



**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (DHHS)
DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES (DCFS)
JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS OFFICE (JJPO)**

**Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act
Title II Formula Grant Program
NRS 62B.600 through NRS 62B.645
and
NRS 62H.225**

**2018 Governor's Annual Report – Updated May 2019
(Includes 2018 data, which was not previously available)**

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Executive Summary

The following report contains updated data for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2018 that was not previously reported, including data from the four core protections authorized under the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act.

Updated data includes:

- Referrals (page 6)
- Diversions (page 7)
- Arrests (page 7)
- Certified Youth (page 8)
- Youth in Secure Detention (page 9)
- Youth in Secure Confinement (page 10)
- Statewide data for all contact points (page 11)
- DSO Violation Rate (page 14)
- Sight and Sound Separation (page 15)
- Jail Removal (page 16)
- Youth Demographics and Juvenile Justice System Data (page 19)

Introduction

In 1974, the U.S. Congress created the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA). The JJDPA guarantees four core protections to America's youth when they become involved in the juvenile justice system.

The four core protections of the JJDPA are:

- Reduction of disproportionate minority contact (DMC) within the juvenile justice system;
- Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO);
- Separation of juveniles from adults in secure facilities (sight and sound separation); and
- Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups (jail removal).

Congress has continuously reauthorized the JJDPA in the years since its passage. The most current re-authorization occurred on December 13, 2018. A summary of changes is provided towards the end of this document.

Nevada, through the Division of Child and Family Services, has participated in the JJDPA since the 1980's through a series of Executive Orders by the Governor. The last revision signed on December 1, 2017 was Executive Order 2017-21.

Title II Formula Grant funds were authorized to states on May 31, 1995 under 28 C.F.R. Part 31 to fund activities authorized under the JJDPA. The Nevada Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission (JJOC) serves as the State Advisory Group (SAG) as defined in Title II of the JJDPA. The JJDPA requires that each SAG continuously analyze delinquency prevention and intervention programs and policies. This analysis then serves as the basis of the comprehensive strategic three-year plan and annual updates. The purpose of this plan is to coordinate, monitor, and evaluate state and local efforts to improve outcomes for troubled youth who have entered the juvenile justice system and the methods that may prevent further immersion in the system.

In addition to Title II of the JJDPA, the JJOC also serves as an oversight commission per Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 62B.600 through NRS 62B.645 and provides for the establishment of an evidence-based program resource center (Appendix G); requires the juvenile court to make certain findings before committing a child to the custody of a state facility; requires the implementation of a risk assessment and mental health screening; revises provisions regarding the release of information of youth in the juvenile justice system; requires policies and procedures relating to responses to a child's violation of parole; and includes processes for parole revocations.

This report will provide data, analysis, and recommendations for the direction of the juvenile justice system within the state.

Federal Reporting Requirements for Compliance with the Four Core Requirements of the JJDP Act

The Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) annually monitors states' compliance with the four core requirements (protections) through a required "Compliance Report". This comprehensive report provides OJJDP with information regarding the state's monitoring system as well as compliance with each compliance standard.

The report includes the following required documentation:

- Completed OJJDP Violation Spreadsheet
- Compliance Universe Spreadsheet
- Summary of DSO violations
- Summary of Jail Removal violations
- Annual DMC Assessment Report
- DMC Plan Document
- Compliance Manual + all forms used for survey and onsite visits
- Compliance Plan Document
- Signed Acknowledgement Form (DCFS Administrator)

OJJDP staff review the report in its entirety and issue findings via a formal letter to the state, signed by the OJJDP Administrator. The letter either confirms the state is in full compliance or it outlines the deficient areas. Nevada received a letter from OJJDP indicating full compliance on June 26, 2018 for the 2017 compliance year, which is equivalent to the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) of October 1, 2016 through September 30, 2017. The 2018 Compliance Report, October 1, 2017 through September 30, 2018, was due to OJJDP on March 14, 2019 and was submitted on March 1, 2019. For oversight on this mandated requirement, the JJOC reviews and approves the annual Compliance Report submitted by the State to the OJJDP.

Essential Requirements and Data Collection for the Four Core Protections

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC): Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) is defined as the disproportionate number of minority youth who encounter the juvenile justice system. States participating in the JJDP Act and the Formula Grant program are required to address juvenile delinquency prevention and system improvement efforts to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the overrepresentation of minority youth in the nation's juvenile justice system.

DMC is a core requirement of both the JJDPa and the Formula Grant. Over the past several decades, literature and best practice have provided two important lessons on DMC:

- DMC is not limited to secure detention or corrections only; it is found in nearly every contact point within the juvenile justice system continuum; and
- Contributing factors to DMC are multiple and complex; efforts to combat it require a comprehensive strategy that not only addresses day-to-day operational issues, but system issues as well.

In the most recent reauthorization dated December 13, 2018, the term DMC was changed to Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED). In addition, there will be greater emphasis on data collection and analysis on racial and ethnic disparities to include a determination of the causes of RED, and a comprehensive plan to address those causes.

A state achieves compliance with this core requirement when it addresses RED on an ongoing basis through:

- Identification of the extent to which RED exists;
- Assessment to examine and determine the factors that contribute to RED;
- Intervention by developing and implementing strategies to reduce RED;
- Evaluation of intervention strategies; and
- Monitoring changes in RED trends over time.

Data Collection:

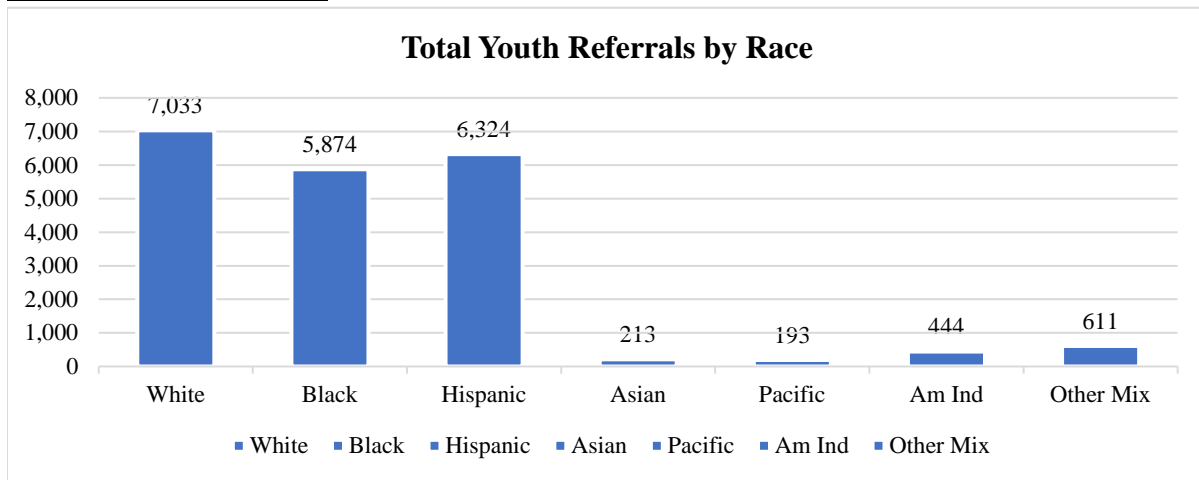
The state relies on well-defined definitions of contact points to obtain juvenile crime data from the seventeen (17) juvenile probation departments statewide, on an annual basis, using a template of all contact points broken down by race and gender. The state is unable to validate the data as being one hundred (100) percent accurate from any county.

Contact Point Outcome Information for FFY 2018:

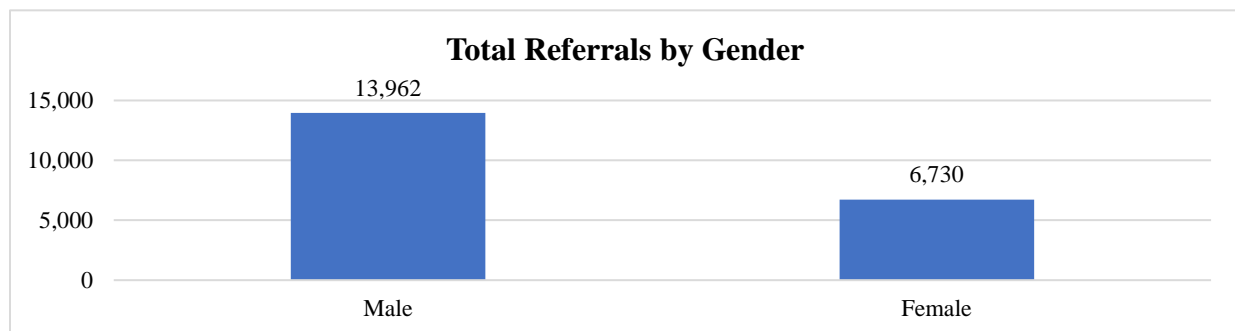
- Arrest Rate: Arrest is when a youth is booked on probable cause. This may be the same number as referrals and/or secure detention in some areas.
- Referral Rate: Referral is when a police report or any report is received. Some may lead to an arrest and some may not.
- Diversion Rate: This can be informal probation, other informal activities, or a diversion by the juvenile court.
- Detention: Youth placed in a county juvenile detention facility or a county adult jail based on a charge and booking. Detention does NOT include youth held in shelters, group homes, or other non-secure facilities.

- **Placement Rate:** Commitment to a state correctional facility. The court commits the youth to DCFS – NYTC, CYC, Or Summit View.
- **Certification (NRS 62A.030) Rate:** This is done either through a direct file or through the juvenile court. If the youth will face charges as an adult through both direct file and juvenile court. Note: If a youth is certified their case will no longer be heard in juvenile court. Everything will be handled through the adult system. Note: Direct files bypass juvenile court and go right to adult criminal court. DCFS does not capture data on direct files, only certified youth.

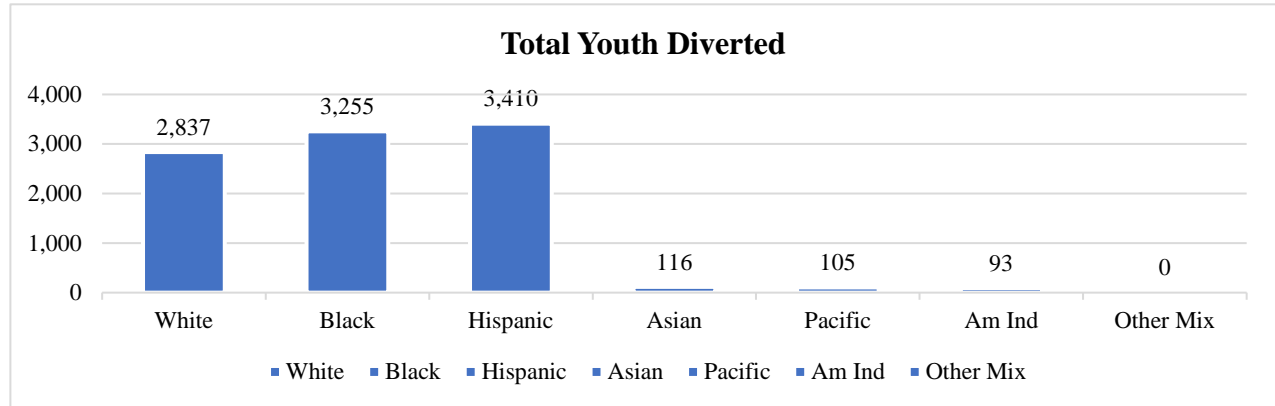
Referral Data FFY 2018:



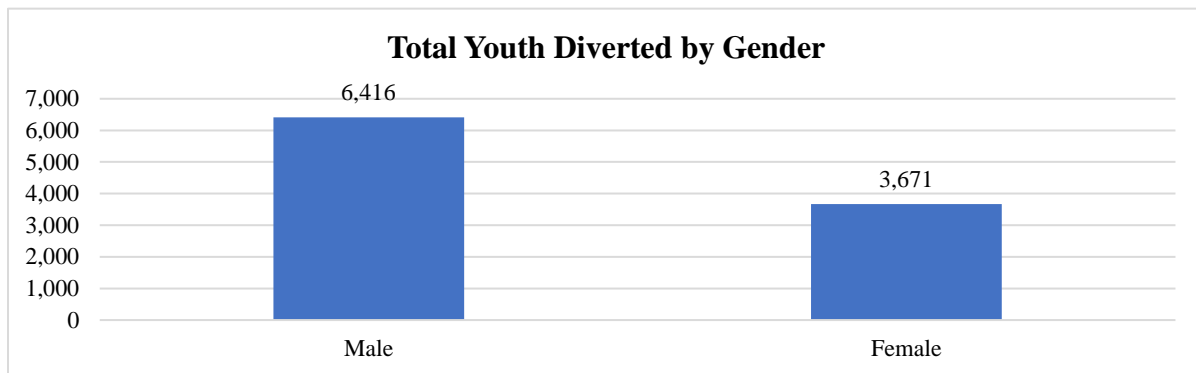
Referrals by racial and ethnic group. The majority of referrals are from White youth, followed by Hispanic and African American/Black youth.



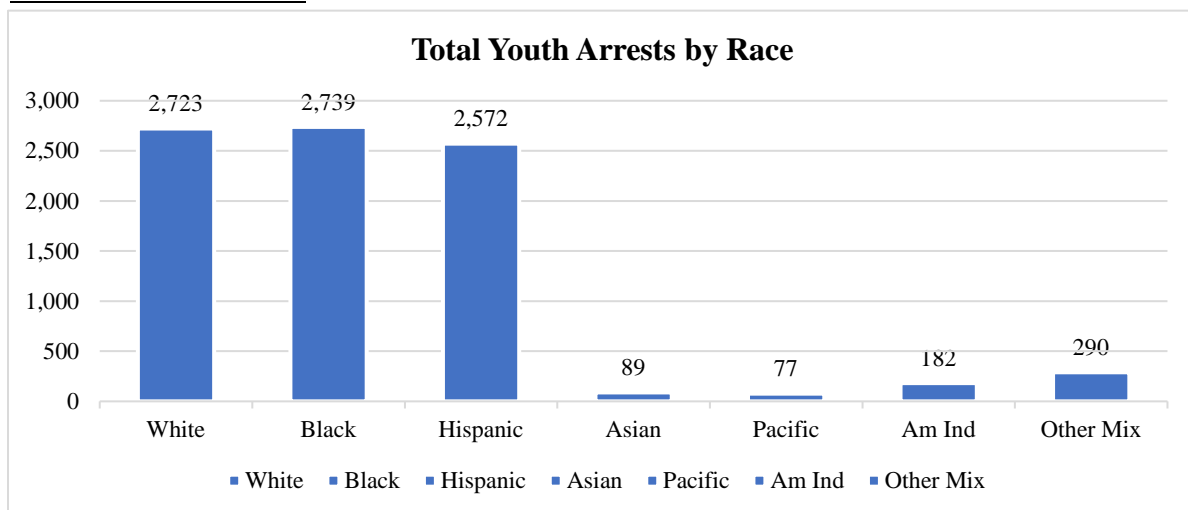
Diversion Data FFY 2018:



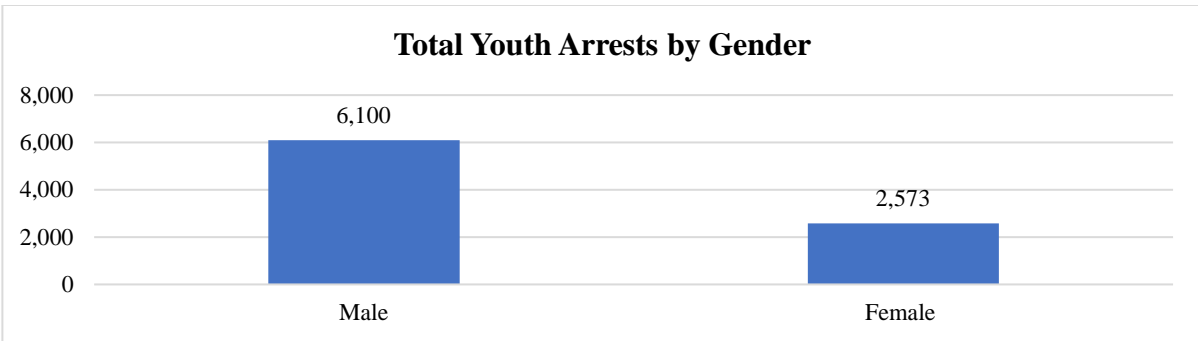
Diversions by racial and ethnic group. The majority of diversions are that of Hispanic youth, followed by African American/Black youth.



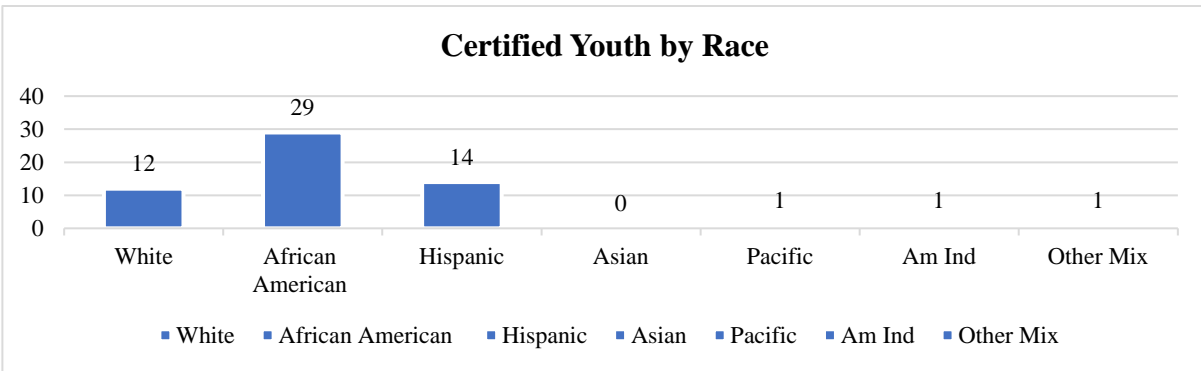
Arrest Data FFY 2018:



Arrest by racial and ethnic group. African American youth arrest are slightly higher than White youth, with Hispanic youth close behind.



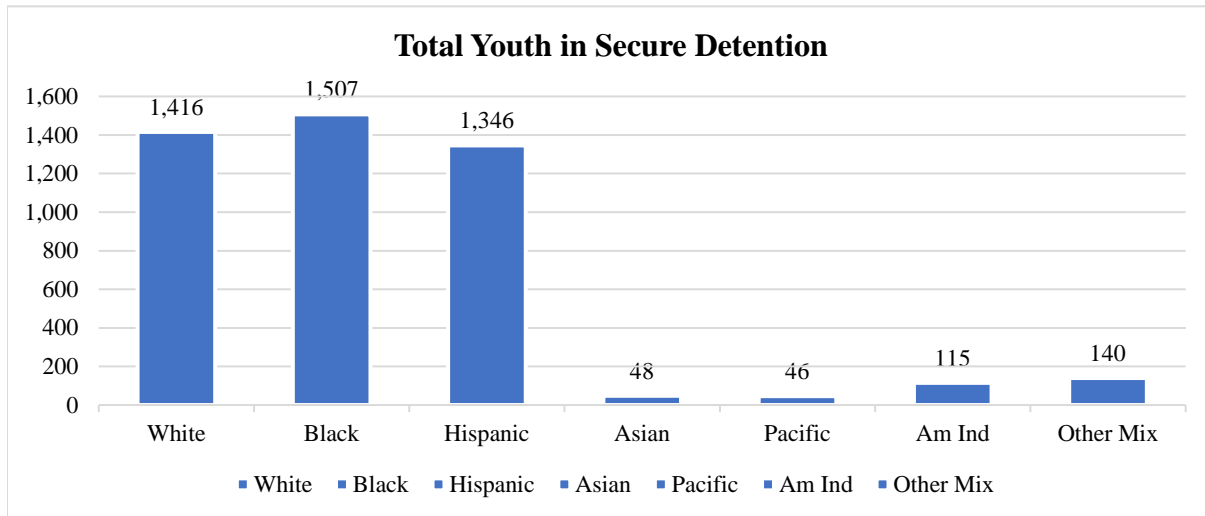
Certified Youth FFY 2018



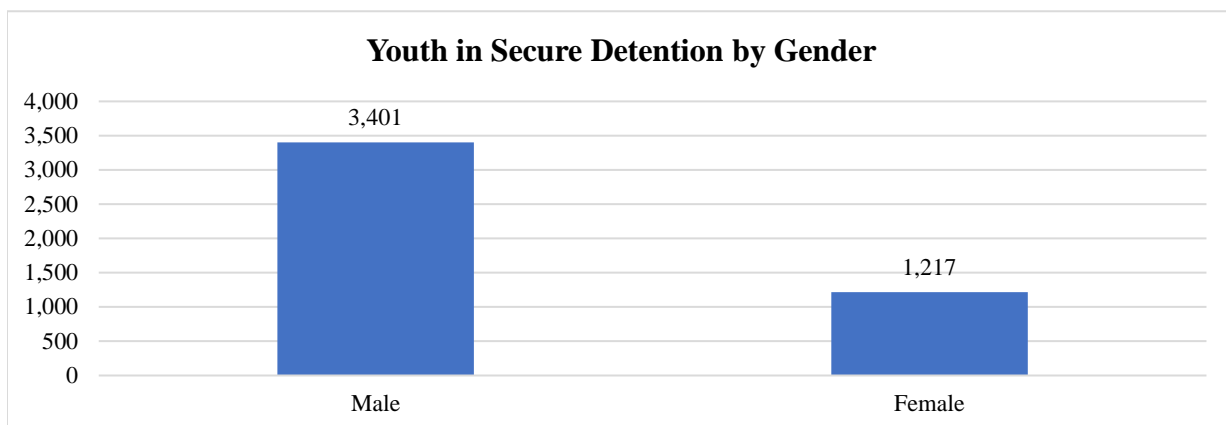
The majority of youth who were certified were African American/Black, followed by Hispanic and White youth. African American youth are certified greater than 2 times more than Hispanic or White youth.



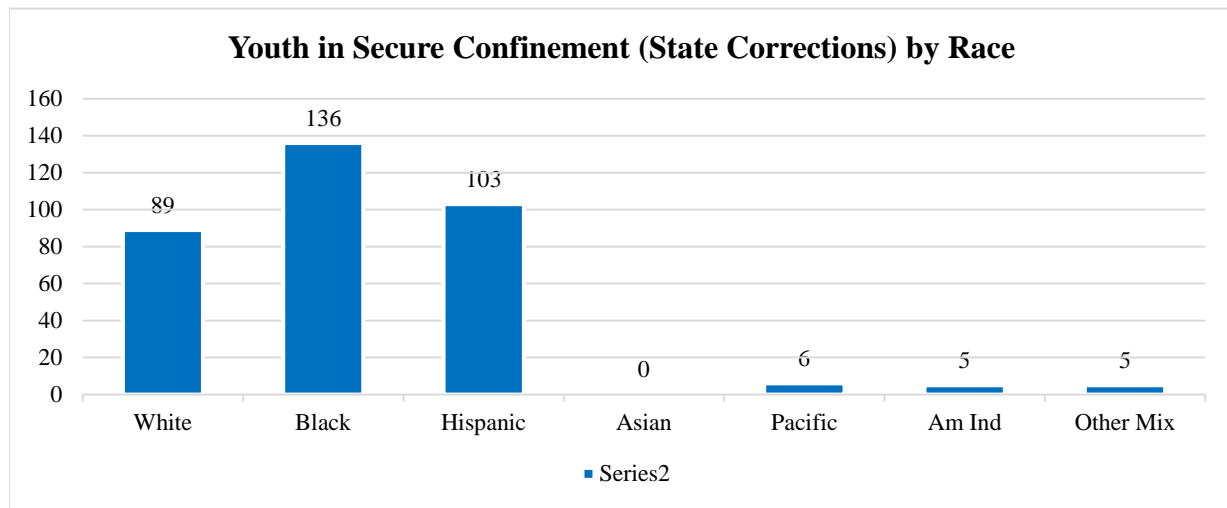
Youth in Secure Detention FFY 2018



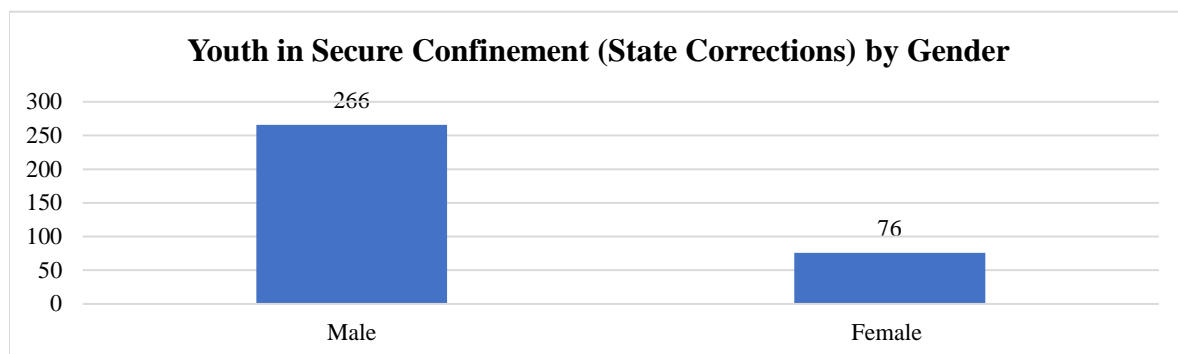
The majority of youth who were placed in secure detention were African American/Black, followed by White and Hispanic youth. This chart is similar to the chart of juvenile arrests with African American/Black youth have the greatest number of arrests followed by White and Hispanic youth.



Youth in Secure Confinement FFY 2018



The majority of youth who were placed in secure confinement with DCFS were African American/Black, followed by Hispanic and White youth. This chart is similar, to a lesser degree, that the chart of certified youth with African American/Black you being certified at close to two times the rate of White youth. This chart indicates African American/Black were placed in secure confinement at roughly 1.5 times greater than white youth.



Nevada Statewide Data for Contact Points

Below is statewide data of the racial and ethnic background of youth who are placed in a state correctional center

FFY 2017

	White	All Minority	African American	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
Arrest rate	1.00	1.27	3.41	*	0.14
Referral rate	1.00	0.94	0.90	*	1.22
Diversion rate	1.00	1.21	1.22	*	1.11
Detention rate	1.00	1.09	1.18	*	0.73
Placement rate	1.00	1.52	1.70	*	**
Waiver rate	1.00	1.16	1.31	*	**

FFY 2018

	White	All Minority	African American	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
Arrest rate	1.00	1.26	2.76	*	0.14
Referral rate	1.00	0.89	0.83	*	0.93
Diversion rate	1.00	1.31	1.37	*	1.35
Detention rate	1.00	1.16	1.27	*	1.12
Placement rate	1.00	1.19	1.30	*	**
Waiver rate	1.00	1.52	1.99	*	**

Note: The asterisks indicate either 1) group is less than one (1) percent of the population, or 2) insufficient data available for analysis. Red: Indicates a statistically significant disparity with White being the baseline at 1.00.

Comparison/Analysis:

The FFY 2018 comparison to FFY 2017 shows improvement in the areas of arrest rate, referral rate, diversion, and placement in secure confinement for African American youth. Further, the data shows improvement in arrests, referrals, diversions, and placements in secure confinement for all minority youth. There was an increase in rates of detention and transfers for adult court for both African American youth and all minority youth.

The analysis of race and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system is multi-faceted and requires an enormous amount of data, some of which is not currently collected. The following items may provide additional information as to the causes of disparity in the system if it was gathered and broken down by race and ethnicity:

- Education levels of youth at time of referral or arrest;
- Risk factors of youth at time of arrest – assessed by a validated risk assessment;
- Placement successes/failures;

- List of services and interventions provided;
- Poverty data for one hundred (100) percent of youth at time of arrest;
- Subsequent offending while on probation or parole; and
- Breakdown of technical violations.

The JJOC approved the collection of some of the measures identified above to be reported after the completion of FY 2019. The exception is education levels at the time of arrest.

State Compliance:

The JJDP of 2002 requires states participating in the Formula Grants Program to “address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing a requirement for numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups, who come into contact with the juvenile justice system”. OJJDP has defined minority groups as American Indian/Native American, Alaska Native, Asian, Black/African American, Hispanic/Latino, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. OJJDP requires states to move through a five (5) phase approach for RED:

- 1) Identification: determine if RED exists in the state, and where it exists
- 2) Assessment: assess the reasons for RED
- 3) Intervention: develop and implement intervention strategies
- 4) Evaluation: evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention strategies
- 5) Monitoring: if changes in RED trends are noticed, interventions must be adjusted.

Many states have pushed back against OJJDP in this area due to the lack of resources state agencies have and the difficulty of assessing the reasons for RED without the assistance of a university or other research organization. Nevada has historically met the requirements of RED on an annual basis.

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO):

The DSO Core Requirement has been part of the JJDP since its inception in 1974. Status offenses are offenses that only apply to minors whose actions would not be considered offenses if committed by adults. The most common offenses include skipping school, running away, breaking curfew, incorrigible or unmanageable, CHINS (Child in Need of Supervision), and possession or use of tobacco.

Basic Rule per the JJDP Act	How the Basic Rule may be a Violation
No status offender or non-offender may be placed in secure detention or confinement (adult jail or prison) for any length of time.	Violation of DSO May be a violation of Jail Removal depending on where juvenile is held.
A status offender may be booked and detained in a juvenile detention facility for up to 24 hours.	Violation of DSO only if held longer than 24 hours, not counting weekends or holidays.
Use of a Valid Court Order (VCO) for a status offender greater than 24 hours: Note: The VCO must be issued for a status offense and the violation must be for a status offense.	Violation of DSO if the conditions on the VCO checklist are not met.
Law enforcement may complete the booking process of a status offender or non-offender in a secure booking area of an adult facility only if there is no unsecured booking area available. The juvenile must be under continuous visual supervision, there are no adult offenders present and the juvenile is immediately removed from the secure booking area to a non-secure area for questioning or further processing.	If these conditions are not met, the juvenile is in a “secure setting” and it is a DSO violation.
A status offender or non-offender may be handcuffed to him/herself but cannot be handcuffed to a stationary object.	If a status offender or non-offender is handcuffed to a stationary object, they are in secure custody and it is a DSO violation.
A status offender who is in possession of a handgun.	May be held longer than 24 hours. This is not a DSO violation.

Non- secure custody:

- A status offender or non-offender is in non-secure custody if they are under continuous visual law enforcement supervision and physical restriction of movement or activity is provided solely through facility staff (staff secure).
- Any juvenile in a police car, or other vehicle in law enforcement control, is in non-secure custody.

Juveniles held in accordance with the Interstate Compact, such as out-of-state runaways, are exempt from the DSO mandate and can be securely held for greater than 24 hours solely for the purpose to be returned to the proper custody of another state.

Data Collection:

The State collects data on a continuous basis for this area. The data includes:

- 1) A monthly report from each juvenile detention facility on the status offenders booked and securely held in their facility to include time in, time out, and primary charge;

- 2) A report from an adult jail or lockup if a juvenile is booked and securely held in their facility to include time in, time out, and primary charge; and
- 3) Annual self-report survey from all secure juvenile and adult facilities in the state.

State staff evaluate every status offense reported against federal violation standards. A violation occurs when a youth was held greater than 24 hours (except weekends, holidays, or use of a Valid Court Order (VCO)) in a juvenile detention facility or a youth was held securely for any length of time in an adult jail or lockup.

	FFY 2012	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018
DSO Violation Rate	.60	.30	.60	4.0	.75	1.03	1.39

Note: This chart indicates the number of DSO violations per 100,000 youth. The rate for FFY 2018 must be less than 8.5 per 100,00 juvenile population to be in compliance. The state is in compliance with DSO in FFY 2018.

FFY 15 indicates one instance where several youths were booked into an adult jail and held longer than the allowable amount of time. This type of violation is not systemic; but rather an outlier.

State Compliance:

Full compliance is achieved when a state demonstrates that the last submitted monitoring report, covering 12 months of actual data, demonstrates no juveniles were placed in secure detention or secure adult correctional facilities for status offenses, which are offenses for juvenile offenders but not adult offenders. Further, this area assesses the number of status offenders who are placed in juvenile secure facilities greater than 24 hours. The DSO rate represents a de minimis standard which compares the number of instances per 100,000 juveniles in the state. The rate takes the number of status offenders placed in an adult facility for any length of time and the number of status offenders placed in a secure juvenile facility greater than 24 hours. Generally, a rate at or below 5.8 is considered in compliance.

Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders (Sight and Sound Separation): When youth are held in an adult jail, they may not have any sight or sound contact with adult inmates. Thus, youth cannot be housed with adult inmates or next to adult cells, share dining halls, recreation areas, or any other common spaces with adult inmates, or be placed in any circumstances in which they could have any visual or verbal contact with adult inmates.

Data Collection:

The state relies heavily on self-report of sight and sound separation violations within adult jails or lockups. Data and verification include:

- 1) Annual self-report survey from all secure adult facilities in the state; and

- 2) An on-site review of roughly 30% of secure adult facilities annually. During the on-site visit, State staff view admissions of any juvenile within the 12-month review period.

It must be noted that many secure adult facilities have policies in place in which they do not allow juveniles within their facilities. Law enforcement officers generally call the local juvenile probation officer for direction and may stay with the youth at the initial contact point until the juvenile probation officer can pick up the youth. If the youth is near a juvenile detention facility, local law enforcement will transport directly to that facility.

	FFY 2012	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018
Sight and Sound Separation	0	0	0	5	0	0	0

Note: This chart indicates the number of Sight and Sound violations per 100,000 youth. The rate for FFY 2018 must be less 0.32 per 100,00 juvenile population. The state is in compliance with sight/sound separation.

FFY 15 indicates one instance where several youths were booked into an adult jail where sight/sound violations occurred. This type of violation is not systemic; but rather an outlier.

State Compliance:

Full compliance is achieved when a state demonstrates that the last submitted monitoring report, covering a full 12 months of data, demonstrates that (1) no juveniles were placed in secure correctional facilities or secure detention facilities, or detained in confinement, in any institution in which they had contact with adult inmates; and (2) the state has a policy in effect requiring that individuals who work with both juveniles and adult inmates, including in colocated facilities, have been trained and certified to work with juveniles.

If the state does report instances of separation violations, the state may still comply if the instances do not indicate a pattern, but are isolated instances, that instances violate state law, and policies are in place to prevent separation violations.

Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups (Jail Removal): Juveniles may not be detained in adult jails except for limited periods before release or transporting them to an appropriate juvenile placement (6 hours), in rural areas (24 hours excluding weekends and holidays), or when weather and travel conditions prevent authorities from transporting them. In Nevada, murder, attempted murder, and sexual assault with a deadly weapon are automatic transfers to the adult system. These youth that meet the requirements of an automatic transfer can be remanded to the juvenile system if the judge believes it is in the best interest of the youth.

Data Collection:

The State collects data on a continuous basis for this area. The data includes:

- 1) A report from an adult jail or lockup if a juvenile is booked and securely held in their facility to include time in, time out, and primary charge; and
- 2) Annual self-report survey from all secure juvenile and adult facilities in the state.

State staff evaluates every status instance of a juvenile booked and held securely in an adult jail or lockup against federal violation standards. A violation occurs when a youth was held greater than 6 hours in an adult jail or lockup that does not meet the rural, inclement weather/road closure exception requirement. This does not include youth who are direct files or certified as adults.

	FFY 2012	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018
Jail Removal	.30	.35	.0	2.02	.75	.30	.35

Note: This chart indicates the number of jail removal violations per 100,000 youth. The rate for FFY 2018 must be less 8.41 per 100,000 juvenile population to be in compliance. The state is in compliance with Jail Removal for FFY 2018.

FFY 15 indicates one instance where several youths were booked into an adult jail where sight/sound violations occurred. This type of violation is not systemic; but rather an outlier.

State Compliance:

Full compliance is achieved when a state demonstrates that the last submitted monitoring report, covering 12 months of actual data, demonstrates that no juveniles were placed in adult jails or lockups exceeding six hours, not including exceptions. This rate represents a de minimis standard which compares the number of instances per 100,000 juveniles in the state. A rate at or below 9.0 is considered in compliance.

State Advisory Group (SAG) Planning Committee Update

The SAG Planning Committee works closely with DCFS staff on the elements of the JJDP. This committee is responsible for reviewing all grant applications for funds through the Title II Formula Grant; the annual Compliance Report, including individual components of the report; the Three-Year-Plan; and data related to juvenile justice system trends and sub grant performance measures. The chair/s of the SAG provide monthly or quarterly updates to the JJOC.

The state received a compliance audit from an OJJDP representative during the week of July 16, 2018. The state received the results of the audit on April 10, 2016 which indicated three (3) findings and two (2) recommendations. A corrective action plan was submitted to OJJDP on May 8, 2019.

This committee will begin to review the changes regarding the JJPDA Re-Authorization from December 13, 2018 and identify a plan to move forward.

JJOC Accomplishments

The JJOC reviewed the past definition of recidivism found in the 2014 Supreme Court Data Dictionary and found that it was not specific enough for measurement purposes. In March 2018, the JJOC voted to approve a revised definition and explanation of recidivism and how to capture the information going forward.

The JJOC approved definition of recidivism is: A child's relapse into a justice system after intervention of the Juvenile Justice System.

Recidivism data must be maintained and shared as appropriate and authorized, pursuant to statute, on every child who has contact with a juvenile justice agency, including:

- Data must be measured for every child three (3) years after initial citation, arrest, adjudication, commitment or placement into an out-of-home facility, or placement under probation or parole supervision.
- That data is to determine if, after contact with or an intervention by a juvenile justice agency, the child is again:
 - Arrested or referred;
 - Adjudicated;
 - Committed or placed out-of-home;
 - In violation of probation or parole supervision; or
 - Convicted by an adult court.
- The data collected should be analyzed, to the best of the agency's ability, based on information related to, or provided by:
 - The initial risk level of the child;
 - By each facility used as an out-of-home placement or commitment, including, but not limited to, licensed foster homes, residential treatment facilities, youth camps, correctional placements and family resources;
 - By each service provider;
 - Probation and parole services; and
 - Demographics including, but not limited to, race, age at time of condition, county of origin, and zip code.

The JJOC adopted a set of performance measures effective July 2018. The JJOC voted to require both statewide and county trend analyses in the following areas. The JJOC approved *FY19 Scorecard and Performance Summary* document is attached for reference.

It is important to note that most of the data collection has not yet begun because new data collection measures are difficult to begin mid-year and some facilities/agencies currently don't have a

mechanism to collect this data. DCFS hopes to provide base-line data on recidivism and these new performance measures after FY 2019.

The JJOC, through the Risk Assessment and Mental Health Screening Committee, selected the Youth Level of Services (YLS) as the risk assessment tool and the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument – Version 2 (MAYSI 2) as the mental health screening tool. Both tools are evidence-based and proven in reliability and validity to accurately assess risk and need. These tools will be required statewide. Jurisdictions may use additional assessments if they so choose. Both the YLS and the MAYSI 2 will be incorporated within the statewide case management system (Caseload Pro).

The JJOC selected a validated quality assurance tool which will be used to evaluate the extent to which a program or service adheres to the principle of an effective program. The tool selected was the Evidence-Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC).

There were eight (8) individuals trained in the use of the tool in June 2018 and they were all recently certified.

The CPC will be used to review the services provided within state correctional facilities, group homes, residential treatment centers, and youth camps throughout the state.

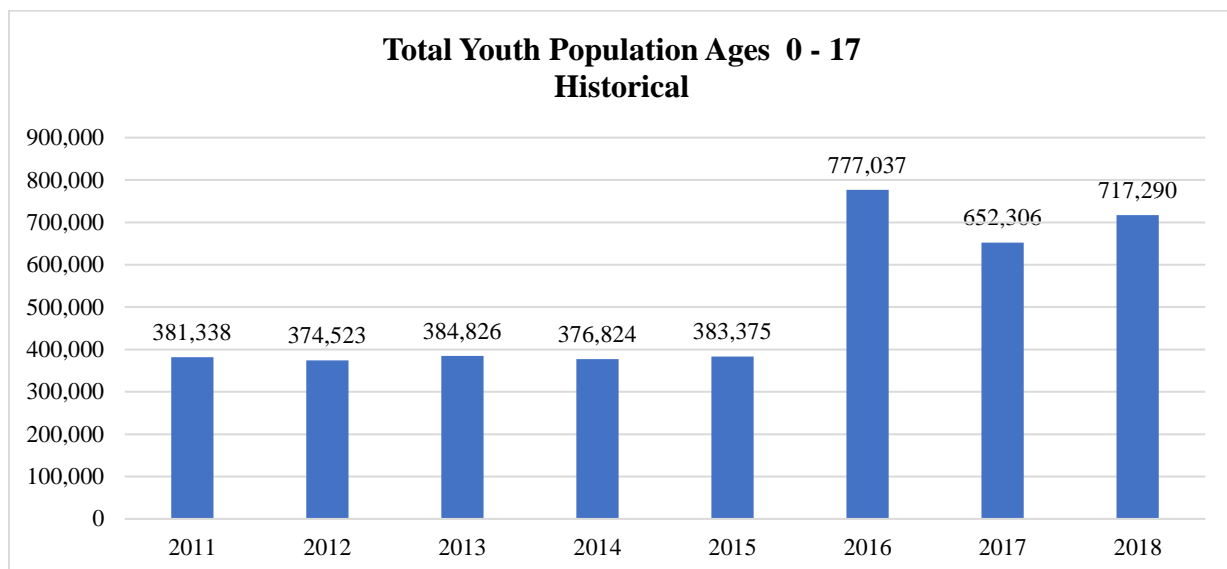
Youth Demographics and Juvenile Justice System Data

All data is based on the Federal Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted.

FFY 2018 Population (0 – 17) Data for Youth in Nevada (Data Provided by Counties)

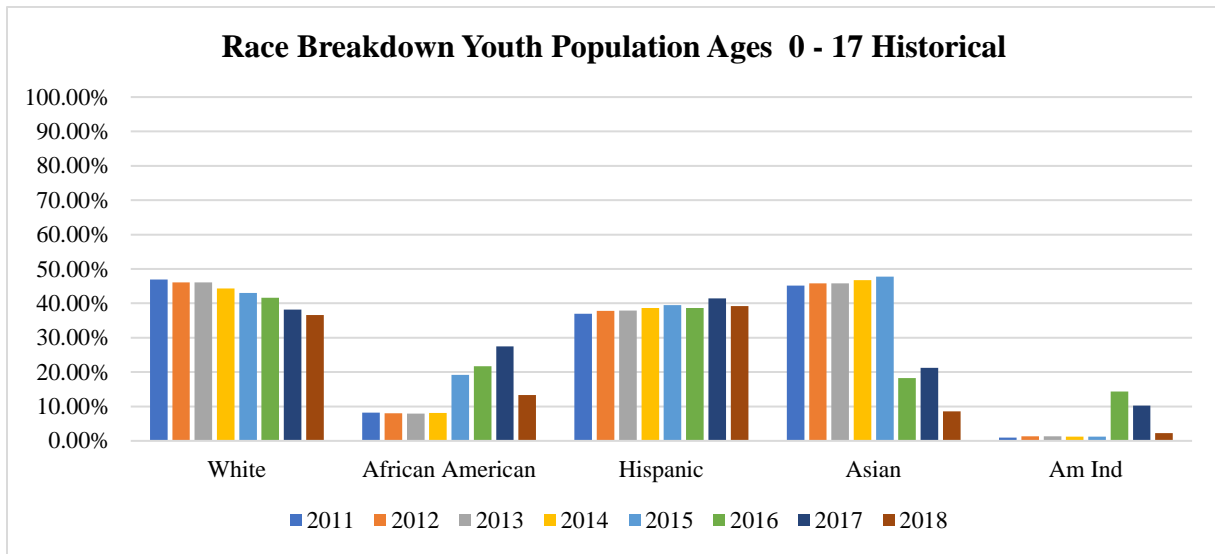
County	Total Youth	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Am Ind/Alaska Native
Carson	11416	5907	298	4421	317	473
Churchill	5778	3639	272	1217	242	408
Clark	539583	167298	88363	222503	52522	8897
Douglas	8574	5867	183	1952	205	367
Elko	15084	8749	328	4647	230	1130
Esmeralda	132	69	9	43	0	11
Eureka	465	365	11	71	3	15
Humboldt	4725	2561	108	1666	64	326
Lander	1571	934	34	468	17	118
Lincoln	1101	925	34	109	8	25
Lyon	12171	7752	428	3059	271	661
Mineral	938	420	71	164	45	238
Nye	7596	4814	366	2028	196	192
Pershing	1129	631	34	361	9	94
Storey	494	372	22	74	14	12
Washoe	104539	50695	4898	38342	7231	3373
White Pine	1994	1349	66	376	31	172
Total	717,290	262,347	95,525	281,501	61,405	16,512

The trend of youth in the state has remained steady from 2011 through 2015 and more than doubled in 2016. The current number of youths in the state from Zero to 17 is 717,290.



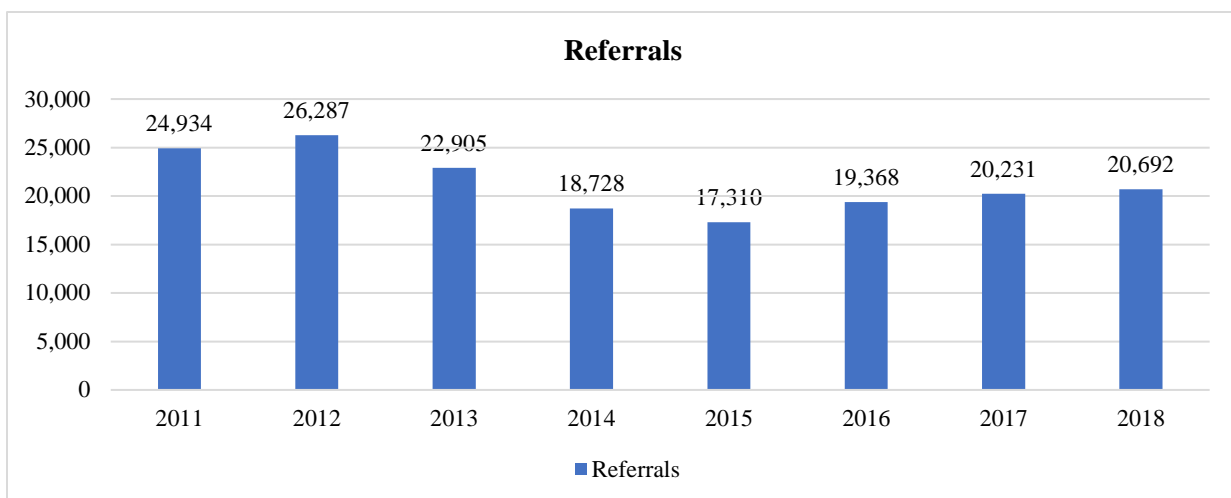
The number of White youths in the state has slightly decline from 2011 to 2018 while the number of Hispanic youths has slightly increased. There was a peak of African American/Black youth in

2015, 2016, and 107, but dropped in 2018. Asian youth dropped dramatically in 2016 and continues to drop.

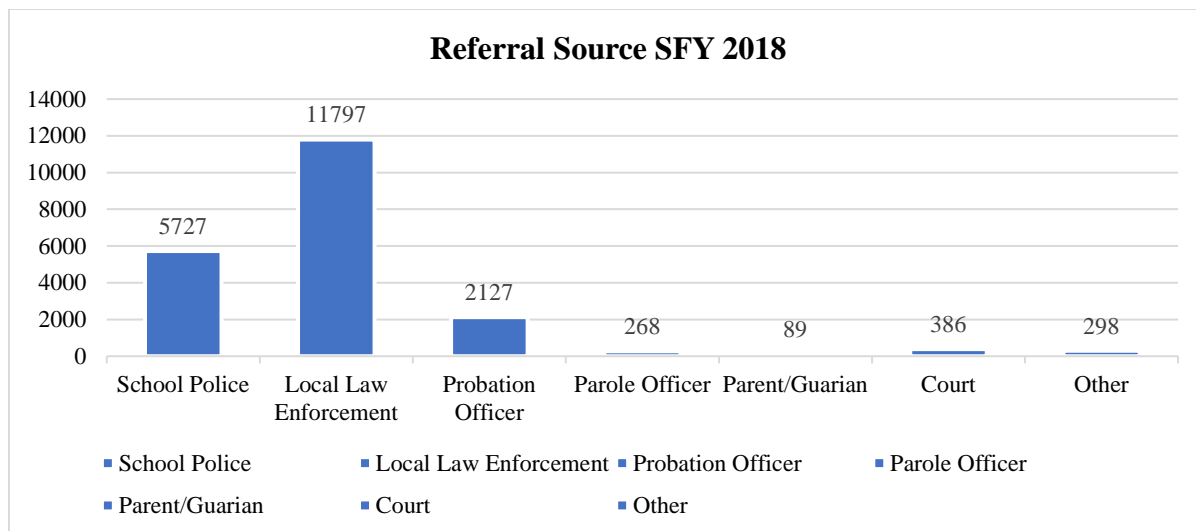


Referral and Diversion:

Youth encounters in the juvenile justice system are usually done through some type of referral. Referrals can be due to youth being accused of committing a delinquent or criminal act, being charged with a status offense, or something else. According to a study on youth.gov, the overall rates of referrals are declining nationwide; however, Nevada has fluctuated down and up over the past few years.

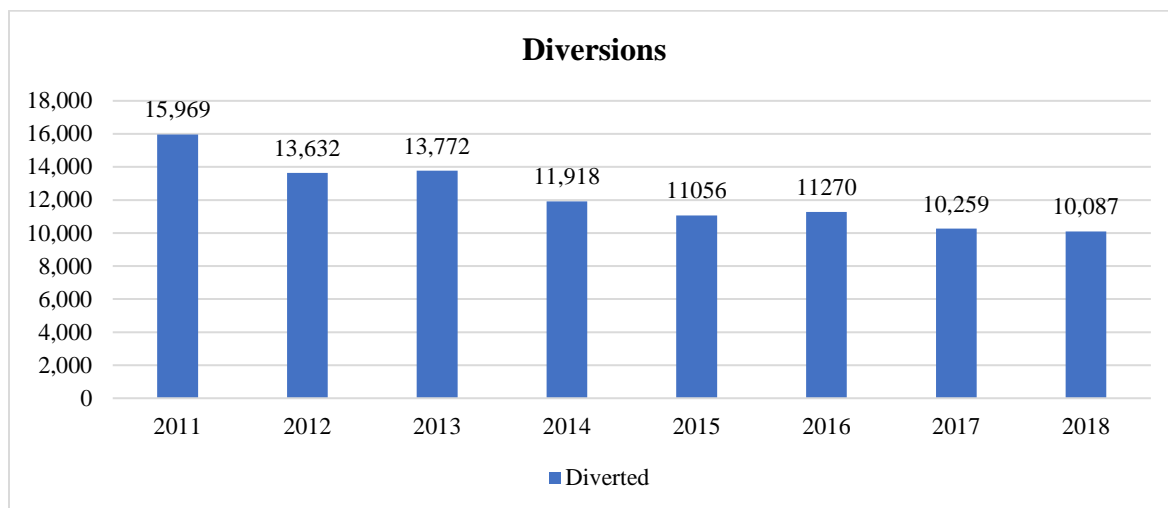


The front end of the system consists of a referral from various sources to a local department of juvenile services. There were 20,692 total referrals in FFY 2018 with sixty-seven (67) percent of those from males.



Referrals come from various sources, but the largest source is local law enforcement followed by school police or resource officers.

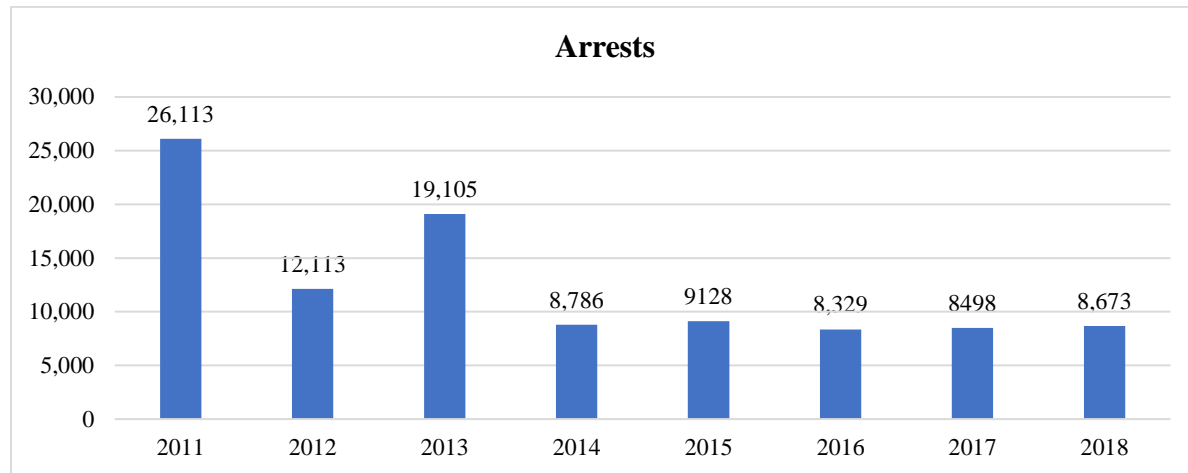
Referrals by gender: Sixty-seven (67) percent of referrals were males. Note: This is a noted gender disparity as males make up roughly fifty (50) percent of the state’s population. This gender disparity can be seen in many contact points throughout the system.



Youth are diverted from further system involvement at the front end or shortly after the referral process by being referred to an array of services or by informal monitoring or supervision. In FFY 2018, just over fifty (50) percent of youth referred were diverted. However, the rate of diversion has decreased sharply compared to referrals in 2011, just under sixty-one (61) percent of youth were diverted, which is an eleven (11) percent decline in eight (8) years.

Arrest:

Arrest data in Nevada drastically decreased more than fifty (50) percent from 2011 to 2012 but increased almost thirty-seven (37) percent in 2013. However, the arrest data drastically decreased again more than fifty (50) percent from 2013 to 2014 where it has remained steady for the past five (5) years. This may be contributed to increased first responder education, additional after school services, better policies and procedures in youth arrests, or a combination of any or all.



Few of the arrests stem from referrals, but most arrests do not. More males than females are arrested, as is the case with referrals. Clark County had an unusually high number of arrests in FFY 2013, which increased the number of overall arrests significantly from FFY 2012 to FFY 2013.

Based on the crime data from Clark County, twenty-four (24) percent of their arrests are for assault and battery with the next highest percentage being that of technical violations which rests at seventeen (17) percent. This contrasts with a much smaller county such as Churchill in which twenty-eight (28) percent of their arrests are traffic related and violations of a court order are second with roughly fifteen (15) percent. At any rate, the reasons for arrest are many throughout the State, but vary based on the size of the county and if the county is urban versus rural as shown in the list of charges for both Clark and Churchill County.

The total number of arrests by gender indicates that roughly seventy-one (71) percent of total arrests are males.

Statewide Arrests by County and by Race for FFY 2018:

The top three RED areas and gender are presented. (Note: numbers may not match due to missing RED groups of Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and other Mix).

County	Total Youth Arrested	White	Black	Hispanic	Male	Female
Carson	301	168	12	83	210	91
Churchill	261	152	47	34	162	99
Clark	5642	1,045	2,503	1,743	4,018	1,624
Douglas	84	56	4	12	57	27
Elko	405	239	6	98	277	128
Esmeralda	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eureka	3	2	0	0	3	0
Humboldt	101	57	0	24	59	42
Lander	10	7	0	1	9	1
Lincoln	2	2	0	0	1	1
Lyon	94	57	2	19	60	34
Mineral	3	2	0	0	2	1
Nye	285	227	13	35	194	91
Pershing	6	2	0	4	5	1
Storey	2	2	0	0	0	2
Washoe	1416	674	151	502	1005	411
White Pine	58	31	1	17	38	20
Total	8,673	2,723	2,739	2,572	6,100	2,573

Status Offenders:

There were 343 reported status offender arrests in FFY 2018. Fifty (50) of those status offenders remained in custody longer than twenty-four (24) hours; however, five (5) were considered violations.

Status Offenders Held Over 24 Hours	Number	Percentage
Minor In Consumption (MIC) – not as status offense in Nevada	7	14%
Weekend Exception	9	18%
Out of State Runaways, held for transfer	12	24%
Held longer based on detention hearing	13	26%
Parents refused custody; state held dependency hearing	2	4%
Emergency Temporary Order of Custody	1	2%
Parents out of town; no one else to release to	1	2%
Violation	5	10%
Sight/Violation	0	0%
Total	50	100%

Out of the 293 status offender arrests (minus the 50 discussed above), the minimum amount of time held was ten (10) minutes and the maximum amount of time held was eleven days (11) twenty-one (21) hours and fifteen (15) minutes.

Status Offense Arrest by Charge

Status Offenders Held Under 24 Hours N = 293	Number	Percentage
Incorrigible	51	17%
Curfew	35	12%
Runaway /RAJ	97	33%
CHINS (Child in Need of Supervision)	64	22%
MIC	45	15%
Held in Adult Jail/Lockup on Status Offense Violation	1	1%
Total	293	100%

Adult Jails/Lockups:

In FFY 2018, a total of eighteen (28) youth were locked up in adult jails or lockups for at least one minute or longer. One (1) was for a status offense and counted as a DSO violation. There were no reported sight/sound separation violations.

List of Charges

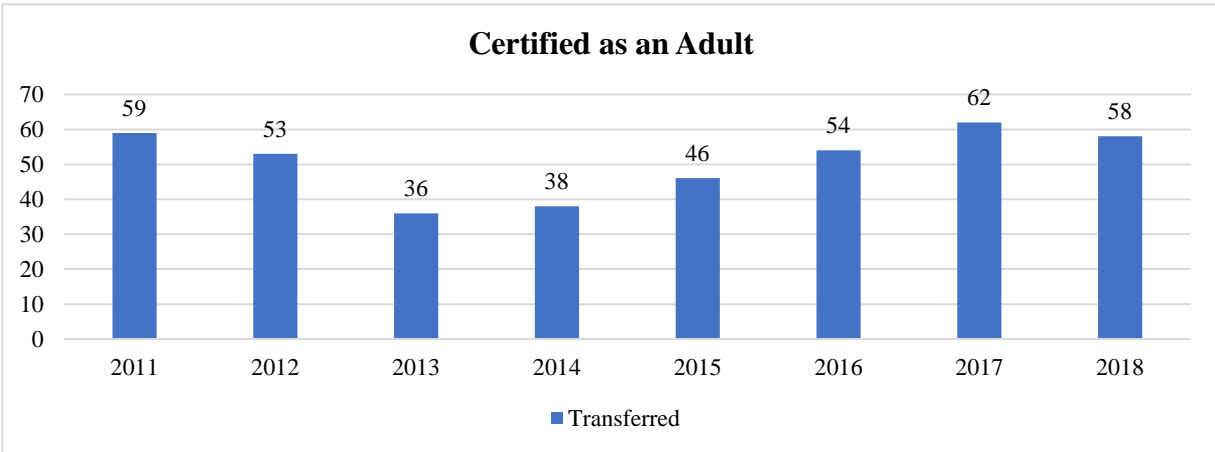
Delinquent Offense by Type – youth placed in adult secure facilities: N = 27	Number	Percentage
Grand Larceny	2	7%
Home Invasion	2	7%
Domestic Battery	2	7%
Murder	4	15%
MIC – Not a Status Offense in Nevada	2	7%
Other	15	57%
Total	27	100%

Twelve (12) were certified or direct filed and faced adult criminal charges. Six (6), including the status offense, were released within the six (6) hour rule.

Certified Youth:

Nevada law outlines those crimes which are direct files to adult court as shown in NRS 62B.330 and how youth are certified to adult court in NRS 62A.030. With NRS 62B.330 in place, the direct files in adult court are directly determined by the youth's record and charged offense. As such, the crimes committed, and the previous record of the juvenile may explain the disproportion rates for direct files.

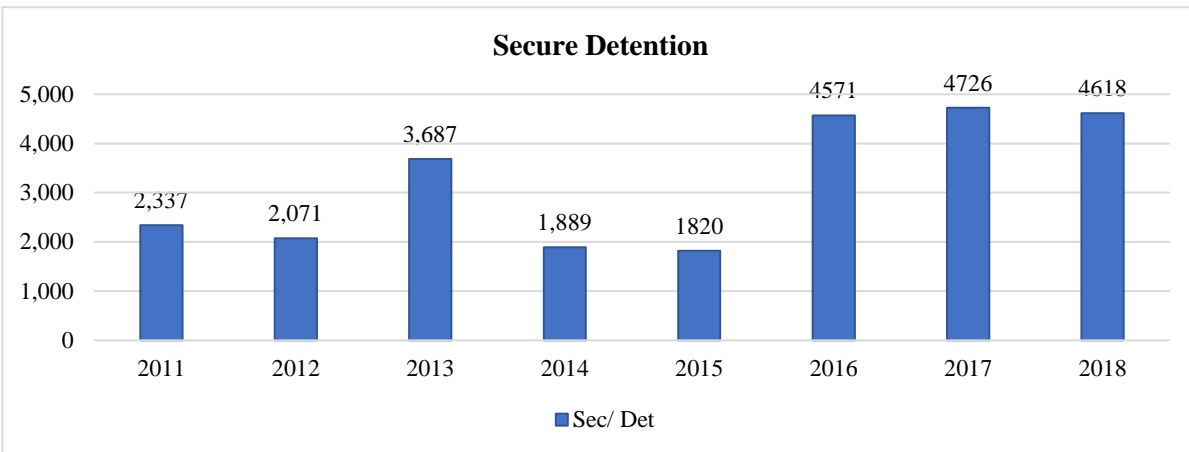
Direct filed youth do not touch the juvenile court while certified youth are done so through the juvenile court. DCFS does not capture data on direct file youth, only youth certified through the juvenile court.



There were fifty-eight (58) youth who were certified as adults in FFY 2018 with fifty-six (56) being males and two (2) being females.

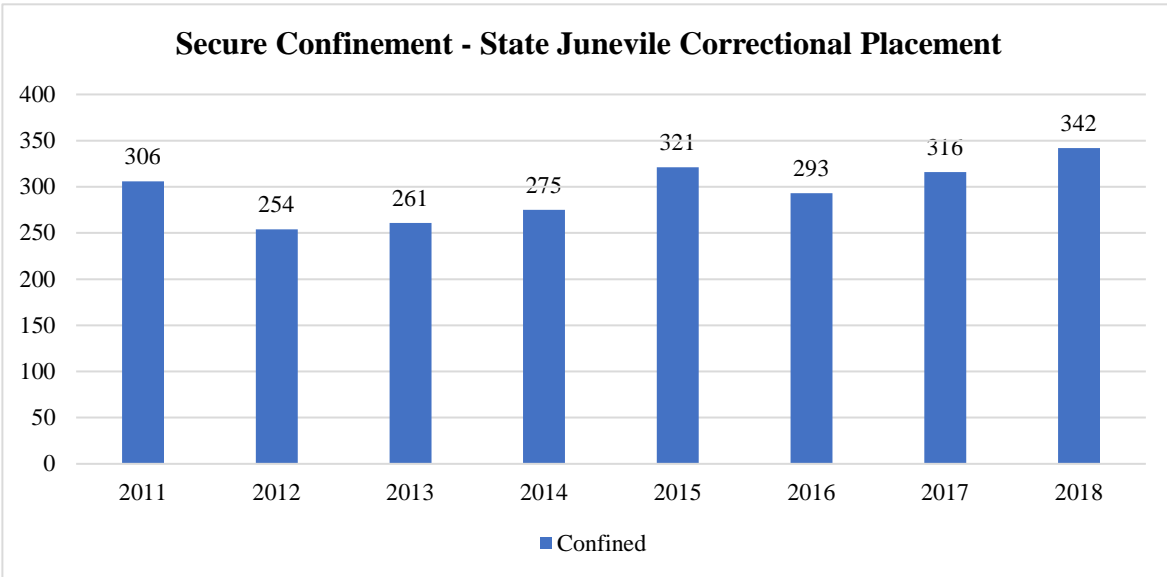
Secure Juvenile Detention:

Seven (7) out of Nevada's seventeen (17) counties operate a juvenile detention facility. Those counties that do not operate a juvenile detention facility contract with those nearby counties that do offer detention services. Secure detention data includes only those youth who are placed in a county detention facility and does not include those placed in group homes, out-of-state homes, residential treatment facilities, or other acute medical facilities.



Unlike arrests, detention numbers have drastically increased over the last two (2) years.

Secure Confinement/State Custody:



The state provides juvenile corrections through the operation of three youth centers in the State: Nevada Youth Training Center (NYTC) in Elko; Caliente Youth Center (CYC) in Caliente; and Summit View Youth Center (SVYC) in Las Vegas. NYTC and SVYC are male only facilities, while CYC is a co-ed facility.

JJDPA Re-Authorization – New for FFY 2019

The latest reauthorization was passed by the federal legislature on December 13, 2018 and includes the following changes to the core protections of the Act.

- Changes the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) requirement to focus on Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED). Requires that states collect and analyze data on racial and ethnic disparities. Requires states to determine which contact points create RED, and establish a plan to address RED.
- Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment, states are required to ensure sight and sound separation and jail removal for youth awaiting trial as adults. This protection previously applied only to youth being held on juvenile court charges. An exception continues to exist for cases where a court finds, after a hearing and in writing, that it is in the interest of justice.
- Youth who are found in violation of a valid court order may be held in detention, for no longer than seven days, if the court finds that such detention is necessary and enters an order containing the following: 1) identifies the valid court order that has been violated; 2) specifies the factual basis for determining that there is reasonable cause to believe that the status offender has violated such order; 3) includes findings of fact to support a determination that there is no appropriate less restrictive alternative available to placing the status offender in such a facility, with due consideration to the best interest of the juvenile; 4) specifies the length of time, not to exceed seven days, that the status offender may remain in a secure detention facility or correctional facility, and includes a plan for the status offender's release from such facility. Such an order may not be renewed.
- States will be required to collect additional data and report on those new data measures annually to the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Those data measures include:
 - Change from reporting on race to reporting on race and ethnicity.
 - Requires reports on data include both youth with learning disabilities and “other disabilities.”
 - Requires a summary of data from 1 month of the applicable fiscal year of the use of restraints and isolation upon juveniles held in the custody of secure detention and correctional facilities operated by a State or unit of local government.
 - Breakdown of status offender data to identify the number of status offenders 1) petitioned, 2) held in secure detention, 3) with justification on being held in secure detention, and 4) the average time being held if secure detention facility.
 - Requires a breakdown of the type of living arrangement a youth is placed in after release from custody; this is mostly likely for county and state.
 - The number of juveniles whose offense originated 1) on school grounds, 2) during school sponsored off-campus activities, or 3) due to a referral by a school official.
 - The number of juveniles in the custody of secure detention and correctional facilities operated by a State or unit of local or tribal government who report being pregnant.

- Develop and implement a work plan that includes measurable objectives for policy, practice, or other system changes, based on the needs identified in the data collection and analysis under the above noted data collection.
- States are required to report data in child abuse or neglect reports relating to juveniles entering the juvenile justice system with a prior reported history of arrest, court intake, probation and parole, juvenile detention, and corrections and provide a plan to use the data described above to provide necessary services for the treatment of such victims of child abuse or neglect.
- Changes to State Advisory Group Appointees:
 - Persons, licensed or certified by the applicable state, with expertise and competence in preventing and addressing mental health and substance abuse needs in delinquent youth and youth at risk of delinquency;
 - Representatives of victim or witness advocacy groups, including at least one individual with expertise in addressing the challenges of sexual abuse and exploitation and trauma, particularly the needs of youth who experience disproportionate levels of sexual abuse, exploitation, and trauma before entering the juvenile justice system;
 - For a state in which one or more Indian Tribes are located, an Indian tribal representative (if such representative is available) or other individual with significant expertise in tribal law enforcement and juvenile justice in Indian tribal communities; and,
 - Youth members must now be not older than 28 at the time of initial appointment.

APPENDIX A

Current Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission Roster (Members and Advisory Board) (NRS 62B 600 & NRS 62B.605)

Members (NRS 62B.600)

Frank Cervantes
Brigid Duffy
Honorable Egan Walker
Eve Hanan
Joey Hastings
Lisa Morris Hibbler, D.P.A.
Paula Smith
Jo Lee Wickes
Pauline Salla-Smith
Rebekah Graham
Scott Shick
Mayra Rodriguez Galindo (Youth)
Emmanuel Torres (Youth)
Ross Armstrong
VACANT – DCFS Deputy Administrator or Designee
VACANT – District Attorney
VACANT – Defense Attorney/Public Defender
VACANT – Director of Juvenile Services greater than 700,000 population
VACANT – Supreme Court Nominee
VACANT – Rep of Law Enforcement
VACANT – Youth
VACANT – Youth
VACANT – Youth
VACANT – Youth
VACANT – Public Defender
VACANT – Nominated by the Assembly
VACANT – Nominated by the Assembly

Advisory Board (NRS 62B.605)

Senator (D) James Ohrenschall
Honorable William O. Voy -
Judge – Greater than 100,000
Vacant Assemblyman (D)
Vacant Assemblyman (R)
Vacant Senator (R)
Vacant Judge (Rural)

APPENDIX B

The State of Nevada Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission (JJOC) functions as a State Advisory Group (SAG). This Commission was established and still exists under a 1994 Governor's Executive Order. The composition of the commission is consistent with its mission as an advisory group. An Executive Order dated December 17, 2017 establishes the Nevada Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission as the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act and Title II Formula Grant State Advisory Group. The JJOC has delegated the planning, development, and sub granting reviews to the SAG Planning Group. The SAG must include only voting members who fit the criteria as outlined in A through H on the next page.

	Name	Represents	Full-Time Government	Youth	Appointment	Residence
1	Joey Hastings Chair Non-Profit	D			10/16/2017 – 08/31/2019	Reno
2	Brigid Duffy - Prosecutor	B	X		10/16/2017 – 08/31/2019	Las Vegas
3	Judge Egan Walker	A, B, Prior System	X		10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Reno
4	Emmanuel Torres -Student (Currently on parole)	F, Prior System		X	10/16/2017 - 08/31/2019	Reno
5	Frank Cervantes -Director of Juvenile Services	C	X		10/16/2017 – 08/31/2019	Reno
6	Jo Lee Wickes	B	X		10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Reno
7	Lisa Morris Hibbler	B, G	X		10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Las Vegas
8	Mayra Rodriguez-Galindo	F, Prior System			10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Hawthorne
9	Paula Smith	B & Tribal Rep			10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Dayton
10	Pauline Salla-Smith	C, G, Prior System	X	X	10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Winnemucca
11	Rebekah Graham	D, H			10/16/2017 – 08/31/2019	Yerington
12	Scott Schick	C, G	X		11/06/2017 – 08/31/2019	Minden
13	Ross Armstrong	C	X		DCFS Administrator	Reno
14	VACANT – DCFS Deputy Administrator or Designee					
15	VACANT – District Attorney					
16	VACANT – Defense Attorney/Public Defender					
17	VACANT – Director of Juvenile Services greater than 700,000 population					
18	VACANT – Supreme Court Nominee					
19	VACANT – Rep of Law Enforcement					
20	VACANT – Public Defender					
21	VACANT – Nominated by the Assembly					
22	VACANT – Nominated by the Assembly					

23	VACANT - Youth					
24	VACANT – Youth					
25	VACANT – Youth					
26	VACANT – Youth					

Codes:

- A. Locally elected official representing general purpose local government.
- B. Representatives of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth, and probation workers.
- C. Representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, including welfare, social services, mental health, education, special education, recreation, and youth services.
- D. Representatives of private nonprofit organizations, including persons concerned with family preservation and strengthening, parent groups and parent self-help groups, youth development, delinquency prevention and treatment, neglected or dependent children, quality of juvenile justice, education, and social services for children.
- E. Volunteers who work with juvenile justice.
- F. Youth workers involved with programs that are alternatives to confinement, including organized recreation activities.
- G. Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion.
- H. Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to learning disabilities, emotional difficulties, child abuse and neglect, and youth violence.

APPENDIX C
Title II Formula Grant FFY 2018 Total Allocation

Title II Formula Grant Funds are awards to states who participate in the JJDP. There are parameters on how Title II Formula Grant Funds can be allocated. The maximum allowed amount for Planning and Administration is 10% of the total grant. The maximum allowed for the JJOC is \$20,000. It is recommended that up to 75% of grant funds be sub granted out to community partners. However, the state uses a good portion of the funds for compliance monitoring, which are JJDP and Formula Grant requirements. In State Fiscal Year 2018, just under 65% of the total grant was sub granted out to local, city, county, or nonprofit grantees.

Grantee	Program Name	Program Area	Amount Requested	Proposed Funding	% Funded
NCJJ	Evidence Based Resource Center	# 27 - Juvenile Justice System Improvement	\$51,806.00	\$51,806.00	100%
Sixth Judicial District Youth and Family Services	SEEK	#3 Alternatives to Detention and #24 Indian Tribe Programs	\$33,120.00	\$33,120.00	100%
Quest Counseling & Consulting	Mental Health Program	#12 - Mental Health Services	\$32,968.00	\$32,968.00	100%
Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice	Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET)	#18 - Substance and Alcohol Abuse	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	100%
Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice	Substance Abuse Assessment and Referral Program	#18 - Substance and Alcohol Abuse	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	100%
Carson City Juvenile Probation	Mental Health Program	#12 - Mental Health Services	\$24,000.00	\$13,000.00	54%
Elko County Juvenile Probation	Community Services Program	#3 - Alternatives to Detention	\$14,820.00		0%
City of Las Vegas Youth Development and Social Innovation Department	DMC	#21 Disproportionate Minority Contact	\$15,000.00		0%
Carson City Juvenile Probation	Brewery Arts Program	#3 - Alternatives to Detention	\$6,500.00		0%
Carson City Juvenile Probation	Leadership and Resiliency Wilderness Program	#3 - Alternatives to Detention	\$14,250.00		0%
Eleventh Judicial District Youth and Family Services	Restitution and Restorative Justice Program	#10 - Job Training	\$29,700.00		0%
Totals			\$352,164.00	\$260,894.00	74%

There was more need for funds than were available, so not all applicants were funded.

APPENDIX D
Title II Formula Grant FFY 2018 Sub Grantees

	Grantee	Program Name	Program Area	Amount Approved
1	National Coalition of Juvenile Justice (NCJJ)	Evidence Based Resource Center	# 27 - Juvenile Justice System Improvement	\$51,806.00
2	Sixth Judicial District Youth and Family Services	SEEK	#3 Alternatives to Detention and #24 Indian Tribe Programs	\$33,120.00
3	Quest Counseling & Consulting	Mental Health Program	#12 - Mental Health Services	\$32,968.00
4	Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice	Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET)	#18 - Substance and Alcohol Abuse	\$50,000.00
5	Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice	Substance Abuse Assessment and Referral Program	#18 - Substance and Alcohol Abuse	\$80,000.00
6	Carson City Juvenile Probation	Mental Health Program	#12 - Mental Health Services	\$13,000
	Totals			\$260,894.00

Note: These projects have not yet started as the Title II Formula Grant is currently frozen.

Appendix E

Community Corrections Partnership Block Grant for SFY 2018

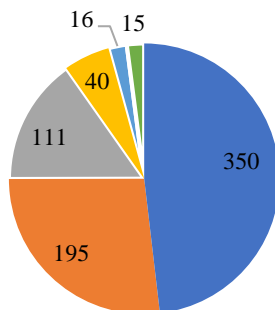
The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Block Grant is an annual grant made up of state general funds to assist the counties with providing front end services. Currently, there are few guidelines for what programs and services must be used for this money; however, the implementation of NRS 62B.630 placed gradual timelines on counties over the next four (4) years to move towards using this money for evidence-based programs and services.

Most of the data points and graphs throughout this document are based on a Federal Fiscal Year, but this data is based on the State Fiscal Year (SFY) which is July 1 through June 30.

SFY 2018 Allotment to Counties

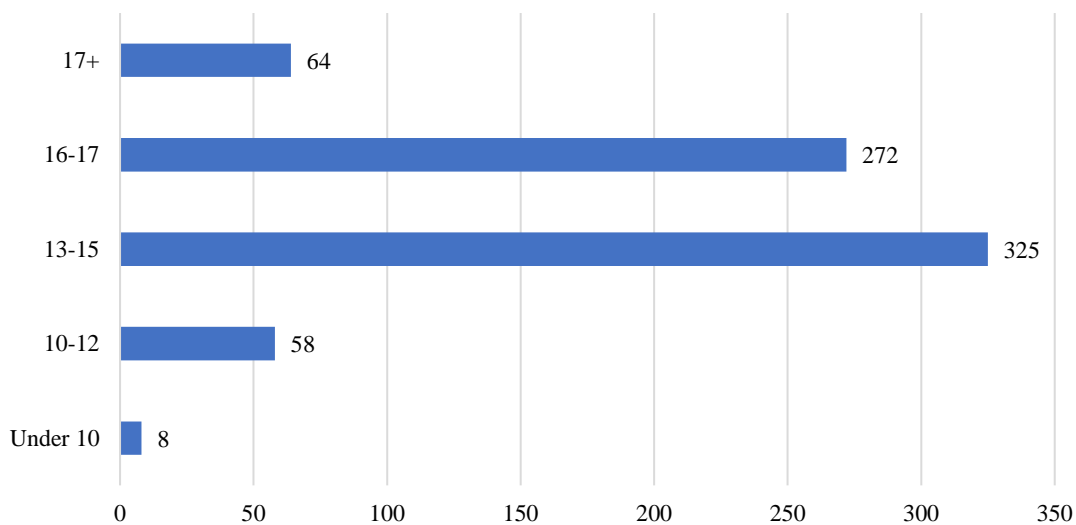
County	Allotment
Carson City	\$44,671.48
Churchill	\$22,797.18
Clark	\$1,710,565.35
Douglas	\$33,487.01
Elko	\$53,421.20
Esmeralda (See Nye)	\$5,360.17
Eureka	\$6,325.42
Humboldt	\$21,322.88
Lander	\$9,821.47
Lincoln	\$10,210.45
Lyon	\$45,089.27
Mineral	\$7,487.57
Nye County	\$29,188.99
Pershing	\$8,011.03
Storey	\$7,040.96
Washoe	\$322,462.22
White Pine	\$12,544.35
TOTAL	\$2,349,807.00
PERCENTAGE	100%

Race/Ethnicity of Youth for CCP Block Grant SFY 2018



- Caucasian
- African American
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Latino or Hispanic
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Other or Mix

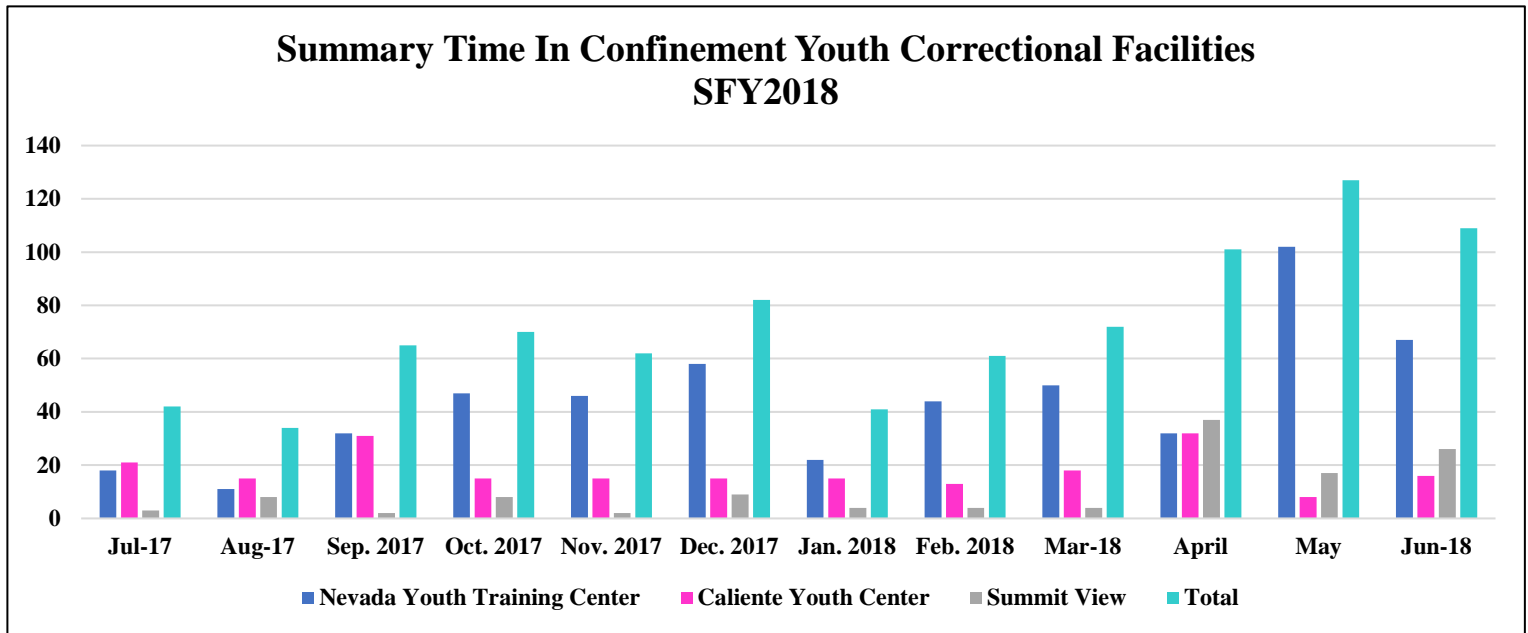
Age of Youth Served by CCP Block Grant SFY 2018



APPENDIX F
Room Confinement per NRS 62B.215

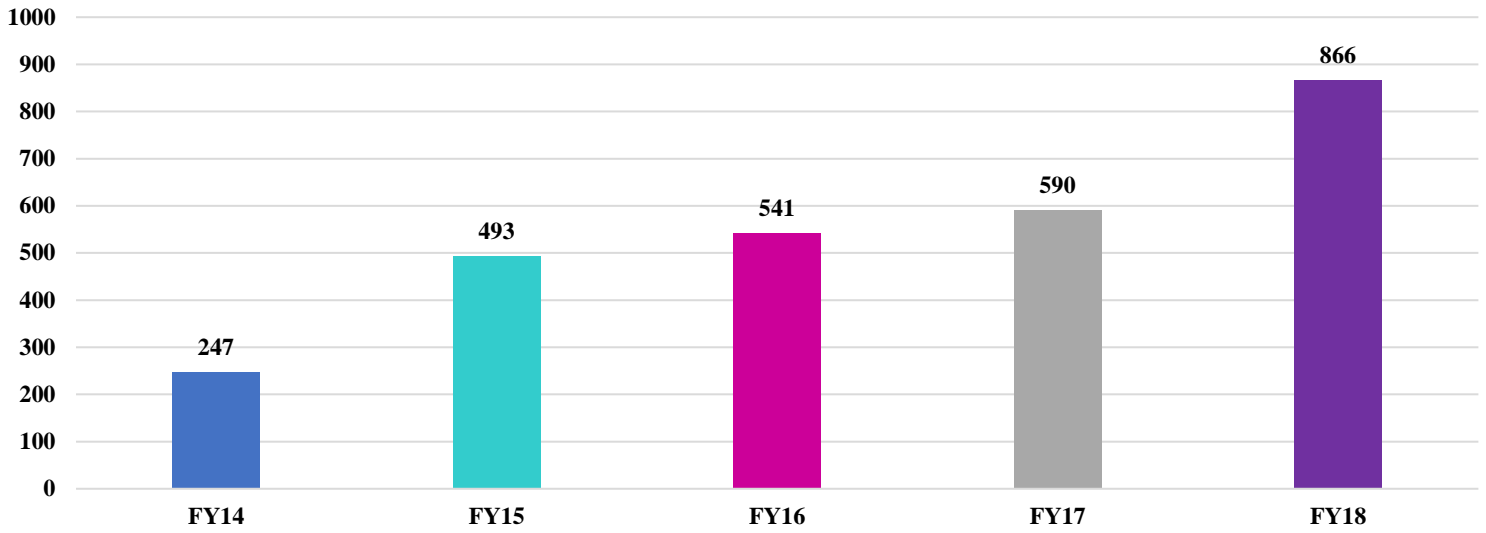
State Youth Correctional Facilities

Facility	Jul-2017	Aug-2017	Sep. 2017	Oct. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018	Apr. 2018	May 2018	Jun. 2018
Nevada Youth Training Center	18	11	32	47	46	58	22	44	50	32	102	67
Caliente Youth Center	21	15	31	15	15	15	15	13	18	32	8	16
Summit View	3	8	2	8	2	9	4	4	4	37	17	26
Total	42	34	65	70	62	82	41	61	72	101	127	109



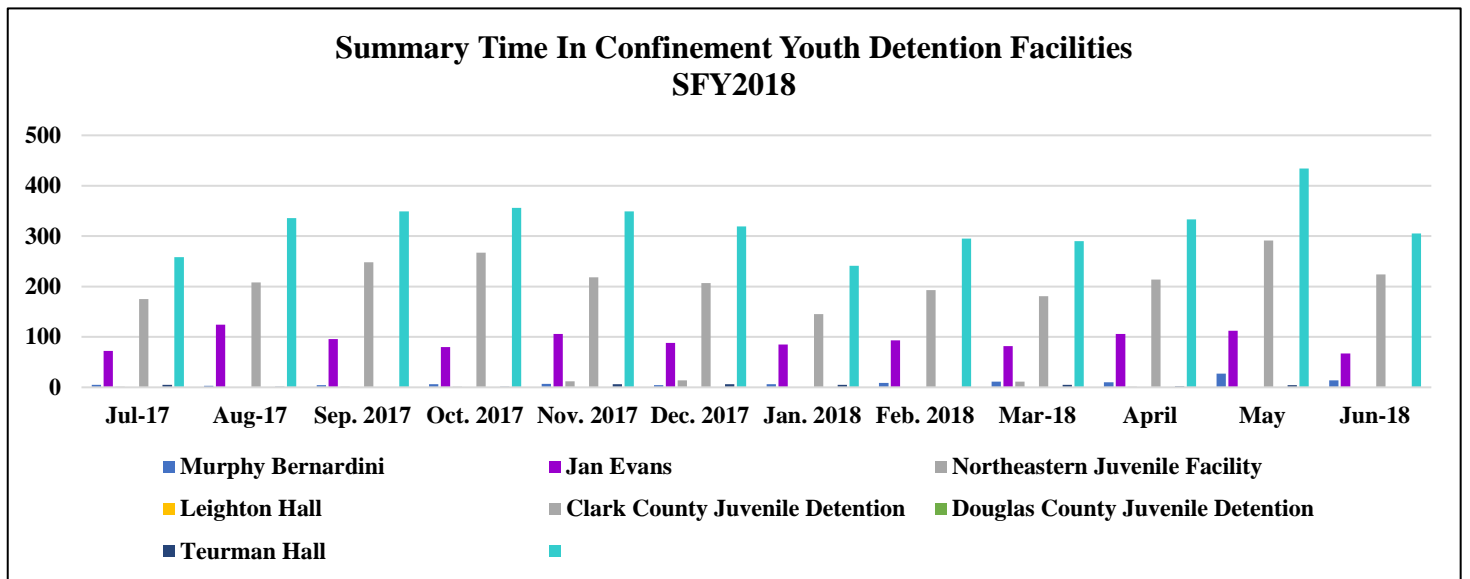
Juvenile Correctional facilities began collecting data on the uses of room confinement in SFY 2014. Since that time, juvenile correctional facilities have seen a steady increase in the uses of room confinement. All three facilities are experiencing the same situation where a very small percentage of youth are responsible for most incidents that result in room confinement. Most of the youth are working on their programming and not contributing to the uses of confinement

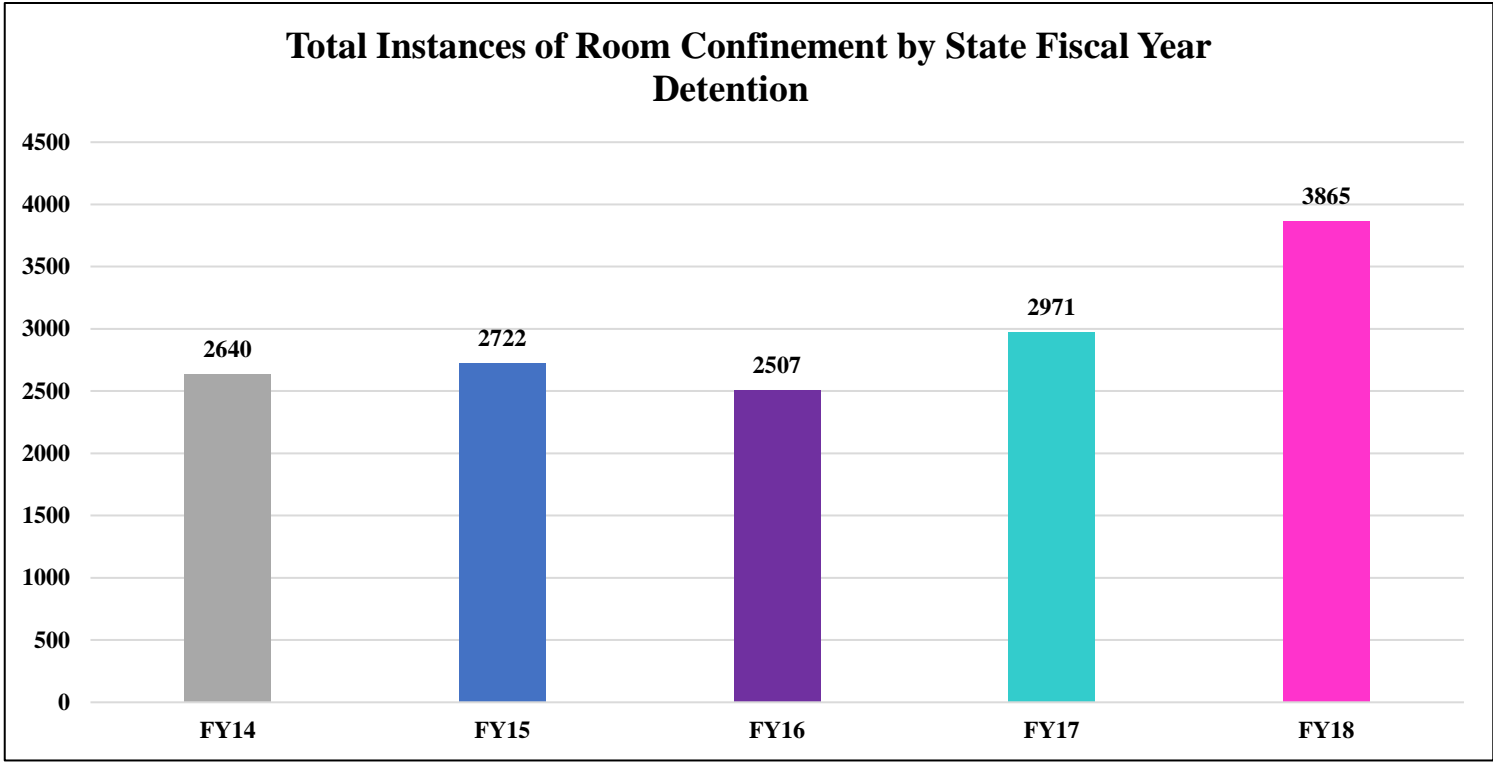
Total Instances of Room Confinement by State Fiscal Year Correctional



Juvenile Detention Facility

Location	Facility Name	Jul. 2017	Aug. 2017	Sep. 2017	Oct. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018	Apr. 2018	May 2018	Jun. 2018
Carson City	Murphy Bernardini	5	3	4	6	7	4	6	9	11	10	27	14
Reno	Jan Evans	72	124	96	80	106	88	85	93	82	106	112	67
Elko	Northeastern Juvenile	1	0	1	1	12	14	0	0	11	1	0	0
Winnemucca	Leighton Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Las Vegas	Clark Co.	175	208	248	267	218	207	145	193	181	214	291	224
Stateline	Douglas Co.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallon	Teurman Hall	5	1	0	1	6	6	5	0	5	2	4	0
Total Youth		258	336	349	356	349	319	241	295	290	333	434	305





As with Juvenile Correctional facilities, juvenile detention facilities began collecting data on the uses of room confinement in SFY 2014. As with correctional facilities, detention facilities are experiencing the same situation where a very small percentage of youth are responsible for most incidents that result in room confinement.

APPENDIX G

Evidence-Based Practices Definition Matrix*

	ELIGIBLE FOR PURPOSES OF STATE FUNDING			EXCLUDED FROM STATE FUNDING	
	Evidence-Based Practices	Research-Based Practices	Evidence Informed (to qualify, meets 1 of the bullets in each row below)	Ineffective Program	Harmful Program
Effect	Found to be effective		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some evidence of effectiveness Experimental evaluations show that there are contradictory findings Effects are short in duration Programs that include elements of approach known to be effective (es. Cognitive behavioral programming, problem solving, skill training, etc.) 	Experimental evaluations failed to show significant differences between the treatment and the control group Or Based on statistical analysis or well-established theory of change, no potential to meet evidence- or research-based effect / criteria	Experimental evaluations show that the control group scored higher on targeted outcomes than did the treatment group Practice constitutes a risk or harm
Internal Validity	True experimental design	Quasi-experimental design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-experimental design, but statistically significant positive effects. True experimental design, but inconsistent inference of causality Delivers positive results, especially related to JJOC-required performance measures, but no research 	True or quasi-experimental design	
Type of Evidence or Research Design	Randomized controlled experimental study	Quasi-experimental design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally developed programming with pre/post outcome measures Includes programs or practices with elements of researched based programs. Single group design Program matches the dimensions of a successful meta-analysis practice 1 large, multi-site, randomized / or statistically controlled experimental study 	1 randomized and/or statistically controlled evaluation Or 2 quasi-experiments and 1 randomized controlled evaluation not conducted by an independent investigator	Any design with any results indicating negative effect
Independent Replication	Program replication with evaluation replication.		At least 1 replication without evaluation	At least 1 replication without evaluation	Either replicated or not; with or without evaluation
Implementation Guidance	Comprehensive	Comprehensive	Partial	Partial or comprehensive	Possible applied studies under similar or different settings
Extended Validity	Applied studies: different settings (2+)	Applied studies: similar settings (2+)	Real-world informed. Somewhat evidence informed.	Applied study(s): different or similar settings	Applied study(s): different or similar settings (2+)

*Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission's acceptable definition for evidence-based programs or services