interests and community safety.

The hearing officer will identify either that the action to revoke the youth's parole is proper and that youth should return to the YRTC or that the action to revoke is not proper and the youth should return to parole supervision in the community. The hearing officer will prepare a Recommendation and Order summarizing the proceeding and submit it to the OJS Administrator or designee who will make the final determination on revocation.

Factors that are taken into consideration when determining a revocation of parole is when all less restrictive alternatives have been tried and failed, the youth's behavior cannot be safely managed in a community setting, and the youth's treatment needs do not require placement in a treatment level of care.

Number of Revocation Hearings Which Resulted In a Juvenile Returning to a YRTC				
State Fiscal Year	Revocation Hearings	Juveniles Who Waived Hearing	Juveniles Whose Parole Was Revoked	Juveniles Who Were Returned To The Community
2010/2011	76	55	20	1
2011/2012	89	66	18	5

Admissions by Offense Fiscal Year 2011/2012

YRTC - Geneva

Offense	Total
Aiding & Abetting	2
Arson	1
Assault	48
Burglary	1
Criminal Mischief	8
Disorderly Conduct	1
Disturbing the Peace	11
False Imprisonment	1
False Information	4
Flight to Avoid Arrest	1
Forgery	1
Huffing	1
MIP	1
Obstructing a Police Officer	2
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	2
Possession of Drugs	6
Probation Violation	6
Resisting Arrest	1
Shoplifting	13
Terroristic Threats	2
Theft	19
Trespass	5
Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle	2
Vandalism	1
TOTAL	140

YRTC - Kearney

Offense	Total
Aiding & Abetting	1
Arson	2
Assault	88
Auto Theft	13
Burglary	44
Concealed Weapon	11
Criminal Mischief	43
Disorderly Conduct	4
Distribution of Drugs	2
Disturbing the Peace	10
Escape	4
False Imprisonment	1
False Information	4
Obstructing a Police Officer	9
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	28
Possession of Drugs	45
Possession of Firearm	2
Probation Violation	1
Resisting Arrest	1
Robbery	11
Sexual Assault	7
Shoplifting	2
Terroristic Threats	4
Theft	76
Trespass	8
Vandalism	4
TOTAL	425

Assaults and Escapes Fiscal Years 2010/11 and 2011/2012

YRTC-Geneva

Youth with 3 or more youth on youth assaults, by age.

Age	Number of Youth	
	FY 10/11	FY 11/12

Youth with 3 or more youth on staff assaults, by age.

Age	Number of Youth	
	FY 10/11	FY 11/12
13/14	1	
16		2
16/17		1
18	1	

Total: 2 3

Youth with 3 or more escapes, by age.

Age	Number of Youth	
	FY 10/11	FY 11/12

YRTC-Kearney

Youth with 3 or more youth on youth assaults, by age.

Age	Number of Youth	
	FY 10/11	FY 11/12
12	1	0
12/13	0	0
13	3	2
13/14	2	1
14	5	2
14/15	2	1
15	7	8
15/16	0	7
16	7	4
16/17	4	1
17	4	6
17/18	2	2
18	1	0

Total: 38 34

Youth with 3 or more youth on staff assaults, by age.

Age	Number of Youth	
	FY 10/11	FY 11/12
12	0	0
12/13	0	0
13	0	2
13/14	1	0
14	1	0
14/15	1	1
15	1	3
15/16	0	1
16	1	3
16/17	0	0
17	1	0
17/18	0	0
18	0	1

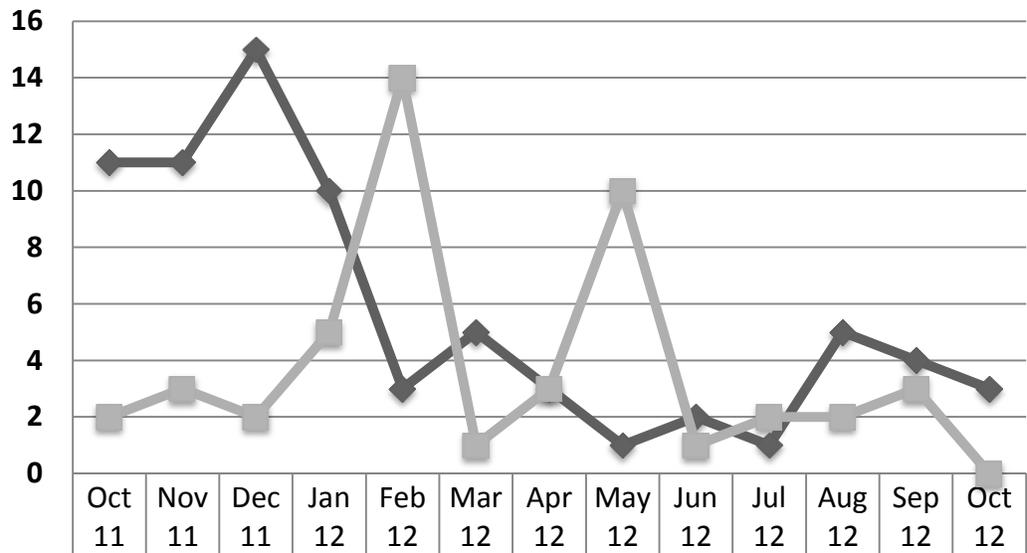
Total: 6 11

Youth with 3 or more escapes, by age.

Age	Number of Youth	
	FY 10/11	FY 11/12
12	0	0
12/13	0	0
13	0	0
13/14	0	0
14	0	0
14/15	0	0
15	0	0
15/16	0	0
16	0	0
16/17	0	0
17	0	0
17/18	0	0
18	0	0

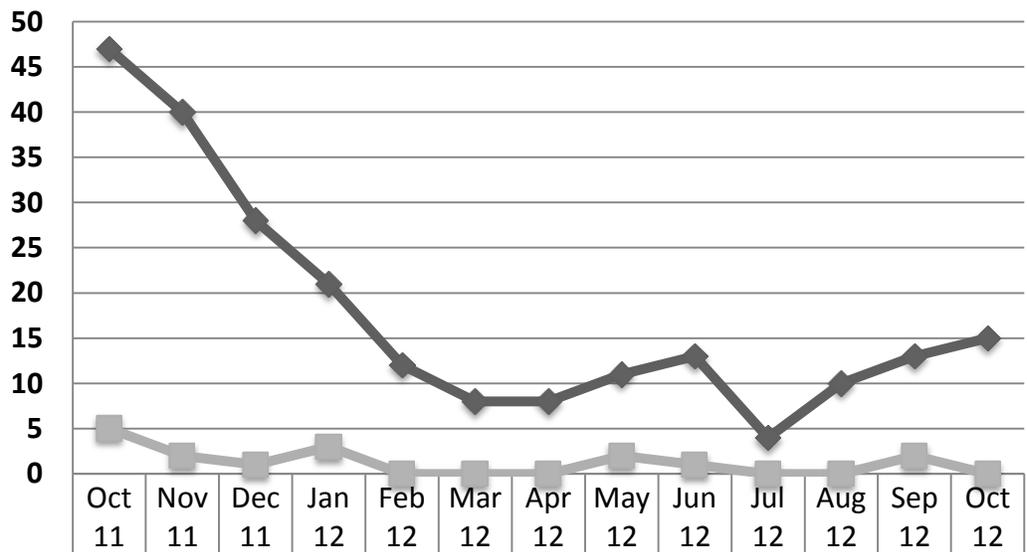
Total: 0 0

YRTC YOUTH ON STAFF ASSAULTS



YRTC-KEARNEY	11	11	15	10	3	5	3	1	2	1	5	4	3
YRTC-GENEVA	2	3	2	5	14	1	3	10	1	2	2	3	0

YRTC YOUTH ON YOUTH ASSAULTS



YRTC-KEARNEY	47	40	28	21	12	8	8	11	13	4	10	13	15
YRTC-GENEVA	5	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0

Use of Restraints January 1, 2012-June 30, 2012

YRTC-Geneva

Date Restraints Used	Type of Restraint	Reason for Restraint
01/09/2012	Handcuffs	Prevent Injury to Staff To Enforce a Lawful Order Prevent Escape
01/27/2012	Handcuffs	Prevent Injury to Staff Self-Defense
02/07/2012	Handcuffs	Prevent Injury to Staff Prevent Injury to Youth
02/09/2012	Handcuffs	Prevent Injury to Staff Self-Defense
02/09/2012	Handcuffs	Prevent Injury to Staff Prevent Injury to Youth Self-Defense
02/12/2012	Handcuffs	Prevent Injury to Staff Self-Defense
02/27/2012	Handcuffs	Prevent Injury to Staff Self-Defense
02/27/2012	Handcuffs	Prevent Injury to Staff Self-Defense
02/27/2012	Handcuffs	Prevent Injury to Staff Self-Defense
02/27/2012	Handcuffs	Prevent Injury to Staff Self-Defense
03/09/2012	Handcuffs	Prevent Injury to Youth To Enforce a Lawful Order Self-Defense
04/05/2012	Handcuffs	Prevent Injury to Staff To Enforce a Lawful Order Self-Defense
04/12/2012	Handcuffs	Prevent Injury to Staff Prevent Injury to Youth Self-Defense Prevent Property Damage
05/03/2012	Handcuffs, leg restraints	Prevent Injury to Staff Enforce a Lawful Order
05/18/2012	Handcuffs	To Enforce a Lawful Order

YRTC-Geneva

Date Restraints Used	Type of Restraint	Reason for Restraint
05/18/2012	Handcuffs	To Enforce a Lawful Order
05/22/2012	Handcuffs	Prevent Injury to Staff Self-Defense
05/25/2012	Handcuffs	Prevent Injury to Staff To Enforce a Lawful Order Self-Defense
05/27/2012	Handcuffs	Prevent Injury to Staff Self-Defense
06/02/2012	Handcuffs	Prevent Injury to Youth Self-Defense
06/05/2012	Handcuffs	Prevent Injury to Staff To Enforce a Lawful Order Prevent Property Damage

YRTC-Kearney

Date Restraints Used	Type of Restraint	Reason for Restraint
01/01/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Youth kicked staff in the face.
01/02/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Refusing directives & taken to Security Unit after dark.
01/04/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Youth punched staff in the jaw.
01/04/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Youth tried to hit staff.
01/05/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Youth was throwing chairs & refusing to leave Security Unit.
01/05/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Pounded on windows, flipped over tables, threw books & walked into unauthorized areas.
01/05/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Provoking fight with another youth & made threats to staff when given directives.
01/06/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Punched a youth several times.
01/07/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Youth tried to hit another youth.
01/07/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Refused staff directives & struggled with staff as they took him to the Security Unit.
01/08/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Attempted to start a fight with another youth & struggled with staff when they intervened to prevent the assault.
01/14/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Got out of bed & hit 2 youth, one with a pillow & the other with his fist.
01/14/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Physically confrontational with staff.

YRTC-Kearney

Date Restraints Used	Type of Restraint	Reason for Restraint
01/15/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Flooded his Security Unit room, tried to break off a sprinkler head, threw his mattress in the water on the floor. He threw he food on the floor & urinated on the floor by the door.
01/17/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Returning to campus from escape.
01/17/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Returning to campus from escape.
01/17/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Refused to listen to staff directives or move with his group and was belligerent towards staff.
01/18/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Hit staff in the face then kicked same staff in the head. Kicked another staff in the head also.
01/19/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Assaulted another youth.
01/19/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Kicked youth & made threats to stab a particular youth.
01/20/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Youth punched staff in the face & tried to escape.
01/24/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Upset at staff, threw paper on the floor, kicked chairs & threatened staff when they intervened with him.
01/25/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Threw chairs, tipped tables over, pulled over a cubicle & threatened staff.
02/01/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Punched a youth several times.
02/02/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Threw computer & all off he staff desk, kicked & hit staff.
02/02/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Refused to work (4 days in past 2 weeks).
02/02/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Attempted escape.
02/04/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Assaulted another youth & refused to stop when staff stepped in between them.
02/09/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	He assaulted another youth.
02/09/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	He assaulted staff.
02/10/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	He became angry, threw chairs, flipped tables & struggled with staff as they intervened with him.
02/12/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Hew a mop stick, chair & bit staff.
02/12/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Made racial slurs to staff and threatened them. He then hit 2 staff with a chair & then with his fists. He attempted to choke one of the staff also.
02/13/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Refused to go to bed multiple times & attempted to assault staff with a piece of ice on the way to the Security Unit.
02/14/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Threw an ice pack at another youth & at staff.
02/21/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Threw chairs & when staff attemptped to take a chair from him he punched staff.
02/22/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Threatened to fight staff, struggled with them on the way to the Security Unit.

YRTC-Kearney

Date Restraints Used	Type of Restraint	Reason for Restraint
02/26/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Youth punched & kicked another youth.
02/26/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Refusing staff directives & was resitant to go to the Security Unit.
03/05/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Youth tried to take staff's radio. Kicked staff.
03/08/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Assaulted another youth.
03/08/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Threw chairs, tipped over tables, pushed staff.
03/12/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Struggled with staff after trying to help another youth get away from staff.
03/12/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Struggled with staff after trying to help another youth get away from staff.
03/12/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	As staff was attempting to leave youth out of he dormitory, he youth hit staff's hand & staff had to intervene with him. Multiple youth tried to get involved.
03/12/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Hit a youth in the jaw
03/13/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Attempted escape.
03/21/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Fight with a youth in the shower.
03/22/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Walked out of the gym, threatened to throw a bag of rocks at staff & squared up to staff as he was ready to fight.
04/02/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Youth postured to fight staff & talked disrespectfully to staff while clinching his fists. Then walked to another staff and hit him blindsided.
04/03/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Punched a youth in the face & body.
04/11/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Threatened to assault a youth and hit staff in the face.
04/11/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Threw a few chairs at the window & threw a few punches at another youth.
04/11/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Threw punches at another youth.
04/20/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Attempted escape.
04/22/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Broke a mop handle & walked around with it. Earlier he had been throwing chairs & trash cans.
04/25/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Walked out of Security Unit room without permission & spit in staff's face.
04/25/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Dragging & tilting empty beds in the dorm & was screaming loudly. After dark.
04/27/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Youth punched staff in the head
05/12/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Youth punched another youth.
05/16/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Youth was upset with another youth. Attempted to get to the other youth, verbally threatened youth & staff. Struggled with staff when they intervened.

YRTC-Kearney

Date Restraints Used	Type of Restraint	Reason for Restraint
05/22/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	While walking to the Security Unit youth tried to spit on staff & hit them.
05/31/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Attempted to assault another youth.
06/05/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Had to be escorted to Security Unit at night.
06/07/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Ingested pills that were not his.
06/07/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Ingested pills that were not his.
06/16/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Attempted escape.
06/18/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Assaulted another youth & struggled with staff.
06/18/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Fight with a youth & after being removed from the building ran from staff back into the building to continue the fight.
06/24/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Punched another youth.
06/25/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Made aggravating comments to his group & was not moving with them or listening to staff directives. He refused to walk with staff to the Security Unit.
06/25/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Escaped from campus.
06/26/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Fight with another youth.
06/29/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Assisted a youth to escape.
06/29/2012	Mechanical/Handcuffs	Assisted a youth to escape.

YRTC Expenditures & Funding

	YRTC - Geneva		YRTC - Kearney	
	Fiscal Year 2011	Fiscal Year 2012	Fiscal Year 2011	Fiscal Year 2012
Salaries	\$ 3,875,889.70	\$ 3,840,542.39	\$ 5,748,002.57	\$ 5,843,173.82
Benefits	\$ 1,738,986.84	\$ 1,650,488.18	\$ 2,332,150.75	\$ 2,316,538.67
Operating	\$ 1,615,411.92	\$ 1,689,629.21	\$ 2,285,465.91	\$ 2,387,281.10
Travel	\$ 12,385.32	\$ 14,405.01	\$ 5,749.71	\$ 5,175.88
Equipment	\$ 7,390.00	\$ 12,330.03	\$ 72,989.43	\$ 36,904.00
Total Expenditures	\$ 7,250,063.78	\$ 7,207,394.82	\$ 10,444,358.37	\$ 10,589,073.47
<i>Funding</i>				
General Funds	\$ 6,974,226.22	\$ 6,971,464.37	\$ 9,666,894.33	\$ 9,223,661.49
Cash Funds	\$ 103,681.95	\$ 90,568.89	\$ 381,992.34	\$ 961,998.35
Federal Funds	\$ 172,155.61	\$ 145,361.56	\$ 395,471.70	\$ 403,413.63
Total Funds	\$ 7,250,063.78	\$ 7,207,394.82	\$ 10,444,358.37	\$ 10,589,073.47