

**MINUTES**  
**LANCASTER COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**  
**TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 2011**  
**COMMISSIONERS HEARING ROOM, ROOM 112**  
**FIRST FLOOR, COUNTY-CITY BUILDING**  
**9:30 A.M.**

**COMMISSIONERS: Deb Schorr, Chair; Bernie Heier, Vice Chair;**  
**Larry Hudkins; Jane Raybould; and Brent Smoyer**

Commissioners present: Deb Schorr, Chair  
Bernie Heier, Vice Chair  
Larry Hudkins  
Jane Raybould  
Brent Smoyer

Others present: Kerry Eagan, Chief Administrative Officer  
Gwen Thorpe, Deputy Chief Administrative Officer  
Brittany Behrens, Deputy County Attorney  
Dan Nolte, County Clerk  
Cori Beattie, Deputy County Clerk  
Ann Taylor, County Clerk's Office

The location announcement of the Nebraska Open Meetings Act was given and the meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m.

1) **MINUTES: Approval of the minutes of the Board of Commissioners meeting held on Tuesday, August 23, 2011.**

**MOTION:** Hudkins moved and Smoyer seconded approval of the minutes. Hudkins, Raybould, Heier, Smoyer and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

2) **CLAIMS: Approval of all claims processed through Tuesday, August 30, 2011.**

**MOTION:** Heier moved and Smoyer seconded approval of the claims. Raybould, Heier, Smoyer, Hudkins and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

3) **SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS:**

- B. **Lancaster County Improvement Fund Grant for creation of a sign/sculpture at the National Museum of Roller Skating – James Vannurden, National Museum of Roller Skating Director and Curator; and Jeff Maul, Lincoln Convention and Visitors Bureau (CVB) Executive Director.**

Steven Hilton, Visitors Promotion Committee (VPC) Chair, appeared and explained the request is related to new signage for the museum. He said the VPC has recommended approval of the request.

James Vannurden, National Museum of Roller Skating Director and Curator, appeared and gave an overview of the project, noting the Lincoln Arts Council will assist the museum in artist selection.

**NEW BUSINESS:**

- B. **A \$10,000 grant from the Lancaster County Visitors Improvement Fund to the National Museum of Roller Skating for creation of a sign/sculpture at the National Museum of Roller Skating. (C-11-0497)**

**MOTION:** Hudkins moved and Smoyer seconded approval of the grant. Raybould, Heier, Smoyer, Hudkins and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

**RETURNING TO SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS:**

- A. **Lancaster County Improvement Fund Grant for the exhibit, "Minerals and Meteorites, Treasures from Earth and Beyond" at the University of Nebraska State Museum – Matt Joeckel, University of Nebraska State Museum Curator, and Jeff Maul, Lincoln Convention and Visitors Bureau Executive Director.**

Hilton said the grant request is related to a new exhibit at the University of Nebraska State Museum. The VPC has recommended approval of the request.

Matt Joeckel, University of Nebraska State Museum Curator, appeared and gave a presentation on the exhibit (Exhibit A).

**RETURNING TO NEW BUSINESS:**

- A. **A \$9,980 grant from the Lancaster County Visitors Improvement Fund to the University of Nebraska State Museum for the exhibit, "Minerals and Meteorites, Treasures from Earth and Beyond". The grant period is December 16, 2011, to March 31, 2013. (C-11-0496)**

**MOTION:** Raybould moved and Smoyer seconded approval of the grant. Hudkins, Raybould, Heier, Smoyer and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

- I. **A resolution in the matter of authorizing use of the County Visitors Improvement Fund for visitor promotion for the period of January 2011, to June 2011, totaling \$154,290.21. (R-11-0061)**

Jeff Maul, Lincoln Convention and Visitors Bureau (CVB) Executive Director, appeared and said the funds will be used to assist groups that come into the community with their expenses.

**MOTION:** Raybould moved and Smoyer seconded approval of the resolution. Hudkins, Raybould, Heier, Smoyer and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

**RETURNING TO SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS:**

- C. **Funding and development of the prevention system within Region V, the State Epidemiological Workgroup, Southeast Nebraska and Drug Advisory Boards and acknowledgment of the local coalition and Youth Action Board (YAB) members – Sandy Morrissey, Director of Regional Prevention Coalition (RPC).**

## **SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS CONTINUED:**

Sandy Morrissey, Director of Regional Prevention Coalition (RPC), presented a list of Region V Systems 2011-2012 Prevention Federal Block Grant recipients and presented an annual report on community substance abuse efforts (Exhibits B & C).

Teri Vosicky, Lincoln Council on Alcoholism and Drugs (LCAD), appeared and discussed prevention efforts, particularly in the schools.

### **4) PUBLIC HEARINGS:**

#### **A. An amusement license application from Christian Heritage Children's Home to hold an event at 14880 Old Cheney Road, Walton, on Thursday, September 15, 2011.**

The Chair opened the public hearing.

The Clerk administered the oath to Jeff Nelson, Program Director.

Brown gave an overview of plans to hold a free, outdoor concert event.

The Clerk administered the oath to Brad Brown, Recruitment Supervisor,

Brown said the event is a recruitment drive to increase awareness of the need for foster families in the community.

Heier said Christian Heritage Children's Home has been an asset to the Walton community.

The Chair closed the public hearing.

### **NEW BUSINESS:**

#### **C. An amusement license application from Christian Heritage Children's Home to hold an event at 14880 Old Cheney Road, Walton, on Thursday, September 15, 2011.**

**MOTION:** Heier moved and Smoyer seconded approval of the amusement license. Heier, Smoyer, Hudkins, Raybould and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

### **RETURNING TO PUBLIC HEARINGS:**

#### **B. The vacation of a portion of W. Panama Road, more particularly described as Lot 2, an irregular tract located at a point in the Southwest Quarter of Section 4, Township 7 North, Range 6 East of the Sixth Principal Meridian, Lancaster County, Nebraska.**

The Clerk administered the oath to DaNay Kalkowski, attorney for Craig and Lori Gana, who own the adjoining property.

Kalkowski said the Gana's discovered the County owned this tract during the process of having their property surveyed. The County apparently acquired the property for the purpose of right-of-way but it has never been used for that purpose. She said the Gana's have requested the vacation and would like to acquire the property, perhaps through an exchange of property.

**PUBLIC HEARINGS CONTINUED:**

Ken Schroeder, County Surveyor, appeared and said his office has no objection to the request.

The Chair closed the public hearing.

**MOTION:** Heier moved and Smoyer seconded to direct the County Attorney's Office to prepare a resolution for potential sale of the property to the adjoining landowners. Smoyer, Hudkins, Raybould, Heier and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

- C. **Amendment of Sections VI and XV of County Resolution No. 03-0007, regulations for the operation of body art and piercing establishments in Lancaster County, Nebraska, by increasing various fees.**
- D. **Amendment of Section XIII of County Resolution No. 02-0030, procedures for the regulation of on-site wastewater treatment systems in Lancaster County, Nebraska, by increasing various fees.**
- E. **Amendment of Section X of County Resolution No. 06-0005, procedures for the inspection of on-site water supply systems and on-site wastewater treatment systems prior to the sale, transfer, or conveyance of property in Lancaster County, Nebraska, by increasing various fees.**
- F. **Amendment of Resolution No. 5069, the Lancaster County Air Pollution Control Resolution, to increase the fee for open burning permits charged to business and industry.**
- G. **Amendment of the Lincoln-Lancaster County Air Pollution Regulations and Standards, to increase the fee for asbestos project notifications and consolidate all fees into a single section for clarity.**

Items C-D were heard together.

The Clerk administered the oath to Scott Holmes, Environmental Public Health Division Manager, Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department.

Holmes said most of the fees are increasing in the range of 3 to 5 percent, which translates to \$5.00 to \$10.00 for a typical permit. He said the Property Transfer Program is changing to become completely fee funded and that fee increase is substantially more. Holmes noted an article in today's Lincoln Journal Star Newspaper incorrectly identified the program as regulation of water wells in the County (see Exhibit D). He said the Air Pollution Regulations and Standards are being amended to put all fees in one section to make it more consistent and easier to administrate.

Schorr noted that the County does not currently have any body art and piercing establishments.

The Chair closed the public hearing.

5) **NEW BUSINESS:**

- A. **A \$9,980 grant from the Lancaster County Visitors Improvement Fund to the University of Nebraska State Museum for the exhibit, "Minerals and Meteorites, Treasurers from Earth and Beyond". The grant period is December 16, 2011, to March 31, 2013. (C-11-0496)**
- B. **A \$10,000 grant from the Lancaster County Visitors Improvement Fund to the National Museum of Roller Skating for creation of a sign/sculpture at the National Museum of Roller Skating. (C-11-0497)**
- C. **An amusement license application from Christian Heritage Children's Home to hold an event at 14880 Old Cheney Road, Walton, on Thursday, September 15, 2011.**

Items A-C were moved forward on the agenda.

- D. **A resolution amending Sections VI and XV of County Resolution No. 03-0007, regulations for the operation of body art and piercing establishments. The amendment increases permit fees for the operation of body art and piercing establishments as provided in Attachment A. (R-11-0056)**

**MOTION:** Raybould moved and Hudkins seconded approval of the resolution. Smoyer, Hudkins, Raybould, Heier and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

- E. **A resolution amending Section XIII of County Resolution No. 02-0030, procedures for the regulation of on-site wastewater treatment systems. The amendment increases the fees for on-site wastewater treatment permits as provided in Attachment A. (R-11-0057)**

**MOTION:** Heier moved and Hudkins seconded approval of the resolution. Hudkins, Raybould, Heier, Smoyer and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

- F. **A resolution amending Section X of County Resolution No. 06-0005, procedures for the inspection of on-site water supply systems and on-site wastewater treatment systems prior to the sale, transfer, or conveyance of property. The amendment increases the fees for evaluation and review of property transfer inspector reports, necessary site visits by the Health Director and property transfer inspector permits as provided in Attachment A. (R-11-0058)**

**MOTION:** Hudkins moved and Raybould seconded approval of the resolution. Raybould, Heier, Smoyer, Hudkins and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

- G. **A resolution amending Resolution No. 5069, the Lancaster County Air Pollution Control Resolution of 1993, to increase the fee for open burning permits as provided in Attachment A. (R-11-0059)**

**MOTION:** Heier moved and Smoyer seconded approval of the resolution. Heier, Smoyer, Hudkins, Raybould and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

**NEW BUSINESS CONTINUED:**

- H. **A resolution amending Article 1, Sections 5 and 6, and Article 2, Sections 8, 17, 29 and 30, of the Lincoln-Lancaster County Air Pollution Regulations and Standards. The amendment increases the fee for asbestos project notifications and consolidates all of the fees into Article 1, Section 6, as provided in Attachments A, B, C, D, E and F. (R-11-0060)**

**MOTION:** Hudkins moved and Raybould seconded approval of the resolution. Smoyer, Hudkins, Raybould, Heier and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

- I. **A resolution in the matter of authorizing use of the County Visitors Improvement Fund for visitor promotion for the period of January 2011, to June 2011, totaling \$154,290.21. (R-11-0061)**

Item was moved forward on the agenda.

- J. **A resolution in the matter of exceeding the budgeted restricted funds limit for the 2010-11 fiscal year by an additional one percent. (R-11-0062)**

Dennis Meyer, Budget and Fiscal Officer, appeared and explained that this action will allow the base amount to grow but does not automatically increase property taxes.

**MOTION:** Heier moved and Raybould seconded approval of the resolution. Raybould, Heier, Smoyer, Hudkins and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

- K. **A resolution in the matter of final allocation of levy authority to all political subdivisions subject to County levy authority. (R-11-0063)**

Meyer noted there have been changes to the sinking funds for the Malcolm and Raymond Rural Fire Districts since the document was initially prepared. He said all of the political subdivisions would remain within the 15 cent levy authorized for certain political subdivisions

**MOTION:** Heier moved and Smoyer seconded approval of the resolution. Heier, Smoyer, Hudkins, Raybould and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

- L. **A resolution implementing Lancaster County's last best offer regarding contract negotiations with the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO (AFSCME). (R-11-0064)**

Appearing in opposition to the proposed changes to the AFSCME contract were Joy Shiffermiller, Attorney for AFSCME; Kim Kaspar, AFSCME president; Melvin Moore, former county employee and former AFSCME president; and Rick DeBoer, Arlynn Brunke, Loyd Heusinkvelt; and Roger Forsgren, county employees. A written statement from Candy Hunt, a county employee, was also submitted into the record (Exhibit E).

**MOTION:** Heier moved and Smoyer seconded approval of the resolution. Raybould, Heier, Smoyer, Hudkins and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

**NEW BUSINESS CONTINUED:**

- M. **An amendment to County Contract C-08-0580 with Electronic Contracting Company for fire alarm and security system monitoring services at the County Motor Vehicle Services Building. The amendment renews the agreement for an additional one-year term from October 16, 2011, to October 15, 2012. (C-11-0494)**

**MOTION:** Heier moved and Smoyer seconded approval of the amendment. Hudkins, Raybould, Heier, Smoyer and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

- N. **An interlocal agreement with the City of Lincoln for a combined weed control plan in Lancaster County and the City of Lincoln. The County will provide weed control abatement in the City. The City will compensate the County at 50% of the proposed budget for weed control. The contract is from year to year unless terminated by mutual consent or unilaterally upon giving 30 days notice. (C-11-0498)**

**MOTION:** Raybould moved and Heier seconded approval of the agreement. Raybould, Heier, Smoyer, Hudkins and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

- O. **Reappointment of Dave Skipton and Wilbur "Bud" Dasenbrock to the Lincoln-Lancaster County Air Pollution Advisory Board for three-year terms expiring September 1, 2014.**

**MOTION:** Hudkins moved and Smoyer seconded approval of the reappointments. Heier, Smoyer, Hudkins, Raybould and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

- P. **A political subdivision tort claim filed against Lancaster County Corrections by Joshua Keena for lost property in the amount of \$50.**

**MOTION:** Heier moved and Smoyer seconded denial of the tort claim based on the department director's recommendation. Smoyer, Hudkins, Raybould, Heier and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

- Q. **A political subdivision tort claim filed against Lancaster County Corrections by Jajuan Key for damaged property in the amount of \$10.**

**MOTION:** Heier moved and Hudkins seconded denial of the tort claim based on the department director's recommendation. Hudkins, Raybould, Heier, Smoyer and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

- 6) **CONSENT ITEMS:** *These are routine business items that are expected to be adopted without dissent. Any individual item may be removed for special discussion and consideration by a Commissioner or by any member of the public without prior notice. Unless there is an exception, these items will be approved as one with a single vote of the Board of Commissioners. These items are approval of:*

- A. **A right-of-way contract between the County Engineer and David and Ellen Funk in the amount of \$765, located at 2720 S. 98<sup>th</sup> Street; Project No. C55-KP-412(1). (C-11-0495)**

**CONSENT ITEMS CONTINUED:**

**MOTION:** Heier moved and Smoyer seconded approval of the consent items. Raybould, Heier, Smoyer, Hudkins and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

- 7) **PUBLIC COMMENT:** Those wishing to speak on items relating to County business not on the agenda may do so at this time.

John Austin, citizen, appeared and discussed a variety of issues.

8) **ANNOUNCEMENTS:**

- A. **A public hearing will be held on Tuesday, August 30, 2011, at 7:00 p.m., in Room 112 on the first floor of the County-City Building regarding the following:**
1. **Keno Fund Projects (on file with the County Budget and Fiscal Office).**
  2. **Lancaster County's Proposed Budget for Fiscal Year 2011-2012.**
- B. **The Lancaster County Board of Commissioners will hold a staff meeting on Thursday, September 1, 2011, at 8:30 a.m., in Room 113 on the first floor of the County-City Building.**
- C. **The Lancaster County Board of Commissioners will hold their next regular meeting on Tuesday, September 6, 2011, at 9:30 a.m., in Room 112 on the first floor of the County-City Building, with the Board of Equalization meeting immediately following.**
- D. **The Lancaster County Board of Commissioners meeting is broadcast live. It is rebroadcast on Tuesday and Saturday on 5 City-TV, Cable Channel 5. In addition, the meeting may be viewed on Nebraska On Demand Time Warner Channel 411 and on the internet at [www.lancaster.ne.gov](http://www.lancaster.ne.gov). Click on 5 City-TV Video on Demand.**
- E. **The County Commissioners can be reached at 402-441-7447 or [commish@lancaster.ne.gov](mailto:commish@lancaster.ne.gov).**

9) **ADJOURNMENT**

**MOTION:** Heier moved and Raybould seconded to adjourn the Board of Commissioners meeting at 10:55 a.m. Heier, Smoyer, Raybould, Hudkins and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Dan Nolte**  
**Lancaster County Clerk**



**MINUTES  
LANCASTER COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION  
TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 2011  
COMMISSIONERS HEARING ROOM, ROOM 112  
FIRST FLOOR, COUNTY-CITY BUILDING  
IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE LANCASTER COUNTY  
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS MEETING**

Commissioners present: Deb Schorr, Chair  
Bernie Heier, Vice Chair  
Larry Hudkins  
Jane Raybould  
Brent Smoyer

Others present: Norm Agena, County Assessor/Register of Deeds  
Kerry Eagan, Chief Administrative Officer  
Gwen Thorpe, Deputy Chief Administrative Officer  
Brittany Behrens, Deputy County Attorney  
Dan Nolte, County Clerk  
Cori Beattie, Deputy County Clerk  
Ann Taylor, County Clerk's Office

The location announcement of the Nebraska Open Meetings Act was given and the meeting was called to order at 10:55 a.m.

- 1) **MINUTES: Approval of the minutes of the Board of Equalization meetings held on Tuesday, August 9, 2011, and Tuesday, August 23, 2011.**

**MOTION:** Smoyer moved and Raybould seconded approval of the minutes. Hudkins, Raybould, Heier, Smoyer and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

- 2) **ADDITIONS AND DEDUCTIONS: Approval of two additions and deductions to the tax assessment rolls per Attachment "A".**

**MOTION:** Hudkins moved and Raybould seconded approval of the additions and deductions. Raybould, Heier, Smoyer, Hudkins and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

- 3) **MOTOR VEHICLE TAX EXEMPTION APPLICATIONS:**

**Benedictine Sisters of Sacred Heart Monastery  
Heartland Bible Church  
Lincoln Christian School  
Priestly Fraternity of St. Peter  
Sesostris Shrine  
Slavic Christian Church  
Union College**

**MOTOR VEHICLE TAX EXEMPTION APPLICATIONS CONTINUED:**

**MOTION:** Heier moved and Smoyer seconded approval of the motor vehicle tax exemption applications. Heier, Smoyer, Hudkins, Raybould and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

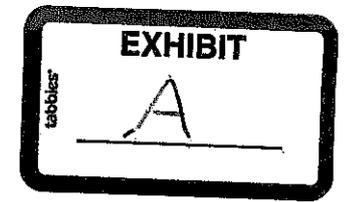
4) **ADJOURNMENT**

**MOTION:** Heier moved and Raybould seconded to adjourn the Board of Equalization meeting at 10:58 a.m. Smoyer, Hudkins, Raybould, Heier and Schorr voted aye. Motion carried 5-0.

*Dan Nolte*

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Dan Nolte**  
**Lancaster County Clerk**





**UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA  
STATE MUSEUM  
MINERAL EXHIBIT 2012**

**Lancaster County Board of  
Commissioners  
August 30, 2011**

**R. M. "Matt" Joeckel, Ph.D.  
Curator of Geology**

# **Acknowledgements**

- **Lancaster County Board of Commissioners**
- **Mark Harris, Associate Director of UNSM**
- **Ron Pike and Joel Nielsen, UNSM Exhibits**
- **George Corner, UNSM Collections Manager**

# Purpose of Mineral Exhibit

- Educate about chemical composition of Earth, the Solar System, and the Universe
- Define minerals; explain their properties and their significance
- Exhibit the diversity of Earth's minerals
- Instill an appreciation for the fundamental importance of mineral resources in everyday life
- *Get visitors into the Museum!*

# Terminology used in this Presentation

- **CENTERPIECE**: a display intended to focus attention
- **THEME**: one of four focus-on-concept display areas in the Cooper Gallery, in addition to the centerpiece of that gallery (the “mineral rainbow” display)
- **SUBTHEME**: a distinct part of a theme in the Cooper Gallery
- **VIGNETTE**: a small, “free-floating” display that addresses subjects of specific interest

Centerpiece:  
**GIANT QUARTZ CRYSTAL**

*Walk-through 3-D model*

• ***OUTSIDE:***

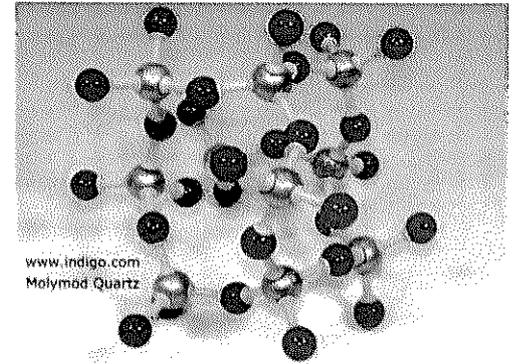
- Miller indices painted on flat-white-painted sides
- Crystal axes extending through faces to outside
- Representation of symmetry
- Giant calipers with summary of Law of Constancy of Interfacial Angles and photograph of Steno

• ***INSIDE:***

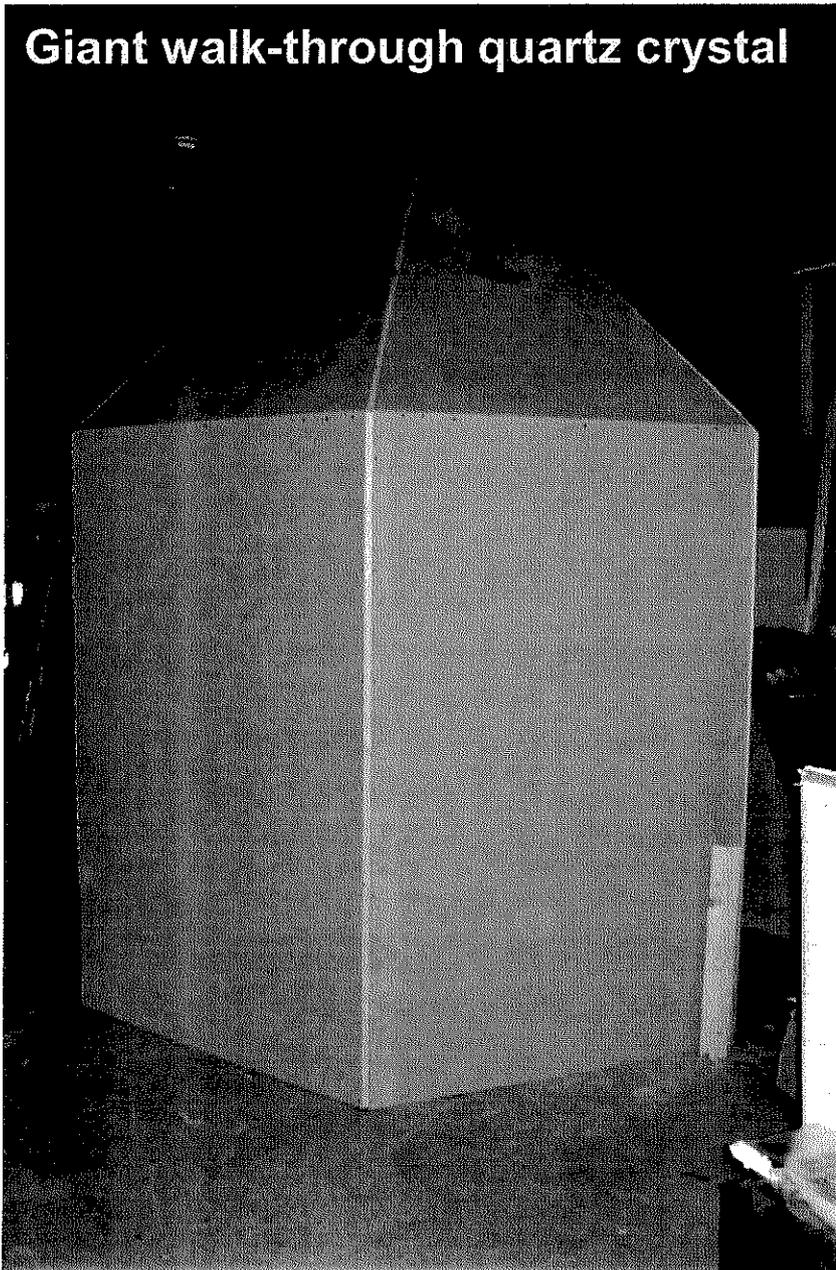
- Display of quartz crystals exhibiting varying degrees of perfection
- Display of varieties of quartz
- Display of synthetic quartz crystals
- Crystal lattice model for quartz
- Cutaway view of wall showing atomic-scale structure using halved styrofoam or plastic balls; TEM images

• ***ALONGSIDE:***

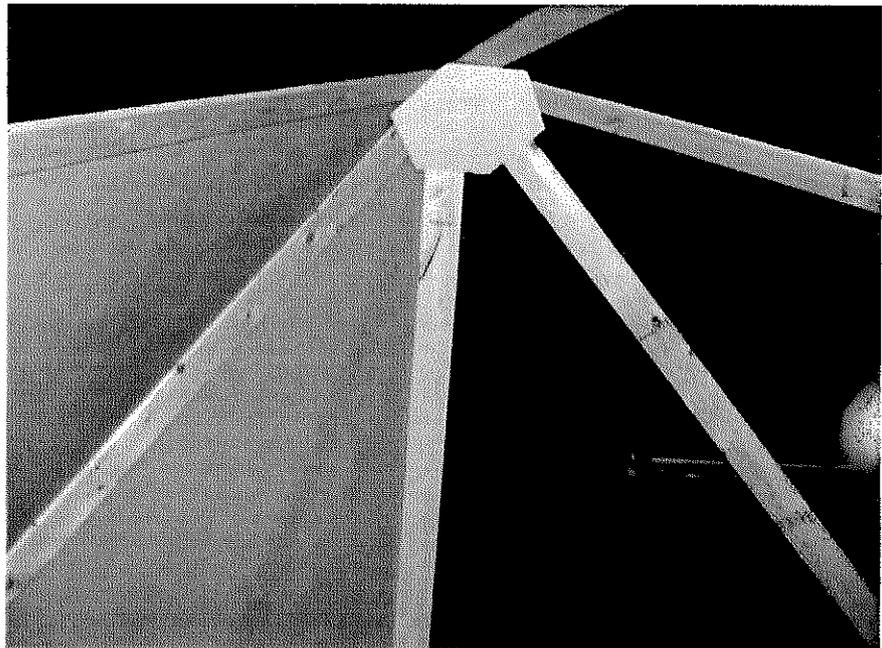
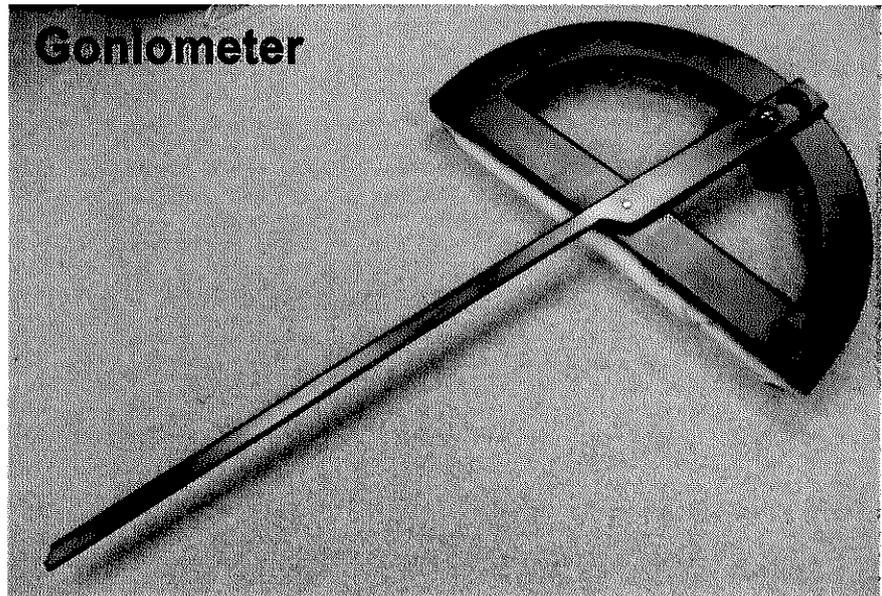
- Inflatable vinyl ball model of silica tetrahedron
- Colored models and brief explanation of seven crystal systems
- Concepts of symmetry in crystals?



**Giant walk-through quartz crystal**



**Goniometer**

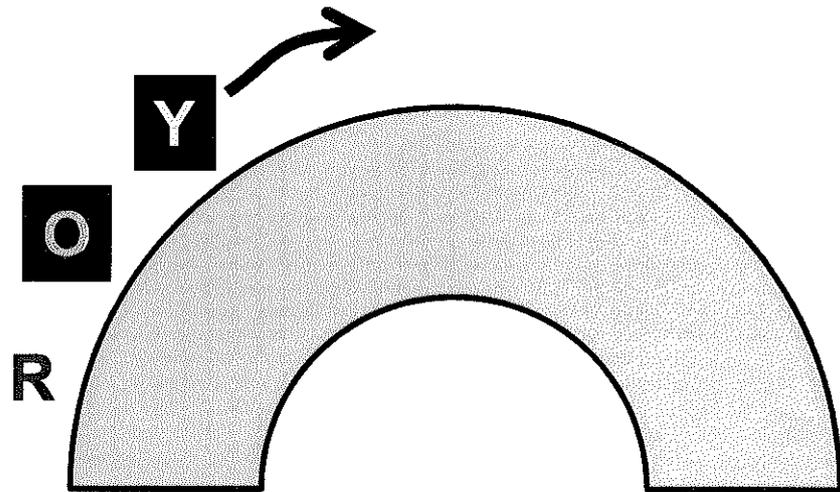


## Centerpiece:

# THE COLORS OF THE RAINBOW

*The colors of minerals have always been compelling to humans*

- **Wide range of mineral colors**
- **Origin of color in minerals**
- **Significance/ insignificance of color in identifying and classifying minerals**
- **“One mineral, many colors”—use a good example**
- ***Take home message: color attracts us to minerals, but minerals are about more than color.***



*“The Mineral Rainbow”  
(arc-shaped display table with case)*

*Hand out keys to the display at the opening?*

# Theme #1: **TO BE OR NOT TO BE . . .**

*The definition of “mineral” and its consequences*

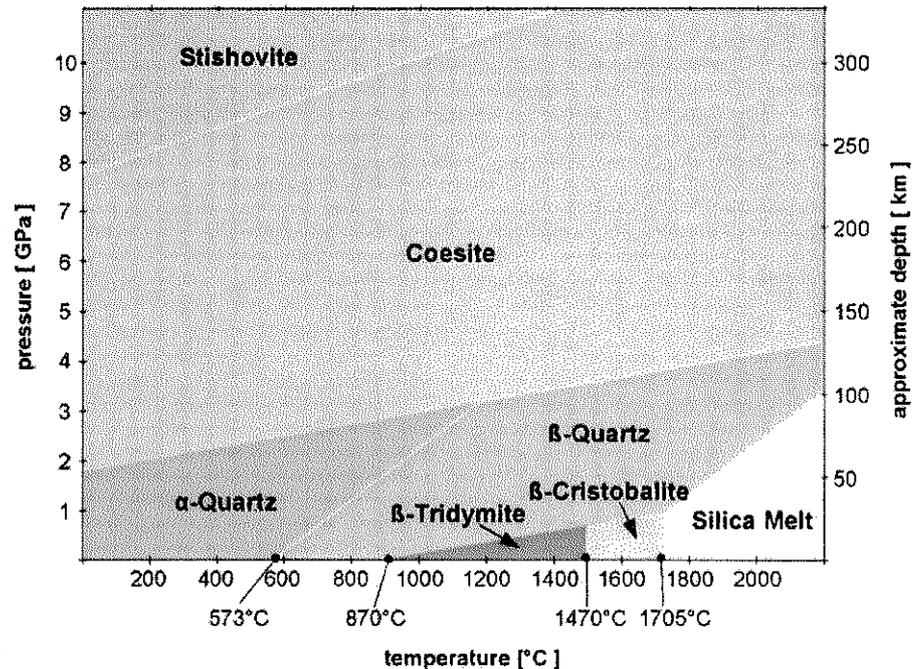
<b>Definition point</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Thought question(s)</b>
<b>Naturally-occurring</b>	Minerals are “building blocks” of the solid Earth—discuss volume of core, mantle, and crust.	What about synthetic gemstones, quartz crystals, etc.?
<b>Inorganic</b>	Generally not produced by living things.	What about shells, bones, and (kidney) stones?
<b>Crystalline solid</b>	Crystallinity = order.	What about native mercury?
<b>Definite chemical and physical properties</b>	Mineral properties are related to chemical composition, bonding, etc.	
<b>Chemical formula</b>	Minerals are natural chemical compounds	What about native elements? What about solid solution series? What about substitution?

# Subtheme #1a: One Mineral or Many?

*The significance of polymorphs, polytypes, and varieties*

## POLYMORPHS, POLYTYPES, and VARIETIES

- “Same mineral, different looks-- varieties
  - quartz and its varieties (lead back to giant quartz crystal in hallway)
- C polymorphs: graphite, diamond, lonsdaleite
- Calcium carbonate polymorphs (calcite, aragonite, vaterite) and living things; plus “boiler pearls”, egg shells, slime molds, etc.
- Giant 3-D phase diagram?
- *Take home message: minerals are about more than chemistry; they're about crystal structures*

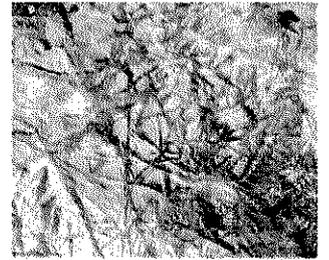


# *Vignette E:*

## **Nature's Artistry/Humankind's Art**

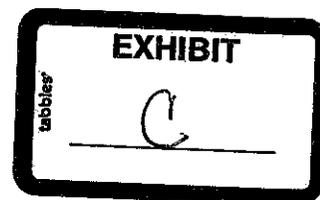
*Minerals as art in themselves, and as the material for and subjects of the arts*

- **Crystals in graphic granite**
- **Orbicules in orbicular granite**
- **Spinifex olivine**
- **Manganese oxide dendrites**
- **Unusual and showy specimens**
- **Minerals in art**
  - minerals in postage stamps
  - Carl Spitzweg paintings
  - mineral pigments in painting and ceramics
    - Maya blue and King's Yellow
- **Minerals in poetry**
- **Minerals in music**



## Region V Systems 2011-2012 Prevention Federal Block Grant Recipients

Contracting Entity	Purpose	Contract Period	Annual Monetary Value	Reviewed By
Mead Community Group	Prevention Federal Block Grant	July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012	\$2,742	Prevention Team Management
Gage County Community Coalition	Prevention Federal Block Grant	July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012	\$11,104	Prevention Team Management
Jefferson County Community Coalition	Prevention Federal Block Grant	July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012	\$14,516	Prevention Team Management
Johnson County Community Coalition	Prevention Federal Block Grant	July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012	\$7,258	Prevention Team Management
Lancaster County Substance Abuse Action Coalition	Prevention Federal Block Grant	July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012	\$135,400	Prevention Team Management
Nemaha Against Drug and Alcohol Abuse	Prevention Federal Block Grant	July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012	\$12,121	Prevention Team Management
Partners for Otoe County	Prevention Federal Block Grant	July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012	\$9,349	Prevention Team Management
Polk Substance Abuse Coalition	Prevention Federal Block Grant	July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012	\$8,389	Prevention Team Management
Richardson County Prevention is Key Coalition	Prevention Federal Block Grant	July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012	\$5,192	Prevention Team Management
Seward County Bridges	Prevention Federal Block Grant	July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012	\$6,180	Prevention Team Management
Thayer County Prevention Coalition	Prevention Federal Block Grant	July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012	\$12,620	Prevention Team Management
York County Drug Task Force	Prevention Federal Block Grant	July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012	\$4,935	Prevention Team Management
Pawnee County PAC	Prevention Federal Block Grant	July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012	\$4,252	Prevention Team Management
			<b>\$ 234,058</b>	



# ***Lancaster County by the Numbers***

- Prevention
- **Treatment**
- Criminal Justice

***Indicators of Community Substance Abuse Efforts***

***2010***

## **SAAC**

Lancaster County, Nebraska Substance Abuse Action Coalition

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# Lancaster County by the Numbers

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*Indicators of Community Substance Abuse Efforts*

## Prepared For:

### **Lancaster County, Nebraska SAAC**

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This report was supported in part by Drug Free Communities (DFC) Grant 5H79SP012199-07.

October 2010

## Introduction

In Lancaster County, Nebraska, we pride ourselves in working together to use the strengths and skills of individuals and agencies in communicating what we have to offer and in providing the community with a solid range of easily accessible services. To do our jobs successfully, data is needed to show us how effective we have been and what steps are needed in the future to fill any gaps in services found.

The Substance Abuse Action Coalition (SAAC), formed in 2000, is dedicated to making our communities safe for our youth and young adults. Excessive drinking and the use of tobacco and illegal drugs are risks taken which often result in severe consequences. Costs to society cannot be ignored. Emergency response calls, treatment services, costs for incarceration and our criminal justice systems total millions of unnecessary dollars when we fail in our ability to be responsible. Abuse of alcohol is associated with increased risks for many issues including child abuse, domestic violence, assaults and sexual assaults, as well as driving under the influence and other criminal offenses. We are fortunate if we have not been personally impacted by someone struggling with alcoholism or other substance abuse issues.

Lancaster County is fortunate to have a variety of individuals, groups and agencies making a positive difference. These efforts include ten dedicated community groups working in regional high schools to educate parents, community members, teens and young adults about the harmful effects of alcohol and drug abuse and to encourage strong family and peer support systems. Programs like the School and Community Intervention Program (SCIP) are available for youth and offer early intervention services. A broad range of treatment services are available for youth and adults. Problem solving courts are working well in Lancaster County. We have many committed elected officials working with law enforcement and business owners to discuss problems and find solutions.

At the same time we continue to question what more we need to prevent substance abuse. What are the savings of early intervention and prevention programs in criminal justice dollars in the future? Are youth and adults receiving the services they need? What are the long term impacts of SCIP or any type of prevention programs? Anecdotally, we know we have a problem with misuse and sales of prescription drugs. How do we document these non-scientific reports and make recommendations to curb use? We also know when problems arise, for example a lack of public transportation surrounding the density of bars in downtown Lincoln, partnerships must be created to find solutions.

We recognize that data is the key to assess whether we are making a positive change. And we know all too well change is sometimes slow. Seatbelt and bike helmet use, recycling instead of tossing, landlines to cell phones, even moving from books to Kindles all take time. Facebook and Twitter are household words. They are changes we are making, even if challenging, because we know they will improve our lives.

We invite the entire community: schools, businesses, social organizations, volunteers, professionals, mentors, faith based communities, cultural centers and those in recovery to join the efforts to help those around us. We must all be good role models for our youth. Parents and extended family, neighbors and friends must step up, recognize the risks involved in underage substance use, and stop making excuses for it to continue. The myth that underage drinking or smoking marijuana is a "right of passage" is no longer excusable in our communities.

We are pleased to be able to provide a snapshot of what we are seeing in Lincoln and Lancaster County, Nebraska to show the public what professionals are seeing as a result of behaviors we can control. These indicators represent some of the ways to measure success of our community's effort to reduce underage drinking and use of illegal substances by youth and adults. We hope the data will be used by agencies, parents and policy makers to make insightful decisions based on this information.

We still have a long way to go.

Progress is not possible without change, and change is not possible without the time, energy, ideas and actions of the people reading this report. We hope everyone who calls Lincoln or rural Lancaster County home finds something interesting or personally relevant in this report. We hope it also encourages more individuals to act. Go to [www.saaclincoln.org](http://www.saaclincoln.org) to become involved and make a difference.

Kit Boesch  
Lancaster County Human Services

Patte Newman  
Substance Abuse Action Coalition

## Acknowledgements

*We would like to thank all who contributed data and participated in the creation of this first time Lancaster County indicators report. We trust that this baseline data will continue to be collected in the future to create a timeline of indicators to reflect (hopefully positive) changes in our community, to assess gaps in services, and to use as documentation of future needs and successes.*

*Agencies and individuals who contributed data or text include: Jerome Barry and BJ Brittenham from BryanLGH, CenterPointe, Child Guidance Center, Cornhusker Place, Houses of Hope, Tim Perry from Lancaster County Adult Probation, Lancaster County Juvenile Court, Jared Gavin and Alex Houchin of Lancaster County Adult Problem Solving Courts, Vicky Thompson of Lancaster County Juvenile Diversion, Bev Hoagland of Lancaster County Juvenile Probation, Sara Hoyle of Lancaster County Juvenile Justice, Captain Joy Citta of the Lincoln Police Department, Darrell Fisher, Amanda Genuchi and Teri Vosicky of Lincoln Council on Alcoholism and Drugs, David Humm of Lincoln Lancaster County Health Department, Lutheran Family Services, Nebraska Health and Human Services, Region V, SCIP of the Lincoln Medical Education Partnership, St. Monica's, Touchstone, Youth Services Center. The Lancaster County Juvenile Justice team worked to collect data and edit several drafts of this report.*

*Sincere thanks to Nathan Ritz and Joyce Schmeeckle, PhD, of Schmeeckle Research who turned raw numbers into something meaningful.*

*Finally, our heartfelt thanks to funders from the Drug Free Communities who allowed us to use one-time grant funding to make this document possible. The DFC program has helped us build up our network of community groups working diligently on substance abuse education, surveys, campaigns and forums to make the difference here in Lincoln / Lancaster County.*

# Executive Summary

Lancaster County prevention, treatment, and juvenile and adult criminal justice data was collected and trends were analyzed. Prevention data indicates a reduction in alcohol use over the past 5 to 10 years. While the effectiveness of prevention programs is difficult to assess, this downward trend may be the result of prevention funding, programming and county-wide community group efforts. Adult treatment continues to be in demand; however, there has been a shift in funding for youth from residential to non-residential treatment services. In addition, overall trends in criminal justice are more difficult to interpret, but data points to an increase in alcohol related crimes.

Please note that comparison years vary across the data sources. Also, in general, youth statistics represent youth ages 12-17 and adult data represents ages 18 and over.

## Prevention

---

Three youth surveys were used to assess youth behaviors and perception of alcohol, smoking, and marijuana use. **County** data includes both Lincoln and Lancaster County schools as measured by the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), **urban** data for Lincoln youth from the Youth Core Measures Survey, and **rural** data from the four rural schools in Lancaster County from the Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (NRPFSS).

Where substance use and perception data is reported as an increase or decrease, the increase or decrease is in the **percentage** of students responding to each question, not in the number reporting.

### Alcohol

Youth data indicates a declining trend in alcohol use and 30-day use. Binge drinking and driving while impaired has decreased; however, youth are using alcohol at a younger age. There is a greater perceived risk of regular alcohol use and parental disapproval.

#### Ever Used:

- Decreased 14% from 1999 to 2009 (County: 9th-12th Graders).
- Decreased 11% from 2005 to 2007 (Rural: 12th Graders).

#### Age of Onset:

- Decreased .7 years or the age of 14.5 to 13.8 between 2005 to 2010 (Urban: 12th Graders).

#### 30-Day Use:

- Decreased 7% from 2005 to 2010 (Urban: 9th-12th Graders).
- Decreased 9% from 2005 to 2007 (Rural: 12th Graders).
- Decreased 13% from 1999 to 2009 (County: 9th-12th Graders).

#### Binge Drinking:

- Decreased 9% from 2005 to 2007 (Rural: 12th Graders).
- Decreased 9% from 1999 to 2009 (County: 9th-12th Graders).

#### Drinking and Driving:

- Decreased 11% from 2005 to 2007 (Rural: 12th Graders).
- Decreased 6% from 1999 to 2009 (County: 9th-12th Graders).

**Risk and Perception:**

- Increase of 3% who responded regular alcohol use was a great risk from 2005 to 2010 (Urban: 6th-12th Graders).
- Increase of 15% who responded their parents would say it was very wrong for them to use alcohol from 2005 to 2010 (Urban: 6th-12th Graders).

**Marijuana**

Data does not show a significant change in marijuana use among Lincoln or Lancaster County youth; in most cases there was no change. Students perceive a greater risk in marijuana use and a higher degree of parental disapproval of regular marijuana use, despite a lower degree of perceived peer disapproval.

**Ever Used:**

- Decreased 1% from 1999 to 2009 (County: 9th-12th Graders).
- Unchanged at 30% from 2005 to 2007 (Rural: 12th Graders).

**30-Day Use:**

- Decreased 1% from 2005 to 2010 (Urban: 6th-12th Graders).
- Unchanged at 14% from 2005 to 2007 (Rural: 12th Graders).
- Unchanged at 18% from 1999 to 2009. (County: 9th-12th Graders).

**Risk and Perception (2005-2010):**

- Increase of 5% who responded regular marijuana use was a great risk (Urban: 6th-12th Graders).
- Increase of 11% who thought their parents would say it was very wrong for them to use marijuana (Urban: 6th-12th Graders).
- Decrease of 13% for 10th graders and 2% for 12th graders who thought their peers would disapprove of drug use (Rural: 10th and 12th Graders).

**Tobacco**

Although there is a younger age of first tobacco use among Lincoln high school 12th graders, tobacco use and 30-day tobacco use have decreased among Lincoln and Lancaster County students, with the exception of 30-day use among rural Lancaster County 12th graders. Students also perceive regular tobacco use as a greater risk and believe there is a higher degree of parental disapproval than in the past.

**Ever Used:**

- Decreased 22% from 1999 to 2009 (County: 6th-12th Graders).
- Decreased 1% from 2005 to 2007 (Rural: 12th Graders).

**Age of Onset:**

- Decreased .3 years or 2% from 2005 to 2010 (Urban: 12th Graders).

**30-Day Use:**

- Decreased 5% from 2005 to 2010 (Urban: 6th-12th Graders).
- Decreased 3% from 2005 to 2007 (Rural: 12th Graders).
- Decreased 17% from 1999 to 2009 (County: 9th-12th Graders).

**Risk and Perception:**

- Increase of 10% who thought regular tobacco use was a great risk from 2005 to 2010 (Urban: 6th-12th Graders).
- Increase of 16% who thought their parents would say it was very wrong to use tobacco from 2005 to 2010 (Urban: 6th-12th Graders).

## Liquor License Density and Compliance Checks

- Lancaster County holds 11% of the states liquor licenses or 23.6 licenses per 10,000 population compared to 34.9 per 10,000 for the entire state.
- Compliance check rates were 86% in June of 2010 compared to 81% in April 2010 and 89% in November 2009 in off-sale liquor establishments.
- Tobacco compliance rates increased from 81.1% in 2006 to 93.4% in 2010.

## School Community Intervention Program (SCIP)

- There was a 16% increase in SCIP referrals and 10% increase in interventions for alcohol, tobacco, and drug related issues between 2004/05 and 2008/2009, but an **18% decline** in the number of youth services received over this period.

## Treatment

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### Youth Treatment

Treatment data was reported by 10 agencies, representing a majority of providers in Lincoln. While the number of youth receiving assessments and evaluations and residential treatment did not change notably from 2005 to 2010, the number of youth accessing treatment group home services declined, while the number receiving outpatient services increased.

- Residential treatment decreased 5.6% from 2005 to 2010.
- An increase of 60% in Intensive outpatient and outpatient youth services from 2006 to 2010.
- Treatment group home clients decreased 55% from 2005 to 2010.

### Adult Treatment

All adult treatment services increased from 2005 to 2010.

- Residential treatment increased 63%.
- Treatment group home use increased 14%.
- Intensive outpatient and outpatient treatment increased 11%.
- Assessments and evaluations increased 46%.

### Cornhusker Place Civil Protective Custody

- Youth admissions increased 50% and adult admissions 26% from 2005 to 2009.
- In 2009, males had on average a .01 higher BAC than females and youth ages 19 and 20 had on average a .014 higher BAC than youth 17 and younger.
- 40% of youth indicated Budweiser products as their last drink.

### BryanLGH Emergency Room Data

- There were 155 emergency room visits for alcohol poisoning among 11 to 18 year olds in 2009, a 7.7% decrease from 2005.

## **Criminal Justice: Juvenile and Adult**

The most significant changes in arrests in Lancaster County from 2004 to 2008 include an increasing rate of liquor law violations among youth and an increasing rate of DUI arrests among adults. From 2007 to 2009, the percentage of repeat alcohol offenses among adult probationers has increased substantially. Data reflects all of Lancaster County unless indicated otherwise.

### **Arrests, Citations, and Violations**

- Juvenile: An increase of 37% in youth liquor law violations but a 35% decrease in DUI arrests from 2004 to 2008.
- Adult: Increase of 4% in adult liquor law violations and an increase of 44% in DUI arrests. Drug abuse violations increased 9% from 2004 to 2008.
- The number of alcohol related crashes declined 2% from 2005 to 2009, but rose 17% from 2008 to 2009.
- Lincoln: a 43% decline in party dispatches, 20% increase in MIP offenses, 15% increase in marijuana possession offenses, and a 54% increase in narcotic felons arrested from 2005 to 2009.

### **Diversion and Problem Solving Court**

- Increase of 17% in alcohol offenses referred to Juvenile Diversion from 2005 to 2009.
- Juvenile Court dispositions from 2005 to 2008: increased 62% for alcohol possession and 55% for misdemeanor drug charges.

### **Juvenile Detention**

- There was an increase from 5.5% in 2005 to 7.2% in 2009 in youth who tested positive for alcohol use or admitted using alcohol prior to intake.
- An increase of 1.1% who admitted marijuana use at intake from 2005 to 2009.
- Increase of 2% who reported using alcohol during the 48 hours prior to intake from 2005 to 2009.

### **Juvenile and Adult Probation**

- 23% increase in youth placed on Juvenile Probation for alcohol offenses from 2005 to 2009, with no change in drug offenses.
- 53% increase in adults placed on probation for alcohol offenses and 112% for drug offenses 2007 to 2009.
- The number placed on adult probation for alcohol offenses from 2007 to 2009: increased 34% for 1st DWI, increased 97% for 2nd DWI, and increased 258% for 3rd DWI.

# Lancaster County by the Numbers

## *Indicators of Community Substance Abuse Efforts*

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### Prevention

Prevention statistics were gathered for youth in Lincoln and Lancaster County. The prevention data shows frequency of use and perception of harm and disapproval and is split into alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco sections. The survey tools used to collect data on each of these three areas are described below.

Throughout the prevention section when substance use and perception data is reported as an increase or decrease, the increase or decrease is in the **percentage** of students responding to each question, not in the number reporting.

#### **Youth Core Measures Survey**

---

The **Youth Core Measures** is an annual survey administered at Free Fest, a prevention event for youth grades 6-12. This sample is a convenient sample and may or may not represent all youth in Lincoln. Youth completing the survey represent students primarily from Lincoln. The survey tracks "core measures" used by the federal funding agencies and includes age of onset, 30-day use, parental perception, and perception of risk.

The 802 youth who completed the youth core measure survey in 2005 were compared with the 698 who completed it in 2010.

#### **Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (NRPFS)**

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The **Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey** represents primarily rural students in Lancaster County (Lincoln Public Schools did not participate in 2007). The **NRPFS** is given to students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 and assesses adolescent substance abuse behaviors and perceptions and other factors that predict problem adolescent behaviors.

Lancaster County had 1,111 students complete the survey in 2005 and 1,625 students complete the survey in 2007. These results were benchmarked against the 31,044 students who completed the survey in the state of Nebraska in 2007.

#### **Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)**

---

In 1990, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) initiated a program of national and state surveys to provide estimates of behaviors related to poor health, disability, and premature death among young people. These surveys are known as the **Youth Risk Behavior Surveys (YRBS)**. The **YRBS** covers the overall student population in Lancaster County.<sup>1</sup>

**YRBS** data was compared over three time periods, 1999, 2005, and 2009 for 9th through 12th graders in Lancaster County. A total of 1,145 students completed the survey in 1999; 739 in 2005; and 840 in 2009.

A map of Lancaster County is located in **Appendix A**.

# Alcohol Frequency

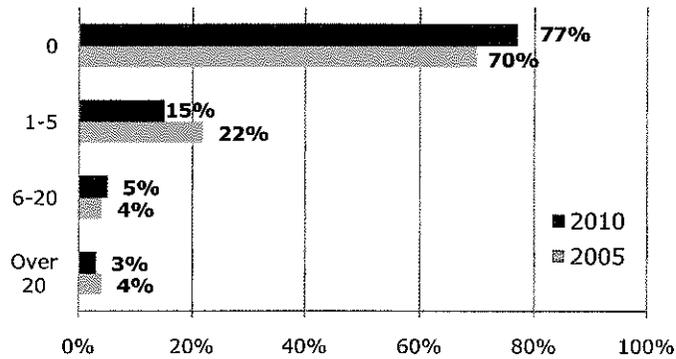
## Lincoln

30-day alcohol use **decreased 7%** between 2005 and 2010.

A **7% decrease** in those that drank 1-5 times.

There was **no change** in the number drinking on 6 or more occasions.

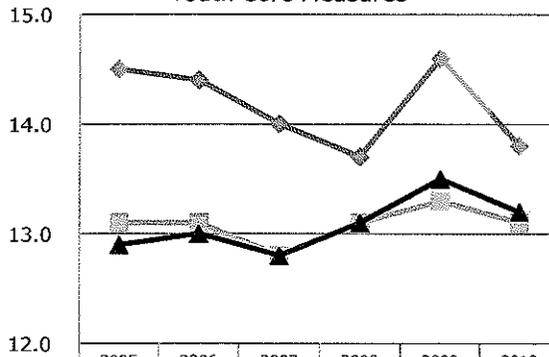
**Figure 1. 30-day Alcohol Use**  
Youth Core Measures



**Figure 2. Average Age of First Use**  
Youth Core Measures

Average age of first use for 12<sup>th</sup> graders **declined to under age 14** from 2005 to 2010 despite an increase in 2009.

Females first used alcohol at a younger age than males in 2005, but the trend was reversed in 2010.

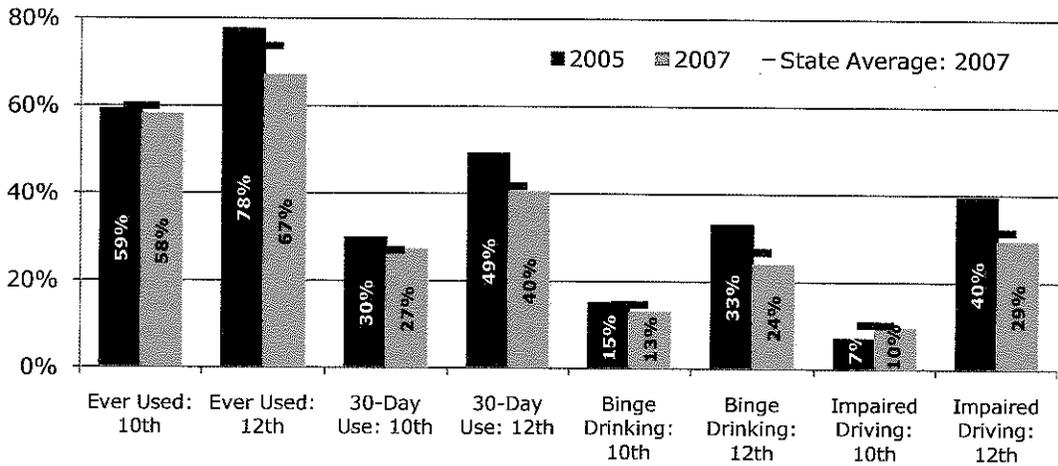


	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
12 Graders	14.5	14.4	14.0	13.7	14.6	13.8
Males (9th-12th)	13.1	13.1	12.8	13.1	13.3	13.1
Females (9th-12th)	12.9	13.0	12.8	13.1	13.5	13.2

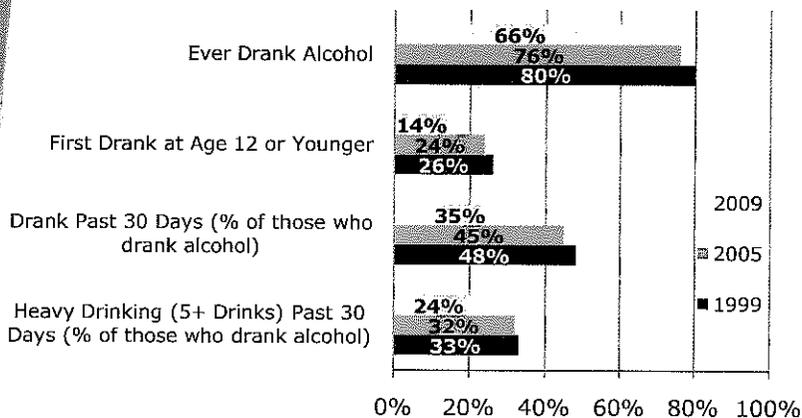
## Rural Lancaster County

The percentage of students who tried alcohol, used alcohol during the past 30 days, and who reported binge drinking **declined** for both 10th and 12th graders from 2005 to 2007. The only measure that increased over this period was alcohol impaired driving among 10th graders. The 2007 Lancaster County average for all four measures was lower than the state average.

**Figure 3. Alcohol Prevalence**  
NRPFS



**Figure 4. Alcohol Frequency**  
YRBS



## All Lancaster County

Between 1999 and 2009, there was a

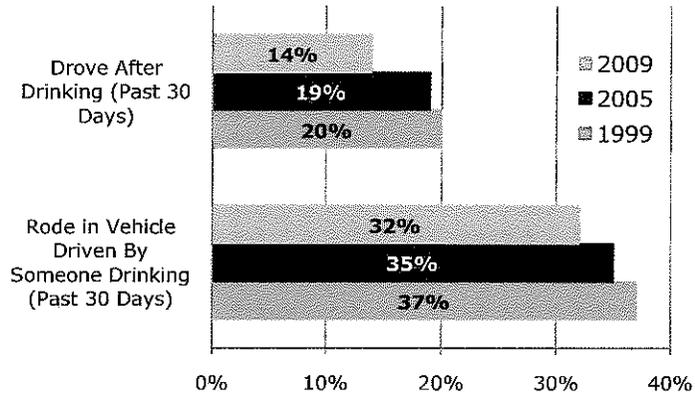
**14% decrease** in students who ever drank alcohol.

**12% decline** in those who first drank at age 12 or younger.

**13% decrease** in 30-day use.

**9% decrease** in students who binge drank.

**Figure 5. Impaired Driving Frequency**  
YRBS



Between 1999 and 2009 there was a:

**6% decrease** in youth who drove after drinking during the past 30 days.

**5% decline** in those who rode in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking.

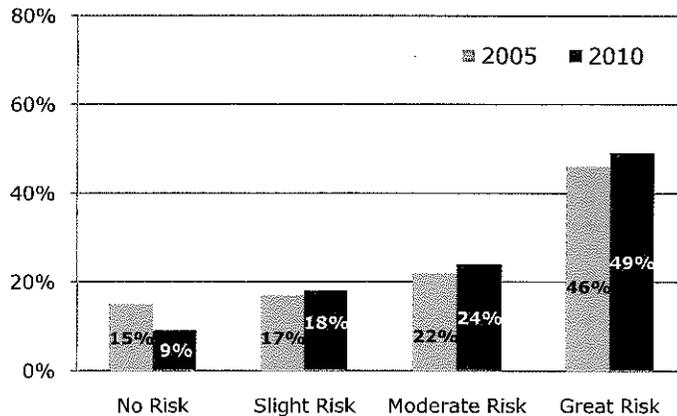
## Alcohol Perception

### Lincoln

Youth who thought regular alcohol use was a great risk **increased 3%**.

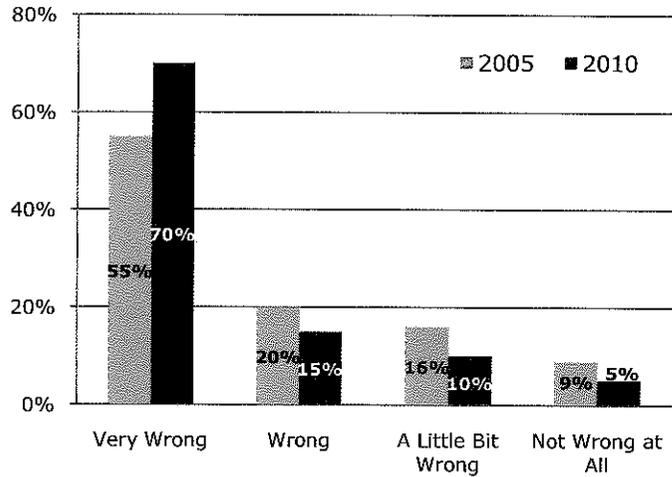
There was a **6% decrease** in students perceiving regular alcohol use (drinking beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly) as no risk.

**Figure 6. Risk of Harm**  
Youth Core Measures



**Figure 7. Parental Disapproval**  
*Youth Core Measures*

There was a **15% increase** in students who believed their parents thought regular alcohol use was very wrong.



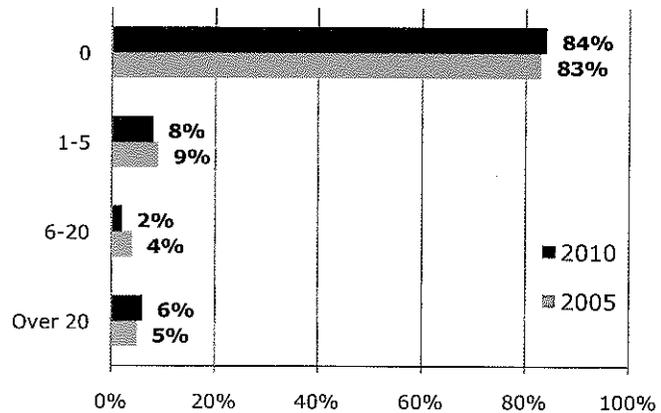
## Marijuana Frequency

### Lincoln

There was **little to no change** in Lincoln 30-day marijuana use.

There was a **1% decrease** in those who used marijuana during the past 30 days.

**Figure 8. 30-Day Marijuana Use**  
*Youth Core Measures*



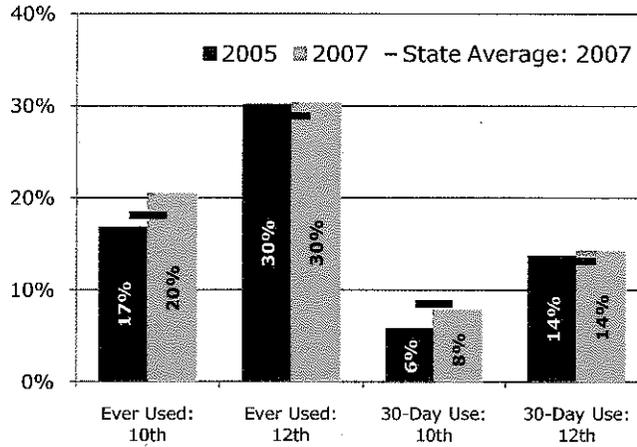
### Rural Lancaster County

There was a **3% increase** in 10<sup>th</sup> graders who ever used marijuana.

30-day use **increased 2%** for 10<sup>th</sup> graders.

Use and 30-day marijuana use for 12<sup>th</sup> graders **stayed constant**.

**Figure 9. Marijuana Use**  
NRPFSS



### All Lancaster County

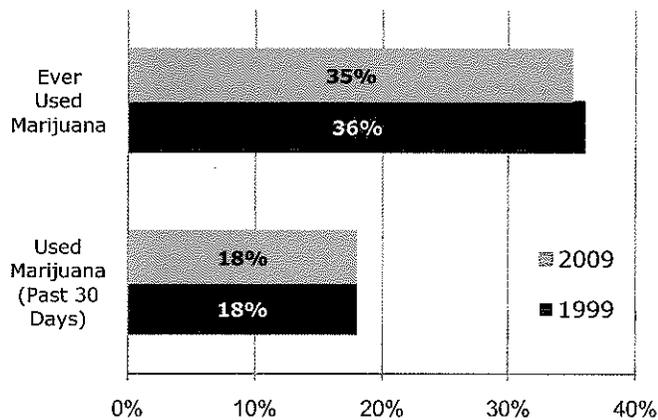
There was **little to no change** in marijuana use and 30-day use.

Lancaster County use was **9% higher** than the Nebraska average in 2009.

Lancaster County 30-day use was **6% higher** than the Nebraska average in 2009.

Average age of first marijuana use among Lancaster County 12th graders was 14 in both 2005 and 2010.

**Figure 10. Marijuana Use**  
YRBS



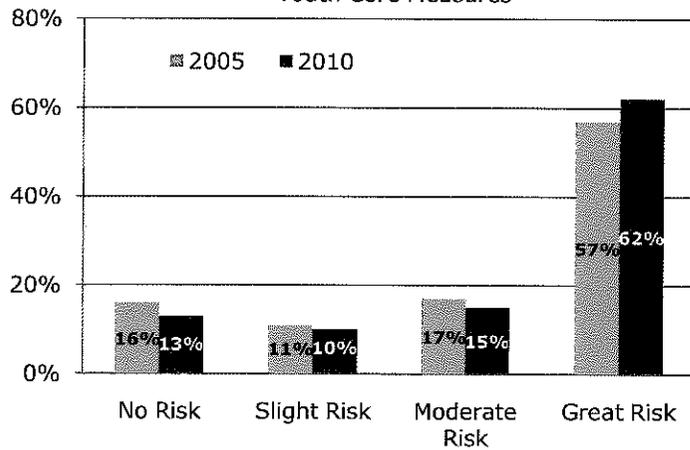
## Marijuana Perception

### Lincoln

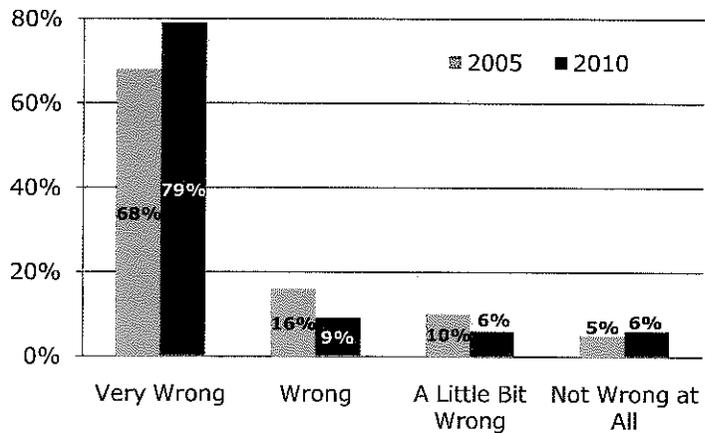
There was a **5% increase** in the percentage of students who thought regular marijuana use was a great risk.

There was a **3% decline** in the percentage of students who thought there was no risk to regular use.

**Figure 11. Marijuana Risk of Harm**  
*Youth Core Measures*



**Figure 12. Marijuana Parental Disapproval**  
*Youth Core Measures*



There was an **11% increase** in students who believed their parents thought it was very wrong for them to smoke marijuana regularly.

## Tobacco Frequency

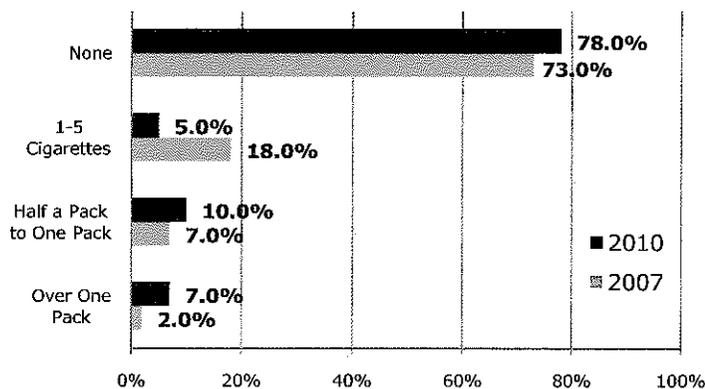
### Lincoln

There was a **5% decrease** in students who smoked during the prior 30 days.

There was a **5% increase** in the percentage of students smoking over one pack per day.

There was a **13% decrease** in the percentage of students who only smoked 1-5 cigarettes.

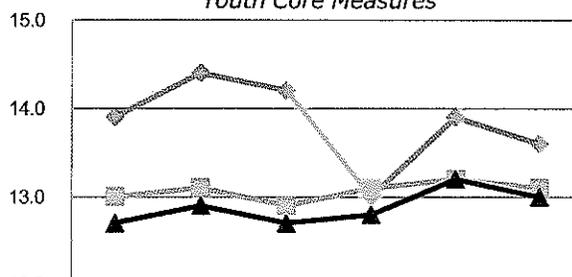
**Figure 13. 30-Day Cigarette Use**  
Youth Core Measures



**Figure 14. Average Age of First Tobacco Use**  
Youth Core Measures

The average age of 12th graders first tobacco use **decreased .3 years** from 2005 to 2010.

Females average age was **.3 years younger** than males in 2005 and **.1 years older** in 2010.



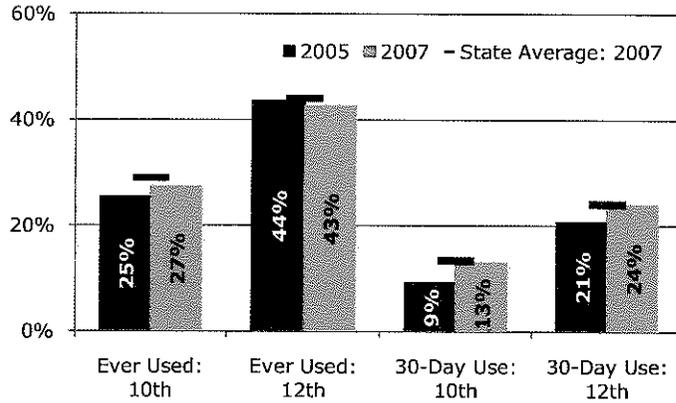
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
12th Graders	13.9	14.4	14.2	13.0	13.9	13.6
Males (9th-12th)	13.0	13.1	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.1
Females (9th-12th)	12.7	12.9	12.7	12.8	13.2	13.0

## Rural Lancaster County

30-day use **increased 4%** for 10th graders and **3%** for 12th graders.

Lancaster County had **lower use and 30-day use** than Nebraska for both 10th and 12th graders.

**Figure 15. Tobacco Prevalence**  
NRPFSS



## All Lancaster County

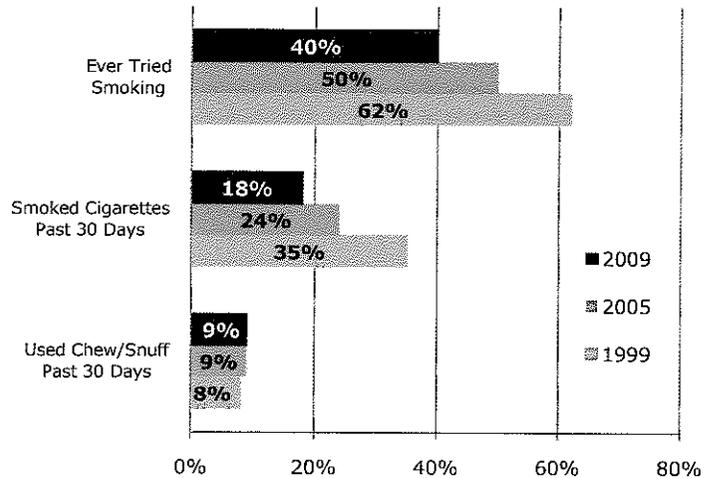
From 1999 to 2009:

There was a **22% decrease** in the percentage of students who tried smoking.

There was a **17% decrease** in the percentage of students who smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days.

Lancaster County student use was **6% lower** and 30-day use was **1.5% lower** than the Nebraska average.

**Figure 16. Tobacco Frequency**  
YRBS

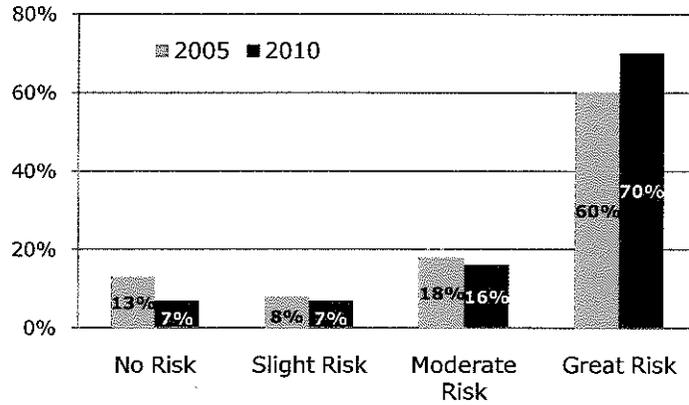


# Tobacco Perception

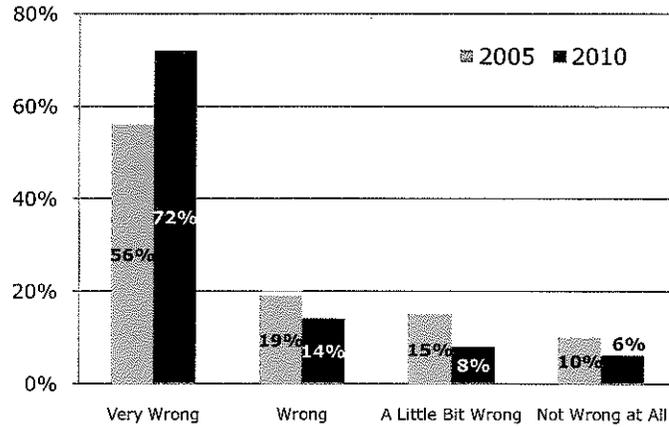
## Lincoln

There was a **10% increase** in the percentage of Lincoln students who thought smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day was a great risk.

**Figure 17. Tobacco Risk of Harm**  
*Youth Core Measures*



**Figure 18. Tobacco Parental Disapproval**  
*Youth Core Measures*



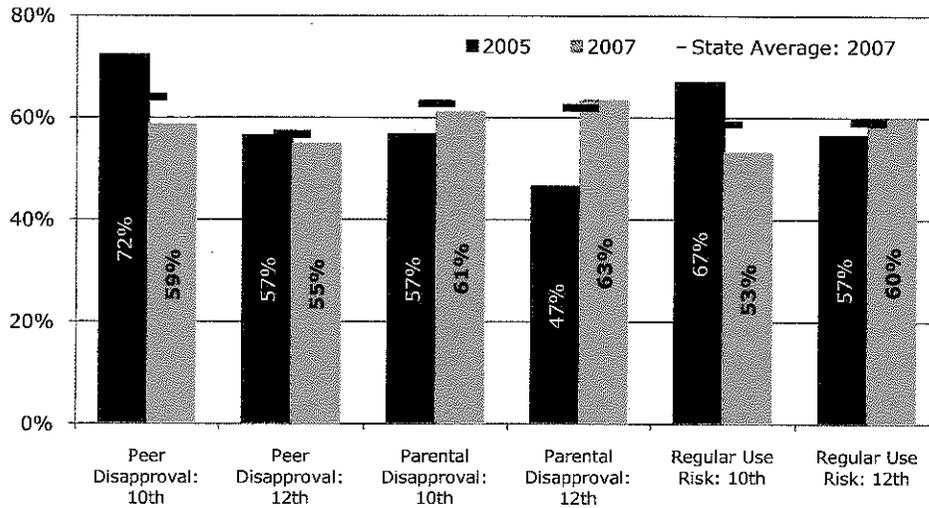
There was a **16% increase** in the percentage of students who believed their parents would think it is very wrong for youth to smoke cigarettes.

## Drug Perception

The NRPFSS for rural Lancaster County schools reported the students perceived risk and parental and peer disapproval for overall drug perception, which included alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and meth.

Figure 19 depicts the change in drug perception for three key measures from 2005 to 2007. While the percentage of students who thought their parents would say it is wrong or very wrong for youth to use drugs **increased 4%** for 10th graders and **increased 16%** for 12th graders, the percentage who thought their peers would say is it wrong or very wrong **decreased 13% and 2%**, respectively, over this period. The perceived risk of regular drug use **decreased 14%** for 10th graders but **increased 3%** for 12th graders. The perceived risk, parental disapproval, and peer disapproval for Lancaster County students were at or below Nebraska averages.

**Figure 19. Drug Perception**  
NRPFSS



## Related Information

### Liquor License Density

Liquor licenses **increased 2.9%** in Lancaster County and **increased 5.2%** in Nebraska over the past year.

Liquor Licenses <sup>2</sup>		
<u>Number</u>	<u>8/30/2009</u>	<u>8/5/2010</u>
Lancaster	490	504
Nebraska	4,450	4,680
<u>Per 10,000</u>		
Lancaster	23.0	23.6
Nebraska	33.2	34.9

### Alcohol Compliance Checks

The percentage of compliant off-sale liquor establishments **decreased 8%** from November 2009 to April 2010. However, the compliance percentage **increased 5%** in June 2010. Three different law enforcement agencies conducted the compliance checks in Lancaster County.

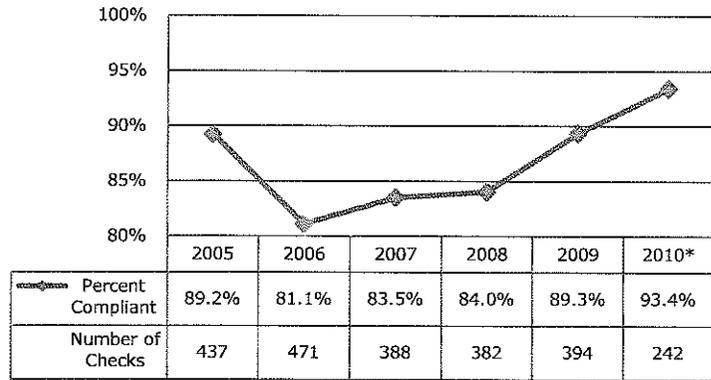
Alcohol Compliance Checks <sup>3</sup>			
	<u>Checked</u>	<u>Sold</u>	<u>Compliance Rate</u>
Lincoln Police Department (November 14, 2009)	37	4	89%
Lancaster Sheriff's Office (April 29, 2010)	27	5	81%
State Patrol: Lancaster (June 19, 2010)	29	4	86%

## Tobacco Compliance Checks

There were 43 fewer compliance checks in 2009 compared to 2005.

The compliance rate has **increased 12.3%** from 2006 to 2010\*.

**Figure 20. Tobacco Retailer Compliance Rate** <sup>4</sup>



\*The compliance rate for 2010 was calculated through May 2010.

## School Suspensions and Expulsions

Alcohol and drug related suspensions, long-term suspensions, and expulsions for Lincoln Public Schools 2009/2010 school year are shown in Table 1.

<b>Table 1 LPS Juvenile Substance Use Disciplinary Measures</b> <sup>6</sup>			
<i>2009/2010 School Year</i>			
	<b>Suspension</b>	<b>Long-Term Suspension</b>	<b>Expelled</b>
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	132	4	32
Female	44	0	12
<b>Grades</b>			
7th-8th	22	0	14
9th-10th	69	2	17
11th-12th	84	1	15
<b>Race</b>			
White	106	4	21
Black/African American	29	0	8
Hispanic/Latino	22	0	11
Other Race/Ethnicity	18	0	8
<b>Overall</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>48</b>

## School Data and Services

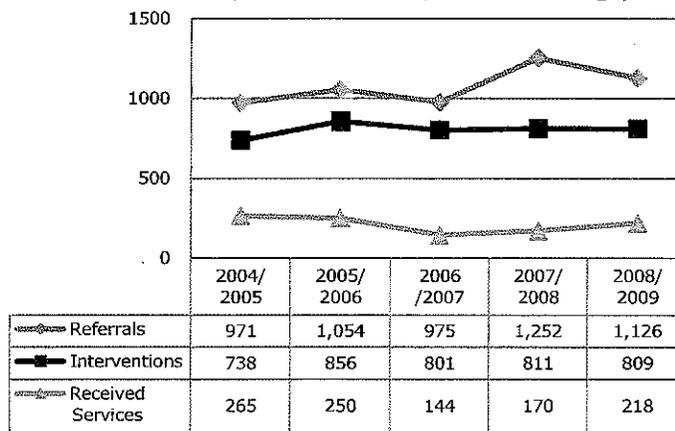
The School Community Intervention Program (SCIP) developed by The Lincoln Medical Education Partnership provides a systematic approach for schools and communities to respond to high-risk student behaviors. SCIP demonstrates to students that they are supported in remaining drug and alcohol free, and encourages them to seek a lifestyle promoting continued, healthy productivity.

SCIP Referrals **increased 16%** from the 2004/ 2005 school year to the 2008/2009 school year.

Interventions **increased 9.6%** over this period.

The number of services received by the youth **decreased 17.7%**.

**Figure 21. SCIP Referrals and Actions <sup>5</sup>**  
(Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs)

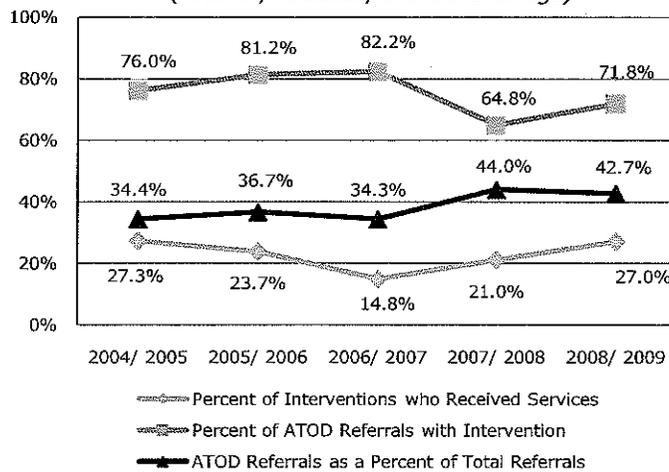


**Figure 22. SCIP Referral and Action (%) <sup>5</sup>**  
(Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs)

From 2004/2005 to 2008/2009:

There was an **increase of 8.3%** in the ATOD related referrals as a percent of total referrals.

There was a **decrease of 4.2%** in the percentage of youth ATOD referrals with an intervention.



## Strengths and Barriers

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### Alcohol Policy

Lancaster County has a long history of pro-active policy and prevention efforts with alcohol issues. Historically, Lincoln city government has employed a combination of strategies that include zoning, educational mandates and early intervention with licensed establishments. In the early 1990's the Mayor's Lincoln Traffic Safety Committee was active with a volunteer designated driver program. In 1993, bar owners and wholesalers organized the Responsible Hospitality Council to train and proactively address issues related to the problems with the sale and service of alcohol.

The Internal Liquor Committee, comprised of representatives from law enforcement, treatment, downtown businesses, the University of Nebraska, city council members and prevention professionals meet regularly to review problems and trends with liquor law violations and last drink data. Neighborhood disruption from drinking parties are ticketed as disorderly houses and are addressed with the Lincoln Police Department's Party patrol. Information is readily available to the public, including landlords dealing with problem tenants. These programs, policies and practices as well as keg registrations, strict policies for special events and a newly implemented statewide social host law are examples of the commitment by Lincoln's leadership to address substance abuse.

### SAAC Prevention

In 1998, a county-wide human needs assessment, entitled the Community Services Initiative, was conducted and a comprehensive human service plan was created for the community. Substance Abuse was identified as a growing concern and the Substance Abuse Action Coalition (SAAC) was formed in 2000. At that time it was estimated that 12,515 residents of Lancaster County were in need of treatment for substance abuse. Nebraska data including the Youth Risk Behavior survey showed Nebraska youth drink at high rates with Nebraska ranking third in the nation for youth drinking. Three individual data sources confirmed that binge drinking was higher among Nebraskans than national rates.

Prevention dollars were received through Drug Free Communities, SICA (State Incentive Cooperative Agreement) and Prevention Block Grant grants with a focus on underage drinking. Over the past eight years, SAAC has built a strong network of 11 county coalitions; four rural, six urban and one county-wide youth coalition. The groups develop their own strategic plans and budgets based on local data with input from parents, youth, educators, administrators, faith communities, business representatives and law enforcement. Projects include parent and educational forums, social norms campaigns developed from their own local data and tailor made for their community. They also work together with the other groups in Lancaster County as the Prevention Leadership Team (PLT) on joint projects addressing county-wide issues including red ribbon week events, drug-free youth events and prom campaigns. The groups include representation from Lincoln East, Lincoln High/Near South, Lincoln Northeast, Lincoln Southeast, Lincoln Southwest, Pius X, Malcolm, Norris, Raymond Central and Waverly. Technical support for underage efforts is provided by staff at Lincoln Council on Alcoholism and Drugs.

Past prevention efforts have centered around underage issues including student use of tobacco, illegal drugs or alcohol. Groups are aware that educating parents is as important as educating students. Currently several groups have expanded efforts into education on other high risk problems, including prescription drug abuse, sexting, and cyber-bullying.

Currently a variety of programs, events and campaigns are employed to attempt to educate parents and keep youth drug free. Parenting skills, discipline and communication are encouraged with the SAFE HOMES parenting network with over 1,400 pledges county-wide. Parents sign pledges to ensure parties on their property will be supervised and alcohol, tobacco and other drugs will not be used by youth. Members are noted in school directories and parents are encouraged to contact other parents when parties are planned. Programs are offered to enhance skills to train trainers including Creating Lasting Family Connections, SAMHSA's Parenting Wisely program and Strengthening Multi-Ethnic Families programs are available in English and Spanish. "Parents: You Matter!" has been developed as a companion piece to Meth360 to increase awareness of adolescent substance use with speakers offering specific, consistent messages to parents on why kids use, how parents can communicate with kids and keep those lines of communication open and what steps to take if they suspect their kids are using drugs or alcohol.

Town hall meetings and parent forums are held. Media campaigns have been promoted on the "I Have Hope" anti-stigma campaign, counter-advertising alcohol campaign and environmental scan done by youth. SAAC has organized several statewide conferences for prevention professionals throughout Nebraska and local coalition members to look at successes in other communities and focus on sustainability.

## Agencies

Lincoln agencies offer two other juvenile prevention or intervention programs that are school-based; Choices and School Community Intervention Program (SCIP).

The Child Guidance Center offers a two semester program with topics including family, peer and school issues, drug and alcohol use and abuse, wellness and healthy lifestyles and decision-making skills. The program is for youth grades 9 to 12 and students attend one individual therapy session and one group session per week with two credits awarded for participation. Referrals are from peers, families or the students themselves based on use of drugs or alcohol.

SCIP is sponsored by the Lincoln Public School system, Lincoln Medical Education Partnership, United Way of Lincoln/Lancaster County, Region V and the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Mental Health, Substance Abuse and Addiction Services. Students experiencing problems in school, not only with alcohol or drugs, but exhibiting high risk behaviors impacting their ability to learn, are identified. SCIP team members meet with parents, school officials and the student to discuss the problem and options. Offering alternative approaches and providing a support system in the school and total environment are the goal. Youth may be referred to a community agency for support. Referrals are from peers, families, teachers, administrators or students themselves.

Other local prevention programs include media literacy, mentoring, gambling, tobacco, screening and brief intervention and some faith based efforts.

## University of Nebraska at Lincoln

In 1998, the University of Nebraska-Lincoln received the "A Matter of Degree" grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to address high risk drinking on campus and in the City of Lincoln. A collaborative group, NU Directions, developed 13 goals and 60 objectives to reduce student drinking rates and binge-drinking. The coalition received nationwide attention for a significant change in drinking behavior with a drop in student binge drinking from 62% in 1997 to 41% in 2008. The project expanded from a campus program to a community program with partners from University of Nebraska, Lincoln, downtown retailers, law enforcement, landlords and neighborhood representatives joining with students and administrators from Doane College, Southeast Community College and Wesleyan University. The name was changed to the Lincoln College Partnership (LCP).

In 2008/09 LCP and PLT representatives joined together to work on a comprehensive strategic plan to address three priority issues; underage drinking, high-risk drinking amongst 18 to 25 year olds and drinking and driving. Nebraska officials were concerned with both marijuana and binge drinking among youth and results of the Nebraska Risk Protective Factor Survey of 2007 showing that Nebraska students were 1.7 times more likely to drive after drinking compared with high school students nationally. A needs assessment based on data, focus groups and key informant interviews with law enforcement and community leaders was done over eight months. The long term plan included a multi-year countywide effort to educate underage and young adults and parents on social host laws, consequences of illegal use and overconsumption, encourage responsible modeling and correct misperception of drinking norms. Prevention efforts continue on an individual basis with LCP and PLT groups addressing their own target populations under the umbrella of the Lancaster Alcohol Prevention Partnership (LAAPP). Contributing factors to be addressed include easy social access, enforcement of alcohol laws, perceived risk of alcohol use and impaired driving, social and community norms and easy retail access.

## Tobacco Policy

One of the major policy initiatives impacting short or long term tobacco use was a ban on smoking indoors in all public establishments and businesses. In Lincoln, the Smoking Regulation Act passed by 62 percent of voters and went into effect January 1, 2005. On June 1, 2009 the Nebraska Clean Indoor Air Act was enacted in the rest of the state.

Tobacco compliance check national research indicates when communities consistently conduct compliance checks and keep failure rates below 10%, children in those communities are less likely to use tobacco products. A tobacco compliance check is one strategy as part of a comprehensive plan to keep youth from starting to use tobacco products. To support all tobacco retailers and help employees avoid selling tobacco to minors, a free Tobacco Retailer ID Training is offered on a quarterly basis. The training provides information about state and local tobacco laws, Nebraska State IDs, how to refuse a tobacco sale, and why compliance checks are conducted. Most attend to prevent underage sales, but many people who have been ticketed for selling tobacco to a minor attend the class to prevent future underage sales. Retailers may also require all new hires and existing employees to attend to ensure the law is followed.<sup>4</sup>

# Treatment

## Treatment Services

The capacity, service, and waitlist numbers presented in the following sections are only estimations and do not encompass all agencies in Lincoln/Lancaster County. Data was provided by:

- St. Monica's
- CenterPointe
- Independence Center
- Houses of Hope
- CHOICES
- Lincoln Council on Alcoholism and Drugs
- Youth Assessment Center/  
Child Guidance
- Lutheran Family Services
- Cornhusker Place
- Touchstone

Treatment data is compared annually on July 1 - June 30 calendar years, with the exception of Independence Center which has a June 1 - May 31 calendar year.

Not all treatment agencies listed above submitted information for each variable (i.e. number served, waitlist, capacity). There were several agencies that submitted the number served, but did not have data available for capacity or waitlist. For example, Figure 30 shows the overall capacity for youth and adult treatment. The capacity for assessments is low because only two agencies reported this measure. The data that was reported includes consistent data across the five years.

### Levels Of Care

**Residential Treatment Center (RTC):** 24 hour highly structured residential treatment program that provides, at a minimum, 40 hours per week of active treatment to individuals with a severe mental health or substance abuse diagnosis.

**Treatment Group Home (TGH):** 24 hour highly structured residential treatment program that provides, at a minimum, 21 hours per week of active treatment to individuals with a mental health or substance abuse diagnosis.

**Intensive Outpatient (IOP):** Community based outpatient treatment that provides individual, group and family therapy multiple times per week for adults and children with a mental health or substance abuse diagnosis. IOP has a minimum of three hour sessions per week.

**Outpatient (OP):** Individual, group, or family therapy provided to youth or adults, one or two times per week, to address their mental health or substance abuse diagnosis.

**Assessments & Evaluations (AE):** Structured interview and assessment process used to determine diagnosis and level of care placement. Consists of collateral information gathering and objective testing to substantiate the information gathered from the client.

## Youth Treatment

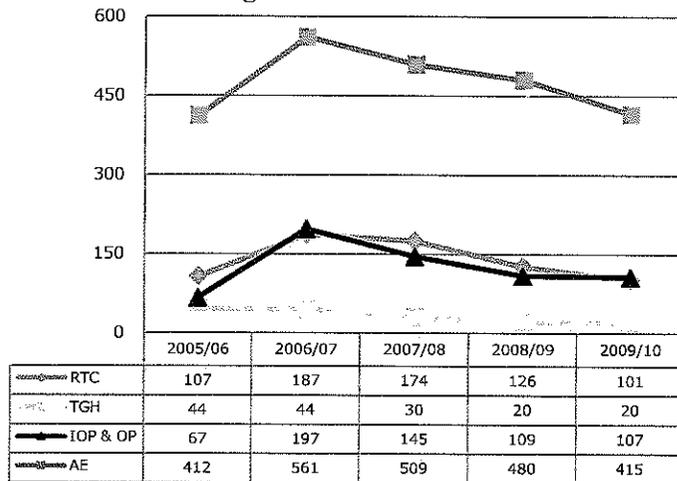
From 2005/06 to 2009/10:

There was a **55% decrease** in the number of youth receiving treatment group home services.

Intensive outpatient and outpatient youth services **increased 60%**.

Youth residential treatment services decreased slightly from 05/06 to 09/10 and youth assessments and evaluations increased slightly over this period.

Figure 23. Youth in Treatment



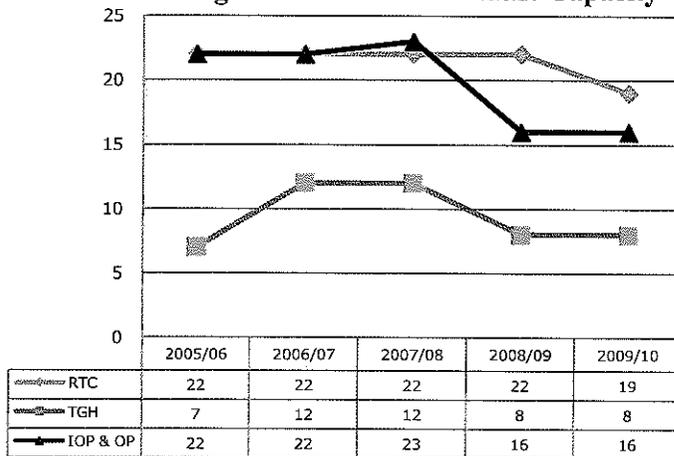
From 2005/06 to 2009/10:

Residential treatment had a **14% reduction** in capacity.

Treatment group home capacity increased by one position.

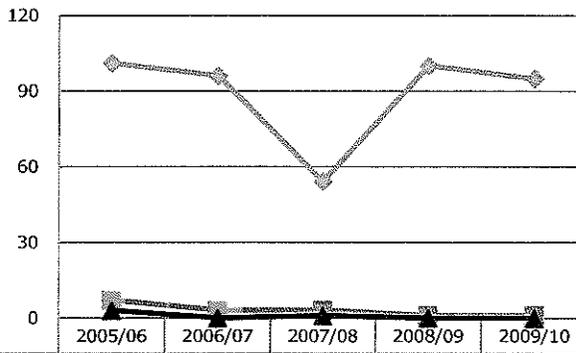
Intensive outpatient and outpatient youth capacity **decreased 27%**.

Figure 24. Youth Treatment Capacity\*



\*Not all treatment agencies that reported the number of youth served recorded their agency's capacity numbers.

**Figure 25. Youth Treatment Waitlist\***



	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
RTC	101	96	54	100	95
TGH	7	3	3	1	1
IOP & OP	3	0	1	0	0

\*As with capacity, waitlist numbers were not recorded by all agencies.

From 2005/06 to 2009/10:

All four levels of care saw a reduced waiting list.

There was a **6% reduction** in the waitlist for residential treatment.

### Adult Treatment

Adult treatment rose from 2005/06 to 2009/10:

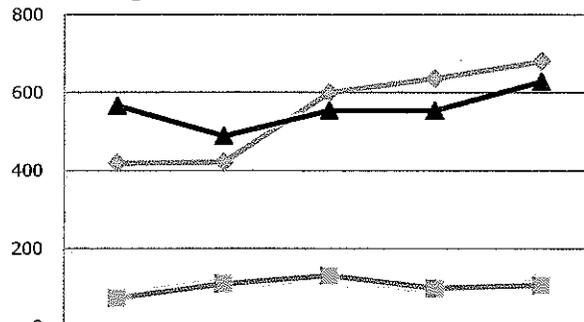
There was a **63% increase** in residential treatment.

Treatment group home use **increased 14%**.

Intensive outpatient and outpatient **increased 11%**.

There was an **increase of 46%** in assessments and evaluations.

**Figure 26. Adults in Treatment**

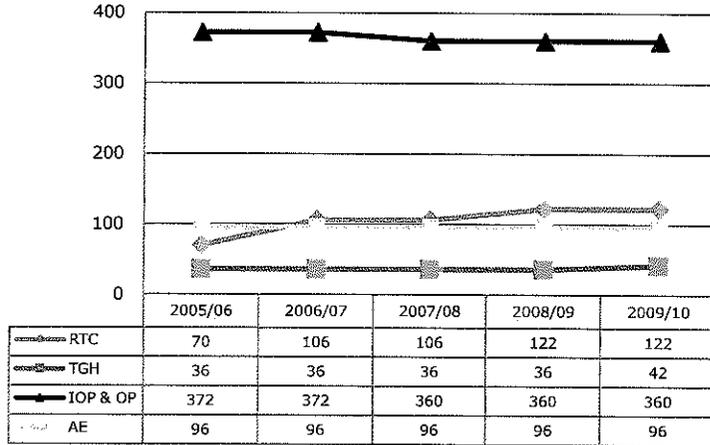


	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
RTC	418	420	599	635	680
TGH	101	113	97	95	115
IOP & OP	566	488	554	553	628
AE	72	109	130	97	105

Treatment capacity for outpatient, intensive outpatient, treatment group home, and assessments remained fairly stable from 05/06 to 09/10.

Residential treatment capacity **increased by 52 beds** over the past five years.

Figure 27. Adult Treatment Capacity



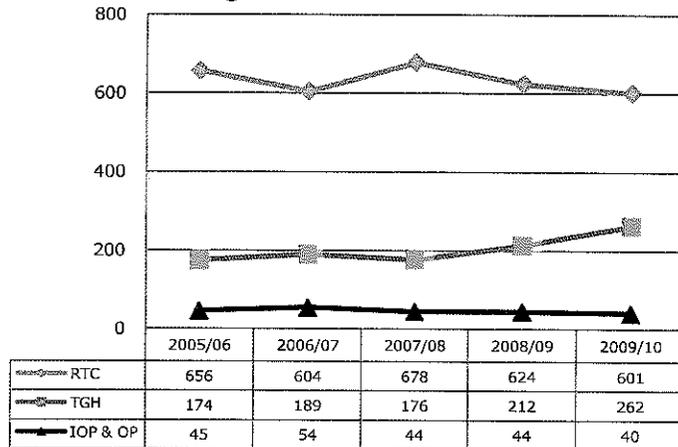
From 2005/06 to 2009/10:

The adult waitlist for residential treatment has **decreased 8%**.

There was a **51% increase** in the waitlist for treatment group home.

Intensive outpatient and outpatient waitlists have **declined 11%**.

Figure 28. Adult Treatment Waitlist



## Overall Treatment

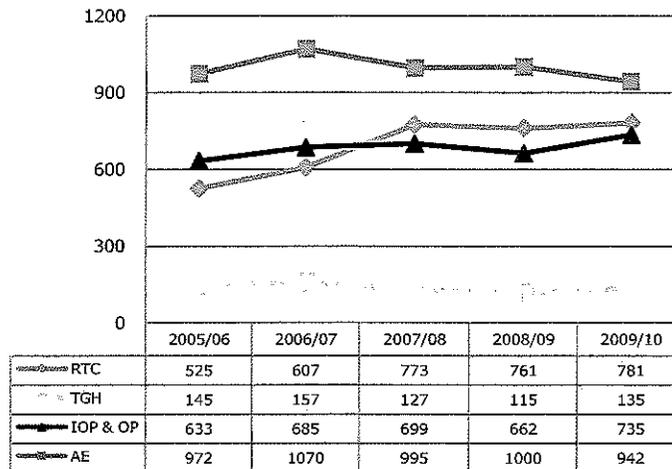
Combined data for youth and adults from 2005/06 to 2009/10:

Residential treatment **increased 49%**.

Intensive outpatient and outpatient **increased 16%**.

There were slight decreases in treatment group home, assessments and evaluations.

**Figure 29. Youth and Adults in Treatment**



From 2005/06 to 2009/10:

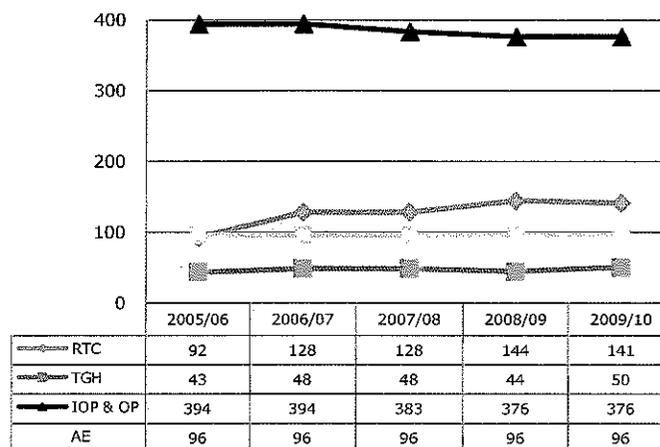
There was a **53% increase** in residential treatment capacity.

Intensive outpatient and outpatient capacity showed a **decrease of 5%**.

Treatment group home capacity **increased 16%**.

Assessment and evaluation capacity **showed no change**.

**Figure 30. Overall Treatment Capacity**



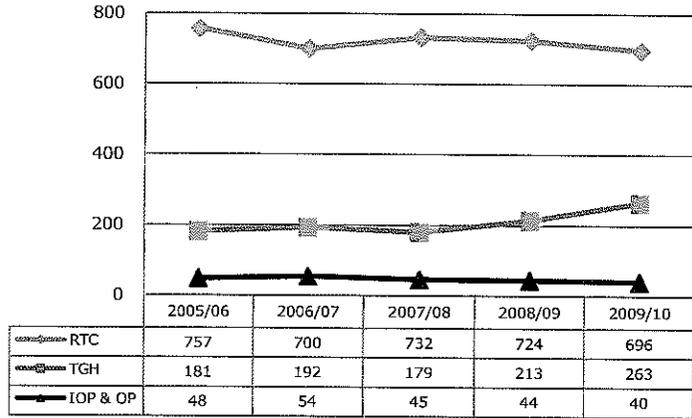
From 2005/06 to 2009/10:

There was a **45% increase** in the overall waitlist for treatment group home services.

The waitlist **decreased 17%** for intensive outpatient and outpatient.

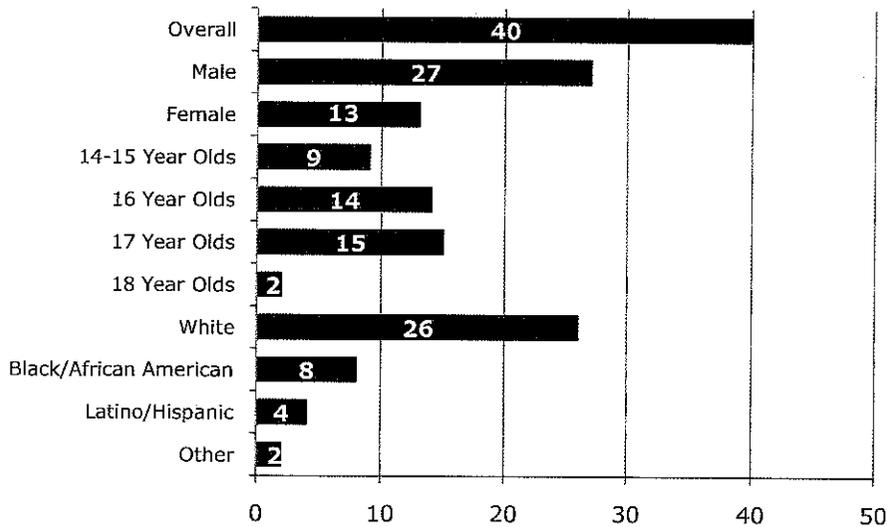
The Residential treatment waitlist **decreased 8%**.

**Figure 31. Overall Treatment Waitlist**



Juvenile Diversion makes referrals for youth assessment, based on conditions of the youth in Juvenile Diversion. For FY 2009, 40 youth were referred for assessment and evaluation. A majority, 68%, of the referrals were males and 73% were either 16 or 17 years old. More detailed information on Juvenile Diversion is reported in the proceeding Criminal Justice section.

**Figure 32. Juvenile Diversion Referrals For Assessment <sup>7</sup>**  
(July 1, 2009 - June 30, 2010)



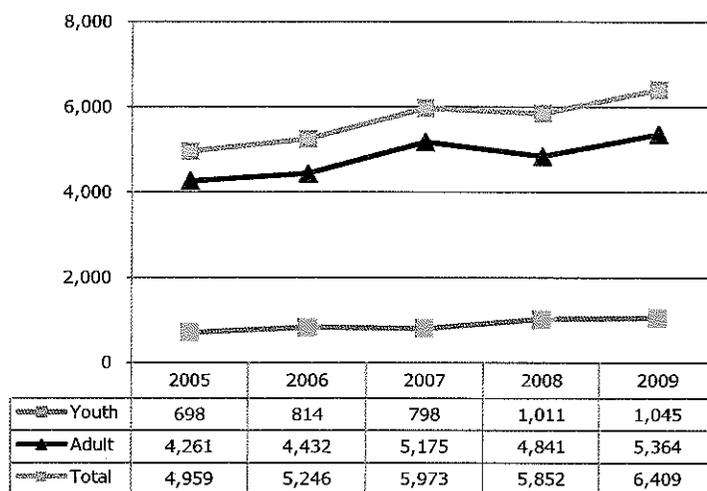
## Cornhusker Place Civil Protective Custody and ER Statistics

### Overall Cornhusker Place Civil Protective Custody

Youth admissions increased **50%** from 2005 to 2009, including a large increase in 2008.

Adult admissions increased **26%** over this period, including a large increase in 2007.

Figure 33. Cornhusker Place Overall Admissions\* 8



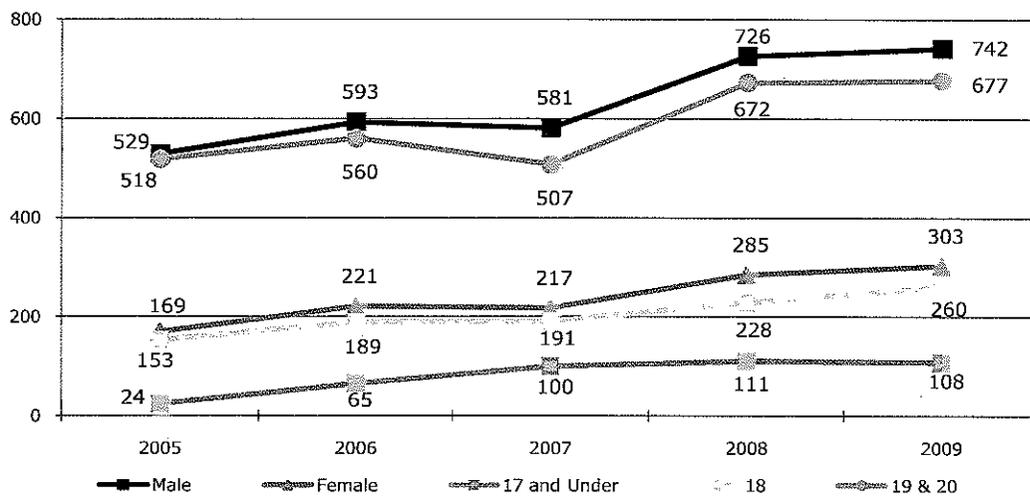
\*Cornhusker Place records detox admissions for both youth and adults.

### Youth Cornhusker Place Civil Protective Custody

Youth admissions were separated by gender and age (see Figure 34). The number of admissions under the age of 17 increased at the highest rate, 350%, from 2005 to 2009. The number of 18 year olds **increased 70%** and 19-20 year olds **increased 31%**.

71% of youth admissions in 2009 were male. The number of male admissions **increased 40%** from 2005 to 2009, compared to an **increase of 79%** for females.

Figure 34. Cornhusker Place Admissions by Demographics <sup>8</sup>



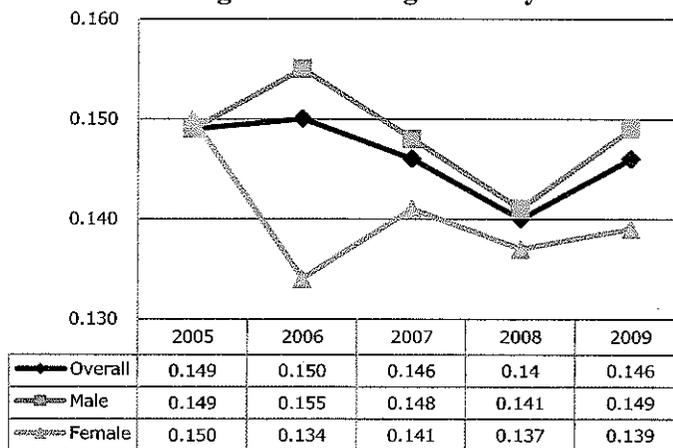
### Youth Average BAC

Overall blood alcohol content (BAC) at intake **has declined** from 2005 to 2009.

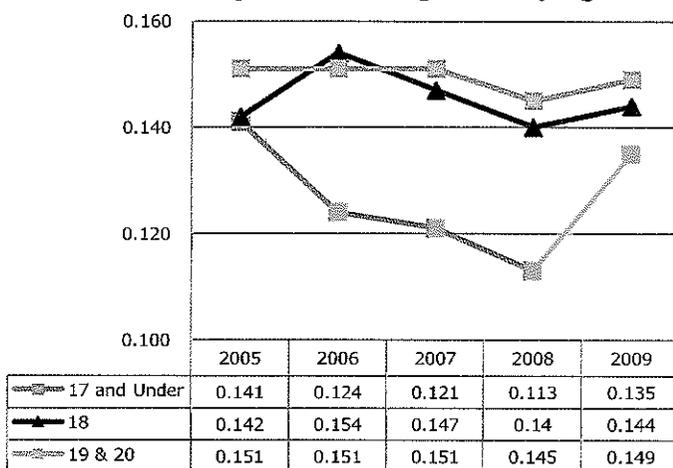
Males consistently had a **higher average** BAC when admitted to detox.

In 2009, males had on average a **.01 higher** BAC than females.

**Figure 35. Average BAC by Gender <sup>8</sup>**



**Figure 36. Average BAC by Age <sup>8</sup>**



In 2008, 19 and 20 year olds on average had a **.032 higher** BAC than youth 17 and under. This gap **decreased to .014** in 2009.

During this five year period, the average BAC fluctuated for all three age categories, but ended in 2009 at similar levels to 2005.

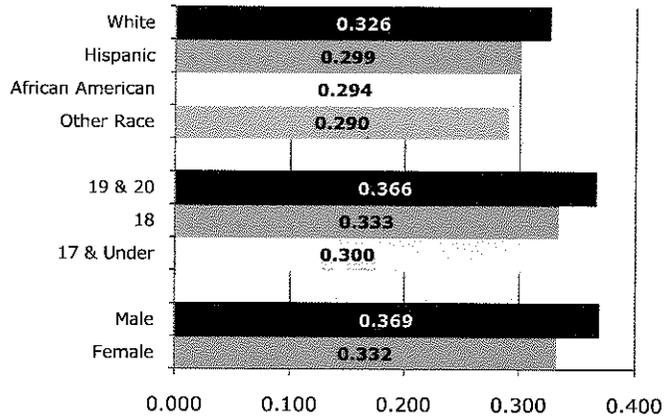
### High BAC

The highest recorded BAC for males was **.037 higher** than that of females, on average.

The highest recorded BAC for 19 and 20 year olds was **.033 higher** than that of 18 year olds, and **.066 higher** than youth 17 and under.

The highest recorded BAC for whites was **.027 higher** than all other races.

Figure 38. High BAC 2005-2009 Average <sup>8</sup>



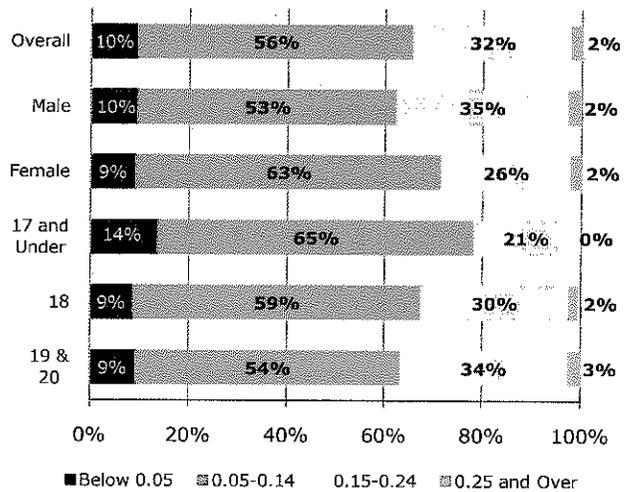
### BAC Categories

The average BAC levels were grouped into four categories for comparison (Figure 39).

Comparing categories for 2009, youth 17 and under had a larger percentage in the lower BAC categories (below 0.05 and 0.05-0.14) than other ages.

Males and youth 19-20 had a higher percentage in the higher BAC categories (0.15-0.24 and 0.25 and over) compared to females and those younger.

Figure 39. Cornhusker 2009 BAC Level <sup>8</sup>



### Youth Last Drink

Last drink percentages by beverage of choice in 2009 were consistent with 2008.

Budweiser products were the last drink for **40%** of youth in civil protective custody.

Vodka and other beer followed.

### Civil Protective Custody: Last Drink <sup>8</sup> (Percentages by Beverage of Choice)

	2008	2009
Budweiser	40%	40%
Vodka	16%	17%
Other Beer	13%	10%
Coors/Miller	9%	9%
Rum	5%	7%
Whiskey	5%	6%
Other Hard Liquor	5%	6%
Wine	1%	1%
Unknown	6%	4%

### Emergency Room Admissions

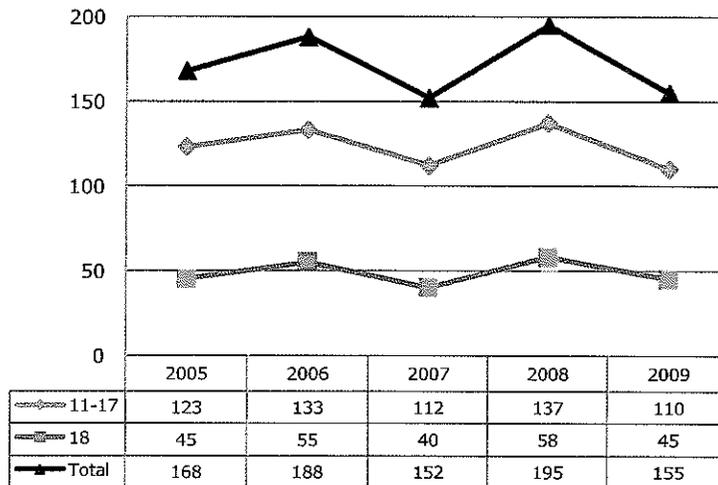
Emergency Room admissions for alcohol poisoning from 2005 to 2009:

**Decreased 11%** for 11-17 year olds.

**Stayed constant** for 18 year olds.

The highest number of admissions over this 5 year period was 195 in 2008.

**Figure 40. ER Admissions For Alcohol Poisoning <sup>9</sup>  
(11-18 Year Olds)**



## Strengths & Barriers

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The SAAC Treatment Team, previously known as Back on Track, identified capacity issues as a priority and funds were raised to assess the societal cost with a Wait List project. A campaign to educate the public on the stigma of seeking treatment entitled "I Have Hope" was completed in 2003.

Lancaster County Medical Society worked with SAAC to implement a Screening and Brief Intervention and Referral (SBIR) service and brochures about treatment options are available in medical offices in the community. Communication amongst these county-wide SAAC members has played a valuable role in being able to address issues before they become problems, particularly with tight budgets and constant changes in federal and state regulations and funding.

There exists a broad range of treatment options within Lancaster County. Providers are working cooperatively and collaboratively to meet the needs of those in need of substance abuse services. There are services available for indigent clientele, those who have 3rd party payers, as well as services for those who choose to self pay. Providers have grown to understand each others' niche expertise with the various populations and will often refer to each other to meet the clients' needs. There is a large and active recovery network in our communities which complements the work of treatment providers so that long term recovery can be established and maintained. Support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, and Celebrate Recovery are plentiful and actively involved in bridging the gap from treatment to recovery.

There are barriers to continually improving both the quality of treatment and treatment rapid access. The barriers tend to be centered on low reimbursement rates and lack of funds for continued quality improvement. Providers are unable to help clients enter treatment quickly when the timing is right and the client is ready; preauthorization has become burdensome, complicated, and costly as clients often choose to return to their drug or alcohol of choice while being placed on the waiting lists or while awaiting the preauthorization process. Providers want to adopt the "let's get you started in treatment" stance with clients who are finally ready but instead must adhere to the "let's slow down and make sure everything is in order to achieve reimbursement" position. The client and our community are the ultimate losers as these barriers are increasing rather than being resolved.

## Program and Facility Information

### Youth Assessment Center <sup>10</sup>

The Youth Assessment Center provides a variety of screening and assessment services for Lancaster County Juvenile Justice and the community. These assessment services include drug and alcohol evaluations, pre-treatment assessments, and juvenile justice reports. The Child Guidance Center has contracted with Lancaster County to provide licensed mental health practitioners and licensed drug and alcohol counselors at the Youth Assessment Center, to assess youth involved with the Juvenile Justice System.

### CHOICES <sup>11</sup>

CHOICES is a two semester program facilitated by counselors from the Child Guidance Center. Each week a student attends one individual therapeutic session and one group session. Topics covered in these sessions include family, peer and school issues; drug and alcohol use and abuse; wellness and healthy lifestyles; positive coping skills; and decision-making skills. Youth in grades 9-12 can receive up to two credits each semester for participation in the program.

The number of youth assessments and evaluations for CHOICES youth increased from 79 in 2005/2006 to 88 in 2009/2010. Capacity increased from 60 to 70 in 2009/2010. In addition, the waitlist for youth to receive assessments and evaluations increased by 20 in 2009/2010.

# Criminal Justice: Juvenile and Adult

## Arrests, Citations, and Violations

The Crime Commission was assigned the responsibility for the collection of Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Law enforcement agencies in the state are statutorily required to submit monthly Uniform Crime Reports detailing the number of crimes reported or known to them and the number of arrests. The law enforcement agencies required to submit reports include sheriffs' departments, police departments, the State Patrol, two campus police departments, and the State Fire Marshal. <sup>12</sup>

Crime Commission arrests for Lancaster County and Nebraska are presented first, followed by individual law enforcement agency data for Lincoln, which expands from the broad crime commission categories into specific offenses. Throughout the Criminal Justice section, the arrest, citation, and violation statistics are shown as the number of arrests, citations, and violations per 10,000 population. This allows for the comparison of county and state data.

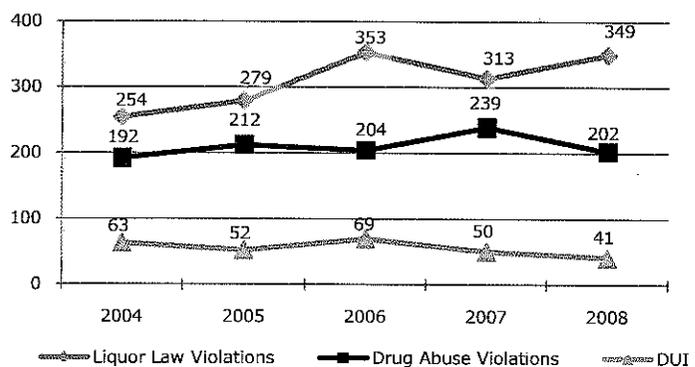
### Lancaster County Arrests

There was a **37% increase** in the number of liquor law violations for Lancaster youth from 2004 to 2008.

DUI arrests **declined 35%**.

Drug abuse violations did not fluctuate significantly over this period.

Figure 41. Lancaster County Arrests (17 & Younger) <sup>13</sup>

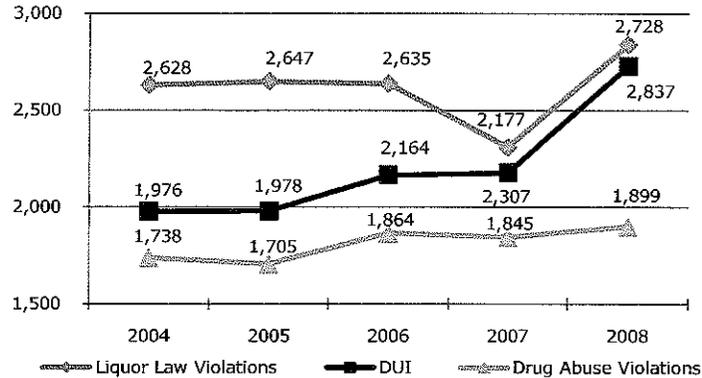


**Figure 42. Lancaster County Arrests (18 & Older) <sup>13</sup>**

Adult liquor law violations and DUI arrests increased **25%** and **23%**, respectively from 2007 to 2008.

Drug abuse violations increased **3%**.

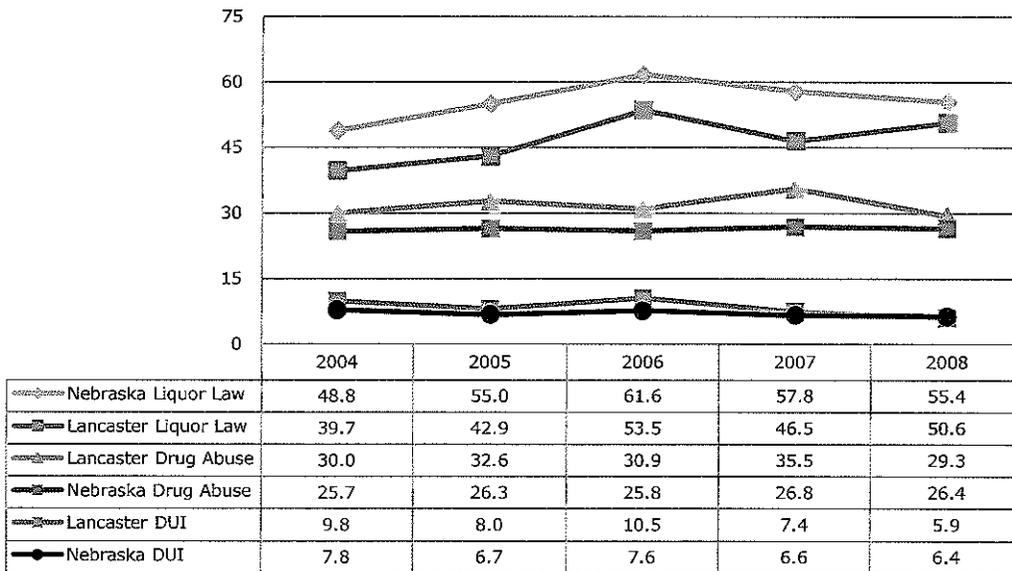
All three violation categories have had an increasing trend from 2004 to 2008.



### Lancaster and Nebraska Arrests Per 10,000 Population

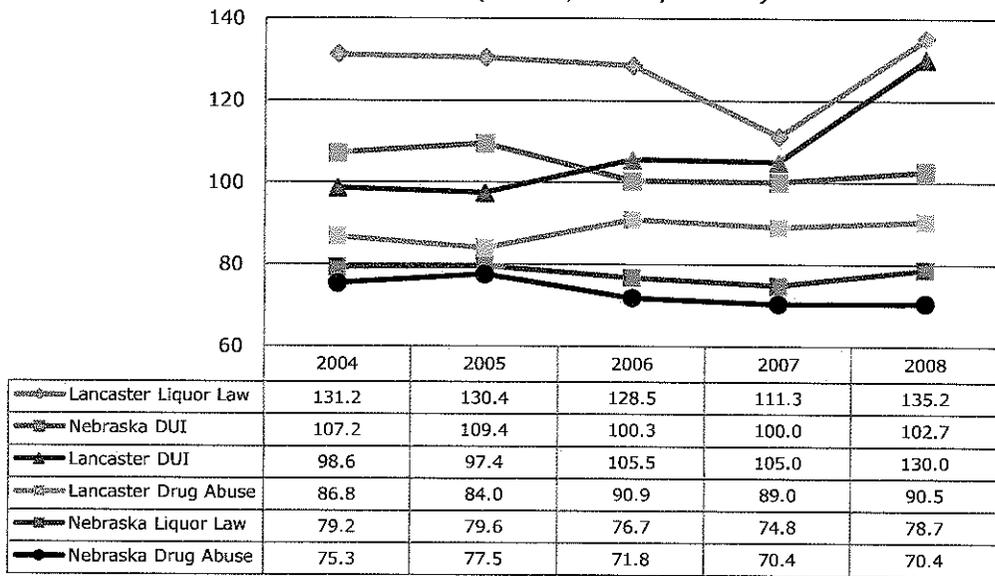
Lancaster County and Nebraska youth arrests per 10,000 population are depicted in Figure 43. Lancaster County had a lower rate of liquor law violations per 10,000 population when compared to Nebraska; however, Lancaster's liquor law violation rate has been increasing at a faster rate than Nebraska's from 2004 to 2008. Lancaster County has a higher rate of drug abuse and DUI arrests per 10,000 youth when compared to Nebraska.

**Figure 43. Youth Alcohol and Drug Arrests <sup>13, 14</sup>**  
(Per 10,000 Population)



Lancaster County and Nebraska adult arrests per 10,000 population are depicted in Figure 44. Lancaster County had a higher DUI, liquor law, and drug abuse arrest rate for adults when compared to the state as a whole. The greatest gap is in liquor law violations, Lancaster County had 57 more adult liquor law violations per 10,000 population than the rest of the state. The greatest change from 2004 to 2008 was in Lancaster DUI arrests per 10,000 population, which increased 32%.

**Figure 44. Adult Alcohol and Drug Arrests <sup>13,14</sup>**  
(Per 10,000 Population)



## LPD Offenses

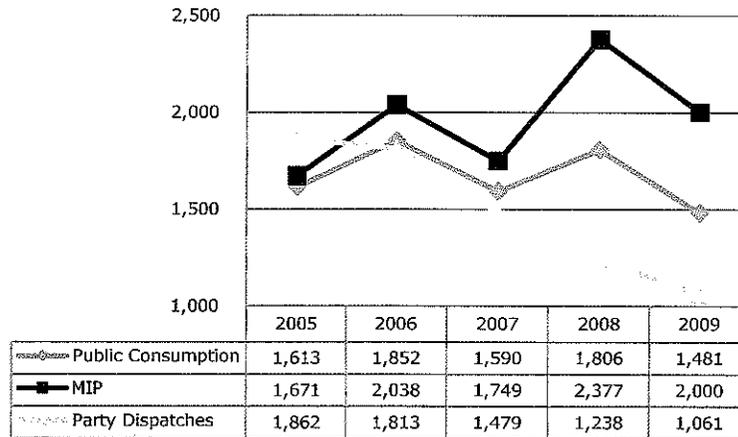
From 2005 to 2009  
Lincoln Police  
Department:

Party dispatches  
**declined 43%.**

Minor in possession  
offenses **increased 20%.**

Public consumption  
**decreased 8%.**

**Figure 45. Lincoln Alcohol Offenses <sup>4</sup>**



While the LPD saw a declining number of narcotics cases from 2005 to 2009, there was an increase in the number of narcotics felony arrests.

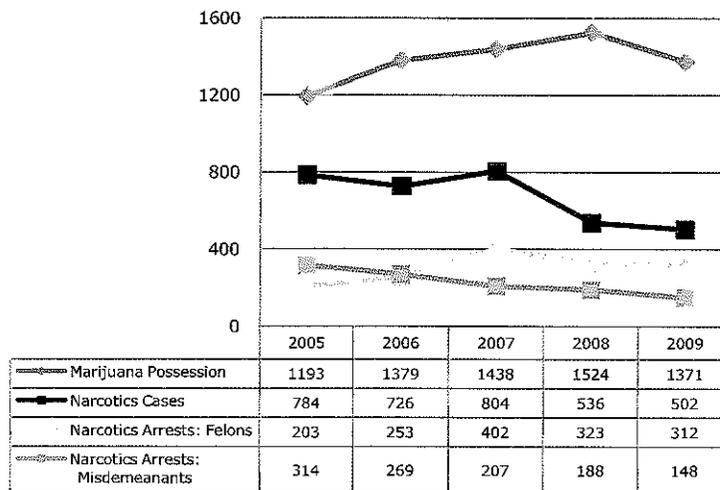
Narcotics Cases  
**decreased 36%.**

Marijuana possession  
offenses **increased 15%.**

Narcotics felony arrests  
**increased 54%.**

Narcotics misdemeanor  
arrests **declined 53%.**

**Figure 46. Overall Lincoln Drug Offenses <sup>4</sup>**



### Misdemeanor and Felony <sup>3</sup>

For clarification, the difference between a drug misdemeanor and a felony can be defined by maximum length of time a person is incarcerated for the crime. Crimes with a minimum jail time of over a year are usually felonies. Possession of less than one ounce of marijuana is considered a misdemeanor and penalized with a fine while other drugs, such as methamphetamine or cocaine, may mandate automatic incarceration.

Severity of drug possession penalties depends on a variety of factors including quantity, type of drug, intent, age of the offender, and the location of the crime with penalties proportionate to the crime and related mitigating factors.

### Felony Drug Offenses

There was a **41% decrease** in the number of adult felony drug offenses in Nebraska from 2005 to 2009.

Lancaster County felony drug offenses **increased 27%** over this period.

**Figure 47. Adult Felony Drug Offenses <sup>13</sup>**  
(Admitted to Department of Correctional Services)

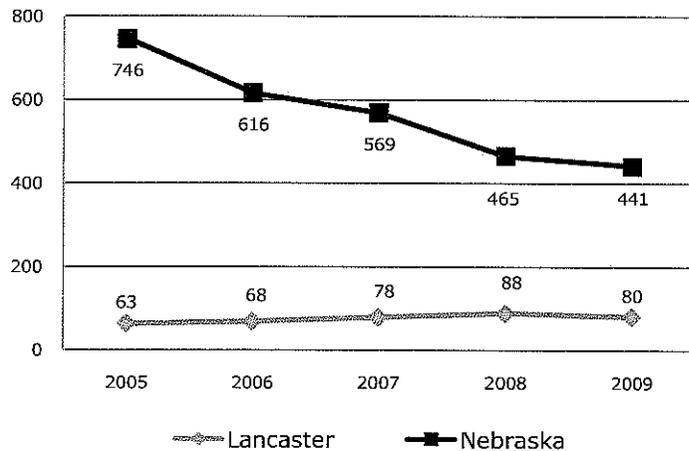


Table 2 gives additional alcohol violations and arrests in Lancaster County for the July-June 2009/2010 year. These figures include youth and adult violations.

The fourth quarter of 2009/2010 had a lower number of DUI, MIP, and procuring violations compared to earlier quarters; however, the number of public consumption violations was notably higher in the fourth quarter.

<b>Table 2 2009/2010 Lancaster County Enforcement Summary Data <sup>3</sup></b>					
	<b>DUI</b>	<b>MIP</b>	<b>Procuring</b>	<b>Open Container</b>	<b>Public Consumption</b>
LPD	496	478	22	247	262
LSO	54	16	7	16	5
UNLPD	37	113	0	0	5
NSP	89	42	0	65	0
<b>Totals 1st Quarter</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>272</b>
LPD	536	405	11	176	88
LSO	29	13	1	0	0
UNLPD	20	104	3	0	3
NSP	43	29	0	42	0
<b>Total 2nd Quarter</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>91</b>
LPD	500	355	22	100	36
LSO	28	10	2	0	0
UNLPD	9	67	24	0	3
NSP	91	48	4	44	0
<b>Total 3rd Quarter</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>39</b>
LPD	459	288	10	179	246
LSO	46	33	7	8	0
UNLPD	12	29	1	0	2
NSP	64	14	3	36	0
<b>Total 4th Quarter</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>248</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>650</b>

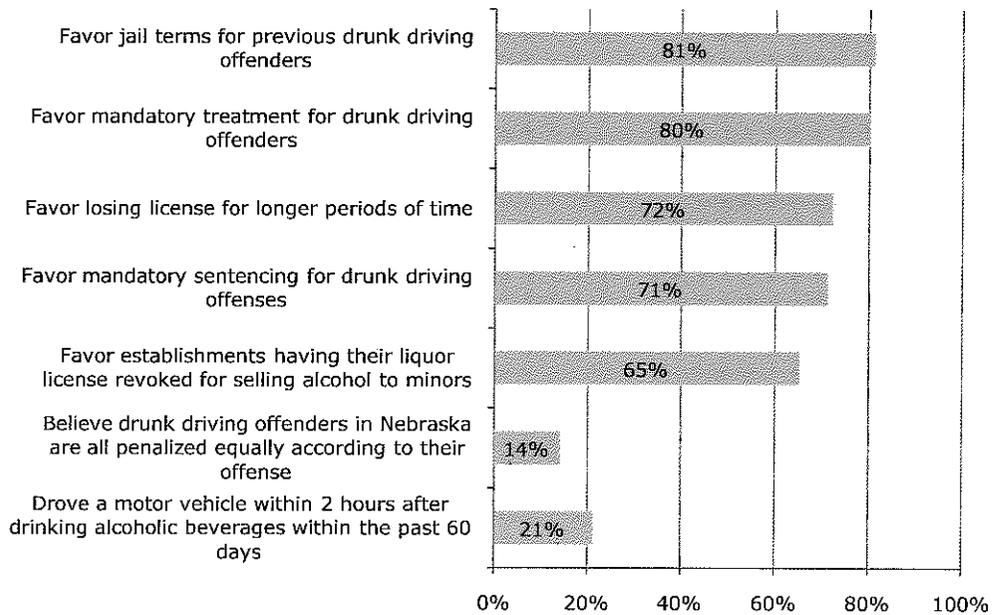
## Transportation Safety Issues

The Nebraska Office of Highway Safety and Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) conducted a survey to measure the attitudes of Nebraskans relative to highway safety issues.<sup>15</sup> A total of 900 people completed the 2010 survey. Figure 48 depicts the results of select questions relating to alcohol use.

On a 1-5 scale, where 5 is very important and 1 is not at all important, Nebraskans rated the problem of driving while intoxicated or drunk driving as a 4.5.

60% thought Nebraska penalties for drunk driving were not tough enough, while only 3% thought they were too tough.

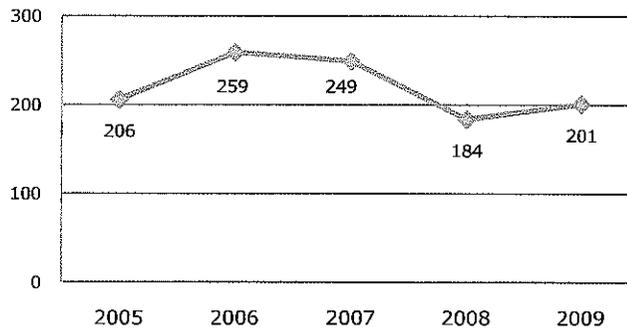
**Figure 48. Highway Safety Survey Alcohol Related Responses<sup>15</sup>**



## Alcohol Related Crashes

Alcohol related crashes have declined from 2005 to 2009, but **rose by 17 crashes** from 2008 to 2009.

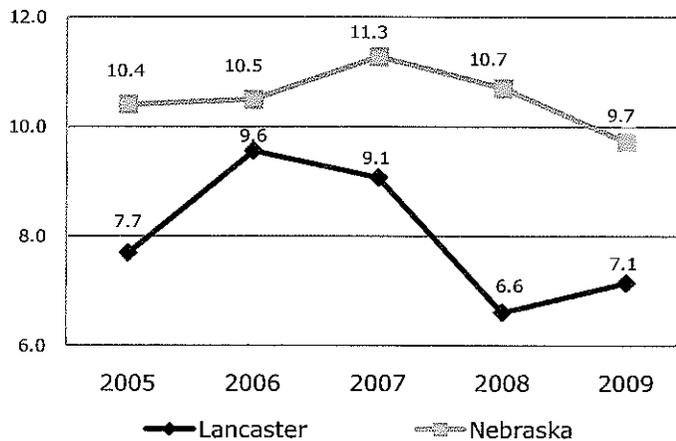
**Figure 49. Lancaster Alcohol Related Crashes** <sup>16</sup>



Alcohol related crashes **declined 7%** in the state and **declined 8%** in Lancaster County since 2005.

In the last 5 years, Lancaster County's alcohol related crash rate has been lower than the rest of the state, although both Nebraska and Lancaster County rates have been declining.

**Figure 50. Alcohol Related Crashes Per 10,000 Population** <sup>16</sup>



## Diversion

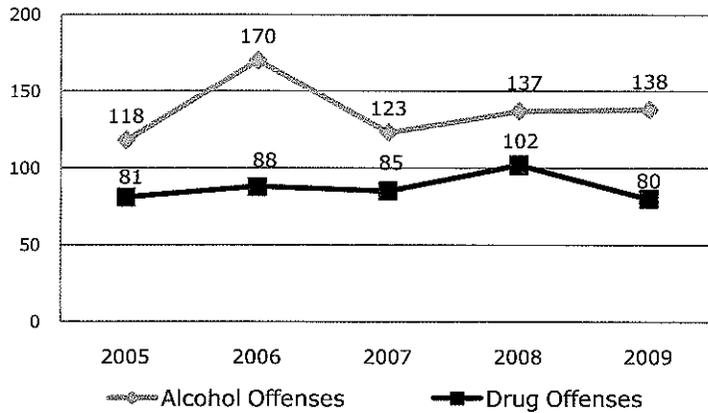
### Diversion Offenses

From 2005 to 2009:

Juvenile Diversion for alcohol offenses have **increased 17%**.

Drug offenses in 2009 fell after increasing for three years.

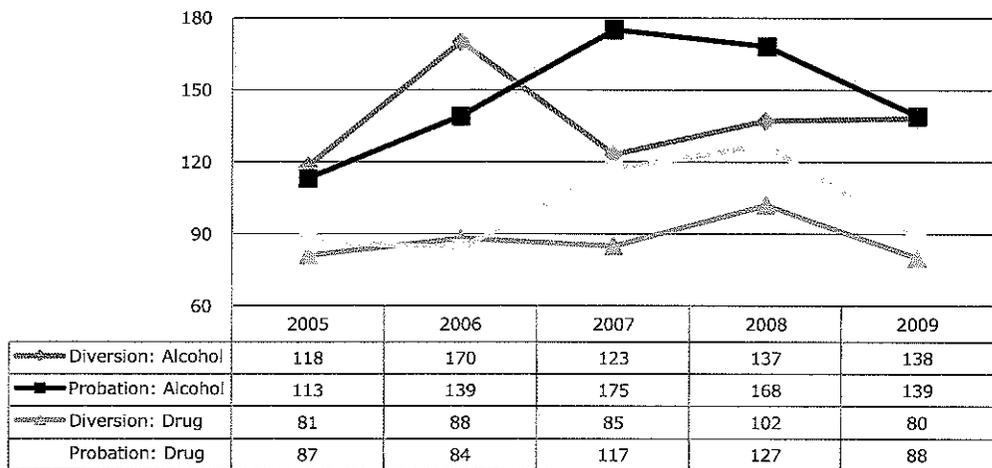
Figure 51. Lancaster County Juvenile Diversion Offenses <sup>7</sup>



The number of youth in diversion and probation for alcohol offenses were at similar levels in 2005 and 2009, after fluctuating during 2006-2008. There was an overall upward trend in juvenile diversion and probation for alcohol offenses.

Diversion and probation for drug offenses also had similar levels in 2005 and 2009, but probation drug offenses were higher in 2007 and 2008. The number of youth on diversion for drug offenses prior to diversion remained relatively constant from 2005 to 2009.

Figure 52. Lancaster County Juvenile Diversion and Probation <sup>7, 17</sup>



# Juvenile & Adult Court

## Juvenile Court

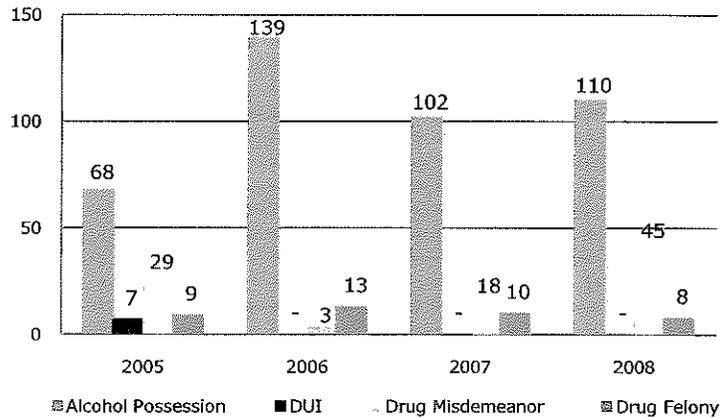
Lancaster Juvenile Court dispositions from 2005 to 2008:

**Increased 62%** for alcohol possession.

**Increased 55%** for drug misdemeanors.

Felony drug dispositions have not changed notably.

**Figure 53. Lancaster County Juvenile Court Dispositions** <sup>13</sup>



Nebraska Juvenile Court dispositions from 2005 to 2008:

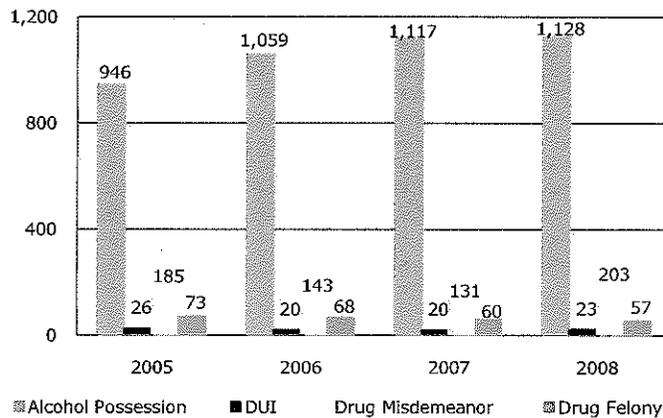
**Increased 19%** for alcohol possession.

**Decreased 22%** for Juvenile drug felonies.

**Increased 10%** for drug misdemeanors.

**Decreased 12%** for DUIs.

**Figure 54. Nebraska Juvenile Court Dispositions** <sup>13</sup>



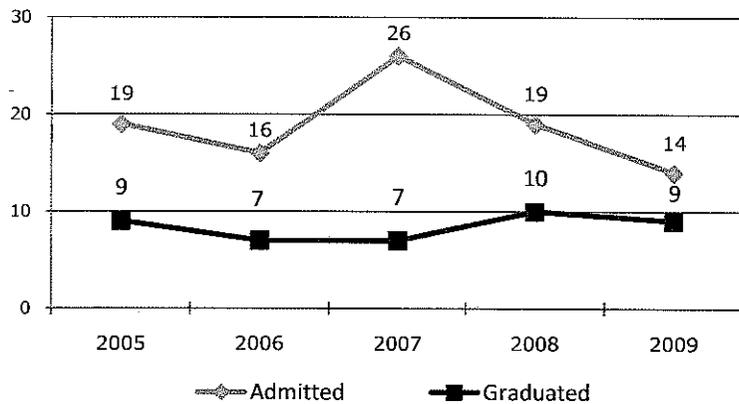
## Juvenile Drug Court

Juvenile Drug Court is a specialized program for high risk youth with identified substance abuse. It offers intensive treatment, random drug testing, and pro-social activities through team-based approaches with judicial oversight.

**Figure 55. Lancaster Juvenile Drug Court Admissions<sup>18</sup>**

Overall, the number of youth in juvenile drug court has been decreasing since 2006.

Admissions **decreased 26%** since 2005.



## Adult Drug Court

Adult Drug Court is a special program that fights recidivism and drug addiction in nonviolent adult offenders using a team-based approach emphasizing judicial oversight, pro-social activities, frequent and random drug testing, and a sweeping array of treatment services.

Comparing graduation rates year by year is misleading because in 2008 the minimum program length changed to 18 months. This explains why it appears a low percentage of admissions graduated in 2008 compared to 2009. The program, founded in 2001, was at capacity in 2009, 28 people were turned away.<sup>19</sup>

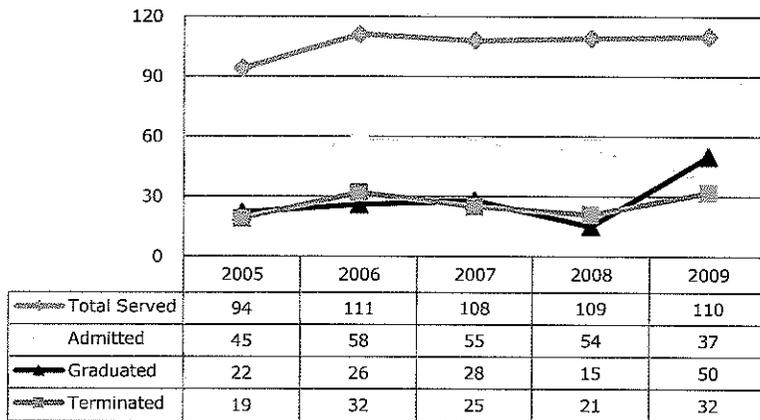
**Figure 56. Lancaster County Adult Drug Court Admissions<sup>19</sup>**

From 2005 to 2009:

There was a **18% decrease** in adult drug court admissions.

**17% increase** in the total number served.

**68% increase** in the number terminated.



## Juvenile Detention - Lancaster County Youth Services Center

Lancaster County juveniles who are admitted to detention self-report drug use and are tested for alcohol use (BAC) at intake. Each juvenile is also asked to document their alcohol and drug use over the 48 hours prior to admission. The figure below shows the number of admissions for each year 2005-2009, the number and percent who reported/tested positive for substance use at intake, and the number and percent who reported substance use over the past 48 hours.

The number admitted to Juvenile Detention increased slightly from 2005 to 2009. The percentage of youth who tested positive for alcohol use or admitted using drugs or alcohol at intake increased from 5.5% in 2005 to 7.2% in 2009.

The percent who indicated substance use during the past 48 hours remained approximately the same from 2005 to 2009.

### Juvenile Detention Admissions & Substance Use <sup>20</sup>

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Admissions	858	827	908	868	895
Substance Use (At Intake)	47 5.5%	50 6.0%	53 5.8%	54 6.2%	64 7.2%
Substance Use (Past 48 Hours)	221 25.8%	208 25.2%	229 25.2%	186 21.4%	229 25.6%

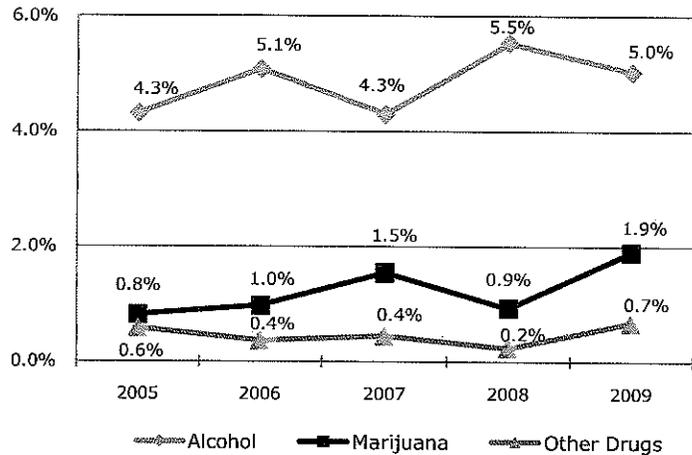
### Use at Intake

Figure 58 shows the percentage of juvenile admissions who recorded a BAC or admitted alcohol or drug use at intake.

Alcohol and marijuana use has increased slightly from 2005 to 2009.

Marijuana use **increased 1.1%** from 2005 to 2009, while other drug use has remained fairly constant.

**Figure 58. Substance Use at Intake** <sup>20</sup>  
*Juvenile Detention Admissions*

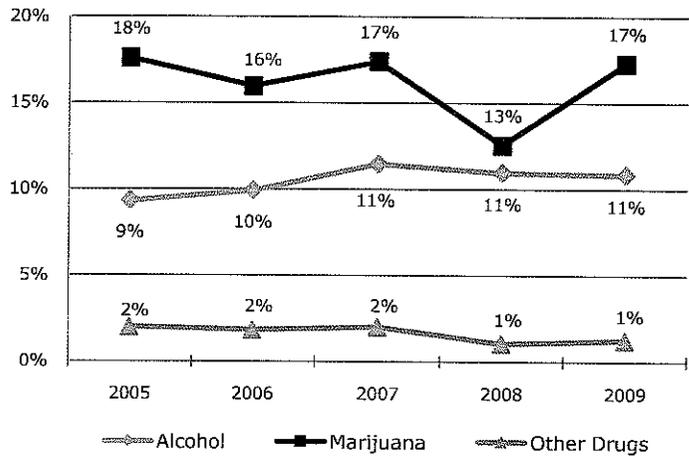


### Past 48 Hour Use

Youth admitted to Juvenile Detention were asked about their past 48 hour alcohol and drug use.

Marijuana use was reported by 17% and alcohol use by 11% in 2009.

**Figure 59. Substance Use - Past 48 Hours** <sup>20</sup>  
*Juvenile Detention Admissions*



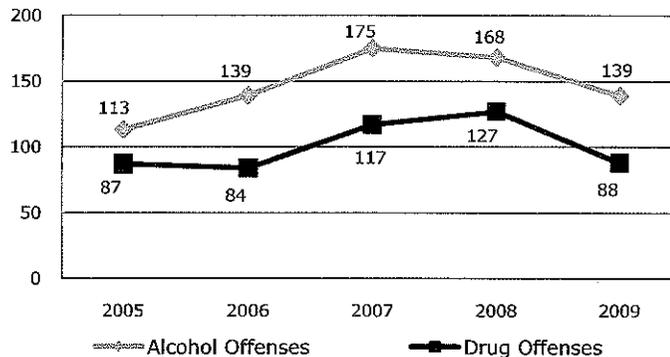
## Probation

### Juvenile Probation

Juveniles placed on probation for alcohol offenses have **increased 23%** from 2005 to 2009.

In 2009 drug offenses fell to 2005 - 2006 levels after increasing in 2007 and 2008.

**Figure 60. Lancaster County Juvenile Probation Offenses** <sup>17</sup>



Demographics of juveniles placed on probation by their offenses prior to probation are shown in Table 3.

<b>Table 3</b>		<b>Juvenile Probation Offenses: July 1, 2009 - June 30, 2010</b> <sup>17</sup>				
	<b>.02 Violation</b>	<b>MIP</b>	<b>DUI</b>	<b>Open Container</b>	<b>Possess/Deliver</b>	<b>Paraphernalia</b>
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	2	54	9	1	29	28
Female	4	40	9	2	9	7
<b>Age</b>						
13					2	
14						
15		2			3	7
16		14	1		5	6
17		46	7		13	12
18	6	32	10	3	15	10
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
White	6	61	16	2	28	26
African American		11			4	6
Native American		4				1
Asian		1			1	
Latino		13	2	1	3	1
Other		4			2	1
<b>Overall</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>

### Adult Probation

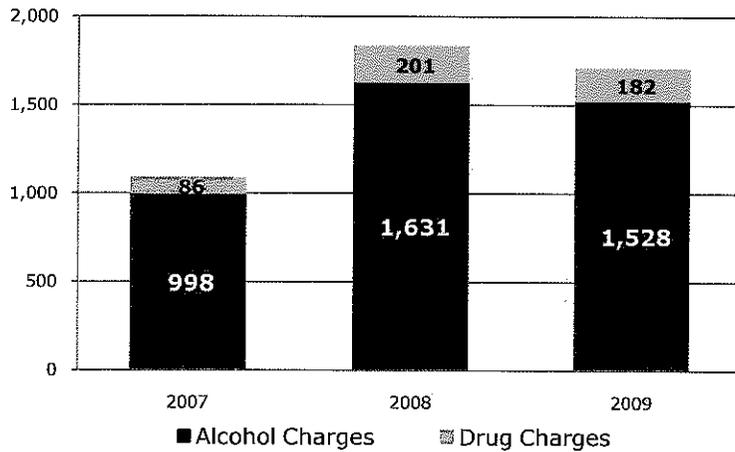
In 2008, probation performed 65,000 drug tests compared to 79,000 in 2009. From 2007 to 2009, there have been significant drops in positive test results for amphetamine/methamphetamine.<sup>21</sup>

The adult probation statistics presented below include adults arrested for drug and alcohol related charges that were pre-sentenced and might go to probation or supervision.

Adult probation for alcohol offenses in 2009 **increased 53%** from 2007.

Drug offenses among Lancaster adults in probation declined in 2008, but remain **112% higher** than 2007.

Figure 61. Lancaster County Adult Probation Offenses <sup>22</sup>

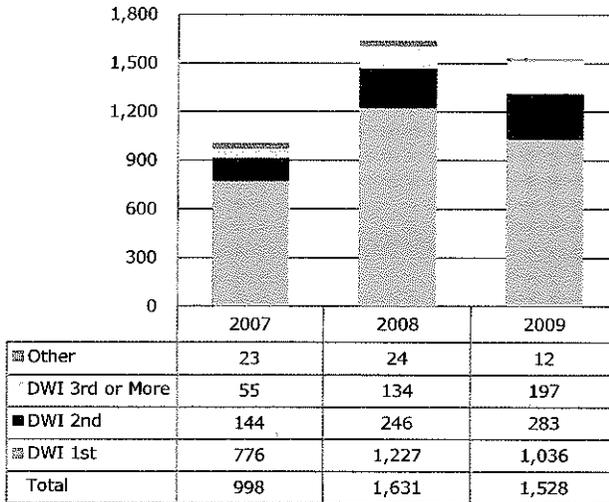


**Figure 62. Adult DUI Charges** <sup>22</sup>

Although total alcohol offenses decreased in 2009, there was a higher number of adults in probation for 2 or more DWI's.

The number of adults on probation for alcohol offenses rose from 2007 to 2009:

- 1st DWI increased 34%
- 2nd DWI increased 97%
- 3+ DWI **increased 258%**



Lancaster County probation tracks drug offenses in the following categories: **amphetamine, marijuana, and other drug offenses**. Notable changes from 2007 to 2009 include a **200% increase** in the number of marijuana possession charges, a 95% increase in the number of other drug distribution charges, and a 280% increase in other drug possession charges. Amphetamine charges have remained consistent from 2007 to 2009.

**Figure 63. Adult Drug Charges Prior to Probation** <sup>22</sup>

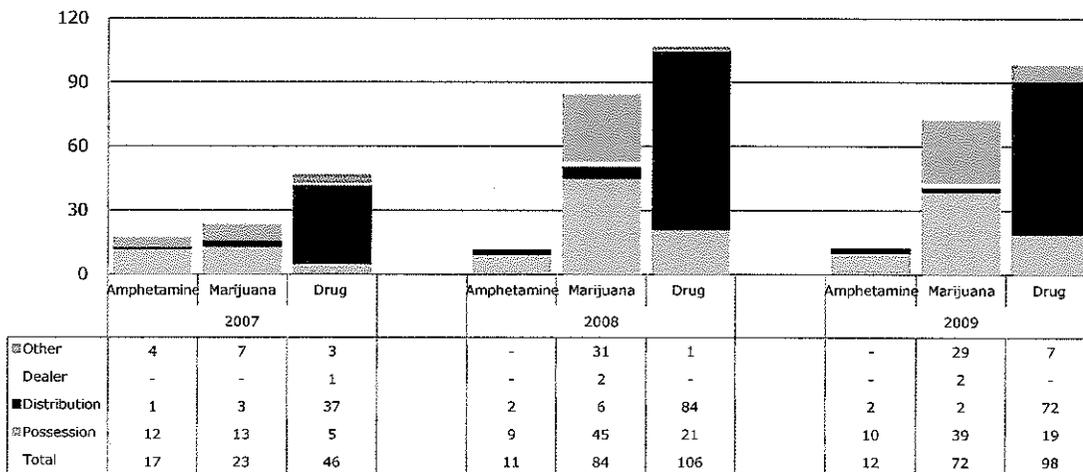


Table 4 shows the percentage of adults whose court rulings end in probation dispositions. For drug charges, there was a slight decline in the percentage sentenced to probation and an increase in those sentenced to county jail. A lower percentage of court rulings for **1st, 2nd, and 3rd DUI** offenses have been sentenced to probation, while the percent of **4th DUI** rulings that went to probation increased 17%.

<b>Offense</b>	<b>Disposition</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>DUI 1st</b>	Probation	99.34%	99.50%	98.92%
	County Jail	0.65%	0.24%	0.48%
	Department of Corrections	0.00%	0.24%	0.58%
<b>DUI 2nd</b>	Probation	99.47%	98.16%	98.92%
	County Jail	0.52%	1.83%	0.71%
	Department of Corrections	0.00%	0.00%	0.35%
<b>DUI 3rd</b>	Probation	95.77%	73.49%	73.38%
	County Jail	1.40%	15.66%	13.66%
	Department of Corrections	2.81%	10.84%	12.94%
<b>DUI 4th</b>	Probation	18.18%	45.83%	35.29%
	County Jail	0.00%	8.33%	11.76%
	Department of Corrections	81.81%	45.83%	52.94%
<b>Drugs</b>	Probation	39.43%	35.68%	38.14%
	County Jail	26.76%	33.72%	29.25%
	Department of Corrections	33.80%	30.58%	32.59%

*\*On DUI 5th Offense 100% of Dispositions are to Department of Corrections*

## Strengths & Barriers

In 1998, the federal government funded the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program, initiated in 35 data collection sites throughout the nation to track trends in the prevalence and types of drug use among booked arrestees in urban areas. Dr. Denise Herz worked in Omaha as an ADAM site director from 1996 to 2001 and assisted five different jurisdictions in Nebraska in planning drug treatment courts. The Nebraska State Legislature formed the Community Corrections Working Group in 2001 to investigate the costs and rising number of offender populations.

The Community Corrections Council was created in 2003 to look at a variety of issues, including the need for substance abuse evaluations and treatment for drug offenders. Dr. Herz was responsible for helping develop the standardized model for delivery of substance abuse services in Nebraska which was implemented in 2005. The single goal was to improve public safety by effectively addressing offender substance abuse and to reduce recidivism. The Community Corrections Council continues to meet and discuss the opportunities for lower cost alternatives to incarceration for low risk individuals with substance abuse issues.

### **Cornhusker Place**<sup>8</sup>

Currently, Cornhusker Place is conducting arrestee and civil protective custody admissions surveys similar to the ADAM project funded by the federal government in many municipalities nationwide in the 90's. Since arrestee and civil protective custody admissions survey data provides general locations of drug trafficking and the Lincoln Police Department has a very proactive crime mapping system in place, the local Coordinating Council will have valuable information to assess what local trends are involving drug trafficking, substance abuse and the criminal justice system.

Cornhusker Place started as the area provider of 24 hour medical supervision and support for voluntary and involuntary detoxification services. In the late 1970s, early 1980s there was a nationwide cultural shift in how to deal with alcohol and drug addiction. Since 1983, Cornhusker Place has operated as a licensed, non-profit treatment center serving 16 counties in southeast Nebraska with not only a safe environment for intoxicated individuals to become sober, but to provide comprehensive, short and long term treatment for those with alcohol for those in need.

### **Juvenile Diversion**<sup>7</sup>

Juvenile Diversion Services is an alternative to traditional justice proceedings for youth up to 17 years of age who have committed minor legal violations. Their goal is to prevent crime by teaching youth skills to become more productive citizens. Services provided are based on the restorative justice principle – "it is more effective to educate youth on the harm his/her actions have caused on others and ultimately themselves."

Some of the services available through Juvenile Diversion specific to substance-related issues include:

- Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Early Intervention Educational Groups
- Tobacco Education and Cessation Support
- Drug-Testing
- Referrals for Drug and/or Alcohol Assessment/Evaluation – recommendations from evaluations are included in service plans and may

include: in-patient/out-patient, counseling/therapy, or additional educational recommendations

### **Juvenile Probation**<sup>17</sup>

The District #3J Juvenile Probation Office serves the Separate Juvenile Court of Lancaster County which encompasses four Juvenile Court judges. The staff of 19 consists of a Chief Probation Officer, Chief Deputy Probation Officer, Juvenile Drug Court Coordinator, an Office Manager, four Community Based Intervention officers (including the Juvenile Drug Court Officer), four Predisposition Investigation officers, four Community Based Resource officers and two Home Detention officers. They pride themselves in facilitating appropriate services, providing quality assessments and providing framework for constructive change for juveniles and families.

In October, 2005 Nebraska State Probation initiated a new system emphasizing specialization, increased collaboration and greater skill levels of staff. Information was shared with the Court to assess a juvenile's level of risk and to provide case management with four Predisposition probation officers providing predisposition reports (PDI). In 2009, 917 PDIs were completed with adjudications for alcohol or drug offenses (i.e. DUI, .02 violations, MIP, Possession of marijuana or other controlled substance or drug paraphernalia) numbering 178.

The district also provides supervision for youth on probation (numbering about 480 per year). There are three Community Based Resource (CBR) Officers who each supervise approximately 80 juveniles considered low moderate or low risk. High to high moderate risk juveniles get more intensive supervision (electronic monitoring, tracker services, team meetings, etc.) along with targeted treatment. These CBI officers have smaller caseloads, generally 40 to 45 juveniles, based on greater expectations for case management with this group which might include strategies such as treatment, cognitive groups, family and school engagement, pro-social support and relapse prevention planning.

The Lancaster County Juvenile Drug Court (JDC) was developed in April 2001. It includes a Lancaster County Drug Court Coordinator and Drug Court Probation Officer who meet with a treatment team to review each youth's progress weekly.

JDC can serve up to 25 youth at a time. Since inception 149 juveniles have been served with 68 graduating from the program. Last year alone, 38 juveniles were served with 9 graduating from the program (5 graduated from high school and 3 earned their G.E.D.) with the group investing 160 hours of their time in community service work.

### **Adult Probation**<sup>22</sup>

The Adult Probation Office (District #3A) provides services to both the Lancaster County and District Courts. The Presentence Investigation Unit consists of seven PSI Officers to provide information at sentencing which may include criminal history, employment history, education, family, defendant statement, and victim information.

This report aids the court in determining what sentence to impose for the rehabilitation of the defendant and community safety. If the defendant is placed on Probation Supervision, this information assists the supervising officer to develop a case plan to address the needs of the probationer as well as reducing the risk to recidivate for the protection of the community. If the probationer is incarcerated with the Nebraska Department of Corrections, the Presentence Investigation Report is used to develop case planning for the inmate. In 2009, 2,019 PSI Investigation Reports were completed for the Courts.

At any one time there are approximately 2500 Adult Probationers under supervision by the Lancaster County Adult Probation Office. The District #3A Reporting Center provides a variety of services and resources for the Probationer population based on the person's needs and risk to recidivate, including cognitive behavior classes, parenting classes, anger management, employment classes, pretreatment substance abuse, and the crime's impact on the community.

Specialized Substance Abuse Supervision (SSAS) is a program identified and implemented in five Nebraska counties, including Lancaster County, to provide a new sentencing alternative for courts and to decrease prison overpopulation due to substance abuse issues. In January of 2006, the SSAS program was created to address the treatment and supervision needs of offenders with chronic drug problems. In 2008 and 2009, the SSAS program served 541 probationers and more than 70 parolees state-wide. Approximately 60 percent of probationers completed the SSAS program successfully in 2008/2009. Three SSAS officers in District #3A supervise approximately 95 probationers sentenced to SSAS probation by the courts as well as work with approximately 11 parolees enrolled in programming in a collaborative partnership with the Nebraska Department of Corrections.<sup>7</sup>

In line with the goals of the SSAS program, the Adult Drug Court is one of several Problem-Solving Courts operating in Lancaster County. The Lancaster County Adult Drug Court is a separate agency operating within the Lancaster County Department of Community Corrections. A combination of judicial oversight, high standards of offender accountability, frequent and random drug testing, and a comprehensive team-based approach is actively applied in order to improve outcomes for victims, communities and participants. The purpose of drug courts is to achieve a reduction in recidivism and substance abuse among nonviolent substance abusing offenders and to increase the offender's chances of successful rehabilitation.

Similar programs are offered in Douglas, Sarpy, Buffalo and Dakota Counties for nonviolent drug offenders willing to address the underlying problems prompting their addiction. Drug treatment, group therapy, job searches, and monitoring are required to deal with drug and alcohol issues. A study by the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC) estimates the cost of housing a felon in state prison at \$30,000 per year compared with approximately \$3,000 per year for this type of program. The Nebraska Department of Correctional Services reports prison system population at 140% capacity with an increase in inmates rising from 2,096 in 1988 to 4,467 in 2009. Of that, approximately 824 (18%) are drug offenses. The operating budget (not including capital construction) has nearly doubled in the past decade to \$144.4 million. Similar overcrowding is forcing an expensive capital investment in Lancaster County for a new county jail. The UNMC study also compared SSAS participants with regular probation and found better job retention rates and lower recidivism rates. Despite favorable outcomes, statewide funding has not increased for rehabilitative alternatives to prison.

According to the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services, the yearly cost of housing one offender in the Nebraska State Penitentiary is \$31,036. Lancaster County Department of Corrections estimates a cost of \$72/day per offender. In contrast, the average cost of participation in Drug Court is between \$1,500 and \$3,000 per year. Thus, Drug Court provides a lower cost option for drug-involved offenders which, according to Marlowe, DeMatteo & Festinger (2003) "outperform virtually all other strategies that have been attempted". Indeed, the two-year recidivism rate of Lancaster County Adult Drug Court graduates (defined as a new felony charge resulting in a conviction in the Lancaster County District Court) sits just under 14%, compared with a nationwide two-year recidivism rate of over 50% for offenders released from penitentiary incarceration.

**Recidivism Rates\* (As of December 31, 2008)**

	Number	Percent
<b>1 Year Since Graduation (n=121)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5.7%</b>
<b>2 Years Since Graduation (n=93)</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13.9%</b>

*\*Defined as New Felony Charge Resulting in Conviction in Lancaster County District Court*

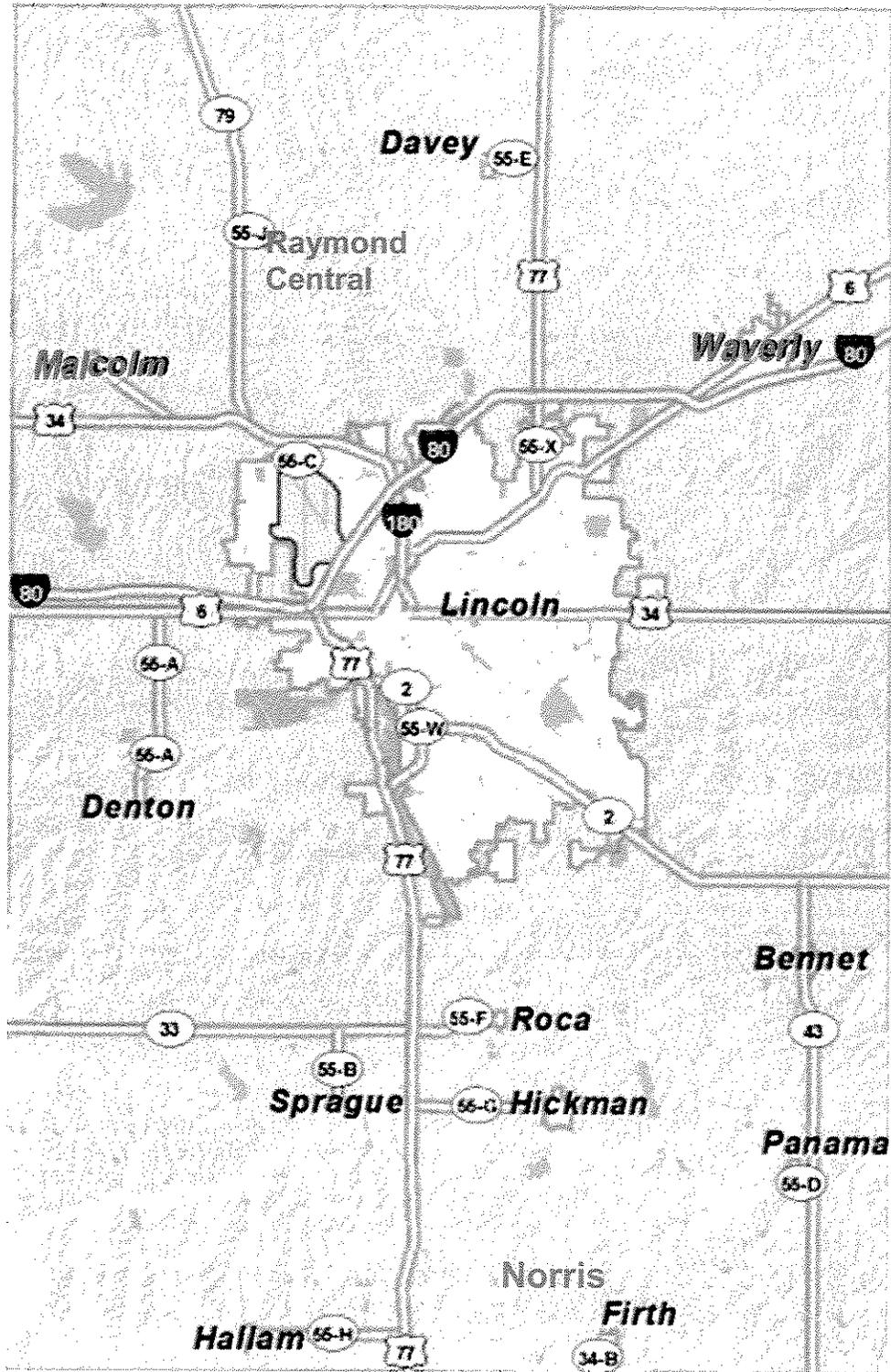
District #3A Probation has specialized officers assigned to the DUI Unit who work with those convicted of DUI offenses with one officer working specifically with those probationers whom have been identified as very high risk to recidivate. As of April 2010, Lancaster County had 2,400 adults on supervision with 1,475 (61%) DUI offenders.

## Appendix A

### Resources and References

1. The Results of the 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Survey of Nebraska. Department of Health and Human Services. June 30, 2010. [http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/srd/05\\_YRBS.pdf](http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/srd/05_YRBS.pdf)
2. Liquor Licenses. Nebraska Liquor Control Commission. August 5, 2010. [http://www.lcc.ne.gov/license\\_search/licsearch.cgi](http://www.lcc.ne.gov/license_search/licsearch.cgi)
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18. Juvenile Drug Court Admissions. Lancaster County Juvenile Drug Court. <http://www.supremecourt.ne.gov/problem-solving/>
19. Adult Drug Court Data. Lancaster County Adult Drug Court. <http://www.supremecourt.ne.gov/problem-solving/>
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22. Nebraska State Probation District #3A Data. Lancaster County Adult Probation. July 15, 2010.

# Lancaster County, Nebraska Map



Appendices

## Appendix C

### Partners and Member Agencies

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Asian Community Center  
BryanLGH/Independence Center  
Cornhusker Place  
Cedars Youth Services  
CenterPointe  
Child Guidance Center  
CHOICES  
Clyde Malone Center  
Community Corrections  
Community Mental Health Center  
Cornhusker Place  
Doane College  
El Centro Community Center  
First Step  
Houses of Hope  
Indian Center  
Insight  
Lancaster County Cooperative Extension Service  
Lancaster County Juvenile Drug Court  
Lancaster County Juvenile Probation  
Lancaster County Adult Drug Court  
Lancaster County Medical Association  
Lancaster County Sheriff's Office  
Lincoln Action Program  
Lincoln College Partnership  
Lincoln Council on Alcoholism and Drugs  
Lincoln East Community Group  
Lincoln High / Near South Community Group  
Lincoln Lancaster County Health Department  
Lincoln Lancaster County Human Services  
Lincoln Medical Education Partnership  
Lincoln Northeast Community Group – N-acts  
Lincoln Police Department  
Lincoln Public Schools  
Lincoln Southeast Community Group  
Lincoln Southwest Community Group  
Lutheran Family Services

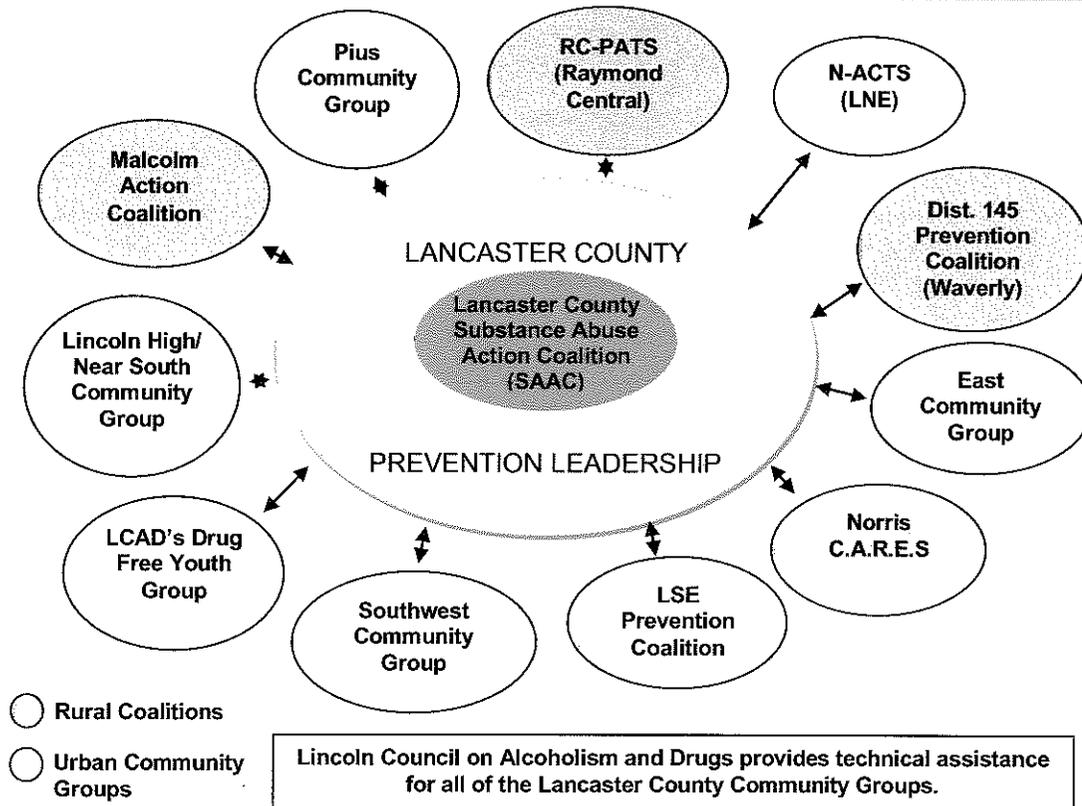
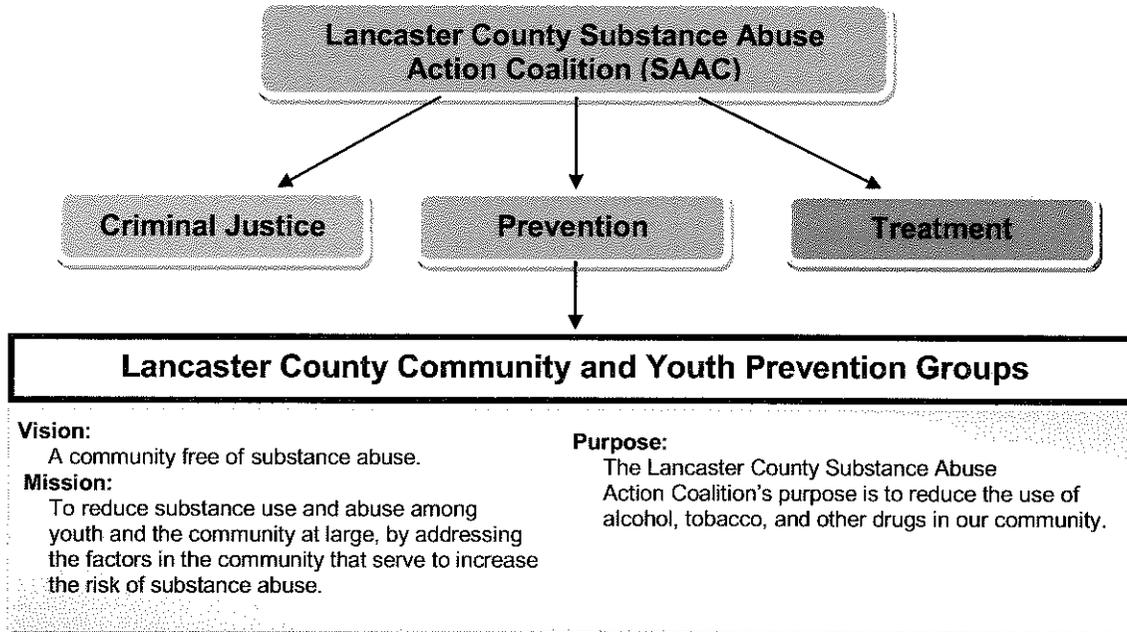
## Partners and Member Agencies (continued)

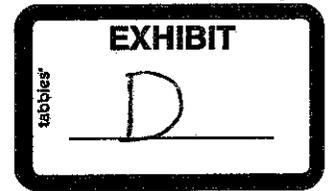
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MADD Nebraska  
Malcolm Community Group  
Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice  
Nebraska Grocery Industry Association  
Nebraska Health & Human Services  
Nebraska Comprehensive Health Care  
Nebraska Office of Highway Safety  
Nebraska State Patrol  
Nebraska Wesleyan University  
Norris CARES  
Origins Behavioral Health  
Parallels  
Raymond Central Community Group  
REOMA (Real Estate Owners and Managers Association)  
Recovery Center  
Region V Systems  
St. Monica's  
Schmeckle Research  
School Community Intervention Program  
Southeast Community College  
Summit Care and Wellness  
Touchstone  
University of Nebraska, Lincoln-Office for Student Affairs  
VA NE-Western Iowa Health Care System  
Waverly Community Group  
Youth Assessment Center

## Appendix D

### Lancaster County Prevention System





## Fee hike on wells feels like a tax hike, owners say

By NANCY HICKS / Lincoln Journal Star | Posted: Monday, August 29, 2011 9:30 pm

The Health Department is recommending almost doubling the city's well inspection fee in order to save taxpayers about \$25,000 a year.

City leaders have said inspection programs should be self-supporting through fees, not subsidized by tax dollars, Health Director Judy Halstead said during a public hearing Monday on the proposed increase.

But several people with wells told the City Council it feels like a tax increase to them.

"This is nothing more than another tax increase," Don Fricke said about the proposal to raise the annual inspection fee from \$60 to \$110, generating \$25,000 for the city's well inspection program.

He suggested inspecting every other year or requiring well owners to have private inspections, with results sent to the city.

"You promised not to raise taxes. Yet you're doing this, drop by drip by drip," said Jane Kinsey, vice president of the Pinehurst Association, a town home association that irrigates with well water.

The city regulates just under 500 Lincoln wells. About half are used for drinking water, the others primarily for irrigation, said Scott Holmes, environmental division manager for the Health Department.

The city finds more than a quarter of the wells have some kind of pollution during the annual inspections, he said.

Such inspections protect families who use the wells for drinking water and keep pollution from working its way through the aquifer and affecting other wells, Holmes said.

Several City Council members suggested the department consider inspections every two years and a look at a system where people whose wells had to be reinspected paid more than those who got a clean bill of health. Halstead said she could have that information for the council when it votes in two weeks on the fee plan.

The Health Department traditionally has charged one inspection fee with all its programs, rather than break out costs for reinspection, Holmes said.

Having additional fees for reinspection opens a city up to the allegation it is failing wells intentionally so it can get the reinspection fee, he said.

Councilman Jonathan Cook noted that a well owner generally is not responsible for contamination. Yet the owner could be responsible for the cost of several inspections if the water were polluted.

The two environmental health programs that aren't self-supporting are the city well inspection program and an inspection program for wells on property being sold outside the city, Holmes said.

The department is proposing raising the well inspection cost for property outside the city from \$100 to \$190.

The department also is bringing proposals to the council to raise fees, 3 to 5 percent for other inspection programs in order to keep those self-supporting.

They include inspections for restaurants, swimming pools, waste water treatment, air pollution, swimming pools, noise disturbances, child care facilities, spas, body art practitioners, open burning and special waste permits.

*not correct*

**From:** Candy K. Hunt

**Sent:** Tuesday, August 30, 2011 9:33 AM

**To:** Minette M. Genuchi; Ann C. Taylor

**Subject:** Statement to be read at the County Board meeting today New Business, item L, resolution implementing AFSCME contract

I am not able to attend this morning due to the work load on my desk at this time but I would appreciate it if you could get someone to read this into the minutes for me.

Thanks,

Candy

Good morning,

I am a 31+ year employee and I would like to say that I am very disappointed that the Board is considering taking this course of action by voting on the AFSCME contract with the loss of longevity included in it. I feel like I have the right to make a comment since at the Staff Meeting in Waverly on July 21, 2011, you voted "to treat the classified, unrepresented employees ("C", which I'm in, and "X" Classifications) the same as employees represented by AFSCME in terms of wages and benefits".

In May, I went to the Employee Recognition Breakfast and we were praised for our long terms of service to the County and then we were presented to the public during the Board meeting and at that time you could not say enough about how valuable the long-term employees were to the County. Now three months later you are considering taking our longevity pay from us – what kind of a message are you putting out to your employees? What I get out of it is that you **do not value** your long-term employees at all!

I would ask that you re-consider this portion of the AFSCME contract and vote to **NOT** take the longevity pay away from the employees. I have always been very proud to say that I am a Lancaster County employee; but, if this vote goes through taking our longevity pay away, the next time I am asked where I work, I will hang my head and mumble Lancaster County because I will be hurt and embarrassed to admit I work for an entity where your long-term employees are not appreciated.

Thank you for your time,

*Candy Hunt*

