

## LEGISLATIVE BILL 182

Approved by the Governor May 22, 1989

Introduced by Coordsen, 32; Bernard-Stevens, 42;  
Scofield, 49; Ashford, 6; Moore, 24;  
Kristensen, 37; Labedz, 5; Schellpeper, 18;  
Lindsay, 9

AN ACT relating to juveniles; to amend sections 43-245, 43-284, 43-284.01, 43-285 to 43-287, 43-289, 43-290, 43-2,106, 43-2,126, and 43-2,129, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, and sections 24-313 and 24-541.01, Revised Statutes Supplement, 1988; to state intent; to provide an expedited review procedure for certain juvenile cases as prescribed; to include certain entities in the persons authorized to appeal certain proceedings; to define a term; to change provisions relating to reports on juveniles; to change provisions relating to the authority of the Department of Social Services over juveniles committed to the department; to require the department to pay certain costs; to harmonize provisions; and to repeal the original sections.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska,

Section 1. The purpose of sections 1 to 6 of this act is to provide for an expedited review of juvenile dispositions by the courts. It is the intent to allow such review only when a court orders the implementation of a plan different than the plan prepared by the Department of Social Services for the care, placement, and services to be provided to such juvenile and the department or any other party believes such court-ordered plan not to be in the best interests of the juvenile.

It is the intent of sections 1 to 6 of this act to remove contested dispositional plans from the appellate process for the purpose of expediting review by a juvenile review panel. Nothing in such sections shall otherwise limit the right of any party to appeal other final orders of a juvenile court pursuant to sections 24-541.01, 24-541.02, 24-541.06, 43-2,106, and 43-2,126.

Sec. 2. (1) A juvenile review panel shall consist of three county court or separate juvenile court

judges, one of whom shall be designated as the presiding judge. All judges of the county court and separate juvenile court shall be eligible to serve on the juvenile review panel, except that no judge may serve on a panel reviewing a case originally heard by that judge. The Supreme Court shall provide for the appointment of a juvenile review panel after receiving a request for review from a county court or separate juvenile court.

(2) A juvenile review panel may hear a case in the county where the case was originally decided or at some other location that is convenient to the panel.

(3) The juvenile review panel shall use the courtroom, office facilities, and staff of the county court or separate juvenile court where the panel is hearing the case. The presiding judge shall be responsible for arranging the date and place of the hearing, for causing notice of the hearing to be given, and for preparing the disposition of the panel.

Sec. 3. A juvenile review panel shall review a disposition of a court when the court makes an order directing the implementation of a plan different from the plan prepared by the Department of Social Services concerning the care, placement, or services to be provided to the juvenile and the department or any other party believes that the court's order is not in the best interests of the juvenile.

Sec. 4. If the Department of Social Services or any other party desires to have a disposition described in section 3 of this act reviewed, the department or other party shall have ten days after disposition by the court to file a request for review by a juvenile review panel. Such request for review shall be filed with the clerk of the county court or separate juvenile court where the action was originally heard. Upon receipt of the request for review, the clerk of the county court or separate juvenile court shall forward a copy of the request to the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Sec. 5. A juvenile review panel shall review the disposition of a court de novo on the record. The record shall consist of a transcript and bill of exceptions which shall be requested and prepared as in appeals from the county court to the district court. A juvenile review panel shall affirm the disposition unless it is shown by a preponderance of the evidence that the disposition was not in the best interests of the juvenile, in which case the panel may modify the court-ordered plan or the plan of the Department of Social Services or may substitute the department's plan for the court-ordered plan and remand the case back to

the court with directions to implement such plan. Such review shall stay the enforcement of any order entered by the court.

The review by the juvenile review panel shall be as expeditious as possible, and a decision shall be made within thirty days after receiving the bill of exceptions from the court stenographer. The panel's decision shall be final and binding on the parties, except that the decision may be appealed as provided in section 6 of this act.

Sec. 6. The Department of Social Services or any other party may appeal from any final order or judgment entered by the juvenile review panel. Such order or judgment shall be reviewed by the Supreme Court within the same time and in the same manner prescribed by law for review of an order or judgment of the district court. The Supreme Court shall review the disposition of the juvenile review panel de novo on the record submitted to the panel. Any appeal made pursuant to this section shall not stay any order of a juvenile review panel.

Sec. 7. That section 24-313, Revised Statutes Supplement, 1988, be amended to read as follows:

24-313. The district court may, by rule, compel an inferior court or board to allow an appeal or to make or amend records according to law either by correcting an evident mistake or supplying an evident omission. This section shall not apply to cases in which a review by a juvenile review panel may be requested under sections 1 to 6 of this act or if the Administrative Procedure Act otherwise provides.

Sec. 8. That section 24-541.01, Revised Statutes Supplement, 1988, be amended to read as follows:

24-541.01. (1) Any party in a civil case and any defendant in a criminal case may appeal from the final judgment or final order of the county court to the district court of the county where the county court is located, except in cases of appeals from proceedings for the termination of parental rights in the county court sitting as a juvenile court and except as provided in sections 1 to 6 of this act. The same right of appeal exists in those cases in which a final judgment or final order was entered by a municipal court prior to July 1, 1985. In a criminal case, a prosecuting attorney may obtain review by exception proceedings pursuant to sections 29-2317 to 29-2319.

(2) In cases of appeals from adoption proceedings and proceedings under the Nebraska Probate

Code, an appeal may also be taken by any person against whom the final judgment or final order may be made or who may be affected thereby.

(3) In cases of appeals from proceedings in the county court sitting as a juvenile court, an appeal may be taken by:

- (a) The child juvenile;
- (b) The guardian ad litem;
- (c) The child's juvenile's parent, custodian, or guardian, and for purposes of this subdivision, custodian or guardian shall include, but not be limited to, the Department of Social Services, an association, or an individual to whose care the juvenile has been awarded pursuant to the Nebraska Juvenile Code; or
- (d) The county attorney or petitioner, except that in any case determining delinquency issues in which the child juvenile has been placed legally in jeopardy an appeal of such issues may only be taken by exception proceedings pursuant to sections 29-2317 to 29-2319.

(4) In cases of appeals from proceedings for the termination of parental rights in the county court sitting as a juvenile court, the appeal shall be taken directly to the Supreme Court in the same manner as cases appealed from a separate juvenile court pursuant to section 43-2,126.

(5) In cases of appeals from inheritance tax matters, an appeal may also be taken by any person dissatisfied with and affected by the appraisal or assessment.

(6) The provisions of sections 24-541.01 to 24-541.10 and 24-551 shall not apply to appeals in eminent domain proceedings as provided in sections 76-715 to 76-723.

Sec. 9. That section 43-245, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

43-245. As used in For purposes of the Nebraska Juvenile Code, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) Parent shall mean one or both parents or a stepparent when such stepparent is married to the custodial parent as of the filing of the petition;
- (2) Parties shall mean the juvenile as described in section 43-247 and his or her parent, guardian, or custodian;
- (3) Juvenile court shall mean the separate juvenile court where it has been established pursuant to sections 43-2,111 to 43-2,127 and the county court

sitting as a juvenile court in all other counties. Nothing in the Nebraska Juvenile Code shall be construed to deprive the district courts of their habeas corpus, common-law, or chancery jurisdiction or jurisdiction acquired in an action for divorce, legal separation, or annulment;

(4) Traffic offense shall mean any nonfelonious act in violation of a law or ordinance regulating vehicular or pedestrian travel, whether designated a misdemeanor or a traffic infraction;

(5) Juvenile shall mean any person under the age of eighteen; and

(6) Age of majority shall mean nineteen years of age; and

(7) Cost or costs shall mean (a) the sum or equivalent expended, paid, or charged for goods or services, or expenses incurred, or (b) the contracted or negotiated price.

Sec. 10. That section 43-284, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

43-284. When any juvenile is adjudged to be under subdivision (3) of section 43-247, the court may permit such juvenile to remain in his or her own home subject to supervision or may make an order committing the juvenile to the (1) care of some suitable institution, (2) care of some reputable citizen of good moral character, (3) care of some association willing to receive the juvenile embracing in its objects the purpose of caring for or obtaining homes for such juveniles, which association shall have been accredited as provided in section 43-296, (4) care of a suitable family, except that under or (5) care and custody of the Department of Social Services.

Under subdivision (1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section, upon a determination by the court that there are no parental, private, or other public funds available for the care, custody, education, and maintenance of a juvenile, the court may order a reasonable sum for the care, custody, education, and maintenance of the juvenile to be paid out of a fund which shall be appropriated annually by the county where the petition is filed until suitable provisions may be made for the juvenile without such payment. ~~or (5) care and custody of the Department of Social Services.~~

~~The Department of Social Services shall file with the court a written report within thirty days of the commitment of any juvenile to the department. The report shall contain the Department of Social Services'~~

initial plan of care, placement, and services which are to be provided to such juvenile. The Department of Social Services shall file with the court a progress report on each juvenile at regular six-month intervals or shorter intervals if ordered by the court or deemed appropriate by the department. The Department of Social Services shall have the authority to determine the care, placement, medical services, psychiatric services, training, and expenditures on behalf of each juvenile committed to it.

The amount to be paid by a county for education pursuant to this section shall not exceed the average cost for education of a public school student in the county in which the juvenile is placed and shall be paid only for education in kindergarten through grade twelve.

The court may enter a dispositional order removing a juvenile from his or her home only upon a written determination that continuation in the home would be contrary to the welfare of such juvenile and that reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the juvenile from his or her home and to make it possible for the juvenile to return.

Sec. 11. That section 43-284.01, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

43-284.01. Any juvenile adjudged to be under subdivision (8) of section 43-247 shall remain in the custody of the Department of Social Services or the licensed child placement agency to whom the child juvenile has been relinquished unless the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the best interests of the child juvenile require that an alternative disposition be made. If the court makes such finding, then alternative disposition may be made as provided under section 43-284. Such alternative disposition shall relieve the Department of Social Services department or licensed child placement agency of all responsibility with regard to such child juvenile. The Department of Social Services shall have the authority to determine the care, placement, medical services, psychiatric services, training, and expenditures on behalf of each child relinquished to it.

Sec. 12. That section 43-285, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

43-285. In any case when the court shall award (1) When the court awards a juvenile to the care

of the Department of Social Services, an association, or an individual, in accordance with the Nebraska Juvenile Code, the juvenile shall, unless otherwise ordered, become a ward and be subject to the guardianship of the department, association, or individual to whose care he or she is committed. Any such ~~which~~ association and the Department of Social Services shall have authority, by and with the assent of the court, to place such a juvenile in a suitable family home or institution determine the care, placement, medical services, psychiatric services, training, and expenditures on behalf of each juvenile committed to it. Such guardianship shall not include the guardianship of any estate of the juvenile.

(2) Following an adjudication hearing at which a juvenile is adjudged to be under subdivision (3) of section 43-247, the court may order the department to prepare and file with the court a proposed plan for the care, placement, and services which are to be provided to such juvenile and his or her family. If any other party, including, but not limited to, the guardian ad litem, parents, county attorney, or custodian, proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the department's plan is not in the juvenile's best interests, the court shall disapprove the department's plan. The court may modify the plan, order that an alternative plan be developed, or implement another plan that is in the juvenile's best interests. Rules of evidence shall not apply at the dispositional hearing when the court considers the plan that has been presented. The department or any other party may request a review of the court's order concerning the plan by a juvenile review panel as provided in section 4 of this act.

(3) Within thirty days after such order and once every six months thereafter an order awarding a juvenile to the care of the department, an association, or an individual and until the juvenile reaches the age of majority, the department, association, or individual shall file with the court a report stating the location of the juvenile's placement and the needs of the juvenile in order to effectuate the purposes of subdivision (1) of section 43-246. The department, association, or individual shall file a report with the court once every six months or at shorter intervals if ordered by the court or deemed appropriate by the department, association, or individual. The department, association, or individual shall file a report and notice of placement change with the court and shall send copies of the notice to all interested parties at least

seven days before the placement of the juvenile is changed from what the court originally considered to be a suitable family home or institution to some other custodial situation in order to effectuate the purposes of subdivision (1) of section 43-246. The court, on its own motion or upon the filing of an objection to the change by an interested party, may order a hearing to review such a change in placement and may order that the change be stayed until the completion of the hearing. Nothing in this section shall prevent the court on an ex parte basis from approving an immediate change in placement upon good cause shown. The department may make an immediate change in placement without court approval only if the juvenile is in a harmful or dangerous situation or when the foster parents request that the juvenile be removed from their home. Approval of the court shall be sought within twenty-four hours after making the change in placement or as soon thereafter as possible. The department or any other party may request a review of the change in placement by a juvenile review panel in the manner set out in section 4 of this act.

(4) When the court awards a juvenile to the care of the department, an association, or individual, then the department, association, or individual shall have standing as a party to file any pleading or motion, to be heard by the court with regard to such filings, and to be granted any review or relief requested in such filings consistent with the Nebraska Juvenile Code.

Sec. 13. That section 43-286, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

43-286. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 43-251 and 43-253 to 43-257, no juvenile shall be confined in any jail as a disposition of the court. When any juvenile is adjudicated to be a juvenile described in subdivision (1), (2), (3)(b), or (4) of section 43-247:

(1) The court may continue the dispositional portion of the hearing, from time to time upon such terms and conditions as the court may prescribe, including an order of restitution of any property stolen or damaged when the same is in the interest of the juvenile's reformation or rehabilitation, and, subject to the further order of the court, may:

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

(b) Permit the juvenile to remain in his or her own home, subject to the supervision of the



probation officer; or

(c) Cause the juvenile to be placed in a suitable family home or institution, subject to the supervision of the probation officer. If the court has committed the juvenile to the care and custody of the Department of Social Services, the department shall pay the costs of the suitable family home or institution which are not otherwise paid by the juvenile's parents.

Under 7 except that under subdivision (1)(a), (1)(b), or (1)(c) of this section, upon a determination by the court that there are no parental, private, or other public funds available for the care, custody, and maintenance of a juvenile, the court may order a reasonable sum for the care, custody, and maintenance of the juvenile to be paid out of a fund which shall be appropriated annually by the county where the petition is filed until a suitable provision may be made for the juvenile without such payment;

(2) Except as provided in section 43-287, the court may commit such juvenile to the care and custody of the Department of Correctional Services, but a juvenile under the age of twelve years shall not be committed to the Youth Development Center-Geneva or to the Youth Development Center-Kearney unless he or she has violated the terms of probation or has committed an additional offense and the court finds that the interests of the juvenile and the welfare of the community demand his or her commitment. This minimum age provision shall not apply if the act in question is murder or manslaughter;

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

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

(a) The motion shall set forth specific factual allegations of the alleged violations and a copy

of such motion shall be served on all persons required to be served by sections 43-262 to 43-267;

(b) The juvenile shall be entitled to a hearing before the court to determine the validity of the allegations set forth pursuant to subdivision (4)(a) of this section. At such hearing the juvenile shall be entitled to those rights relating to counsel provided by section 43-272 and those rights relating to detention provided by sections 43-254 to 43-256. The juvenile shall also be entitled to speak and present documents, witnesses, or other evidence on his or her own behalf. He or she may confront persons who have given adverse information concerning the alleged violations, may cross-examine such persons, and may show that he or she did not violate the conditions of his or her probation or, if he or she did, that mitigating circumstances suggest that the violation does not warrant revocation. The revocation hearing ~~must~~ shall be held within a reasonable time after the juvenile is taken into custody;

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

(d) The juvenile shall be given a preliminary hearing in all cases when the juvenile is confined, detained, or otherwise significantly deprived of his or her liberty as a result of his or her alleged violation of probation. Such preliminary hearing shall be held before an impartial person other than his or her probation officer or any person directly involved with the case. If as a result of such preliminary hearing probable cause is found to exist, the juvenile shall be entitled to a hearing before the court in accordance with subdivisions (4)(b) and (4)(c) of this section;

(e) If the juvenile is found by the court to have violated the terms of his or her probation, the court may modify the terms and conditions of the probation order, extend the period of probation, or enter any order of disposition that could have been made at the time the original order of probation was entered or, in the case of the juvenile adjudicated to be within the definitions of subdivision (3)(b) of section 43-247, the court, after considering the dispositions available, may in addition commit such juvenile to the Department of Public Institutions or the Department of Correctional Services under section 43-287; and

(f) In cases when the court revokes probation,

it shall enter a written statement as to the evidence relied on and the reasons for revocation.

Sec. 14. That section 43-287, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

43-287. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (2) of section 43-286, when any juvenile is found by the court to be a juvenile defined by subdivision (3)(b) of section 43-247, the court may (1) enter such order as it is empowered to enter in the case of a juvenile described in subdivision (1) or (2) of section 43-247, except that no such juvenile shall be committed to the Youth Development Center at Kearney or Geneva, or (2) enter an order committing or placing the juvenile to the care and custody of the Department of Social Services.

The Department of Social Services shall file with the court a written report within thirty days of the commitment of any child to the department. The report shall contain the Department of Social Services' initial plan of care, placement, and services which are to be provided to such child. The Department of Social Services shall file with the court a progress report on each child at regular six-month intervals or shorter intervals if ordered by the court or deemed appropriate by the department. The Department of Social Services shall have the authority to determine the care, placement, medical services, psychiatric services, training, and expenditures on behalf of each child committed to it.

Sec. 15. That section 43-289, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

43-289. In no case shall a juvenile committed under the terms of the Nebraska Juvenile Code be confined after he or she reaches the age of majority. The court may, when the health or condition of any juvenile adjudged to be within the terms of such code shall require it, cause the juvenile to be placed in a public hospital or institution for treatment or special care or in an accredited and suitable private hospital or institution which will receive the juvenile for like purposes. Whenever any juvenile has been committed to the Department of Social Services, the department shall follow the court's orders, if any, concerning the juvenile's specific needs for treatment or special care for his or her physical well-being and healthy personality. If the court finds any such juvenile to be a person with mental retardation, it may, upon attaching

a physician's certificate and a report as to the mental capacity of such person, commit such juvenile directly to an authorized and appropriate state or local facility or home.

The marriage of any juvenile committed to a state institution under the age of nineteen years shall not make such juvenile of the age of majority.

A juvenile committed to any such institution shall be subject to the control of the superintendent thereof, and the superintendent, with the advice and consent of the Department of Social Services or the Department of Public Institutions, whichever has supervision of the institution, shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations for the promotion, paroling, and final discharge of residents such as shall be considered mutually beneficial for the institution and the residents. Upon final discharge of any resident, such department shall file a certified copy of the discharge with the court which committed the resident.

Sec. 16. That section 43-290, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

43-290. It is the purpose of this section to promote parental responsibility and to provide for the most equitable use and availability of public money.

Pursuant to the petition filed by the county attorney or any reputable person in accordance with section 43-274, whenever the care or custody of a juvenile is given by the court to someone other than his or her parent, which shall include placement with a state agency, or when a juvenile is given medical, psychological, or psychiatric study or treatment under order of the court, the court shall make a determination of support to be paid by a parent for the juvenile at the same proceeding at which placement, study, or treatment is determined or at a separate proceeding. Such proceeding, which may occur prior to, at the same time as, or subsequent to adjudication, shall be in the nature of a disposition hearing.

At such proceeding, after summons to the parent of the time and place of hearing served as provided in sections 43-262 to 43-267, the court may order and decree that the parent shall pay, in such manner as the court may direct, a reasonable sum that will cover in whole or part the support, study, and treatment of the juvenile, which amount ordered paid shall be the extent of the liability of the parent. The court in making such order shall give due regard to the

cost of study, treatment, and maintenance of the juvenile, the ability of the parent to pay, and the availability of money for the support of the juvenile from previous judicial decrees, social security benefits, veterans' benefits, or other sources. Support thus received by the court shall be transmitted to the person, agency, or institution having financial responsibility for such study, treatment, or maintenance and, if a state agency or institution, ~~transmitted~~ remitted by such state agency or institution quarterly to the Director of Administrative Services for credit to the proper fund.

Whenever medical, psychological, or psychiatric study or treatment is ordered by the court, whether or not the juvenile is placed with someone other than his or her parent, or if such study or treatment is otherwise provided as determined necessary by the custodian of the juvenile, the court shall inquire as to the availability of insured or uninsured health care coverage or service plans which include the juvenile. The court may order the parent to pay over any plan benefit sums received on coverage for the juvenile. The payment of any deductible under the health care benefit plan covering the juvenile shall be the responsibility of the parent. If the parent willfully fails or refuses to pay the sum ordered or to pay over any health care plan benefit sums received, the court may proceed against him or her as for contempt, either on the court's own motion or on the motion of the county attorney or authorized attorney as provided in section 43-512, or execution shall issue at the request of any person, agency, or institution treating or maintaining such juvenile. The court may afterwards, because of a change in the circumstances of the parties, revise or alter the order of payment for support, study, or treatment.

If the juvenile has been committed to the care and custody of the Department of Social Services, the department shall pay the costs for the support, study, or treatment of the juvenile which are not otherwise paid by the juvenile's parent.

If no provision is otherwise made by law for the support or payment for the study or treatment of the juvenile, compensation for the study or treatment shall be paid, when approved by an order of the court, out of a fund which shall be appropriated by the county in which the petition is filed.

The juvenile court shall retain jurisdiction over a parent ordered to pay support for the purpose of

enforcing such support order for so long as such support remains unpaid but not to exceed ten years from the nineteenth birthday of the youngest child for whom support was ordered.

Sec. 17. That section 43-2,106, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

43-2,106. When a juvenile court proceeding has been instituted before a county court sitting as a juvenile court, the original jurisdiction of the county court shall continue until the final disposition thereof and, except in proceedings for the termination of parental rights and except as provided in sections 1 to 6 of this act, appeal may be had to the district court as in civil cases, but no such appeal shall stay the enforcement of any order entered in the county court. After appeal has been filed, the district court, upon application and hearing, may stay any order, judgment, or decree on appeal if suitable arrangement is made for the care and custody of the juvenile. The county court shall continue to exercise supervision over the juvenile until a hearing is had in the district court and the district court enters an order making other disposition. If the district court adjudges the juvenile to be a juvenile meeting the criteria established in subdivision (1), (2), (3), or (4) of section 43-247, the district court shall affirm the disposition made by the county court, unless it is shown by clear and convincing evidence that the disposition of the county court is not in the best interest of such juvenile. Upon determination of the appeal, the district court shall remand the case to the county court for further proceedings consistent with the determination of the district court. In the event of an appeal of a proceeding for termination of parental rights, the matter shall be reviewed by the Supreme Court within the same time and in the same manner prescribed by law for review of an order or judgment of the district court, except that such termination order or judgment shall be advanced for argument before the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court, in order to expedite the preferred disposition of the case and the juvenile, shall render the judgment and write an opinion as speedily as possible.

Sec. 18. That section 43-2,126, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

43-2,126. Any final order or judgment entered by a separate juvenile court may be reviewed by the

Supreme Court of Nebraska within the same time and in the same manner prescribed by law for review of an order or judgment of the district court, except as provided in sections 1 to 6 of this act and except that when appeal is taken from a finding by the juvenile court severing parental rights, the cause shall be advanced for argument before the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court shall, in order to expedite the preferred disposition of the case and the juvenile, render the judgment and write an opinion as speedily as possible.

Sec. 19. That section 43-2,129, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

43-2,129. Sections 43-245 to 43-2,129 and sections 1 to 6 of this act shall be known and may be cited as the Nebraska Juvenile Code.

Sec. 20. That original sections 43-245, 43-284, 43-284.01, 43-285 to 43-287, 43-289, 43-290, 43-2,106, 43-2,126, and 43-2,129, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, and sections 24-313 and 24-541.01, Revised Statutes Supplement, 1988, are repealed.