

Nevada Title II Formula Grant Application
Federal Fiscal Year 2014

Nevada, the seventh largest state covers 110,540 square miles and is home to approximately 2,800,000 people. Over 2,000,000 live in one judicial district, Clark County that includes the two largest municipalities, Las Vegas and Henderson. Another 430,000 people live in a second judicial district, Washoe County, including Reno. That leaves approximately 370,000 people scattered throughout 15 semi-urban and rural counties over a large geographic expanse served by eight judicial districts.

The following table summarizes additional age and race/ethnicity demographics:

COHORTS	2014 ESTIMATED (rounded to nearest 1,000)	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
10 – 14 YEAR OLDS	189,000	6.75%
15 – 19 YEAR OLDS	185,000	6.6%
WHITE (not Hispanic)	1,620,000	58%
BLACK (not Hispanic)	200,000	7.1%
AMERICAN INDIAN	37,000 (represents 22 reservations)	1.3%
ASIAN	190,000	6.7%
HISPANIC	753,000	26.8%

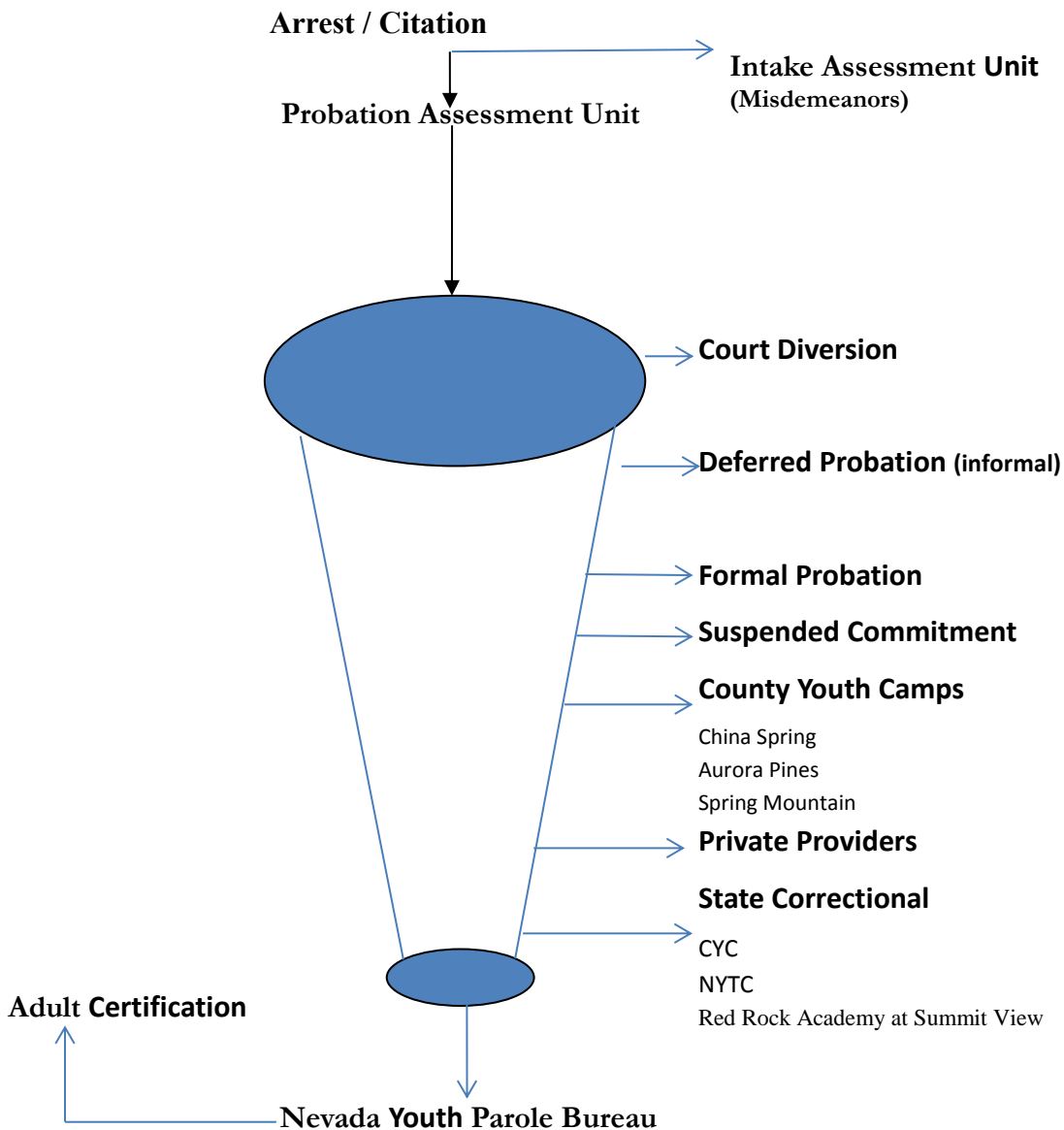
The recent recession was not kind to Nevada. In the middle of a housing boom the bottom fell out, leaving halfway built developments looking like ghost towns, and devastating thousands of families of construction workers. Nevada led the nation in foreclosures, and is still now just beginning to recover. Two promising new industries, energy development and aerospace and defense, came to a standstill, and in the beginning of 2013 slowly began hiring again. As was the case across the nation, adults who lost their jobs turned to low and minimum wage openings in fast food chains and retail leaving teens without jobs. Additionally, The Nevada Department of Education report for 2012-2013 school year shows that 54.7% of students qualified for free and reduced lunch.

Life in Nevada is heavily influenced by a 24-hour work environment, which is oriented to adult entertainment and characterized by ready cash and excessive availability of alcohol and drugs. This presents the juvenile justice system with unique challenges:

- Grocery and convenience stores selling alcohol are open all night;
- Many children are left unsupervised during the evening and night time hours while parents are working swing and graveyard shifts in the largest employment locations: casinos;
- Heavy influence on billboards and other advertisements glamorizing casual sex, drug and alcohol use;
- Most bars and all casinos are open 24 hours therefore adults do not have a “cutoff” time;
- The 24-hour environment places greater stress on limited law enforcement serving counties currently experiencing severe budget shortages statewide.
- During the most recent legislative session in 2013, Nevada legalized marijuana dispensaries, and the state is currently deciding how they will be regulated in each county/city.
- Both Las Vegas and Reno have been identified as major drug trafficking transportation “Hubs” bringing heroin, methamphetamine and cocaine from California then into the surrounding rural states.

System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System;

Nevada’s Juvenile Justice System is bifurcated; with county level government operating juvenile probation and juvenile detention centers and the state operating Youth Parole and Youth Correctional Facilities. The following outlines the Juvenile Justice System overview:



State Operated Facilities

In December of 2013, Red Rock Academy (RRA) at Summit View re-opened as a maximum secure youth correctional facility. Nevada’s Division of Child and Family Services, Juvenile Services contracted with Rite of Passage to operate the 96 bed facility. Nevada has contracted for 50 beds for the most serious male youth offenders. Rite of Passage has the option to fill the remaining 46 beds with out of state youth.

Nevada Youth Training Center (NYTC) is Nevada’s medium secure facility. During the legislative session of 2013, NYTC’s capacity was decreased from 110 to 60 male youth. NYTC operates a full time accredited high school, vocational training and provides evidenced based programming to match the needs of the youth. Current population averages 58 youth.

Caliente Youth Center (CYC) is Nevada’s low risk facility for both male and female youth. Currently, CYC operates at a capacity of 140 youth; 100 male youth and 40 female youth. CYC operates a full time accredited high school, vocational training and provides evidenced based programming to match the gender specific needs of the youth. Current population averages 125 youth.

Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs:

The following is the statewide data for 2013 for all 17 counties in Nevada at each point of contact:

	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Sec/ Det</u>	<u>Confined</u>	<u>Transferred</u>	<u>Probation</u>	<u>Ref. to</u>	<u>Court</u>	<u>Diverted</u>	<u>Petitioned</u>	<u>Delinquent</u>
Carson	359	45	3	1	47		634	372	89	35
Churchill	205	7	1	0	41		600	103	240	131
Clark	15,383	3043	181	30	2518		15383	9916	4937	3619
Douglas	372	128	3	0	62		689	106	74	62
Eureka	14	0	0	0	7		12	2	12	12
Elko	272	18	3	0	214		214	525	214	214
Humboldt	125	26	0	0	17		342	141	107	290
Lander	59	3	0	0	4		151	27	37	55
Lincoln	1	3	2	0	7		15	0	15	15
Lyon	132	131	13	0	74		276	24	274	195
Mineral	19	7	2	1	16		22	13	22	19
Nye/Esmeralda	341	15	6	2	109		249	92	234	123
Pershing	58	8	1	0	5		57	16	33	51
Storey	4	0	0	0	1		42	34	1	0
Washoe	1708	246	44	2	402		679	2396	827	432
White Pine	53	7	2	0	23		81	5	67	74
Total	19105	3687	261	36	3547		19446	13772	7183	5327

Below is information for calendar year 2013 for youth committed to state custody:

1st Judicial District: Carson City, Storey County

2nd Judicial District: Washoe County

3rd Judicial District: Lyon County

4th Judicial District: Elko County

5th Judicial District: Esmeralda, Nye, and Mineral Counties

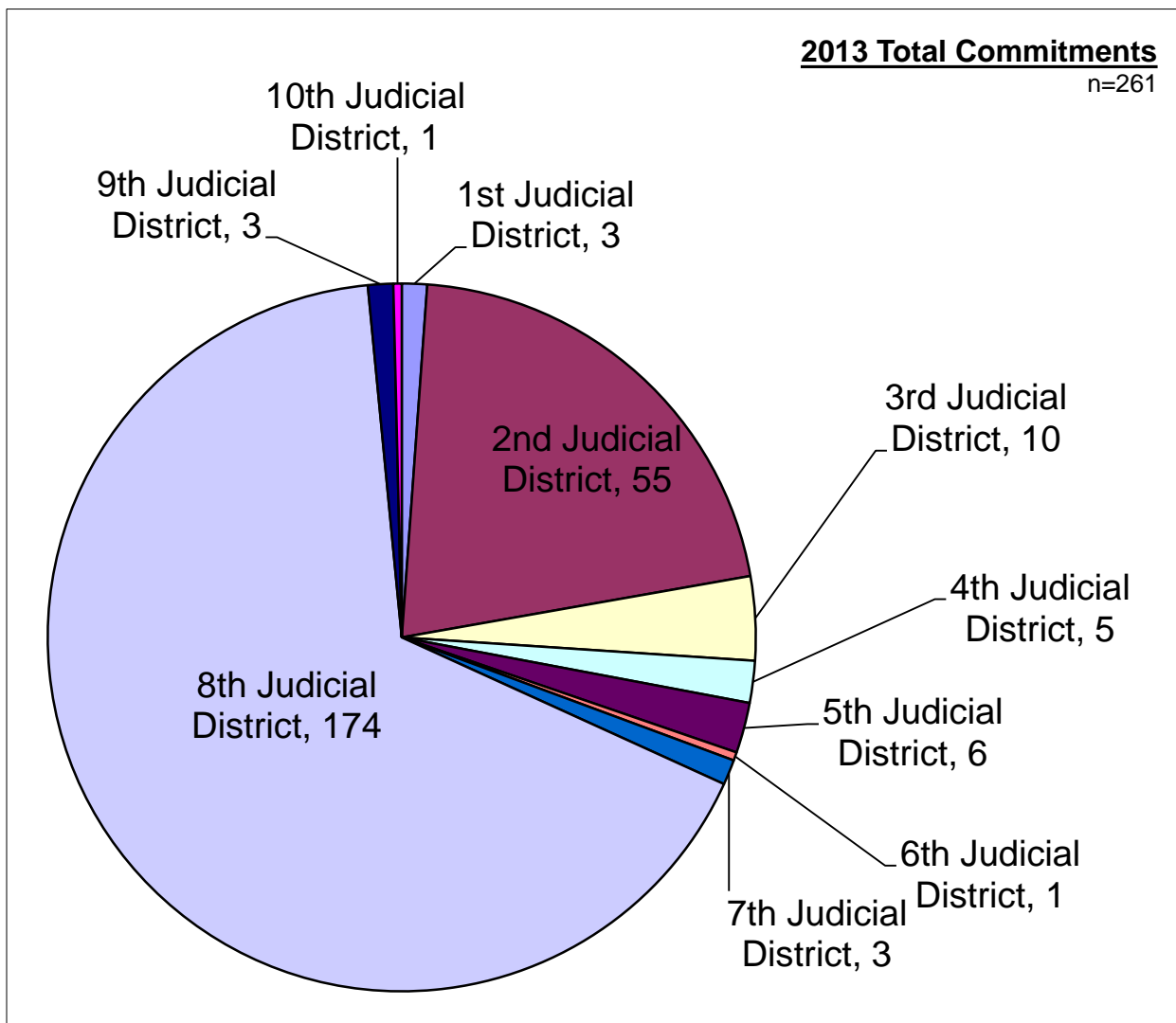
6th Judicial District: Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing Counties

7th Judicial District: Eureka, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties

8th Judicial District: Clark County

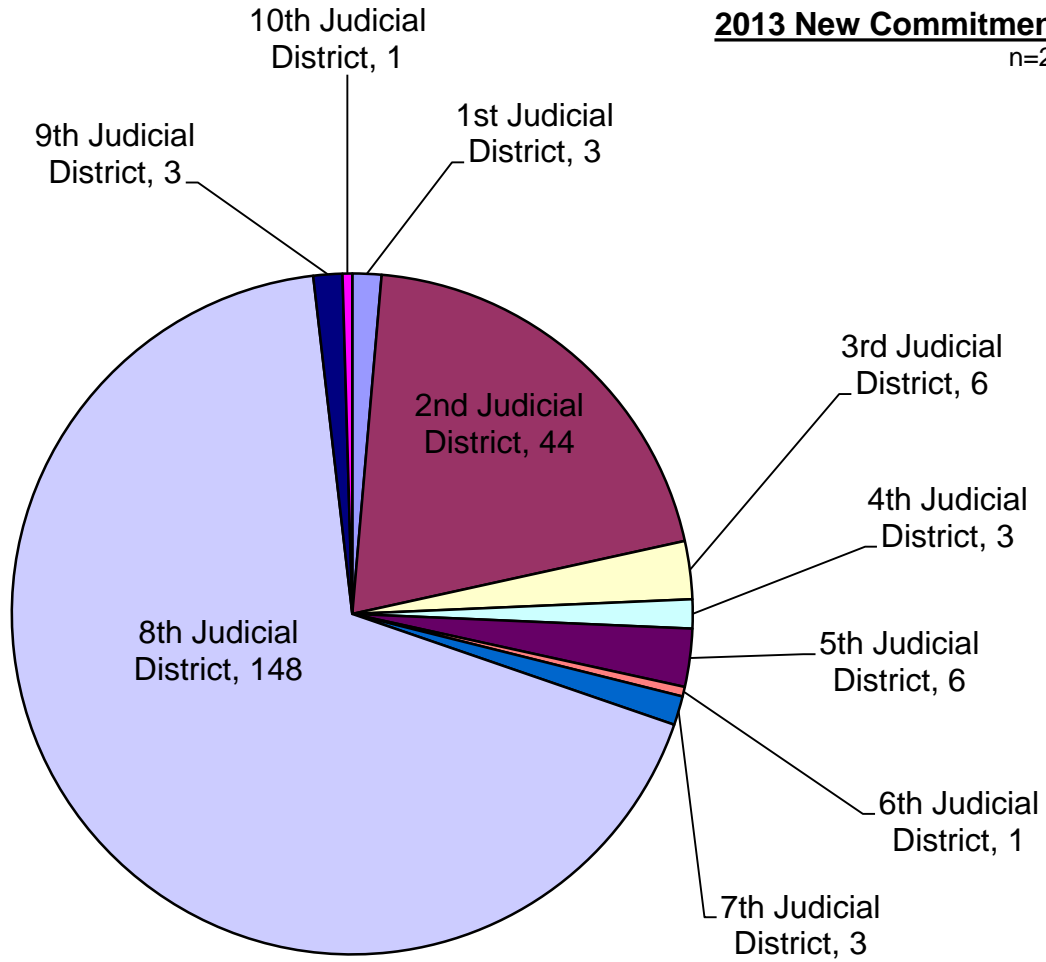
9th Judicial District: Douglas County

10th Judicial District: Churchill County



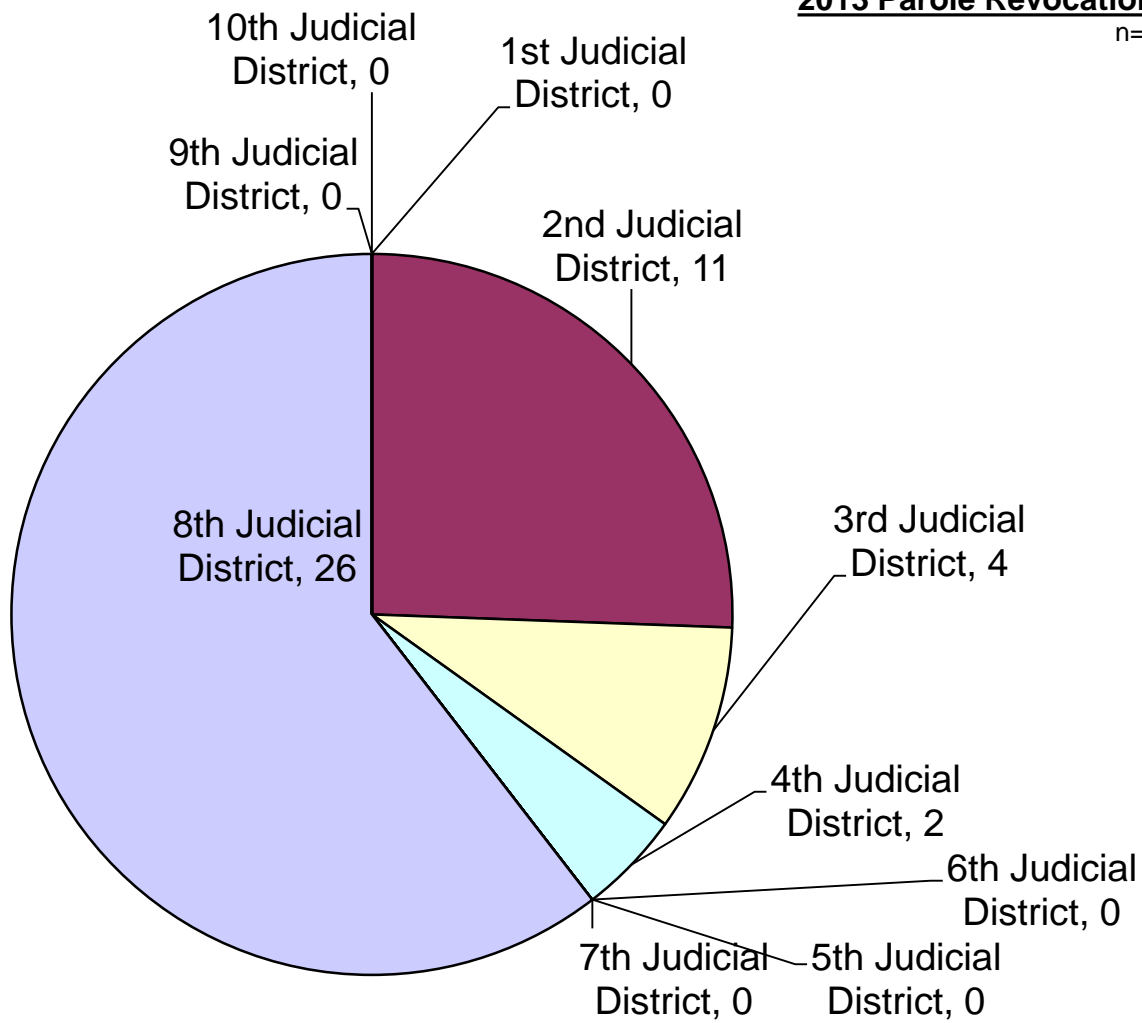
2013 New Commitments

n=218



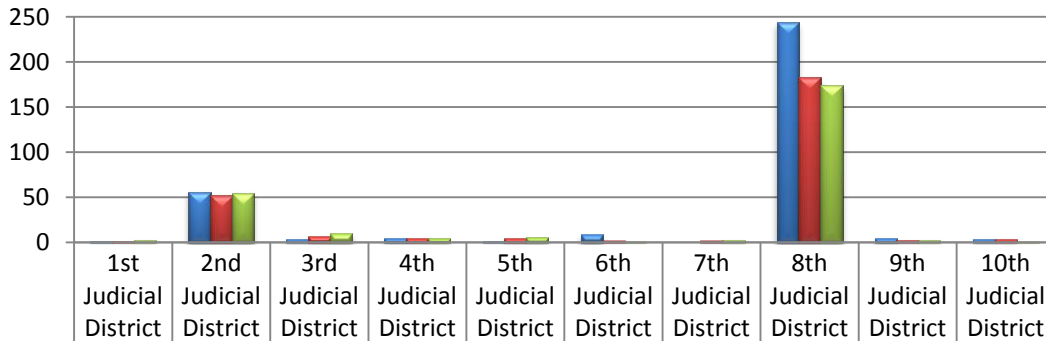
2013 Parole Revocations

n=43



Total Commitments by Jurisdiction

2011 Total = 331 2012 Total = 265 2013 Total = 261



	1st Judicial District	2nd Judicial District	3rd Judicial District	4th Judicial District	5th Judicial District	6th Judicial District	7th Judicial District	8th Judicial District	9th Judicial District	10th Judicial District
2011 Total = 331	2	56	4	5	2	9	0	244	5	4
2012 Total = 265	2	52	7	5	5	2	2	183	3	4
2013 Total = 261	3	55	10	5	6	1	3	174	3	1

**2013 Committing Delinquency Offenses*
By Jurisdiction**

Adjudicated Offense*	Total	Clark County				% **
		New Commitments		Parole Revocations		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Assault/Battery	30	20	9	1	0	17.2%
Burglary	14	12	0	2	0	8.0%
Drug Offense (not sales)	31	19	8	4	0	17.8%
Drug Sales / Trafficking	2	2	0	0	0	1.1%
Homicide / Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Misc. Misdemeanors	10	3	2	5	0	5.7%
Other	9	6	1	2	0	5.2%
Probation / Parole Violations	42	24	12	4	2	24.1%
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Robbery	5	1	2	2	0	2.9%
Sexual Offense	5	5	0	0	0	2.9%
Theft/Larceny	9	7	1	1	0	5.2%
Vehicle Theft	7	5	1	1	0	4.0%
Weapons	10	8	0	2	0	5.7%
Total	174	112	36	24	2	100.0%

*Only the most serious offense (as categorized by N.R.S.) is captured.

Multiple offenses
are captured only once based on the most serious
offense.

**Percentage of offense(s)

		Washoe County				
Adjudicated Offense*	Total	New Commitments		Parole Revocations		% **
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Assault/Battery	8	4	0	4	0	14.5%
Burglary	6	3	1	2	0	10.9%
Drug Offense (not sales)	1	0	0	1	0	1.8%
Drug Sales / Trafficking	1	1	0	0	0	1.8%
Homicide / Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Misc. Misdemeanors	2	2	0	0	0	3.6%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Probation / Parole Violations	21	15	4	2	0	38.2%
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Robbery	2	1	0	1	0	3.6%
Sexual Offense	2	2	0	0	0	3.6%
Theft/Larceny	4	4	0	0	0	7.3%
Vehicle Theft	3	2	0	1	0	5.5%
Weapons	5	5	0	0	0	9.1%
Total	55	39	5	11	0	100.0%

*Only the most serious offense (as categorized by N.R.S.) is captured.

Multiple offenses
are captured only once based on the most serious
offense.

**Percentage of offense(s)

Adjudicated Offense*	Total	Rural Counties				% **
		New Commitments		Parole Revocations		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Assault/Battery	7	7	0	0	0	21.9%
Burglary	1	1	0	0	0	3.1%
Drug Offense (not sales)	3	2	0	1	0	9.4%
Drug Sales / Trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Homicide / Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Misc. Misdemeanors	1	1	0	0	0	3.1%
Other	2	2	0	0	0	6.3%
Probation / Parole Violations	13	8	0	5	0	40.6%
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Sexual Offense	1	1	0	0	0	3.1%
Theft/Larceny	3	3	0	0	0	9.4%
Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Weapons	1	1	0	0	0	3.1%
Total	32	26	0	6	0	100.0%

*Only the most serious offense (as categorized by N.R.S.) is captured.

Multiple offenses
are captured only once based on the most serious
offense.

**Percentage of offense(s)

- **State Priority Juvenile Justice Needs/Problem Statements**

Nevada is currently working with the National Center for Juvenile Justice, Research Division of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges to assist in analysis of 2012 and 2013 juvenile crime data.

Average Population in Local Detention Facilities

The strain of the population growth on local units of government has been felt especially on local juvenile detention facilities within the State. The facilities have responded by creating alternative to detention community based programming. The effectiveness of these programs is evident by the decrease in average population at the juvenile detention centers. The three (3) primary detention facilities are listed below:

	Recommended Population	2005 Average Population	2011 Average Population	2012 Average Population	2013 Average Population
Zenoff Hall	192	222*	182	138	133
Wittenberg Hall	108	75	41	37	32.4
Murphy-Bernardini Hall	16	18.3**	9.1	6.52	6.24

*Populations in 2002 have gone as high as 290

**Population increases have been controlled as the result of the opening of Western Nevada Regional Youth Center (WNRYS) in 2001. In 2012 WNRYS closed their secure holding cells.

These substantial decreases in the average daily population can be attributed to the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI). Clark and Washoe County Juvenile Services are currently partners with the Anne E Casey Foundation as JDAI sites. The Nevada's Juvenile Justice Commission and the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators have identified this initiative as a priority to implement statewide. As most rural areas throughout the state do not have juvenile detention facilities close, alternatives to detention while protecting community safety has always been a priority.

Plan for Compliance with the first three core requirements of the JJDP Act:

A. Plan for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (Removal of Status Offenders and Non-offenders from Secure Detention and Correctional Facilities)

The State of Nevada continues to receive a finding of compliance with the deinstitutionalization of status offender's core requirement. Materials documenting Nevada's plan are on file and available for review. In addition, resources available to maintain compliance with the mandate have been identified and also are on file and available for review. Minor in Consumption remains a delinquent act in Nevada and intense technical assistance and monitoring remains a focus of the Juvenile Justice Programs Office in order to maintain compliance with DSO. The JJPO in conjunction with the Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission (NJJC) has worked with several rural jurisdictions to implement community based programs to address underage drinking behaviors to decrease the number of youth detained. During the Legislative Session, the NJJC monitors and tracks all bills that have the potential to affect the juvenile justice system. The Specialist and Commission members will testify in front of the legislature when any new bill could affect compliance of this core requirement. If circumstances arise, or if resources are lost which would jeopardize Nevada's ability to maintain compliance with this mandate, OJJDP will be notified immediately.

B. Plan for Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders (Separation)

The State of Nevada continues to receive a finding of full compliance with the separation of juveniles from adult offenders' core requirement. Materials documenting Nevada's plan are on file and available for review. In addition, resources available to maintain compliance with the mandate have been identified and also are on file and available for review. Recently, the Juvenile Justice Specialist has begun providing extensive research and educational information to local law enforcement agencies, community based organizations and the local probation departments that use Scared Straight Programs or Behavior Modification Programs which are ineffective and can actually be harmful to our youth. The JJPO has helped some rural jurisdictions purchase an intoxilyzer at a cheaper rate to place in juvenile probation departments so youth do not need to enter adult facilities for any reason. Additionally, the NJJC is currently provides magnetic squares for facilities to place over cell windows. These squares can be used if a youth is entering the facility booking room in order to process, identify and arrange transportation. If circumstances arise, or if resources are lost which would jeopardize Nevada's ability to maintain compliance with this mandate, OJJDP will be notified immediately.

C. Plan for Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups (Jail Removal)

The State of Nevada continues to receive a finding of compliance with the jail removal core requirement. Materials documenting Nevada's plan are on file and available for review. In addition, resources available to maintain compliance with the mandate have been identified and also are on file and available for review. If circumstances arise, or if resources are lost which would jeopardize Nevada's ability to maintain compliance with this mandate, OJJDP will be notified immediately.

Nevada has requested permission to utilize the 6 hour rural exception for facilities that meet the requirements. In Nevada, 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.

With the implementation of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003, juveniles under the age of 18 years cannot be housed with adult inmates even if certified as an adult. This standard is creating concern among the adult facilities throughout the state of Nevada. Nevada is currently identifying placement alternatives for youth under the age of 18 years of age, convicted as an adult and sentenced to the Department of Corrections. The Supreme Court Commission on Juvenile Justice reform is currently exploring alternatives to house these youthful offenders rather than adult prison.

The State of Nevada, Juvenile Justice Programs Office, through continued education, random monitoring, and guidance will remain vigilant in maintaining compliance with no violations in this area. The specific facilities having violations will be counseled and offered individualized technical assistance.

The current violations do not appear to be common practice and are recognized by the facilities as a top priority to correct immediately.

D. Plan for Compliance Monitoring for the First Three Core Requirements of the JJDP Act

The State of Nevada, through the Juvenile Justice Specialist and the Juvenile Justice Programs Office, has recently reevaluated the monitoring process. The Juvenile Justice Programs Office continues to conduct minimum yearly program site visits and compliance monitoring visits and collect annual reports from jails, lockups, and juvenile detention facilities as follows:

Nevada has worked diligently in the last year to ensure that all facilities were identified and classified correctly within the monitoring universe. An annual jail/lockup survey has been sent to all adult facilities in order to help classify them correctly. Additionally, new facilities that were identified within the last year have received an on-site inspection in order to ensure the information provided by them on the annual survey is correct. Nevada is committed to visit 100% of the adult jail/lockup facilities within the next three years.

In 2008, a new Compliance Manual was developed and the final approval from the Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission took place in May of 2009. In January of 2013, the Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission reviewed and updated the Compliance Manual. Additionally, the Planning and Development Committee of the Juvenile Justice Commission has developed a script for a Compliance Monitoring DVD to be distributed and utilized in the rural areas of the state. The DVD provides guidance on issues that arise in rural areas with juvenile delinquents. The DVD focuses on maintaining compliance with the first three core requirements of the JJDP Act. The DVD is currently in the planning phase; a script has been developed and the committee is now in the budget phase. Due to decrease in federal funding, the Commission has not proceeded with the actual creation and filming of the DVD. It is the goal of the Commission to have this project revisited in 2014 and used as a training tool for law enforcement.

The Juvenile Justice Programs Office maintains a part-time Compliance Monitor in the southern part of the state to help complete the requirements of the JJDP Act. However, this position is currently unfilled and recruitment begins in May of 2014. Additionally, two Juvenile Justice Commission members have been trained in compliance monitoring to help conduct on-site inspections. Monthly summaries are submitted to the Juvenile Justice Programs Office by adult and juvenile detention facilities and the data is entered and analyzed. If there is a violation, the Juvenile Justice Specialist contacts the facility and requests more information. An on-site compliance visits verifies the data provided and a letter with the results is then sent to the facility Administrator. Technical Assistance is provided to any facility with a violation with follow up as needed.

Trend Analysis

At the beginning of 2007, OJJDP requested that Nevada conduct a thorough examination of our compliance monitoring universe. This means the number of facilities within our state that have the potential to house juveniles, both securely and non-securely. This process took over 6 months to complete and a new universe identified. Below is a comparison of the number of facilities identified in 2006 through 2011:

Facility type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Increased/Decreased Amount
Juvenile Detention Centers	8	8	8	8	9	1
Juvenile Training Schools	3	3	3	3	3	0
Adult Jails	22	23***	23***	24***	24	0
Adult Lockups*	56	55***	55***	51***	51	0
Collocated Facilities	2*	2	2	2	2	0
Court Holding Facilities	83	83	83	83	83	0
Casino's	317	317	317	317	335	18 increase
Treatment Centers/Group Homes	294	294	294	294	296	2 increase
County Based Youth Camps	3	3	3	3	3	0
School District Police	65**	65**	65**	65**	65	0
Malls	30	30	30	30	35	5 increase
Total	883	883	883	883	906	23 increase

** Facilities that have the potential to hold youth securely and non-securely.

* Lockups include University System Police.

The new universe includes all facilities within our state; however, OJJDP has not made a final ruling on monitoring casino's, malls, group homes and treatment centers. These facilities are included within our universe and we have sent each facility a survey in order to properly classify them.

The 2012 Annual Compliance Report showed improvement in both Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) and Jail Removal (JR) below is a comparison:

Core Requirement	2006	2010	2011	2012
DSO Rate	19.17 per 100,000 youth under the age of 18 years	0.91 per 100,000 youth under the age of 18 years	0.45 per 100,000 youth under the age of 18 years	0.60 per 100,000 youth under the age of 18 years
Jail Removal Rate	24.73 per 100,000 youth under the age of 18 years *	1.52 per 100,000 youth under the age of 18 years	.30 per 100,000 youth under the age of 18 years	0.30 per 100,000 youth under the age of 18 years

*This number is extremely high because of the number of new facilities identified within the compliance universe within the last year. The rate of jail removal violations identified with the facilities that did report data was used to calculate the violation rate across all facilities.

According to the 2012 Annual Compliance Monitoring Report submitted to OJJDP, Nevada is in full compliance with De Minimis exceptions for DSO, full compliance with Sight and Sound Separation and full compliance with Numerical De Minimis for Jail Removal. Nevada submitted a plan to help eliminate Jail Removal Violations. Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) is not included in this report as it is reported in the annual DMC Report to OJJDP.

In 2008, violations in both Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders and Jail Removal declined drastically. There was a total of 5.04 JR Violations for the entire state compared to 9.83 in 2007. This is the total number of Jail Removal Violations minus total number of Jail Removal Exceptions and adding the total number of accused and adjudicated status offenders held securely in adult jails and lockups. Some of these were Minor in Consumption charges; however there were two jail removal violations that included status offenders (runaways). In 2010, DSO violation rate decreased drastically, while JR increased. The increase in JR violations is isolated instances and the JJPO continue to work with the facilities to provide alternative for the youth waiting transportation or parental pick-up. In the most recent Compliance Monitoring Report, Jail Removal remained the same, however still remains less than the 2010 Violation rate. This decrease can be explained by intense technical assistance and monitoring. In 2013, the non-secure juvenile facility in Hawthorne, Nevada closed because of budget constraints. This closure affects several counties including Nye, Mineral, Lyon and most of the rural youth parole units. Alternative sanctions for youth in those area with status offense charges are being identified.

The Juvenile Justice Programs Office continues working diligently on providing local jurisdictions' training and technical assistance as needed. A power point presentation is available to provide on-site training to law enforcement agencies, court masters, judges, detention personnel, district attorneys, public defenders and other concerned parties.

Policy and Procedures

The Planning and Development Committee of the Juvenile Justice Commission reviewed and updated the State Compliance Policy and Procedure Manual. (See attachment titled Nevada State Compliance Manual)

Monitoring Authority

In December of 2008, the Chair of the Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission, Chair of the Planning and Development Committee and the Juvenile Justice Specialist met with Governor Gibbons seeking a revised Executive Order that would allow for the Specialist to have more authority in monitoring adult jails/lockups. The Executive Order was signed and finalized in January of 2009. A copy of the Executive Order has been included in this report. The monitoring authority can be found on pages 19-20 in the manual.



EXECUTIVE ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR

WHEREAS, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, Pub. L. No. 93-415 ("The Act") requires each state to establish a state juvenile justice advisory group if it is to receive funds under the Act; and

WHEREAS, in compliance with the Act, the Juvenile Justice Commission was created by Executive Order dated May 18, 1994;

WHEREAS, the Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has recommended that Nevada's Executive Order be revised to include the authority to monitor juveniles incarcerated or potentially incarcerated in adult jails and lockups pursuant to the Act in order to ensure compliance.

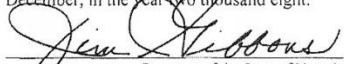
NOW, THEREFORE, I, Jim Gibbons, Governor of the State of Nevada, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State of Nevada, hereby issue this Executive Order amending the May 18, 1994 Executive Order, to read as follows:

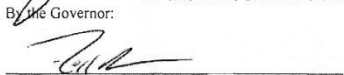
On page 4, replacing the third paragraph with the following:

3. Monitor state compliance with the requirements of the Act, including the authority to monitor juveniles incarcerated or potentially incarcerated in adult jails and lockups. To the extent permitted by law, the Division of Child and Family Services Juvenile Justice Programs Chief and/or his or her Designee shall have, for inspection purposes, access to any secure or non-secure facility that detains, or potentially detains minors. If the facility is required to keep a log, a copy of the log, and any related documentation requested, shall be submitted to the Division of Child and Family Services Juvenile Justice Programs Chief and/or his or her Designee monthly;

In all other respects, the May 18, 1994 Executive Order remains unchanged.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Nevada to be affixed at the State Capitol in Carson City this 11th day of December, in the year two thousand eight.


Governor of the State of Nevada

By the Governor:

Secretary of State of Nevada



Deputy

Monitoring Timeline

A copy of the time line is included within the manual on pages 17-18.

Violation Procedures

In January of 2013, the Planning and Development Committee reviewed violation policy and procedures from three other states and voted to keep Nevada's policy and procedure as it is currently. This discussion also included Nevada's Attorney General Office.

Barriers and Strategies

This information can be found in the Policy and Procedure Manual on page 8-9.

Definition of Terms

Definitions can be found on pages 22-28 in the Policy and Procedure Manual.

Identification of the Monitoring Universe

This can be found on pages 30-33 in the Policy and Procedure Manual.

Classification of Monitoring Universe

This can be found on pages 34-35 in the Policy and Procedure Manual

Inspection of Facilities

This can be found on pages 37-42 in the Policy and Procedures Manual

Data Collection and Verification

This can be found on pages 43-49 in the Policy and Procedure Manual.

Adult Jail/Holding Cell/Lockup Compliance Monitoring

The Juvenile Justice Programs Office monitors all jails (24 statewide) and lockups (51 statewide) by way of announced and unannounced, on-site inspections performed at a rate of 100% within a three year period. The on-site inspection includes the following:

- **Compliance Monitoring Survey**, which records a series of interview questions regarding the facility and its usage.
- **Law Enforcement Certification of Classification**, which classifies the facility as secure or non-secure for monitoring purposes.
- **On-site Summary Results**, which addresses facility classification, the designation of secure and non-secure areas, the location of these areas, the separation level of these areas, and record keeping.
- **Sight and Sound Separation Inspection Checklist**, which records the visual inspection and level of separation of areas such as booking/admissions, housing, dining, recreation, vocation/work, visiting, transportation, medical/dental, segregation, and hallways, as well as the use of adult trustees.

- **Collocated Facilities Checklist**, records similar information to the Sight and Sound Separation Inspection Checklist, but identifies the physical features and/or services that are in common. The one (2) collocated facility within the state receives an annual on-site inspection without exception.

The Juvenile Justice Programs Office also receives monthly reports from all of the jails and lockups documenting occurrences whereby juveniles have been detained, as well as annual surveys from all jails and lockups that have not executed a protocol or procedure verifying that juveniles are never detained in the facility. Analysis of these reports occasionally suggests that additional inspections of a jail or lockup are necessary. The Juvenile Justice Programs Office completes and maintains copies of these reports in a file for each facility. During the inspection process, the facility staff or Juvenile Justice Programs Office staff may identify areas that require technical assistance. If needed, technical assistance is provided on and off-site to all facilities. Any technical assistance provided is then documented within the facility file.

Juvenile Detention Centers

The Juvenile Justice Programs Office monitors nine (9) juvenile detention centers statewide by way of on-site inspections performed annually, without exception. The same documentation and records that are completed and maintained for adult facilities is completed and maintained for the juvenile detention centers, as well. In addition, the Juvenile Justice Programs Office receives a monthly summary from the detention centers documenting occurrences whereby status offenders have been detained in secure custody for any length of time. During the inspection process, the facility staff or Juvenile Justice Programs Office staff may identify areas that require technical assistance. If needed, technical assistance is provided on and off-site to all facilities. Any technical assistance provided is then documented within the facility file.

All policies relating to monitoring are contained in Nevada's Compliance Monitoring Manual. The manual addresses the following issues:

- Need for written policies/procedures at the local level
- Identification of the monitoring universe
- Classification of facilities
- Data collection and verification

The Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission's role in monitoring for compliance consists of approval and endorsement of the procedural manual. DCFS, through the Juvenile Justice Commission, has developed a "Notice of Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Violation". A violation notice may be served to offending officials or facilities, and in the event that corrective action is not undertaken, a referral to the State Attorney General's Office may be made.

While Nevada statutes mirror the mandates of the JJDP Act of 2002 with regard to the separation of juveniles from adult offenders, Nevada state law continues to view alcohol offenses (non-DUI) and curfew violations as delinquent acts, whereas OJJDP does not. In following state law, a minimal number of DSO violations occur annually. However, most jurisdictions make every effort to treat these activities within the scope of the JJDP Act of 2002 in that any holds outside of the mandates of the JJDP Act of 2002 are documented as a violation.

The most significant barrier to compliance monitoring is the absence of a state law that requires facilities to report. The Nevada Supreme Court does not require its District Courts (acting as juvenile courts) to report statistical information in this regard. Whereas the Juvenile Justice Programs Office may utilize the availability of OJJDP sub grants to ensure the timely reporting of relevant compliance monitoring data

from juvenile detention centers, the adult facilities are under no obligation to report this information. To date, the Juvenile Justice Programs Office has relied on a comprehensive system of cooperation and assistance.

In September of 2012, the JJPO initiated a statewide Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Task Force to develop policy and procedure templates that met all the requirements of the PREA Juvenile Detention Standards. This Task Force meet monthly and after ten months, the templates were complete. These templates were reviewed by the Vera Institute for Justice and deemed compliant with all PREA Standards. In August of 2013, the Planning and Development Committee of the SAG approved the roll out for all juvenile detention centers, youth correctional facilities and county based youth camps to implement these policies and procedures with the target date of October 1, 2013.

Program Monitoring

The Juvenile Justice Programs Office conducts on-site program monitor visits to each sub grantee annually. Typically, the on-site program visit lasts 3-4 hours. Within thirty (30) days of the site visit, the sub grantee staff completes a written report addressing the following areas:

- Program description
- Submission of required forms
- Timeliness
- Adequacy of information provided
- Review of project outcome
- Review of data collection process
- Fiscal Accounting Procedures
- Mandatory Fiscal match verification
- Preliminary findings or evidence of impact
- Issues concerning staff/clients
- Barriers and successes
- Review of funding continuation plan
- Review of compliance with specific grant requirements
- Civil Rights Compliance
- Review of project implementation steps submitted on the grant application
- Technical assistance requested
- Information requested
- Comments and recommendations

A copy of the report is sent to the sub grantee and another copy is maintained in a file for each program. In addition, each sub grantee is required to complete quarterly reports that address each outcome, output, and performance measure that is identified within the grant application. The quarterly reports are reviewed thoroughly by the Juvenile Justice Programs staff before the release of any grant funds. During this process, the sub grantee or Juvenile Justice Programs Office staff may identify areas that require technical assistance. If needed, technical assistance is provided on and off-site to all sub grantees. Any technical assistance provided is then documented within the sub grantee file.

In August 2005, the Juvenile Justice Programs Office created a grant management database. Information received from all sub grantees on the quarterly reports is entered into the database. Demographic information, as well as outcome/output measures can be queried and analyzed for both program effectiveness and level of impact. This data base is currently under review to identify strengths and

weaknesses and identify the ability to include this information within the new statewide juvenile crime database.

The Juvenile Justice Programs Office continues to improve the current data collection processes, as well as compliance and program monitoring processes, in order to ensure compliance with all OJJDP and JJDP Act of 2002 mandates.

Plan for Compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact Core Requirement

Phase I-Identification

- **Updated DMC identification Spreadsheets-** submitted as a separate report per Formula RFP

DMC Discussion-

The following includes a summary of DMC Data analysis from the largest county in Nevada: Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice Services (DJJS)-

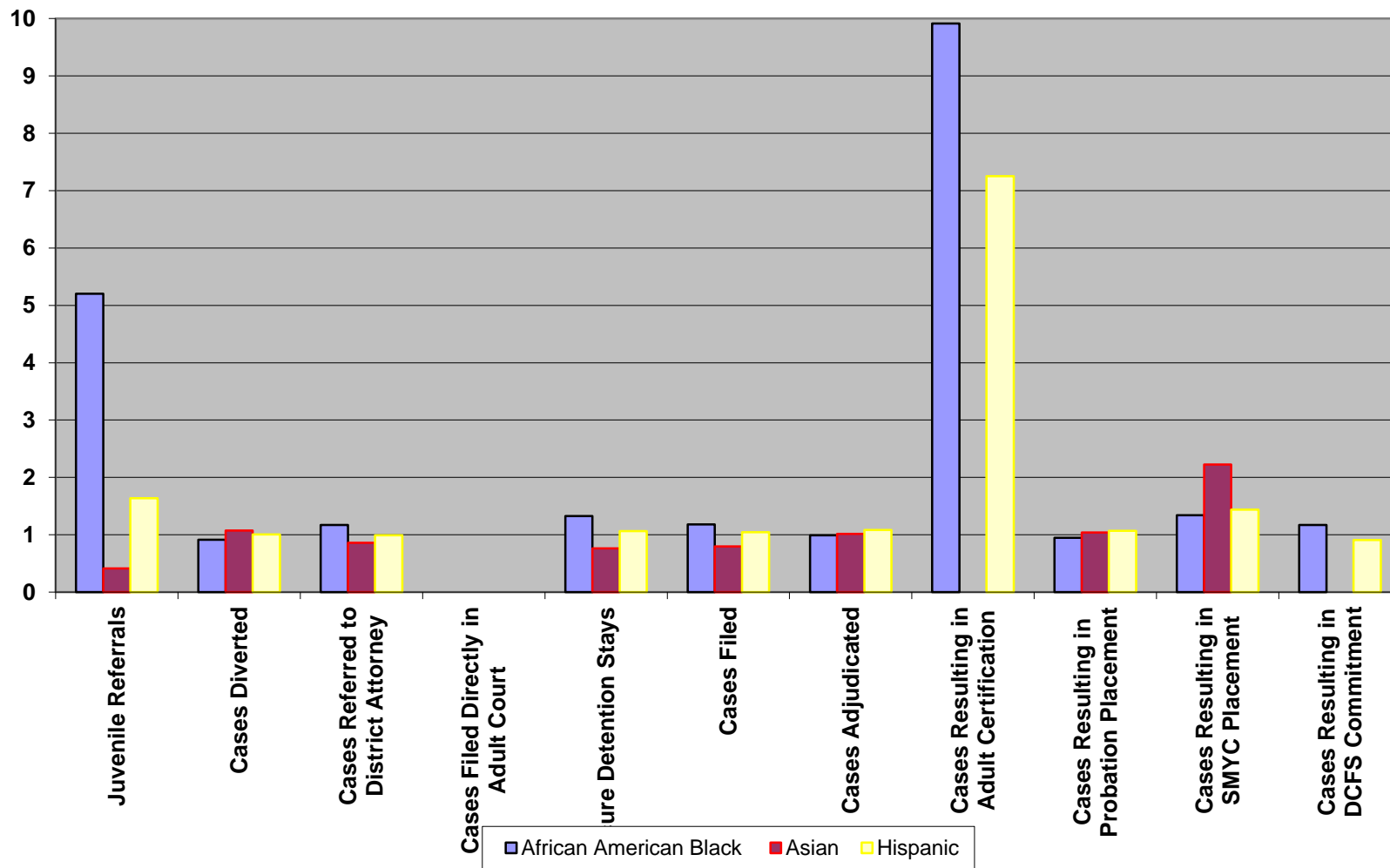
Using the guidelines of the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) technical assistance manual, from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, summary tables were created to pull together all of the major decision points of the DJJS. Once the summary tables were completed, rate of occurrence tables were set up utilizing the figures that were assembled in the previous tables. The source of the youth population statistics is Nevada’s State Demographer’s Office. The occurrence rate for referrals is calculated per 1,000 youth, which was taken from the population statistics. The following rates are calculated per 100 referrals: cases diverted, cases referred to district attorney, cases filed directly in adult court, secure detention stays, and cases filed. The following rates are calculated per 100 cases filed: cases adjudicated, cases resulting in adult certification, probation placement, SMYC placement, and DCFS commitment. After completing the rate of occurrence table, a relative rate index (RRI) was created to compare minority rates to the rates for white youth. Utilizing line graphs, the statistics for the DMC points are well illustrated:

Data Item	African American/Black	Asian	Hispanic	White
Population at Risk	28,296	21,175	111,251	114,941
Juvenile Referrals	4,824	287	5,964	3,766
Cases Diverted	2919	204	3970	2497
Cases Referred to District Attorney	1905	83	1996	1270
Cases Filed Directly in Adult Court	15	0	9	0
Secure Detention Stays	1,114	38	1,105	655
Cases Filed	1,695	68	1,853	1,120
Cases Adjudicated	1,192	49	1,425	794
Cases Resulting in Adult Certification	15	0	12	1
Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	1,045	46	1,288	728
Cases Resulting in SMYC Placement	75	5	88	37
Cases Resulting in DCFS Commitment	71	0	60	40

Data Item	African American Black	Asian Pacific Islander	Hispanic	White
Juvenile Referrals	170.48	13.55	53.61	32.76
Cases Diverted	60.51	71.08	66.57	66.30
Cases Referred to District Attorney	39.49	28.92	33.47	33.72
Cases Filed Directly in Adult Court	0.31	0.00	0.15	0.00
Secure Detention Stays	23.09	13.24	18.53	17.39
Cases Filed	35.14	23.69	31.07	29.74
Cases Adjudicated	70.32	72.06	76.90	70.89
Cases Resulting in Adult Certification	0.88	0.00	0.65	0.09
Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	61.65	67.65	69.51	65.00
Cases Resulting in SMYC Placement	4.42	7.35	4.75	3.30
Cases Resulting in DCFS Commitment	4.19	0.00	3.24	3.57
*Per 1,000 Youth				
*Per 100 Referrals				
*Per 100 Cases Filed				

Line Graphs Based on Relative Rate Index

The closer the relative rate index is to one, the lower the amount of disproportion to white youth.

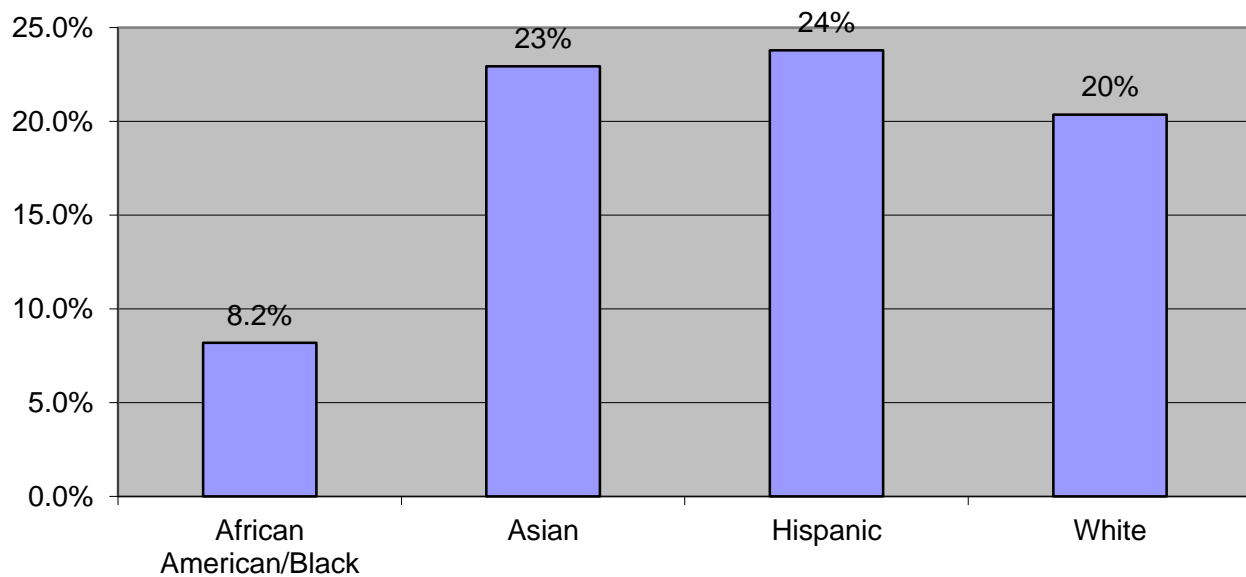


KEY FINDINGS:

As an overview of the juvenile justice system, the following decision points from 2013 have been found to have the greatest degree of disproportion: juvenile referrals, direct files to adult court, and certifications. After reviewing each of the graphs, the trend indicates that the African American/Black group is consistently the group with the highest degree of disproportion.

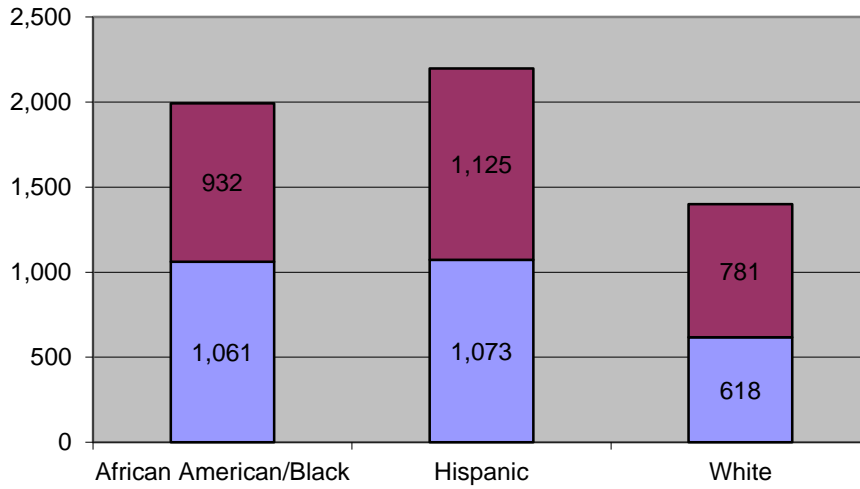
From an overall perspective, the household composition, the percentage of meeting detention criteria, and the prior adjudicated felony referrals are three areas that may provide insight into the disparity.

2013 percentage of “Intact” families by Ethnicity/Race:

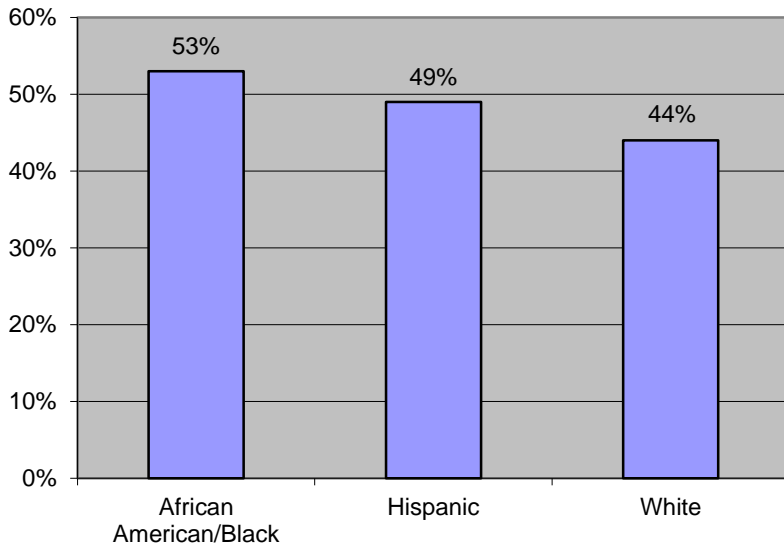


While this report does not attempt to make a direct correlation between household composition and referral rates, the percentage difference between the African American/Black group and the other ethnicities/races is significant. By having two natural parents, the “Intact” family is possibly better suited to provide structure and support for the youth than those household compositions that consist of a single parent. Additionally, there may be a correlation between household composition and household income.

Percentage of booking referrals meeting criteria:



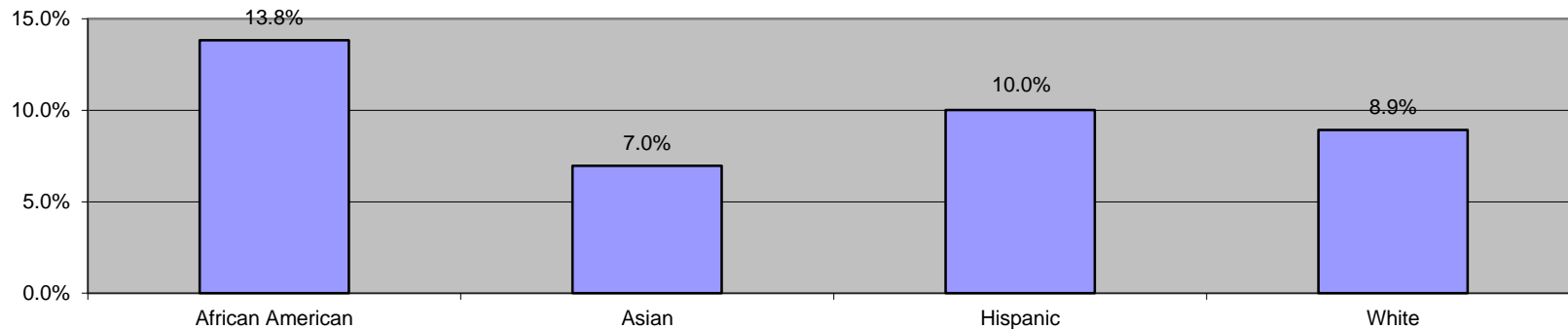
■ Met Criteria ■ Not Meeting Criteria



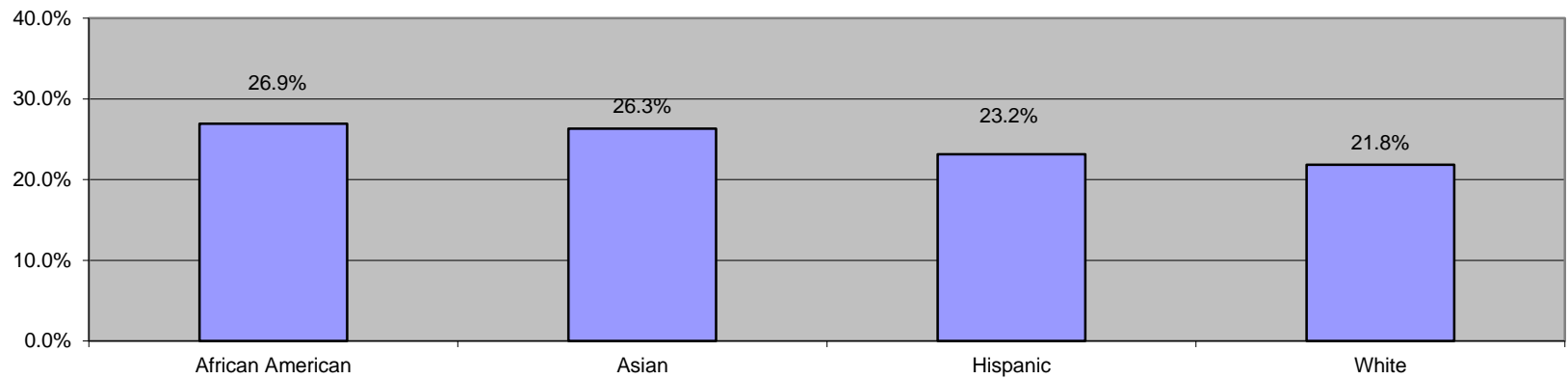
The graph on the left illustrates that the proportion of booking referrals meeting the detention criteria for the African American/Black group is about half. To be specific, 53% of the booking referrals for the African American/Black group met the detention criteria, 49% of the Hispanic booking referrals met the detention criteria, and 44% of the White booking referrals met the detention criteria. A standardized risk assessment instrument (RAI) is used to determine each youth's detention placement. The seriousness of the crime and the youth's prior history is factored into the detainment decision.

Prior Adjudicated Felony Referrals

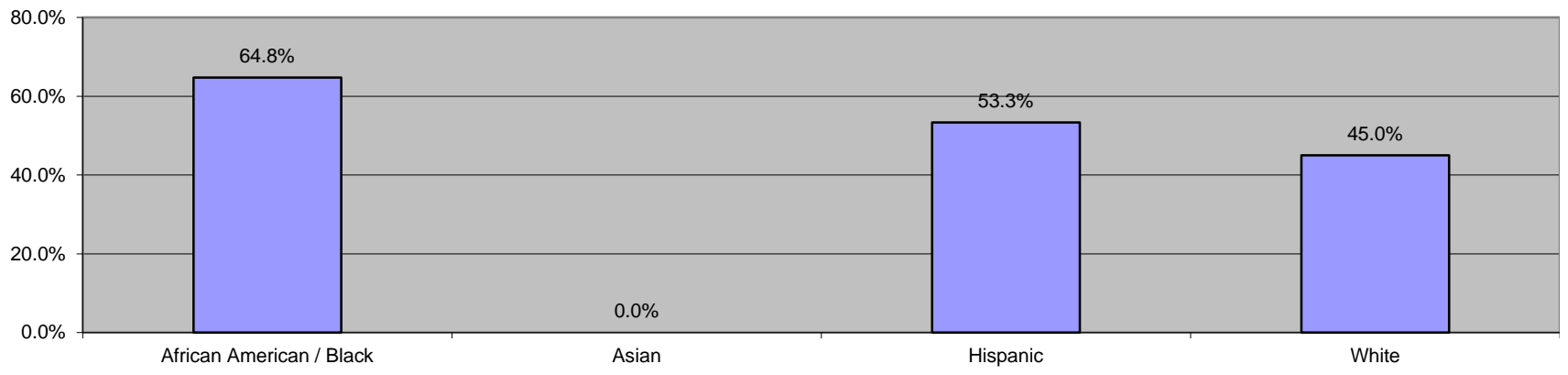
With each ethnicity/race group, the percentage of referrals that involve a youth with a prior adjudicated felony referral illustrates a disparity when the rates are compared against each other.



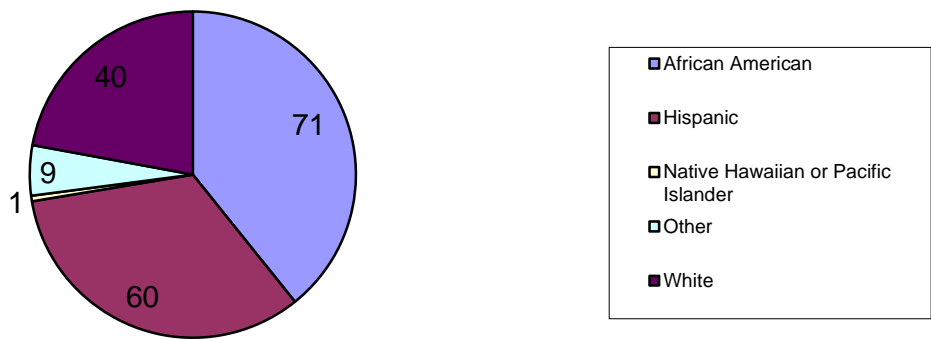
Likewise, using this process for detention placements, a disparity is illustrated when the rates are compared against each other.



On commitments, the percentage of committed youth, for each ethnicity/race, that had a prior adjudicated felony referral is as follows:



The high percentage of prior adjudicated felony referrals indicates that a majority of all commitments are related to the youth's prior record. It is likely that these committed youth have been previously given an adjudication of probation prior to being committed to the state. For 2013, the make-up of total commitments is as follows:



Using the information contained in this report, the identified areas of highest disproportion in the juvenile justice system are referrals to the DJJS, the direct files of youth into adult court, and certifications into the adult system. These areas of disproportion are processes that occur through external departments. The juvenile referral process mainly occurs through law enforcement agencies, the direct file occurs through the district attorney's office, and the certification process occurs through the judicial process.

Focusing on the highest level of disproportion, the direct file process is significantly different from the other two areas. While the juvenile referral process and the certification process may involve working with external entities and an investigative process, the direct file process is specifically outlined in Nevada statutes. Not to be inclusive, NRS 62B.330 states:

“...For the purposes of this section, each of the following acts shall be deemed not to be a delinquent act, and the juvenile court does not have jurisdiction over a person who is charged with committing such an act:

(a) Murder or attempted murder and any other related offense arising out of the same facts as the murder or attempted murder, regardless of the nature of the related offense.

(b) Sexual assault or attempted sexual assault involving the use or threatened use of force or violence against the victim and any other related offense arising out of the same facts as the sexual assault or attempted sexual assault, regardless of the nature of the related offense, if:

(1) The person was 16 years of age or older when the sexual assault or attempted sexual assault was committed; and

(2) Before the sexual assault or attempted sexual assault was committed, the person previously had been adjudicated delinquent for an act that would have been a felony if committed by an adult.

(c) An offense or attempted offense involving the use or threatened use of a firearm and any other related offense arising out of the same facts as the offense or attempted offense involving the use or threatened use of a firearm, regardless of the nature of the related offense, if:

(1) The person was 16 years of age or older when the offense or attempted offense involving the use or threatened use of a firearm was committed; and

(2) Before the offense or attempted offense involving the use or threatened use of a firearm was committed, the person previously had been adjudicated delinquent for an act that would have been a felony if committed by an adult.

(d) A felony resulting in death or substantial bodily harm to the victim and any other related offense arising out of the same facts as the felony, regardless of the nature of the related offense, if:

(1) The felony was committed on the property of a public or private school when pupils or employees of the school were present or may have been present, at an activity sponsored by a public or private school or on a school bus while the bus was engaged in its official duties; and

(2) The person intended to create a great risk of death or substantial bodily harm to more than one person by means of a weapon, device or course of action that would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person.

(e) Any other offense if, before the offense was committed, the person previously had been convicted of a criminal offense.”

With this statute 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. This process contrasts with the referral process and the certification process, where there may be a number of variables that factor into the decision making process.

As the juvenile referral process begins beyond the doorstep of the DJJS, the department should continue to take measures that will facilitate the development of relationships between external departments, community organizations, and the public as a whole. Working together, the pertinent information contained in this report can provide decision makers with the foundation needed for developing better solutions.

Just like the juvenile referral process, to determine any opportunities to reduce the disparity in the certification process, the DJJS will continue to facilitate its partnership with the court. Likewise, the ability to share information between the departments may provide better insight or provide the spark needed for new ideas to solve this difficult issue. Like the direct file process, two major factors that influence the certification process are the youth's prior history and the seriousness of the offense. Both of these factors are areas that provide a level of objectivity to the decision making process.

The issues surrounding juvenile delinquency are complex and multifaceted. Juvenile delinquency issues may involve the areas of education, family structure, mental health, social economics, and support systems. To have a positive impact on reducing juvenile delinquency, youth programs and policies should be created with each of these areas in mind.

By increasing the involvement of stakeholders in the juvenile justice system of care, the objective is to develop and implement solutions that address the root causes of juvenile delinquency. By addressing the source of the issue, the intended byproduct is preventing the offense from occurring in the first place. In time, these proactive measures would thereby reduce the number of youth referrals to the DJJS.

The referral process to the DJJS is one of the highest areas of disproportion in the juvenile justice system. This portion of the juvenile justice system is an external process to the DJJS. Therefore, law enforcement agencies are considered a major stakeholder in the decision process.

As the referral process initiates the juvenile justice system, any impact on this process will have a domino effect on the processes that follow. These processes would include: cases diverted, referrals to the district attorney, direct files in adult court, cases filed, cases adjudicated, certifications, placements into probation, SMYC placements, commitments, and secure detention.

In terms of prevention programming, one significant area that may provide some direction is the household composition statistics. In particular, due to a high disparity among "Intact" families, programming efforts could focus on providing more structure or support systems for the youth of the African American/Black community.

A second area of high disproportion in the juvenile justice system is the number of direct files within the adult court system. With mandated statutes guiding this process, the crimes committed and the youth's record will dictate the direct files. Without a statutory change, the recommendation is to be proactive and focus on delinquency prevention.

Even though statutes may not fully direct the rest of the juvenile justice system, much of the process is affected by the youth's record and charged offense. In particular, the risk assessment instrument (RAI) is a guideline used by the DJJS that determines whether or not a youth is placed into secure detention. To be more specific, the RAI utilizes a scoring system that weighs specified risk factors associated with public safety. The instrument was developed with the intent of finding an objective means to detaining a referred youth. Therefore, those youth being referred with prior records or serious alleged offenses have a greater likelihood of being detained.

As the RAI tool is geared toward scoring more points for serious offenses and for having prior records, this would indicate that the African American/Black group is either being referred for more serious offenses or that the referred population has prior records. When compared to the other groups, the African American/Black group had a higher percentage of its referrals meeting the detention criteria. For referrals, when compared to the other groups, the African American/Black group had at least 7% more of its referrals involving a youth that had at least one adjudicated prior felony referral. Likewise, for detention placements, the African American/Black group had at least 6% more of its placements involving a youth that had at least one adjudicated prior felony referral, when compared to the Hispanic and White groups. This disparity in prior adjudicated felony referrals may help to explain the disproportion in secure detainments.

Aside from secure detention, adult certification and commitments to the state also showed disproportion. Both of these processes are decided at the judicial level. Out of a 100 cases filed, statistically, 0.88 African American/Black youth, 0.65 Hispanic youth, and 0 White youth were certified. For commitments, of 100 cases filed, 4.19 African American/Black youth, 3.24 Hispanic youth, and 3.57 White youth were committed. In general, when compared to the other groups per 100 cases filed, this shows about one more African American/Black youth being committed to the state when compared to Hispanic or White youth. If the commitment decision takes into consideration a youth's prior record, then the disparity may be explained by the number youth being committed with a prior adjudicated felony referral. In 2013, the African American/Black group made up 45% of all of the committed youth with a prior adjudicated felony referral. This rate is 44% higher than the White youth group.

In summary, the clear objective of this annual report is to identify minority disproportion in the decisions that are made throughout juvenile justice system. As the direct file decision is spelled out in statute, the referral process is the highest area of disproportion that may be impacted by external department decisions. On a positive note, the following areas showed minimal disproportion on the line graphs for the relative rate index: diversion, cases referred to the district attorney, cases filed, cases adjudicated, probation placement, and Spring Mountain Youth Camp (SMYC) placement. In an effort to sustain and promote minimal to no disproportion, collected data will continue to support and serve as evidence for future policies and procedures. Additionally, the information contained in this report could assist with youth prevention programming efforts. As the issues of juvenile justice extend far beyond the reach of any single organization, the DJJS will continuously be active in coordinating and cooperating will with the stakeholders of the juvenile justice system to provide the services needed for Clark County's youth.

The following is a summary of the second largest county in Nevada- Washoe County Department of Juvenile Services:

Population Percentages by Race for Washoe County Student Population, Fiscal Year 2012-2013:

WHITE	51.8%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	2.4%
HISPANIC	38.8%
ASIAN / NATIVE HAWAIIAN / P.I.	5.4%
NATIVE AMERICAN	1.6%

- Total Referrals to Washoe County Juvenile Services in 2013 = 4138
- Unduplicated Youth Referred to Washoe County Juvenile Services in 2013 = 2590

Total Referred Youth by Age & Gender:

YOUTH PROFILES		
AGES	MALE	FEMALE
8-11	81	28
12	84	32
13	135	82
14	205	131
15	281	210
16	336	174
17	472	239
18-19	88	9
20-24	3	0
TOTAL	1685	905

Total Percentage of Youth by Gender 2013:

- Male 65.0%
- Female 35.0%

Total Number & Percentage of Youth Referred by Race in 2013

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE %	FEMALE %	TOTAL %
WHITE	874	508	1382	33.7%	19.6%	53.4%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	130	81	211	5.0%	3.1%	8.1%
HISPANIC	611	270	881	23.6%	10.4%	34.0%
ASIAN	35	13	48	1.4%	0.5%	1.9%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	10	16	26	0.4%	0.6%	1.0%
NATIVE AMERICAN	25	17	42	1.0%	0.7%	1.6%
TOTAL	1685	905	2590	65.0%	35.0%	100.0%

Top 15 Offenses on Youth Referred in 2013

OFFENSE	TOTAL
PETIT LARCENY	474
POSSESSION OF ALCOHOL	453
POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA < 10Z	289
PROBATION VIOLATION	241
DOMESTIC BATTERY	230
BATTERY (SIMPLE)/ASSAULT	229
TRUANCY	203
POSSESSION NARCOTIC PARAPHERNALIA	161
RUNAWAY	159
DISTURBANCE OF SCHOOL	136
INCORRIGIBLE	90
DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY < \$250	60
BURGLARY	59
H/F WARRANT	58
PAROLE VIOLATION	51

Total Referrals (Felony & Gross Misdemeanor)

WHITE	306	47.96%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	72	11.29%
HISPANIC	231	36.21%
ASIAN	15	2.35%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	8	1.25%

Total Youth Placed in Secure Detention (Felony & Gross Misdemeanor)

WHITE	97	39.43%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	32	13.01%
HISPANIC	105	42.68%
ASIAN	5	2.03%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	4	1.63%
NATIVE AMERICAN	3	1.22%

Total Youth Placed in County Camps

WHITE	16	39.02%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	5	12.20%
HISPANIC	18	43.90%
ASIAN	1	2.44%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0.00%
NATIVE AMERICAN	1	2.44%

Total Youth Placed in Secure State Facilities

WHITE	16	36.36%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	6	13.64%
HISPANIC	20	45.45%
ASIAN	0	0.00%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0.00%
NATIVE AMERICAN	2	4.55%

Total Youth Certified to Adult Status

WHITE	1	50.00%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	0	0.00%
HISPANIC	1	50.00%
ASIAN	0	0.00%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0.00%
NATIVE AMERICAN	0	0.00%

Cases Resulting in Probation Placement

WHITE	200	49.75%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	41	10.20%
HISPANIC	144	35.82%
ASIAN	6	1.49%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	6	1.49%
NATIVE AMERICAN	5	1.24%

Juvenile Arrests

WHITE	800	46.84%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	199	11.65%
HISPANIC	628	36.77%
ASIAN	31	1.81%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	26	1.52%
NATIVE AMERICAN	24	1.41%

Referrals to Juvenile Court

WHITE	337	49.63%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	85	12.52%
HISPANIC	226	33.28%
ASIAN	16	2.36%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	5	0.74%
NATIVE AMERICAN	10	1.47%

Cases Handled Informally (No formal filings)

WHITE	1234	51.50%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	178	7.43%
HISPANIC	879	36.69%
ASIAN	45	1.88%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	21	0.88%
NATIVE AMERICAN	39	1.63%

Cases Petitioned

WHITE	411	49.70%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	101	12.21%
HISPANIC	281	33.98%
ASIAN	15	1.81%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	7	0.85%
NATIVE AMERICAN	12	1.45%

Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings

WHITE	214	49.54%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	44	10.19%
HISPANIC	153	35.42%
ASIAN	8	1.85%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	6	1.39%
NATIVE AMERICAN	7	1.62%

Self-Reported Gang Activity

WHITE	43	19.46%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	19	8.60%
HISPANIC	148	66.97%
ASIAN	1	0.45%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	6	2.71%
NATIVE AMERICAN	4	1.81%

Gang Caseloads

WHITE	1	3.57%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	0	0.00%
HISPANIC	27	96.43%
ASIAN	0	0.00%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0.00%
NATIVE AMERICAN	0	0.00%

Through Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI), Washoe has made significant progress in reducing the average daily population in detention. These reductions are the result of the development and implementation of several key strategies associated with the Initiative. Through ongoing collaborative efforts with community partners and under the guidance of JDAI Stakeholders, systematic changes have been made by creating viable alternatives to detention and by bringing in evidence based programming. These changes include, but are not limited to, the ongoing use of the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) and the continued use of the Evening Reporting Center. The RAI is an objective screening tool that removes the subjectivity from the detention admission process. Washoe County's Evening Reporting Center is a community based detention alternative that was formed and operates through our collaborative partnership with the Truckee Meadows Boys and Girls Club. They strive to provide youth in the juvenile justice system and their families with fair, consistent, cost-effective, and productive interventions to promote positive change.

Key Results to Date			
Washoe County	Prior to JDAI 9/1/03 to 8/31/04	Most Recent 9/1/12 - 8/31/13	% Change
Average Daily Population (ADP)	77.83	38.82	-50.10%
Total Annual Admissions	2107	1000	52.50%
Average Length of Stay in Detention (ALOS)	14.83 Days	13.63 Days	-8.09%

Even though Washoe County has reduced their average daily population in detention they are faced with the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) of youth in Washoe County. This section will focus on the key decision points in the system that result in a child being arrested, detained, diverted or processed through the Juvenile Court system, where the possibility of disparate treatment based on racial or ethnic status would easily be identifiable. If over representation is identified, then a more in-depth analysis will take place to determine if disparate treatment is occurring.

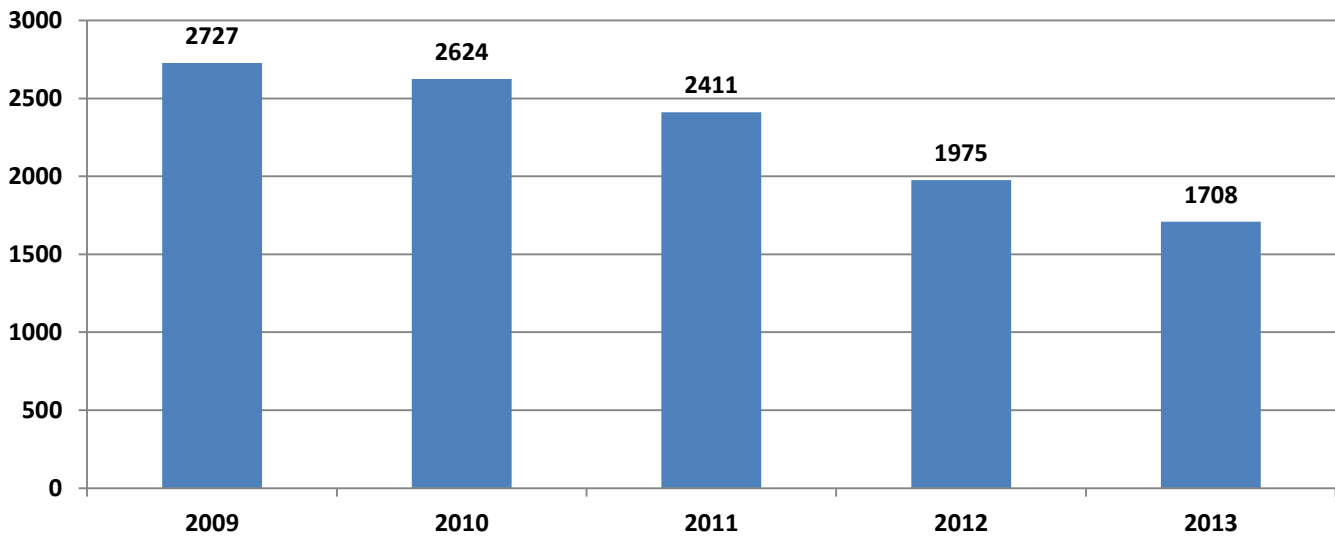
DATA ANALYSIS:

Based on percentages of youth by race, Washoe County is over represented in the African American in arrests, detentions and commitments to both County and State facilities, Latino populations in detentions and commitments to both County and State facilities and Native American populations in commitments to both County and State facilities. Utilizing the following graphs and charts, Washoe County's challenges with DMC are well illustrated.

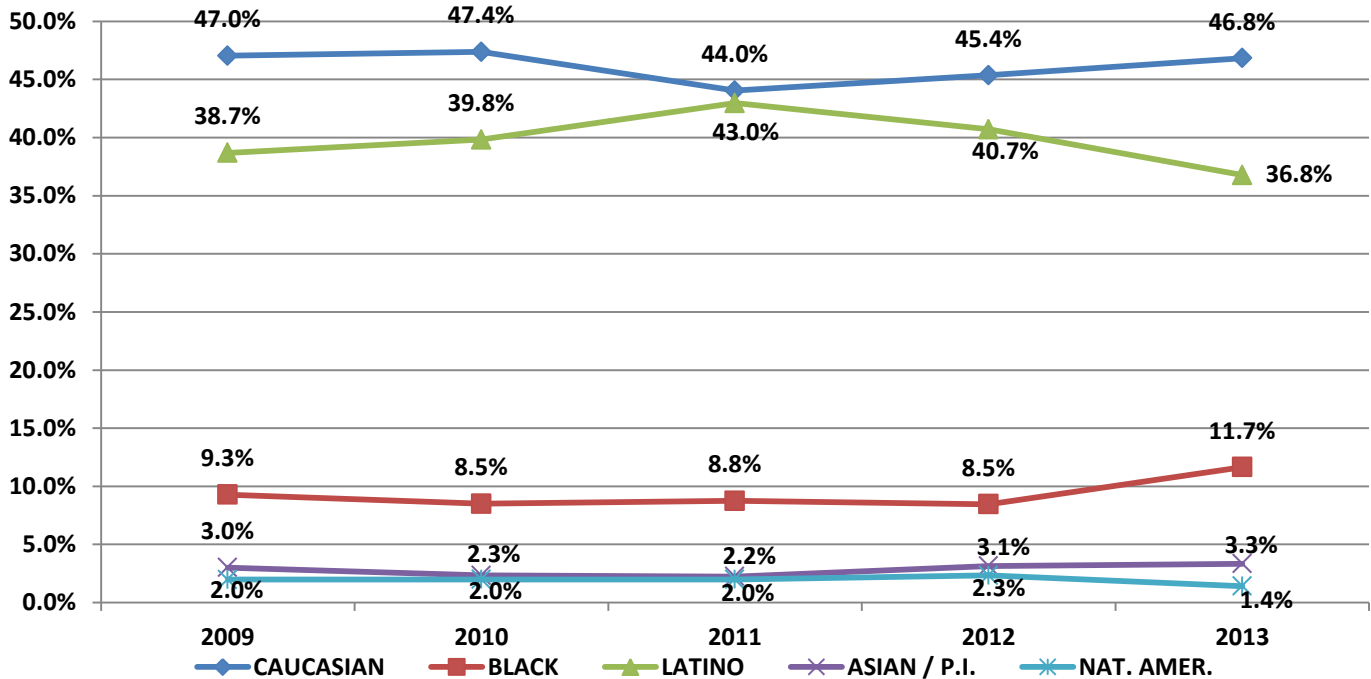
ARRESTS:

From 2009 to 2013, the total number of arrests/admissions to Juvenile Services has declined significantly, but this steady decline in overall arrests/admissions has not resulted in a similar decline for youth of color. As shown in the second graph the percentage of arrests/bookings for African American youth has had an overall increase from 2009 to 2013 of 2.4%. During this time frame the percentage of African American youth arrested has been disproportionate. When reviewing the percentage of arrests/bookings for Latino youth, there was an increase of 4.3% from 2009 to 2011, but has since decreased 6.2% by 2013. The percentage of Latino youth arrested/booked remained disproportionate through 2012. In 2013 Latino youth arrested/booked show that they are no longer disproportionate, although we will continue to monitor this area closely. When reviewing the Caucasian youth, there continues to be a decline in the percentage of arrests/bookings with an overall reduction of 0.2% from 2009 - 2013. It should be noted that during this time frame the percentage of Caucasian youth arrested/booked was not disproportionate at any given time.

Admitted/Arrested Totals 2009 - 2013



ARRESTS / BOOKINGS BY RACE 2009 TO 2013



RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT (RAI):

In 2006, Washoe County Juvenile Services developed and implemented an objective screening tool (RAI), with technical assistance from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, to guide staff during the decision making process as to whether or not a juvenile is to be detained or released. The RAI uses a point scoring system to determine risk, so detention decisions are applied in a fair, consistent, non-discriminatory manner. Washoe County uses the following scoring system:

- 12 or above =Detain, Release with Supervisor override
- 0-11 =Release, Detain with Supervisor override

RAI

A. Warrants (refer to Warrant binder for detailed information)

If any of these questions are answered yes, the juvenile will be automatically detained.

- Is the warrant an out of county warrant?
- Is the warrant an arrest attached with a new delinquent offense? (not probation violation)
- Is the warrant for a serious or violent offense (would qualify as a score of 12)?
- Is the warrant on a sex offender?
- Is the warrant an arrest warrant (not a Bench Warrant) from RPD, SPD, WCSO or WCSO?
- Is the warrant a parole warrant?

Warrant Scoring

Warrants (all warrants)

9

Is the warrant over 6 months old?

3

If warrant is over 6 months old, did juvenile turn him or herself in? _____

-1

B. Most Serious Current Offense (Refer to Offense List. Choose single offense with the highest score)

- Felony involving use or threat of violence against a person, 1st degree arson, home invasion, robbery (with or without a weapon), residential burglary, possession of firearm on school grounds (must qualify by weapon type as an auto detain), possession or use of a firearm (must qualify by weapon type per 62C.060 as an auto detain), felony crime against a person, felony possession of an explosive device (bomb, bomb threat), sexual assault, trafficking narcotics, involuntary manslaughter, felony DUI, sales narcotics/possession for sale, felony reckless/hit and run with injury, 2nd arrest DUI, 2nd degree arson12
- Gross misdemeanor person crime, felony or gross misdemeanor property crime (except burglary of occupied dwelling/home Invasion), felony or gross misdemeanor public order crime, possession or use of controlled substance, probation violation #6 (except marijuana) and #9 possession of firearm..... .5
- All Misdemeanors, probation violations (except those listed above), violation of court order, & violation of house arrest.....3
- Status Offense.....0

C. Legal Status (Check JCATS. If case is pending, attempt to verify legal status with P.O.)

Active Probation/Parole, new criminal offense alleged – felony or gross misdemeanor..... .5

Active Probation/Parole, technical, non-criminal violation, or misdemeanor3

D. Prior Offenses (separate incidents) within the last six months (Refer to summary screen in JCATS, consider only primary charge for each arrest/citation)
 Each felony or gross misdemeanor arrest incident (last 6 mos.).....#__x 2__
 Each misdemeanor arrest incident (last 6 mos.).....#__x 1__
 Prior booking for prob/parole viol, violation house arrest, or violation court order (last 6 mos.).....#__x 1__

E. Aggravating Circumstances for Current Offense (Maximum 4 points in aggravation)
 Multiple felony offenses are alleged for this referral..... +2
 Minor under influence of drugs or alcohol at time of arrest (based on your observations and observations/statements of arresting officer).....+2
 Gang enhancement or crime against elderly (Only if charged by Law Enforcement).....+2
 Minor has a verified/documented escape from custody in the last year (verified by JCATS or contact with another agency) (NYTC, CYTC, SV, CSYC, AP, ROP, Jan Evans, or on a Secure Transport).....+2
 Minor has been released from a correctional facility within the past 30 days (NYTC, CYTC, SV, CSYC, AP & ROP).....+2

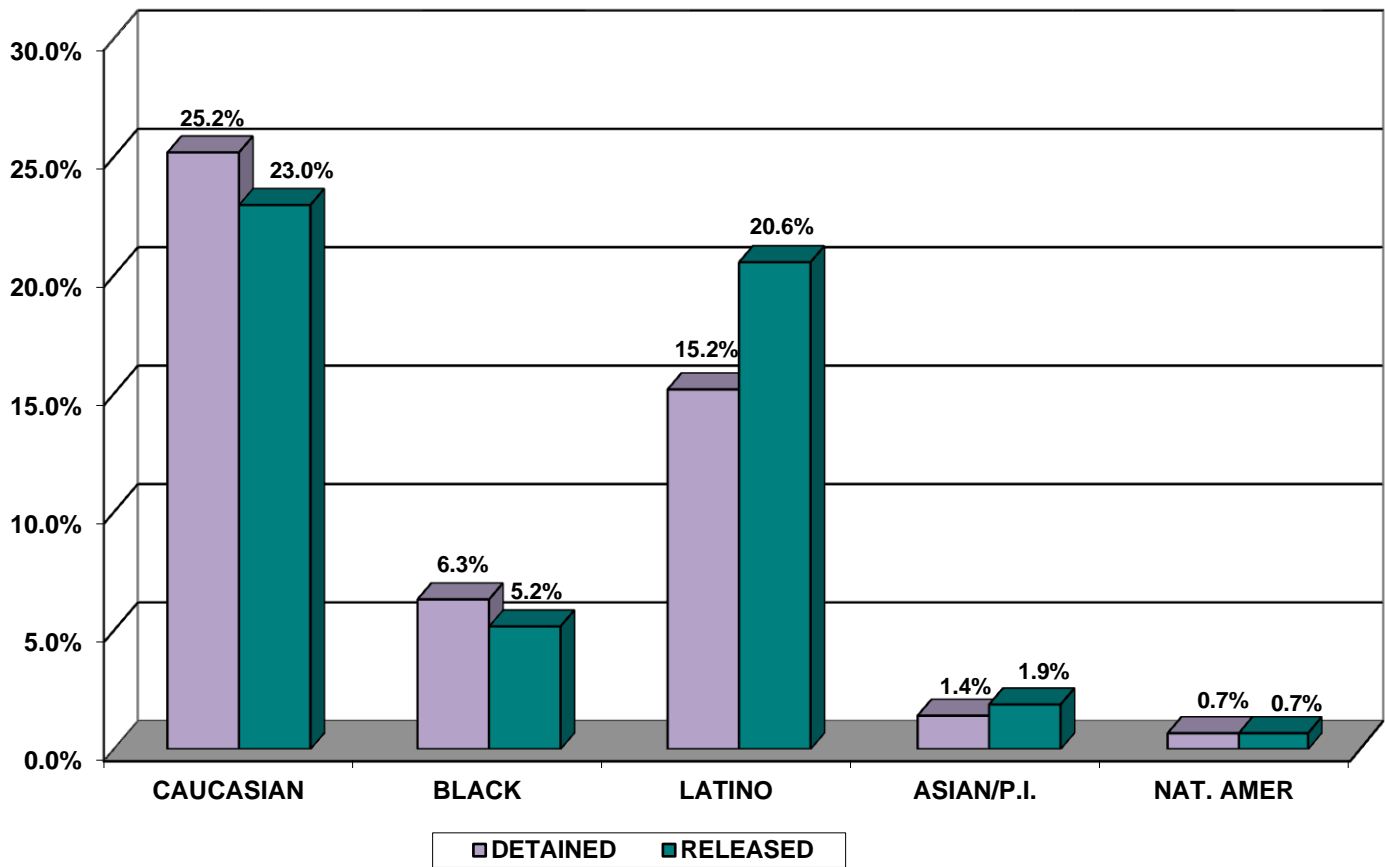
F. Mitigating Circumstances (Maximum 2 points in mitigation)
 Minor is less than 12 years of age.....-2

TOTAL SCORE (A+B+C+D+E-F)——

2013 RAI SCORES 0 - 11:

This graph illustrates the detention outcomes for youth whose RAI score, absent a supervisory override into detention, placed them in the release category. One area identified where further review is necessary is in regard to the low scoring detentions of Caucasian and African American youth.

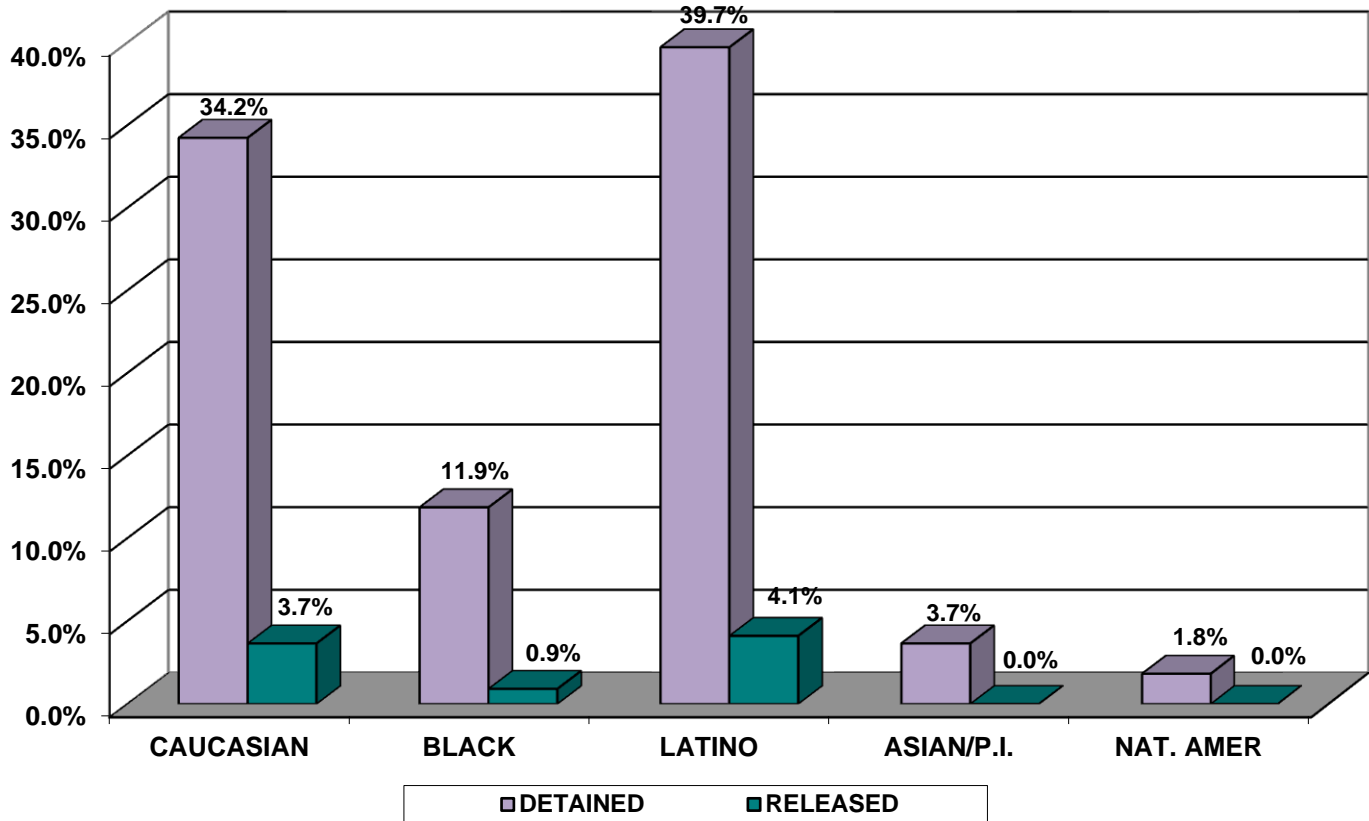
2013 RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT OUTCOME OF YOUTH WHO SCORED 0 - 11



2013 RAI SCORES 12 & ABOVE:

When reviewing the detention outcomes for youth whose RAI score places them in the detention category, disparity exists for African American, Latino and Native American youth.

**2012 RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT
OUTCOME OF YOUTH WHO SCORED 12 & ABOVE**



2013 OFFENSE BREAKDOWN OF 12 & ABOVE DETENTIONS:

Caucasian Youth Scoring 12 & Above	
Most Serious Offenses	Totals
Assault W Deadly Weapon Felony	11
Lewdness < 14	7
Probation Violation	6
Burglary	6
H/F Warrant	5
Battery With Deadly Weapon	5
Sexual Assault	4
Use or Poss. of Firearm by person under 18 Years	3
Conspiracy To Commit A Crime (G-Misd)	2
Possession Of Deadly/Dangerous Weapon (1st Offense)	2
Possession Of Marijuana < 1oz.	2
Domestic Battery - Strangulation	2
Robbery(Noweapon)	2
Violation of Electronic Monitoring	2
Possession Cont/Sub For Sales	2
Veh Burglary	2
Obstructing a Public Officer	2
Arson - 4th Degree	1
Taking Property fm Another Person not amounting to Robbery	1
Runaway	1
Poss Dang Drugs Wo/Prescription	1
Unlawful Use Of Controlled Sub	1

Black Youth Scoring 12 & Above	
Most Serious Offenses	Totals
Lewdness < 14	2
Burglary	2
Possession Cont/Sub For Sales	2
Battery (Simple)/Assault	2
Violation Of Court Order	2
Robbery(Noweapon)	1
Possession Narcotic Paraphernalia	1
Petit Larceny	1
Attempted Robbery	1
Principal to Commit a Felony	1
Conspiracy To Commit Felony	1
Battery On A Peace Officer - Felony	1
Disturbing The Peace	1
Battery To School Staff	1
Domestic Battery	1
Possession Stolen Vehicle	1
Sexual Assault	1
Probation Violation	1
Assault W Deadly Weapon Felony	1
Battery W/Substantial Bod Inj	1
Lewd Open/Gross	1
H/F Warrant	1

Latino Youth Scoring 12 & Above	
Most Serious Offenses	Totals
Possession Cont/Sub For Sales	11
H/F Warrant	7
Robbery(Noweapon)	6
Burglary	5
Probation Violation	5
Possession Of Alcohol	4
Assault W Deadly Weapon Felony	4
Destruction Of Prop/Graffiti - Gross Misdemeanor	4
Violation of Electronic Monitoring	3
Battery With Deadly Weapon	3
Unlawful Use Of Controlled Sub	3
Use or Poss. of Firearm by person under 18 Years	3
Sexual Assault	2
Battery On A Peace Officer - Felony	2
Possession Stolen Vehicle	2
Battery on a Peace Officer - GMisd	2
Robbery W/Weapon	2
Lewdness < 14	2
Possession Stolen Property	2
Traffic Controlled Substance	2
Battery (Simple)/Assault	1
Lewd Open/Gross	1

Battery W/Substantial Bod Inj	1
Battery On A Peace Officer - Felony	1
Possession Of Alcohol	1
Battery on a Peace Officer - GMisd	1
Furnish Controlled Substance	1
Threat To Cause Bodily Harm (G-Misd)	1
Grand Larceny Of A Motor Vehicle	1
Domestic Battery	1
Possession Stolen Vehicle	1
Battery (Simple)/Assault	1
Violation Of House Arrest	1
Parole Violation	1
Petit Larceny	1
Grand Total	83

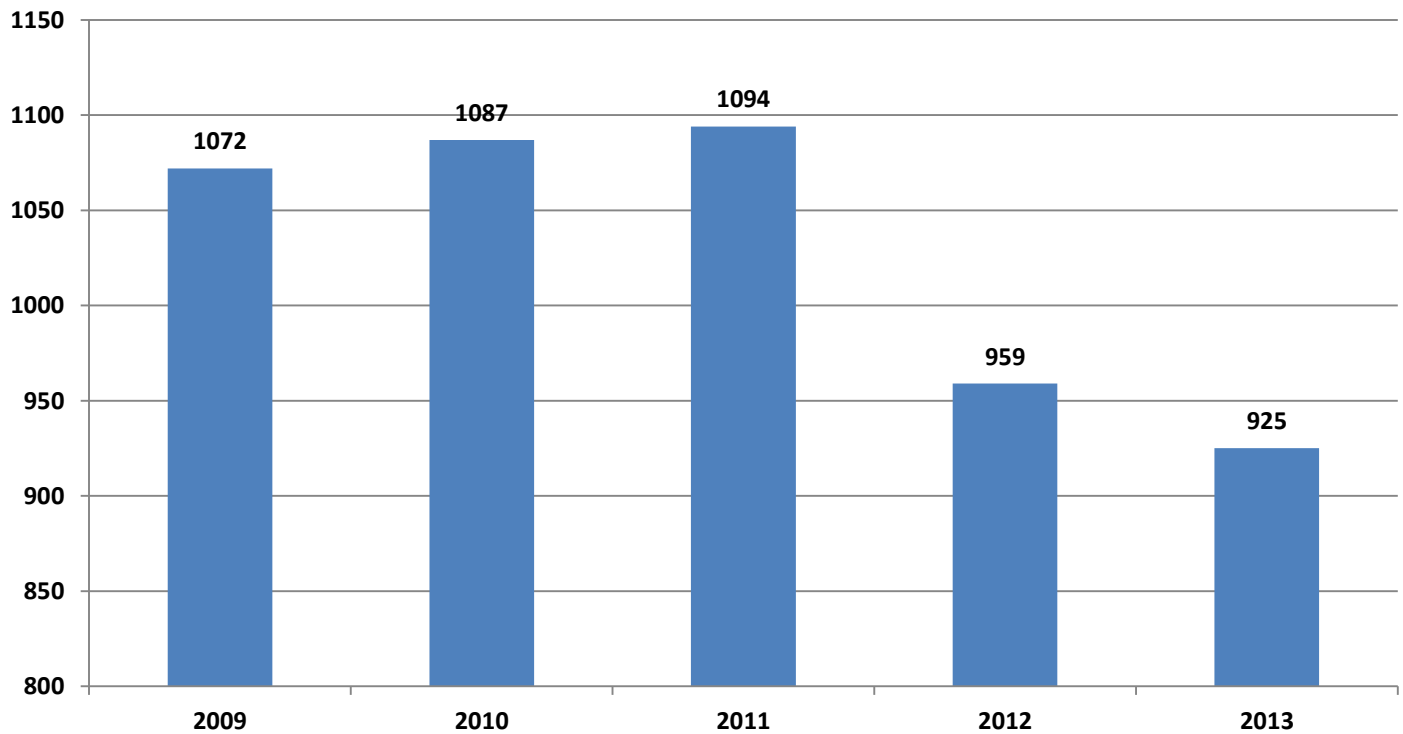
Intimidate Witness W/Use Or Threatened Use Of Force	1
Grand Total	28

Preventing victim/witness from reporting crime	1
Battery With Intent To Commit A Crime	1
Carrying A Concealed Weapon	1
Battery With Intent To Commit Sexual Assault	1
Battery To School Staff	1
Taking Property fm Another Person not amounting to Robbery	1
Principle to Robbery	1
Trespassing	1
Conspiracy To Commit Felony	1
Possession Of Deadly/Dangerous Weapon (1st Offense)	1
Battery W/Substantial Bod Inj	1
Possession of Short Barreled Shotgun or Rifle	1
Furnish Controlled Substance	1
Possession of Credit Card W/O Consent of Holder	1
Child Endangerment	1
Possession Of Dangerous Drugs	1
Obstructing/Resisting No Weap	1
Violation Of House Arrest	1
Assault W Deadly Weapon Criminal Street Gang	1
Possession Narcotic Paraphernalia	1
Grand Total	96

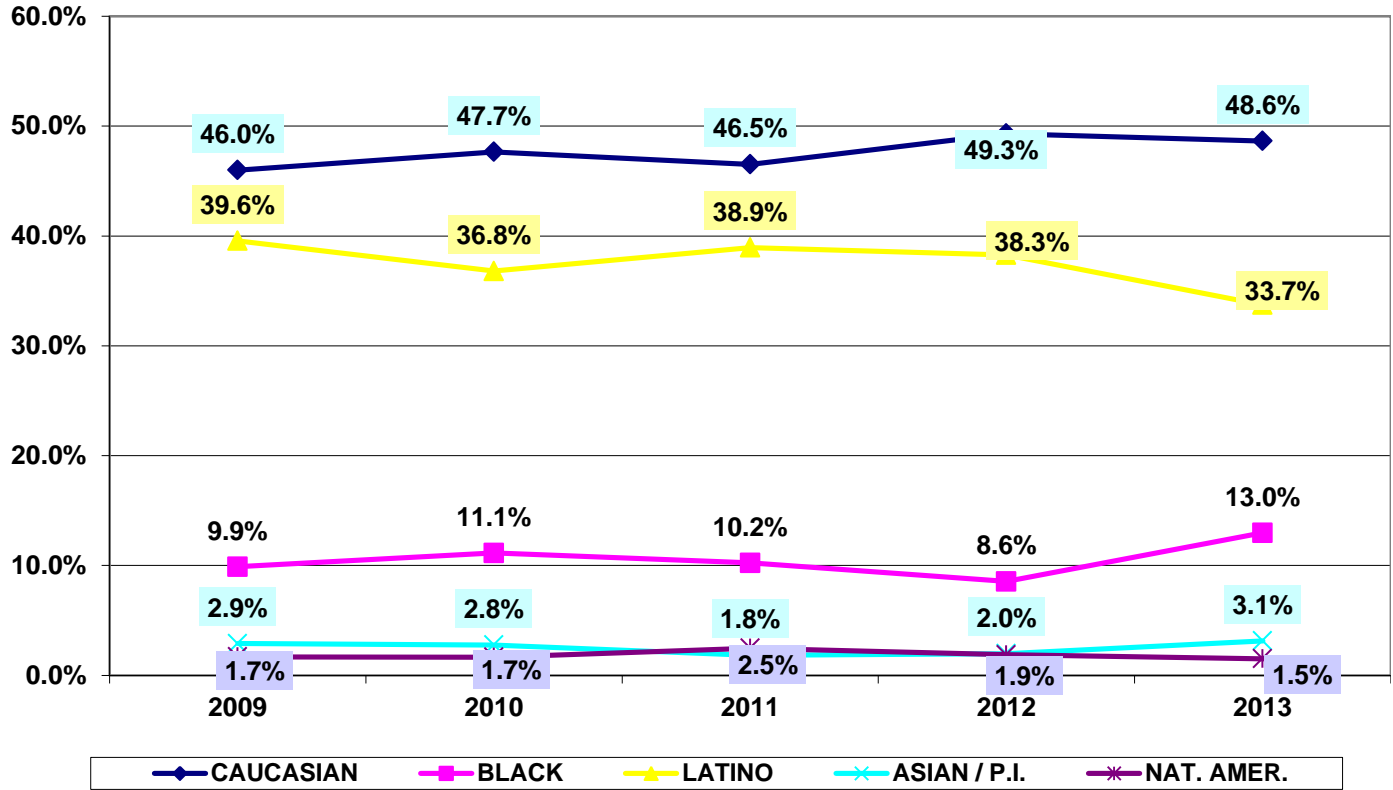
DETENTIONS BY RACE:

In reviewing the total number of youth who were detained from 2009 – 2013, there has been a significant decline, but again this decrease in detentions has only resulted in a small reduction in detentions over the past year for some youth of color. In analyzing the percentage breakdown of detentions by race from 2009 to 2013 (2nd graph), there is still disparity in the detentions for African American youth. Detentions for African American youth have increased in 2013 by 4.4% from 2011. While detentions for Latino youth are currently not disparate and have slightly decreased in the last year by 0.6% we continue to monitor them closely. The detentions for Caucasian youth have also shown a slight increase of 2.6% from 2009 to 2013. Please note that at no time in this time frame was the percentage of Caucasian youth disproportionate.

Total Youth Detained 2009 - 2013



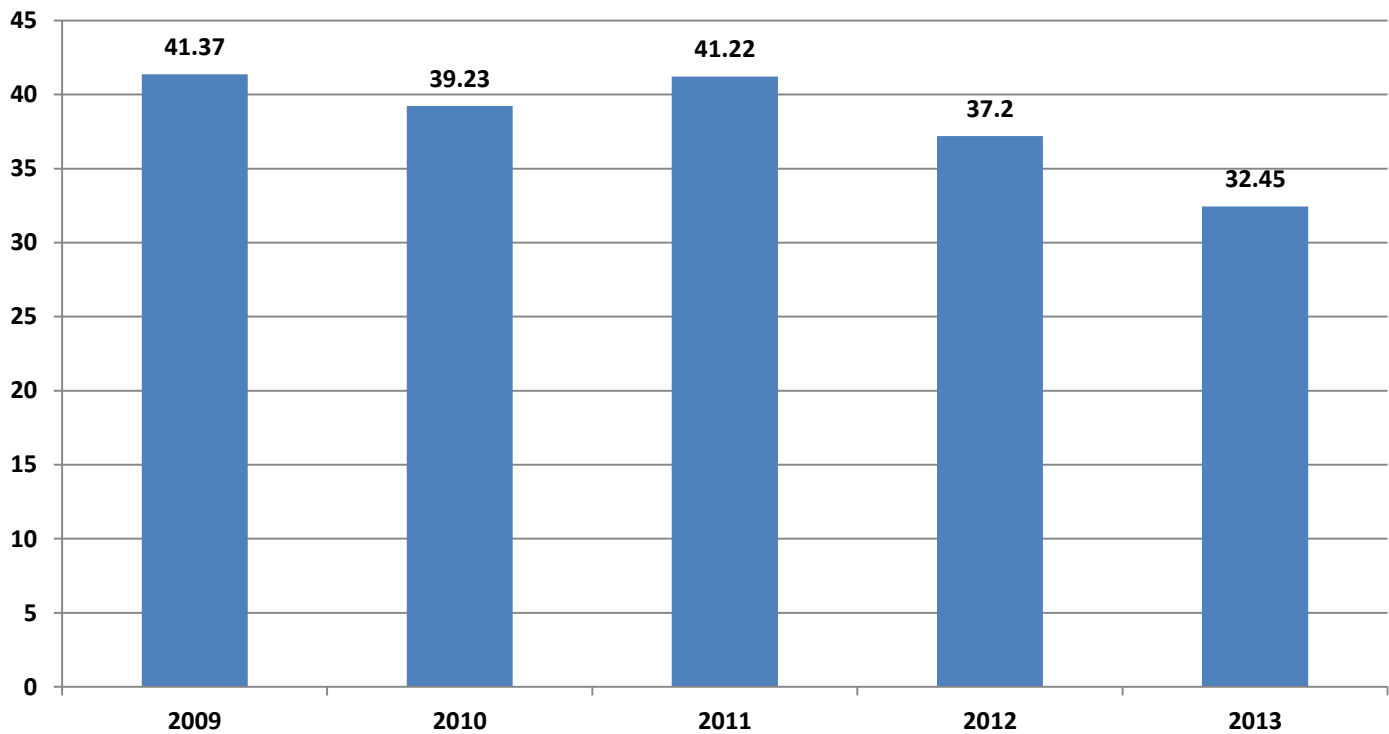
DETENTIONS BY RACE 2009 TO 2013



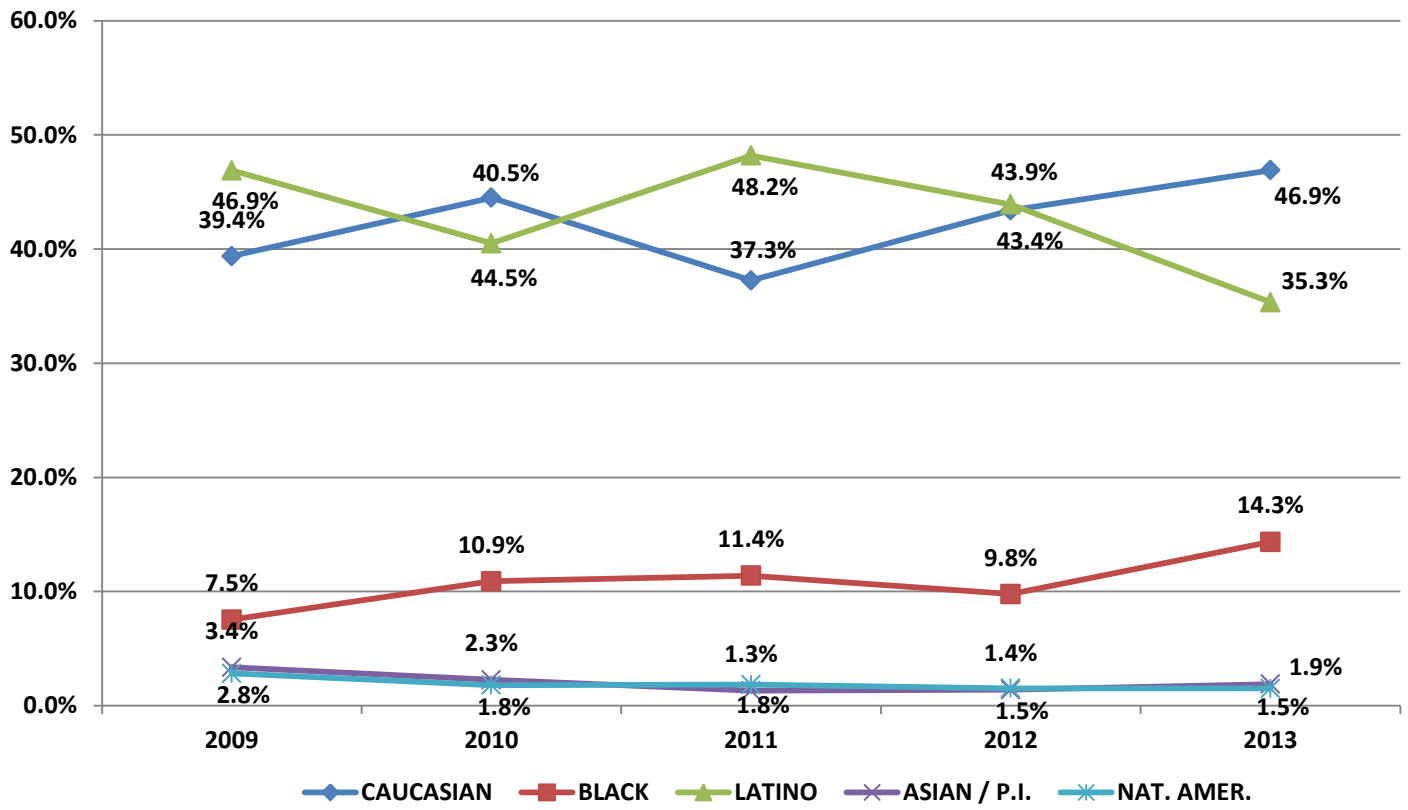
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION:

A review of the average daily population (ADP) in detention is a good indicator of the challenges facing Washoe County as it pertains to issues surrounding DMC. From 2009 to 2013 there has been a decrease in the ADP. Although the overall decline is significant it again does not accurately represent the ADP of the Youth of Color. As shown in the second graph, throughout this time frame there is disparity in the ADP for African American youth. Although the ADP for African American youth decreased from 2011 to 2012 by 1.6% it has increased in 2013 by 4.5%. Latino youth have continued to decrease with a 12.9% reduction since 2011, and at this time are not disproportionate. However the ADP for Caucasian youth has increased since 2011 by 9.6%, but at no time during this time frame were they disproportionate.

Total Average Daily Population 2009 - 2013



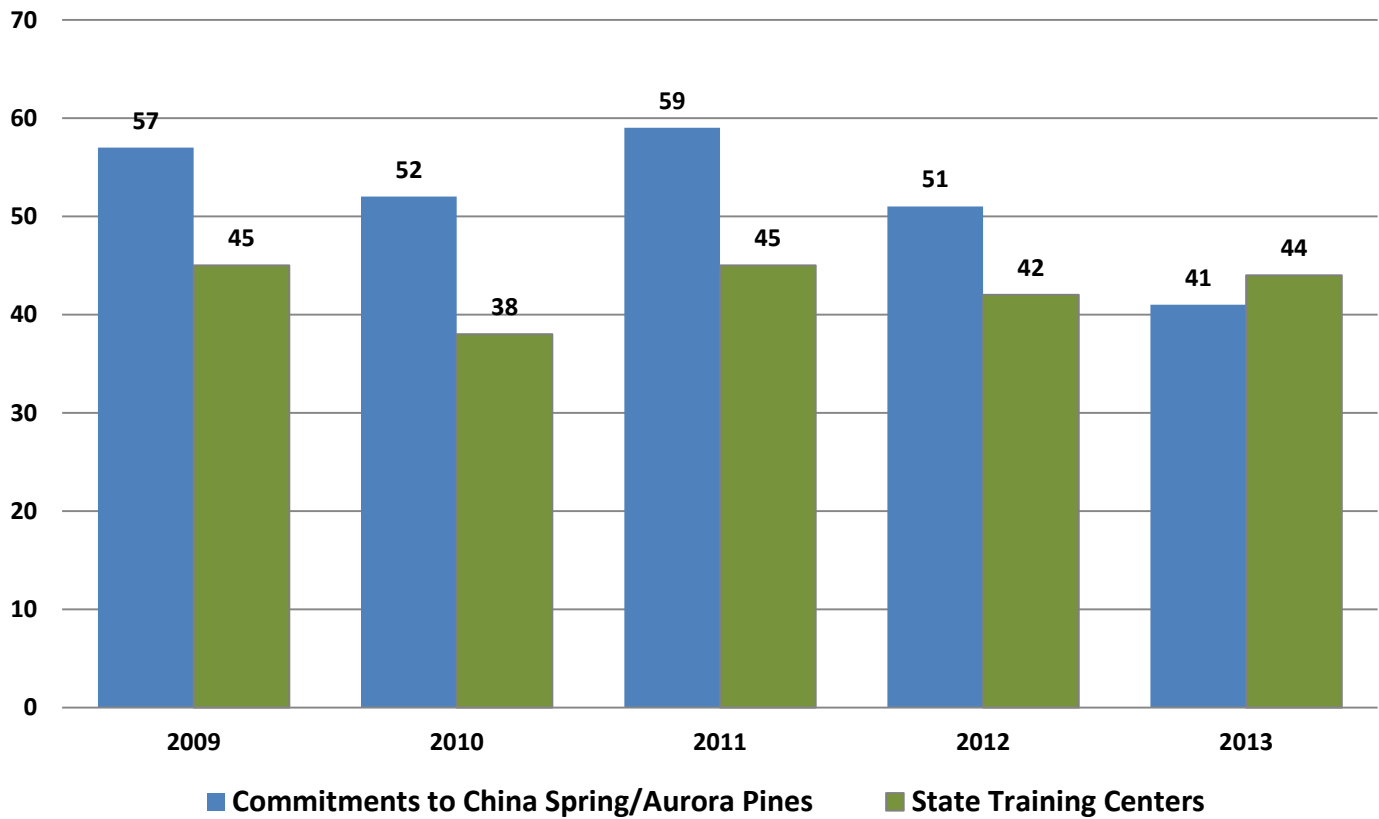
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION IN DETENTION 2009 TO 2013



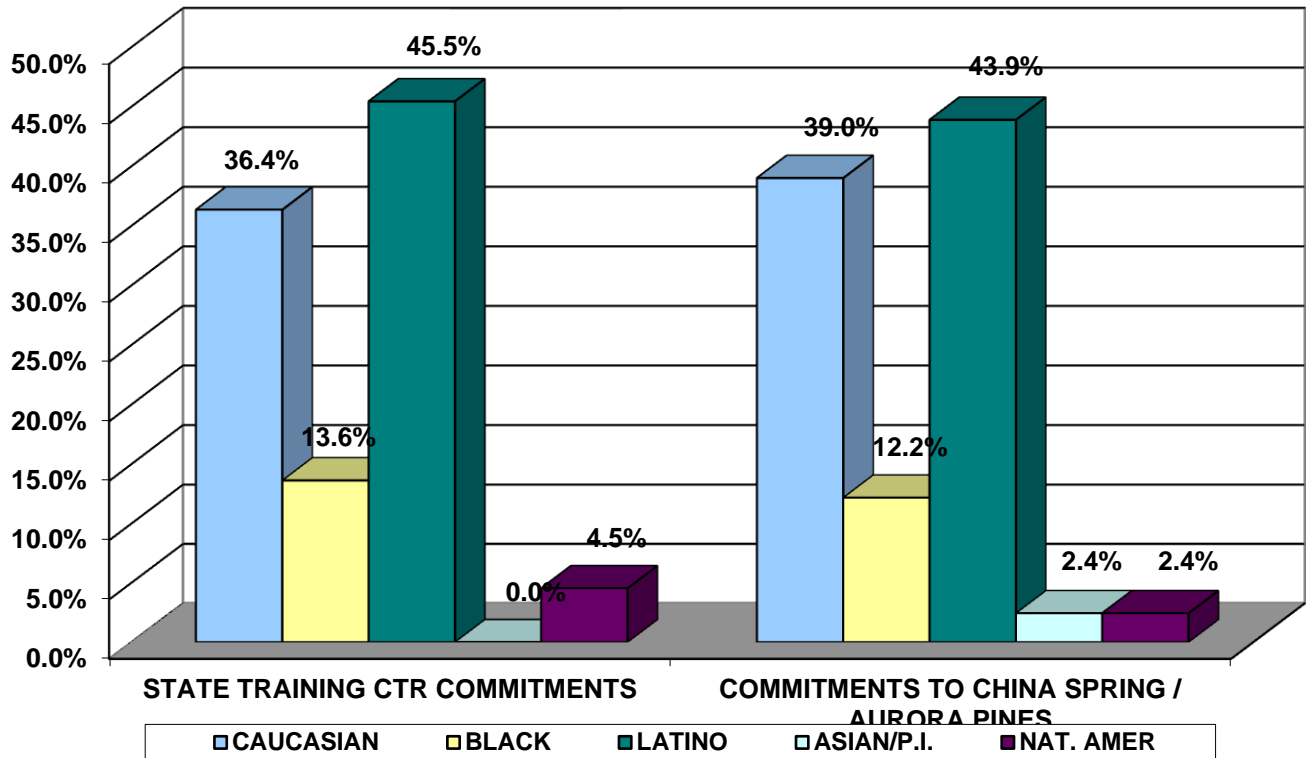
2013 COUNTY AND STATE COMMITMENT:

As is the case with Washoe County's average daily population in detention, commitments to county and state facilities are also of major concern. Although there has been an overall decline in commitments to County and State facilities from 2009 – 2013 disparity continues to exist in our youth of color. When reviewing the second graph, in 2013 there is disparity in both state and county facilities for African American and Latino youth.

Commitments to State & County Facilities 2009 - 2013



2013 YOUTH COMMITMENTS TO COUNTY & STATE FACILITIES



PUEBLO PROJECT:

Juvenile Services continues to work in conjunction with therapist Frank D. Lemus Sr. in the implementation of the Pueblo Project, *Latino Starting Point*. This project provides mothers and fathers of our Latino youth an opportunity to establish an effective foundation for their families. It empowers them with culturally-specific strengths in order to assist them in improving rules for their home. The project focuses on the strengths and values that are identified in Latino Culture and uses them as a motivation for positive change. The five key informed Latino aspects that are incorporated in this approach are: Power, Responsibility, Family, Faith Community, and Identity

Since the inception of the program in February of 2012, thirty nine (39) families have been served, of which thirty five (35) families have successfully completed the program requirements.

JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE (JDAI):

The Washoe County Board of County Commissioners accepted a continuation grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation to expand its JDAI efforts into Dispositional and “Deep End” reform areas of the Juvenile Justice System. These efforts will continue to focus on safely reducing the number of youth placed in out of state treatment centers by enhancing community based options.

The goals for 2014 year:

- Work with National Council on Crime and Delinquency to review our current Risk and Needs Assessment; complete a system analysis of our current JCATS data system; determine the viability of purchasing SPSS predictive analytics software; and develop management reports that guide and track practice outcomes
- Develop an automated case management system to provide quality assurance and improve consistency of probation practice

CROSSOVER YOUTH PRACTICE MODEL (CYPM)

In 2013, Washoe County Department of Juvenile Services continued to collaborate with Washoe County Social Services and the Children’s Cabinet to improve the outcomes for youth who are dually involved in both the Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare Systems. The project focuses on reducing the number of crossover youth placed in out of home care and limiting penetration into the Juvenile Justice System.

PROJECT ONE

In 2013, Juvenile Services was asked to join with the 2nd Judicial District Court under the guidance of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) to actively participate in the implementation of Project One. (Project One: One Family – One Judge; No wrong door; Equal and coordinated access to justice). The mission of this project is to examine and modify practice to maximize judicial coordination of dependency; delinquency and family law, including domestic violence cases, both within and among courts.

The goal this year is to utilize our identified “crossover youth” as a gateway within Juvenile Services for implementing Project One cases.

- **Phase II-Assessment/Diagnosis**

In March of 2014, the Juvenile Justice Programs Office in conjunction with the Nevada SAG submitted a technical assistance request to the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ). The request was approved and the following is the approved timeline for Nevada to improve our DMC Assessment and Analysis. Below is the timeline developed with NCJJ to complete the DMC Assessment:

Task	Person(s) Responsible	Date Due
April		
Read 2015 RFP and 2012 DMC plans (CO, ND, CT, NV, PA)	Lauren	04/18
Identify common themes/components in “good” plans and differences between expectations of 2015 RFP and 2012 ND plan	Lauren	04/22
Develop outlines for 2012 DMC plan and 2015 DMC plan	Lauren	04/25
Develop a logic model to match the interventions identified in the 2012 plan with the needs identified in the 2012 data	Lauren/Teri	4/28

		May
Submit outlines of revised 2012 plan and 2015 plan to Pauline and Andrea for feedback	Lauren/Teri	05/02
Check with Sarah/TJ on status of merged files to assess feasibility for using trend data in new plan	Teri	05/02
Migrate 2012 plan into revised outline	Lauren	05/09
Submit 2012 plan to Pauline for review	Lauren/Teri	By 05/12
Draft 2015 plan using new outline	Lauren/Teri	05/23
Submit 2015 plan to Pauline for review	Lauren/Teri	By 05/27
		June
Extra RRI analysis using merged file on race, gender, offense for report and presentation for SAG	Lauren/Teri/Melissa	06/02
Deliverables		
Submit draft outline to Pauline and Andrea		05/02
Submit revised 2012 plan to Pauline for review		05/09
Submit 2015 plan to Pauline for review		05/23
Extra analysis and presentation for SAG		06/02

Coordination of Child Abuse and Neglect Delinquency Programs:

Pursuant to Section 223(a)(26) of the JJDP Act of 2002, the state must implement a system to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, that juvenile’s public child welfare records (including child protective services records) for the geographical under the jurisdiction of that court will be made known to the court

PROJECT ONE

In 2013, Juvenile Services was asked to join with the 2nd Judicial District Court under the guidance of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) to actively participate in the implementation of Project One. (Project One: One Family – One Judge; No wrong door; Equal and coordinated access to justice). The mission of this project is to examine and modify practice to maximize judicial coordination of dependency; delinquency and family law, including domestic violence cases, both within and among courts.

The goal this year is to utilize our identified “crossover youth” as a gateway within Juvenile Services for implementing Project One cases.

Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads:

Pursuant to Section 223(a)(25) of the JJDP Act of 2002, the State of Nevada will make funds available, not to exceed 5% of the State’s allocation, for programs that reduce probation officer caseloads. The following identifies average case load for juvenile probation officers by county:

1st Judicial- Carson City and Storey County = 1:32
2nd Judicial- Washoe County=1:28
3rd Judicial- Lyon County= 1:25
4th Judicial – Elko County= Elko=1:18
Spring Creek & Carlin= 1:37
Wendover/Wells/Jackpot= 1:31
Prevention PO= 1:19
5th Judicial-Nye County= 1:20
6th Judicial –Humboldt/Pershing/Lander= 1:6
7th Judicial-Lincoln/Eureka/White Pine=
8th Judicial- Clark County= 1:42
9th Judicial- Douglas County=1:18
10th Judicial- Churchill County = 1:20

The following identifies average case load for youth parole officers by region:

Northern Region= 1:23
Southern Region= 1:30
Rural Region= 1:25

Disaster Preparedness Plan-

Please see attachment

Suicide Prevention

In December of 2013, Nevada Juvenile Services received Train the Trainers for *Shield of Care*, a curriculum developed by Tennessee Department of Mental Health Services. The Shield of Care™ is a groundbreaking suicide prevention curriculum designed specifically for staffs that work in juvenile justice facilities. This curriculum is the culmination of three years of development. The curriculum is based on evaluation data, best practice literature, our experience providing community suicide gatekeeper training in Tennessee's juvenile justice facilities, input of juvenile justice staff, and our many partners. Nevada set a July 1, 2014 implementation date at the three youth correctional facilities. In addition to the three state youth correctional facilities; Clark County Juvenile Services and Leighton Hall implemented Shield of Care Training for detention staff. The Juvenile Justice Programs Office is currently working with other county level juvenile detention centers to train staff and identify the implementation date.

Overview of the Shield of Care™

The Shield of Care™ model was developed through qualitative analysis from focus groups conducted in Tennessee's Youth Development Center facilities. Each component of the Shield of Care™ model illustrates a concept identified by staff as important for youth suicide prevention. The first thing one may notice about the model is the shape - a shield. This shape was used to represent the view by juvenile justice staff that, in part, they have a major role in "protecting" youth from suicide. Staff plays active roles in intervening to protect youth from suicide and protecting youth by building resiliency. This model demonstrates that there are three distinct layers of protection. These layers of protection demonstrate

the three essential elements needed for the entire process of protecting youth from suicide to be effective:

- The Organization's Policy and Procedures
- Staff's connectedness to youth
- Connectedness to each other as fellow "protectors"; in the juvenile justice facility

Inside the Shield are essential steps/actions to take in protecting youth from suicide. These steps may not always happen in the same order or the same way depending on the facility. Each step is described below:

Seeing Increased Risk for Suicide

Often, the first step is to "See"; that the youth is at risk for suicide. In juvenile justice communities, youth are at high risk because of the facility environment. Thus, often, one must be able to "See"; increased or immediate risk for suicide as opposed to general risk. Sometimes, because Juvenile Justice Staff may see suicidal thoughts or behaviors often in youth, one can become desensitized to suicide risk in youth. Thus, this illustrates the importance of being vigilant about "seeing" suicide risk, and also "seeing" the person behind the suicidal thoughts/behaviors.

Protecting Youth's Immediate Safety (Crisis Intervention)

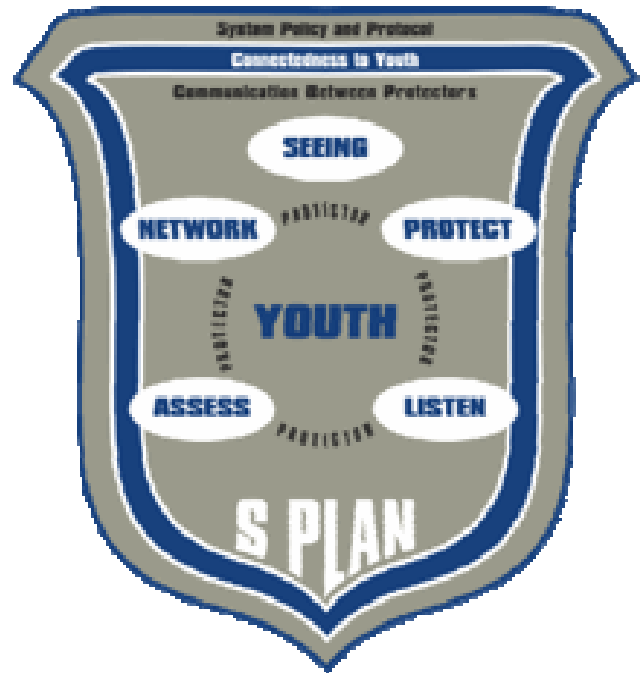
Once suicide risk is identified in youth, staff members need to protect that youth's immediate physical and emotional safety before bringing up the topic of suicide directly. If it is a crisis situation, this may include staff protecting the youth's emotional safety by choosing a private place to talk to the youth, and talking about the boundaries of confidentiality.

Listening to the Youth's Concerns/Suicidal Thoughts

Once the youth's safety is protected, staff may listen to the youth's concerns. This may include "probing" for specific information such as asking directly if the youth is thinking about suicide, asking about the youths' risk and protective factors for suicide, or asking about their reasons for living and/or reasons for dying. It is important to remember that these are only "probes" to help the conversation and to explore suicide risk. The main objective is to listen to the youth in a non-judgmental way.

Assessing the Youth's Suicide Risk and Needs for Help

If the youth has disclosed thoughts or behaviors about suicide, it becomes important to assess for the youth's level of suicide risk. This may be done informally by staffs who are trying to gather immediate information about risk (e.g. Is there a Suicide Plan? Suicide Means?), or formally by designated staff (e.g. Mental Status Exam given by Psychologist). Staff members also begin to engage the youth in conversation about their needs for help.



Networking with Community Helpers to Protect the Youth from Suicide

In Juvenile Justice Communities, staff members may have highly specialized roles in helping a youth who is at risk for suicide. For example, a policy may state that Security Officers are primarily responsible for keeping the youth physically safe, whereas the on-site Psychologist is primarily responsible for assessing risk and developing a treatment/response plan. In this context of the organization's policies and protocols, staff members "Network" with community helpers to assist the youth, protect the youth from suicide, and build resiliency to future suicide risk.

Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information:

All seventeen counties provide data to the JJPO monthly, quarterly as well as annually depending on guidelines set by Nevada Revised Statute. The JJPO utilizes this data when completing the Annual Report to the Governor, the Three-Year Plan and the annual and 5-Year Comparison for Disproportionate Minority Contact Report. This data is also utilized to provide information and set juvenile justice priorities for the Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission. Additionally, all data compiled by the Juvenile Justice Programs Office may be utilized at any time by all the juvenile probation departments and state correctional facilities. This data is also utilized to provide current trends in juvenile crime, geographical crime statistics and numbers of juveniles committed to state correction care to the Governor as well as the legislature.

The Juvenile Justice Programs Office in conjunction with the Supreme Court Commission on Juvenile Justice Reform, Data Subcommittee has completed the final draft of the Nevada Juvenile Justice Data Dictionary. This process took over twelve months to develop and every judicial district participated in meetings, phone conferences, reviews and research to identify standardized definitions and data collection processes. Currently, a team of identified members of this task force will be traveling to Arizona's Department of Juvenile Services to review their statewide data collection system with the goal of securing a data programmer as a contractor to develop Nevada's new statewide juvenile justice database that will be housed in the Juvenile Justice Programs Office with the Juvenile Justice Specialist. This visit is currently set for July 14-15th of 2014.

Statement of the Problem/Program Narrative

The Juvenile Justice Programs Office worked closely with the Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission and the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators to identify the top priorities for the Formula Program Areas. Through this collaboration, important discussion occurred and a needs assessment completed. Below is a list of the top five priorities identified with the addition of the required areas; DMC and Native American Programming.

- 1) Alternatives to Detention**
- 2) Aftercare/Reentry**
- 3) Mental Health Services**
- 4) Substance Abuse**
- 5) Delinquency Prevention**
- 6) DMC- Required**
- 7) Native American Programming- Required**

These identified areas are in addition to ensuring compliance with the four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002.

Program Areas and Allocations

Aftercare/Reentry

Standard Program Area 01

Problem Statement

Nevada has identified transitioning youth back into their community from an institution and/or correctional care as a necessity for youth who are involved within the juvenile justice system as a necessity. Youth who are released from an institution or facility need the continued support and case management services that will be provided through this program area.

Objective: To provide youth exiting state or county correctional care the programming needed to remain within their community while continuing to build on their newly acquired skills and goals.

Goal: To provide reentry services and support to youth who are released from a structure facility.

Activities

- Provide assistance to local jurisdictions in developing and implementing effective evidenced based aftercare programming
- Provide technical assistance and training to Probation/Parole Officers on effective case management skills for youth reintegrating into their communities.
- Collaborate with Youth Parole and Juvenile Probation to identify specific program needs for youth returning to their community.
- Provide research based curriculum to local jurisdictions in order to better serve the youth

Performance Measures:

- 1) Number of program youth served
- 2) Number and percent of youth who offend or reoffend
- 3) Number and percent of youth completing program requirements

Budget

JJDP Funds FFY14 \$ 120,000.00

State/Local/Private \$ 0

Total \$ 120,000.00

Alternatives to Detention Standard Program Area 02

Problem Statement

For the last four years, Nevada has participated in the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative. In response to this initiative, the Juvenile Justice Commission has identified this as an area of utmost importance. Youth are placed in community based programming, placed on house arrest or placed within day and evening reporting centers ran by the juvenile probation departments.

Goal: To implement Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative in every county throughout the state of Nevada.

Objective: To provide youth who do not need to be detained for community and self-protection the opportunity to receive evidence based programming that addresses the system as a whole entity.

Performance Measures

- 1) Number of program youth served
- 2) Number and percentage of youth who offend or reoffend
- 3) Number and percentage of program youth completing the requirements

Activities

- Continue to meet quarterly with the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators to implement JDAI statewide
- Provide technical assistance to local jurisdictions from the Anne E. Casey Foundation on the requirements of JDAI
- Meet with local judges, law enforcement, public defenders, prosecutors, educational and social services representatives, probation and parole officers and legislators to develop a solid multi-systemic stakeholder workgroup
- Provide funding when available to jurisdictions willing to implement evidenced based programming that will provide another option to detention.

Budget

JJDP Funds FFY14	\$ 120,000.00
State/Local/Private	\$ 0
Total	\$ 120,000.00

Compliance Monitoring Standard Program Area 06

Problem Statement

As a condition of receiving JJDP funds, juvenile detention centers are required to submit monthly data on admissions to secure custody. Additionally, adult jail facilities voluntarily submit similar data. The fact that there is no requirement or statute for adult facilities to report data or submit to inspection results in varying degrees of compliance.

For both juvenile and adult facilities, record keeping, booking, and admission criteria differ in many locales.

Goal: To reach a system of uniform data collection statewide and to formalize standards for monitoring.

Objective: To improve on a standard format for the collection, storing, and evaluation of data gathered statewide.

Performance Indicators

- 1) Maintain a current file system of monthly reports and annual surveys received from all adult jails and lockups in the state
- 2) Maintain a current file system of monthly reports and annual surveys received from all juvenile detention facilities in the state
- 3) Maintain records of all inspections performed on adult and juvenile holding facilities in the State
- 4) Maintain correspondence and chronological entries of corrective actions taken by the Division of Child and Family Services with respect to incidents of non-compliance
- 5) Funds allocated to adhere to Section 2239a) (14) of the JJDP Act, 2002
- 6) Number of facilities receiving TA
- 7) Submission of Complete Annual Monitoring Report to OJJDP

Activities Planned and Services Provided

- Provide assistance implementing and maintaining objective booking criteria.
- Oversee a reporting system that is gathered on a monthly basis from all facilities holding juveniles.
- Continue annual on-site inspections of local jails that hold juveniles.
- Promote legislation requiring jails to report the number of juveniles admitted.
- Promote the testing, revision, and formal adoption of a monitoring manual and records-keeping system.
- Provide certification to adult jails and juvenile detention facilities found to be in compliance with federal and state guidelines regarding juvenile processing.

Budget

JJDP Funds FFY14	\$ 121,000.00
State/Local/Private	\$ 0
Total	\$ 121,000.00

Expected Number of Sub grants

There will be no sub grants made in this area. Funding will be utilized for staff and operation to maintain compliance and monitoring.

American Indian Pass-through/Native American Programs Standard Program Area 22

Problem Statement

The Native American entities in the State of Nevada face high levels of poverty, substance abuse, school dropout rates, low rates of post-secondary education, and suicide.

Goal: To provide Native American entities access to services for juvenile populations.

Objective: To provide funding to a Native American entity that will provide training and technical assistance to other tribal entities within the state.

Performance Indicators

- 1) Number of program youth served
- 2) Number and percent of program youth who offend or reoffend
- 3) Number and percent of program youth exhibiting desired change in targeted behavior
- 4) Number and percent of youth completing program requirements

Activities Planned and Services Provided

- Provide on-going technical assistance that enables Tribal entities to provide mental health services to juvenile offenders.
- Provide funding to Tribal entities for project implementation.
- Monitor projects to ensure compliance with OJJDP requirements.
- Provide updates to Nevada Juvenile Justice Administrators and Tribal entities of data-driven, best practice approaches to project implementation.

Budget

JJDPA Funds FFY14	\$1,698.00
State/Local/Private	0
Total	\$1,698.00

Expected Number of Sub-grants

It is anticipated that one (1) project will be funded under this standard program area. The minimum duration of this sub grant will be twelve (12) months.

Planning and Administration

Standard Program Area 23

Problem Statement

The State of Nevada needs to support an agency which executes the overall responsibility of administering the JJDP Act of 2002, maintaining a grants management capacity, providing planning, evaluation, and program development and ensuring that technical assistance is available to sub grantees. Additionally, Nevada needs to continue support for a state advisory group as required by the JJDP Act of 2002.

Goal: To ensure that Nevada continues to comply with all JJDP Act of 2002 mandates and administrative requirements.

Objectives:

- Provide for a comprehensive system of compliance monitoring and related data collection.
- Maintain a financial and accounting assistance component to State agencies, general units of local government, and private non-profit organizations using federal JJDP Act of 2002 funds.
- Provide staff support services to the Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services and the nine (9) judicial districts to improve the juvenile justice system in the State of Nevada.
- Maintain comprehensive juvenile justice planning, technical assistance, program development, and training capability.
- Provide an administrative support system to the Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission.

Performance Indicators

1. Funds Awarded for Planning and Administration
2. Number of FTE's funded with Formula Grant
3. Number of Subgrants Awarded
4. Average time of receipt from subgrant application to date of award
5. Copies of monitoring reports, facility monitoring plan, and on-site facility inspection documents
6. Copies of all reports submitted to OJJDP
7. Description of grant financial accounting system
8. Description of project monitoring system
9. Copies of Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission minutes and summaries of grant recommendations
10. Payroll records for Juvenile Services staff paid by JJDP administrative funds
11. Copies of all legislative impact statements and legislative bills
12. Copies of all white papers
13. Copies of all documents developed
14. Description of coordinating structure, copies of agreements developed, summaries of coordinating efforts
15. Average time of receipt from subgrant application to date of award

Activities Planned and Services Provided

- The Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services will continue to manage Nevada's monitoring system by continuing to monitor statistical facility reports, review on-site visits with Juvenile Justice Programs Office staff, verify and report violations, and develop corrective strategies.
- The Division of Child and Family Services will continue to make all necessary reports to OJJDP including the annual monitoring reports, the annual performance reports, the state three year plan, and the three year plan annual updates.
- The Division of Child and Family Services will maintain a system for dispersing federal funds to state juvenile justice agencies and localities.
- The Division of Child and Family Services will maintain a sound financial accounting system to ensure accurate and efficient records of financial transactions involving federal and state funds.
- The Division of Child and Family Services will maintain its present planning, program development, technical assistance, and training capability, while exploring alternative ways of delivering family and youth services at the state level.
- The Division of Child and Family Services will maintain a project monitoring and evaluation system to ensure quality programming and adequate data collection to ensure quality projects remain funded.
- The Division of Child and Family Services will support services to the Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission in the areas of policy and procedure review, funding recommendations, legislative tracking and review, issue analysis, and system monitoring activities.
- The Division of Child and Family Services will maintain its role of reviewing proposed legislation and developing potential impact statements to assist the executive branch of state government in formulating position papers for legislation that affects services to juveniles.
- The Division of Child and Family Services will maintain at least one (1) juvenile justice staff member to support the Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission.
- The Division of Child and Family Services will develop issue papers around major juvenile justice problems for submission to the Department of Health and Human Services as requested.
- The Division of Child and Family Services will continue to develop policy and planning documents for high-level state decision-makers concerning the most cost effective approach to implementing JJDP Act of 2002 goals, objectives, and mandates.
- The Division of Child and Family Services will continue to coordinate with local, regional, and state agency planners to ensure a comprehensive juvenile services system.
- The Division of Child and Family Services will continue to serve as a clearinghouse for information concerning funding opportunities, research based project models, statistical information, project evaluations, and available training opportunities for localities and state agencies.

- The Division of Child and Family Services will continue to provide program development, technical assistance, and training services.

Budget

JJDP Funds FFY14	\$ 40,000.00
State/Local/Private	\$ 40,000.00
Total	\$ 80,000.00

State Advisory Group (Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission Standard Program Area 31

Problem Statement

The State of Nevada is required under the JJDP Act of 2002 to support the activities of a state advisory group. The SAG must continue to advise the Governor, Legislature, Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, the public, and youth serving agencies on matters relating to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. Additionally, the SAG is required to review and recommend projects for funding utilizing the JJDP Formula Grant funds, assist in project monitoring, and approve the State Three Year Plan.

Goal: To fulfill the requirements of the JJDP Act of 2002 in advocating for compliance with the Act, the SAG will take the lead role in setting overall standards for the funding of JJDP projects, and to reviewing and providing final recommendations for the funding of specific proposals.

Objectives:

- To Act as an advocacy group in promoting the deinstitutionalization of status offenders.
- To provide information and expertise in juvenile justice matters to the Governor, the Nevada State Legislature, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Division of Child and Family Services, state agencies, state boards and commissions, local units of government, and the public at large, in order to improve the general level of knowledge of needs, problems and solutions involving the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and the youth serving system.
- To work toward service delivery problems created by service area deficiencies and geographical imbalances of service availability.
- To ensure Nevada's compliance with the JJDP Act of 2002 goals, objectives, and mandates through the monitoring of statistical, programmatic, and compliance information and reports.
- To ensure that new programs developed with the JJDP Formula Grant funds address the highest identified priority program areas by providing a review of all administratively approved applications prior to final approval.
- To improve the Nevada Revised Statute requirements concerning the legal processing of juveniles in Nevada by developing resolutions and supportive materials for legislation that is not consistent with the JJDP Act of 2002 mandates and/or that has negative impact on youth or the juvenile justice system.
- To guide and review the development of the Three Year Plan and its annual updates for OJJDP.

Performance Indicators

1. Number of SAG commission meetings held
2. Number of SAG subcommittee meetings held
3. Annual report to the Governor
4. Number of grants funded with Formula Grant funds
5. Number and percent of programs using evidenced based models
6. Number and percent of plan recommendations implemented
7. Number of grant applications reviewed and commented on

Activities Planned and Services Provided

- Attend local, statewide, and national workshops and conferences and report to full membership to update juvenile justice expertise.
- Address group organizations, professional associations, and boards and commissions to promote a better understanding of juvenile justice concerns.
- Pass, as appropriate and needed, resolutions suggesting needed actions be taken.
- Develop position papers as appropriate to educate particular audiences of the public.
- Invite guest speakers to discuss available services, policies and procedures, and priority program areas or service needs.
- Review research and evaluation studies on a routine basis.
- Utilize local needs assessments, statewide resource directories, and planners to pinpoint service needs and deficiencies.
- Conduct visits and tours of youth serving facilities and programs.
- Assist the Division of Child and Family Services, Juvenile Justice Programs Office staff in defining multi-year goals and objectives contained in the State Three Year Plan.
- Review Nevada's performance reports and annual monitoring reports.
- Review Division of Child and Family Services statistical reports to assess progress toward meeting the JJDP Act of 2002 requirements.
- Review and recommend for funding to the Division of Child and Family Services only those applications which cost effectively address the state juvenile services needs, including a mandate for prevention oriented programs.
- Speak as expert witnesses before the State Legislature in support of JJDP Act of 2002 Act mandates and legislation designed to improve the juvenile justice system.
- Participate in the development of the Three Year Plan.
- Meet in formal session at least four times per year.

Budget

JJDPA Funds FFY14	\$ 20,000
State/Local/Private	0
Total	\$ 20,000

Expected Number of Sub-grants

These funds will be utilized to support the Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders Standard Program Area 08

Problem Statement

Although significant gains have been made in DSO, some jurisdictions continue to hold status offenders beyond the OJJDP promulgated time limits. In addition, Nevada state law continues to view alcohol offenses (non-DUI) and curfew violations as delinquent acts, whereas OJJDP does not. In following state law, a minimal number of DSO violations occur annually. The lack of resources in some rural areas further compounds the problem.

Goal: To decrease the number of status offenders held in secure detention and to minimize the duration of time that status offenders are held.

Objective: To provide projects which reduce or eliminate the necessity for status offenders to be held in secure facilities.

Performance indicators

1. Record decreases in the number of status offenders held in secure detention
2. Reduce the amount of time that status offenders are held
3. Maintain monthly reports from adult jails showing continued compliance
4. Maintain quarterly progress reports and financial statements from all sub grantees
5. Funds awarded for DSO
6. Number of programs implemented
7. Number of site visits
8. Number of program youth served
9. Change in the number of DSO Violations

Activities Planned and Services Provided

- Provide ongoing technical assistance to local entities for services that meet the DSO requirements.
- Conduct comprehensive, on-going reviews of JJDP projects operated at the local level by the Division of Child and Family Services, Juvenile Justice Programs Office and the Juvenile Justice Commission.
- Provide updates to Nevada Juvenile Justice Administrators of data-driven, best practice approaches to project implementation.
- Improve the coordination/integration of juvenile justice and related services relative to maintaining compliance monitoring requirements.

Budget

JJDPAs Funds FFY13	\$0
State/Local/Private	\$0
Total	\$0

DSO Programming is included within other program areas such as alternatives to detention and mental health services.

Expected Number of Sub-grants

It is anticipated that one (1) existing project will be continued under this standard program area. The minimum duration of this sub grant will be twelve (12) months. The remaining funds, if any, will be used for newly identified projects considered to achieve and/or maintain the goals of this program area.

Disproportionate Minority Contact Standard Program Area 10

Problem Statement

In the State of Nevada, overrepresentation of minority youth exists in correctional and probation settings. There are severe limitations on the resources available to address this area.

Goal: To reduce the percentage of minority youth within the juvenile justice system.

Objective: To provide local entities with resources to reduce disproportionate minority contact.

Performance Indicators

1. The decreased percentage of minority youth in detention facilities
2. The decreased percentage of minority youth in correctional facilities
3. The decreased percentage of minority youth referred to the juvenile justice system
4. The decreased percentage of minority youth on probation
5. The decreased percentage of minority youth waived to adult court
6. Number of programs implemented
7. Number of program youth served
8. Number of state agencies reporting improved data collections systems
9. Number of local agencies reporting improved data collection system
10. Number and percent of youth who offend and reoffend
11. Number and percent of youth exhibiting desired change in targeted behavior
12. Number and percent of youth completing program requirements
13. Number and percent of recommendations from assessment studies implemented
14. Number of contact points reporting reductions in DMC at local level
15. Number of contributing factors determined from assessment studies

Activities Planned and Services Provided

- Maintain the data collection system that was completed in 1998.

- Monitor and assess current DMC projects to determine which projects are successful in reducing DMC.
- Provide technical assistance for local DMC program development and implementation.
- Reevaluate and update data collection system to ensure accurate data in identifying DMC.
- Provide sub grant funds for DMC projects.
- Promote collaboration between counties and facilities to enhance programs that have been proven effective.
- Maintain resource files of OJJDP sponsored projects.
- Complete training of judges, public defenders, prosecutors, law enforcement, juvenile justice personnel, and victim advocates.

Budget

JJDPA Funds FFY14	\$50,000.00
State/Local/Private	0
Total	\$50,000.00

Expected Number of Sub-grants

It is anticipated that one (1) to three (3) projects, ranging from \$5,000 to \$40,000, will be continued under this standard program area. The minimum duration of these sub grants will be twelve (12) months. The remaining funds, if any, will be used for newly identified projects considered to achieve and/or maintain the goals of this program area.

**Mental Health Services/ Substance Abuse
Standard Program Area 20**

Problem Statement

In Nevada, many juveniles are escalated to higher levels of juvenile justice care not based on their offense or its severity. These juveniles are escalated due to the lack of resources and programs to address mental health needs on the local level. As there are minimal services outside of the juvenile justice system, juveniles are only able to access these services once processed into the system. This situation overloads the juvenile justice system with juveniles that would be best served in a mental health treatment setting rather than a correctional setting.

Goal: To provide community-based alternatives to secure detention and correctional care for juveniles with mental health problems.

Objective: To provide funding that enables local communities to access to mental health services for juvenile offenders independently from the state correctional system.

Performance Indicators

1. Reduce the rate of commitment to state correctional care
2. Increase the number of mental health assessments provided at the local level
3. Increase the number of mental health counseling sessions available at the local level
4. Number of program youth served
5. Number and percent of youth who offend or reoffend
6. Number and percent of youth exhibiting desired change in targeted behaviors
7. Number and percent of youth completing program requirements

Activities Planned and Services Provided

- Provide ongoing technical assistance that enables local entities to provide mental health services to juvenile offenders.
- Provide funding to local entities for project implementation.
- Monitor projects to ensure compliance with OJJDP requirements.
- Provide updates to Nevada Juvenile Justice Administrators of data-driven, best practice approaches to project implementation.

Budget

JJDPA Funds FFY14	\$97,302.00
State/Local/Private	0
Total	\$97,302.00

Expected Number of Sub-grants

It is anticipated that up to four (4) existing projects, ranging from \$5,000 to \$30,000, will be continued under this standard program area. The minimum duration of these sub grants will be twelve (12) months. The remaining funds, if any, will be used for newly identified projects considered to achieve and/or maintain the goals of this program area.

VII. SUBGRANT AWARD ASSURANCES

A. Geographic Information

Please see Attachment Geo-mapping

VIII. STATE ADVISORY GROUP (SAG) MEMBERSHIP

The State of Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission functions as a State Advisory Group. 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. Please refer to the roster below.

	Name	Represents	Full-Time Government	Youth Member	Date of Appointment	Residence
1	Niah Anson	D,E		X	March 29, 2013	Las Vegas
2	Michael Beam	B	X		March 25, 2010	Minden
3	Kirby Burgess -Chair	D,H			January 1, 2007	Las Vegas
4	Frank Cervantes	B,C,G,H	X		February 21, 2013	Sparks
5	Dan Coppa	G,H			August 17, 1990	Sparks
6	Liz Florez	B,C,G,H	X		May 1, 2012	Reno
7	Danny Gonzales	C	X		November 20, 1997	Elko
8	John Hambrick	E,A			March 24, 2004	Las Vegas
9	Lisa Morris Hibbler	C,F			February 4, 2013	Las Vegas
10	Amber Leigh Howell	H	X		February 4, 2013	Reno
11	David Humke	C			October 2, 1987	Reno
12	Noah Jennings	E		X	November 1, 2010	Carson City
13	Dawn Lozano	B,E			November 20, 1997	Las Vegas
14	John Matthew Martin	B,C,G,H	X		February 4, 2013	Las Vegas
15	Steve McBride	B,C,G,H	X		May 1, 2012	Reno
16	Raymond McKay	B,D		X	March 29, 2013	Las Vegas
17	Ivet Santiago	C,E,F		X	January 28, 2008	Las Vegas
18	Fernando Serrano	C,G,H	X		August 21, 1996	Carson City
19	Scott Shick	B,F,G,H	X		April 1, 2008	Gardnerville
20	Paula Smith	B,D			February 4, 2013	Yerington
21	Maria Jose Taibo	B		X	September 3, 2013	Reno
22	H. Egan Walker	B	X		February 4, 2013	Reno
23	H. Kimberly Wanker	B	X		February 4, 2013	Pahrump
24	Lonnie Wright	E,G,H	X		April 27, 2003	Las Vegas

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.
- B. Representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, including welfare, social services, mental health, education, special education, recreation, and youth services.
- C. 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.
- D. Volunteers who work with juvenile justice.
- E. Youth workers involved with programs that are alternatives to confinement, including organized recreation activities.
- F. Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion.
- G. Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to learning disabilities, emotional difficulties, child abuse and neglect, and youth violence.

STAFF TO THE JJDP FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM

The State of Nevada’s Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, is responsible for implementing the Formula Grant Program. Personnel in this office include:

Name	Title	Time Devoted to JJ Programs	Funding Source	State Match
Amber Howell	Administrator	5%	State General Fund	\$6,600
Steve McBride	Deputy Administrator	15%	State General Fund	\$22,000
Pauline Salla	Juvenile Justice Specialist	100%	JJDP Formula Grant	\$0
Vacant	Part-Time Compliance Monitor	100%	JJDP Formula Grant	\$0
Jill Mueller	Administrative Assistant II	100%	State General Fund	\$58,274
Jason Kolenut	Administrative Services Officer	20%	State General Fund	\$11,400

The following includes staff duties, organizational charts, and other programs administered by the Division of Child and Family Services.

Name	Title	Duties
Pauline Salla	JJ Specialist, Juvenile Justice Programs Office	Responsible for the management, development, and implementation of all Formula Grant programs, Compliance Monitoring, JABG Coordinator, DMC Coordinator, and Title V Coordinator. Staffed to the Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission.
Vacant	Part-time Compliance Monitor	Completes compliance monitoring activities in the southern part of the state.
Jill Mueller	Administrative Assistant II	Assists Juvenile Justice Programs Office Chief in all aspects of Formula Grant programs.

**STATE OF NEVADA
DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES
SERVICES PROVIDED BY DIVISION**

Child Care Licensing

Adoption Registry

Interstate Compact for Placement of Children

Foster Care

Juvenile Services

Juvenile Justice Data Collection

Youth Parole

Child Welfare Data Collection

Children's Resource Bureau

Clinical Resource Services

Early Childhood services

Family Preservation Services

Mental Health Treatment Services

Intensive Family Services

Child and Adolescent Services

Adolescent Treatment Center and Community Treatment Homes

Outpatient and Early Childhood Mental Health Services