



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

**Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act
Title II Formula Grant Program
NRS 62B.640
NRS 62H.225**

2020 Governor's Annual Report – Completed March 2021

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INTRODUCTION

The Division of Child and Family Services, in coordination with, the Nevada Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission (JJOC) is providing the following annual report to inform stakeholders of the progress made with juvenile justice activities over the last year in accordance with NRS 62B.640 and NRS 62H.225.

The JJOC is responsible for carrying out both federally mandated and state-mandated functions which makes up Nevada's juvenile justice system. This system includes the administration of a fair and balanced process for youth as they move towards the deep end of the system (correctional facility placement) and the assurance that juveniles are safe within the system.

This report is presented in five (5) sections: 1) Juvenile Justice System Trends, 2) Federal and State Funding for SFY 2020, 3) Risk and Needs Assessment and Case Planning 4) Racial and Ethnic Disparities, 5) Quality Assurance, 6) Federal Compliance with the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act, and 7) Summary of Accomplishments and Recommendations. In addition, the report will include various appendices with additional information.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

- Youth system involvement decreased 38 percent from Federal Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 to FY 2020.
- African American youth make up 14.55 percent of the youth population in Nevada in FY 20 but makes up 28.56 percent of referrals to the system.
- 3,497 youth were placed in a juvenile detention facility in FY 20.
- 274 youth were placed in a juvenile youth camp in FY 20.
- 233 youth were committed to DCFS in FY 20.
- The most common arrest type is assault/battery.
- The most common re-arrest type is a probation/parole violation.
- Recidivism for arrest/re-arrests over 12 months is 11.39 percent
- Recidivism for adjudication/re-adjudication over 12 months is 6.29 percent.
- Recidivism for youth committed/re-committed to a state facility within 12 months is 26.32 percent
- The average risk score of youth committed to DCFS is 25.64 (High)

SECTION I: Juvenile Justice System Trends

In order to assess juvenile justice system trends, the demographics of the jurisdiction must be outlined for comparison. The EZAPOPOP website (www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/) estimates that the total population in Nevada as of December 1, 2020, was 3,030,156. Twenty- three (23) percent of the total population consisted of youth ages Zero – 17. The EZAPOPOP website was further utilized to break down racial and ethnic background, by county, for youth ages Zero - 17.

Table 1: Youth Ages Zero – 17 by County

County	Total Youth	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Am Ind	All Minor	Percentage Minority	Males	Females
Carson	11348	5620	357	4512	345	514	5728	50.48%	5780	5568
Churchill	5698	3522	288	1255	208	425	2176	38.19%	2938	2760
Clark	520798	140513	94090	225774	51275	9146	380285	73.02%	265837	254961
Douglas	7808	5224	199	1860	195	340	2594	33.22%	4062	3746
Elko	14376	8101	301	4551	249	1174	6275	43.65%	7465	6911
Esmeralda	123	62	9	38	0	14	61	49.59%	62	61
Eureka	496	406	14	59	3	14	90	18.15%	261	235
Humboldt	4520	2423	103	1648	55	291	2097	46.39%	2319	2201
Lander	1448	844	40	432	17	115	604	41.71%	723	725
Lincoln	1022	601	27	92	8	24	151	14.77%	537	485
Lyon	12326	7558	517	3285	280	686	4768	38.68%	6370	5956
Mineral	4505	2972	279	191	169	894	1533	34.03%	2232	2273
Nye	7720	4693	409	2188	226	204	3027	39.21%	3938	3782
Pershing	6725	46697	371	380	122	367	1240	18.44%	4341	2384
Storey	499	385	22	66	20	6	114	22.85%	245	254
Washoe	100530	85042	5052	38345	6958	3478	53833	53.55%	51500	49030
White Pine	1942	1255	68	407	30	182	687	35.38%	981	961
Total	701,884	315,918	102,146	285,083	60,160	17,874	465,263	66.29%	359,591	342,293
Percentage		45.01%	14.55%	40.62%	8.57%	2.55%	66.29%		51.23%	48.77%

Table 2: Youth Population by Race 0 – 17 Years

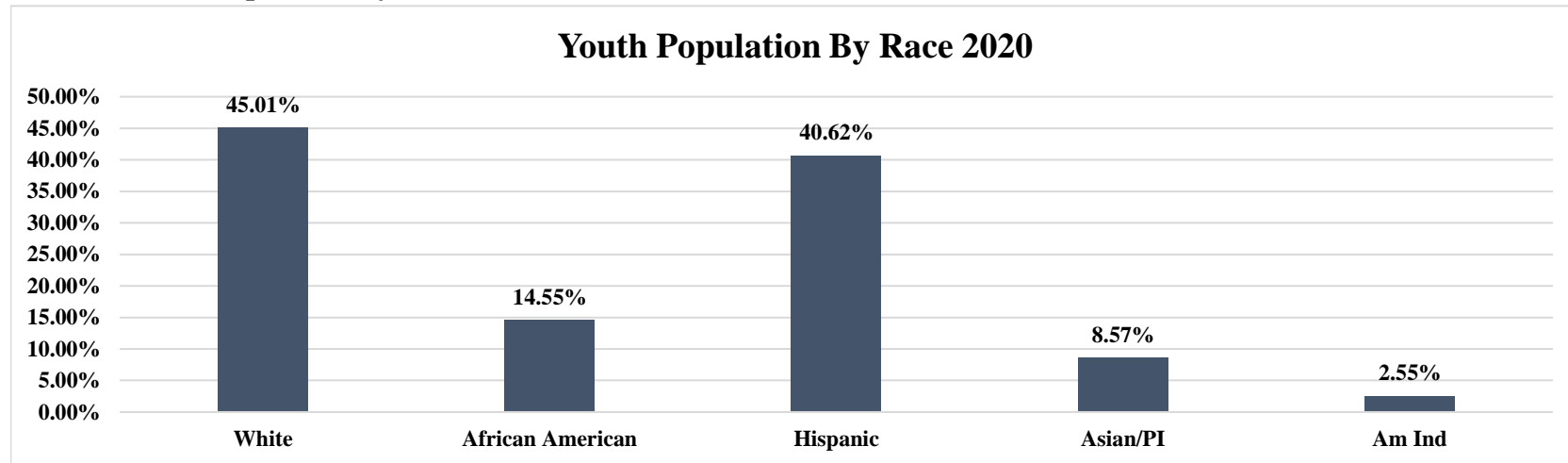
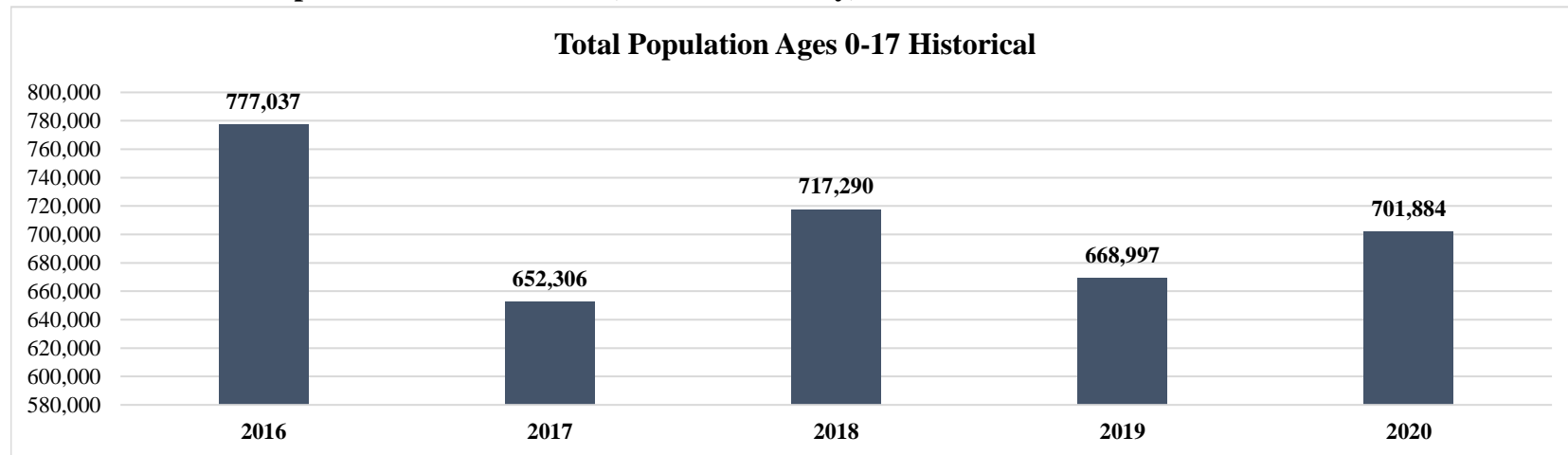


Table 3: Historical Population and Race Data (Five Year History)



DCFS maintains data on several points in time, including, but not limited to, referral, arrest, diversion, adjudication and certification to adult status. These are considered the major five (5) points in time to assess juvenile system data nationally. However, there are many more points in time that provide more details to how youth move through the system and if disparity exists, and where it exists.

DCFS gathers data based on a federal fiscal year (FFY) in order to match the requirements of the Department of Justice’s Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) for data gathering.

This section will focus primarily on the trend data and rough data around points in time. Section III will address racial and ethnic disparities within the Nevada juvenile justice system.

The FFY 2020 data indicates a decline in the number of youths within the juvenile justice system overall, beginning with referrals.

Table 4: Five Year Referral Trend

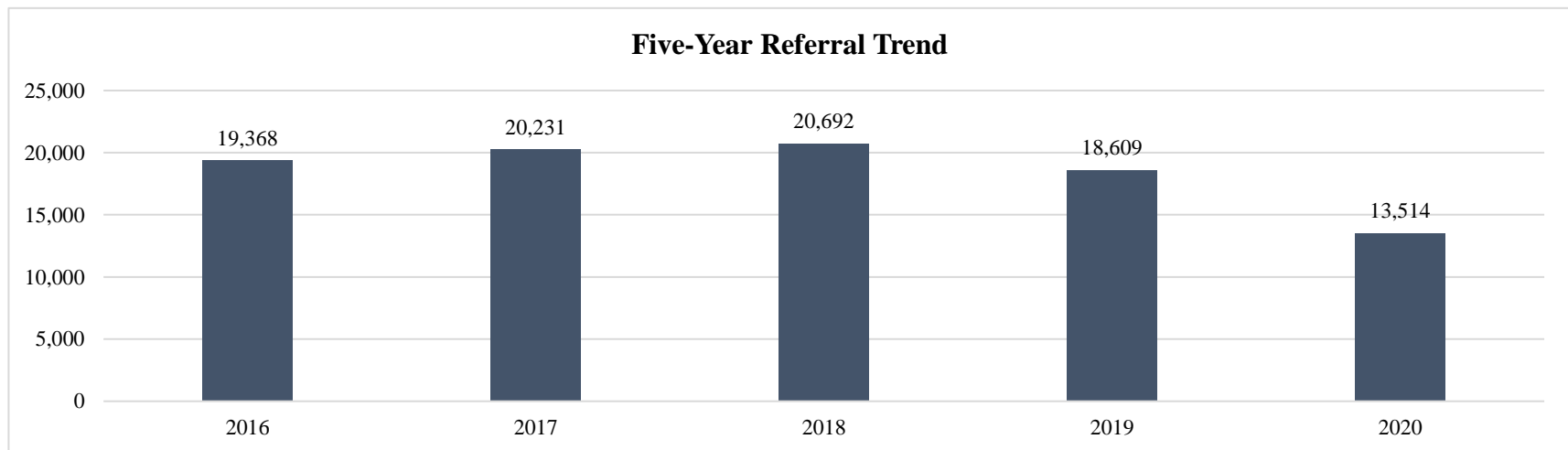
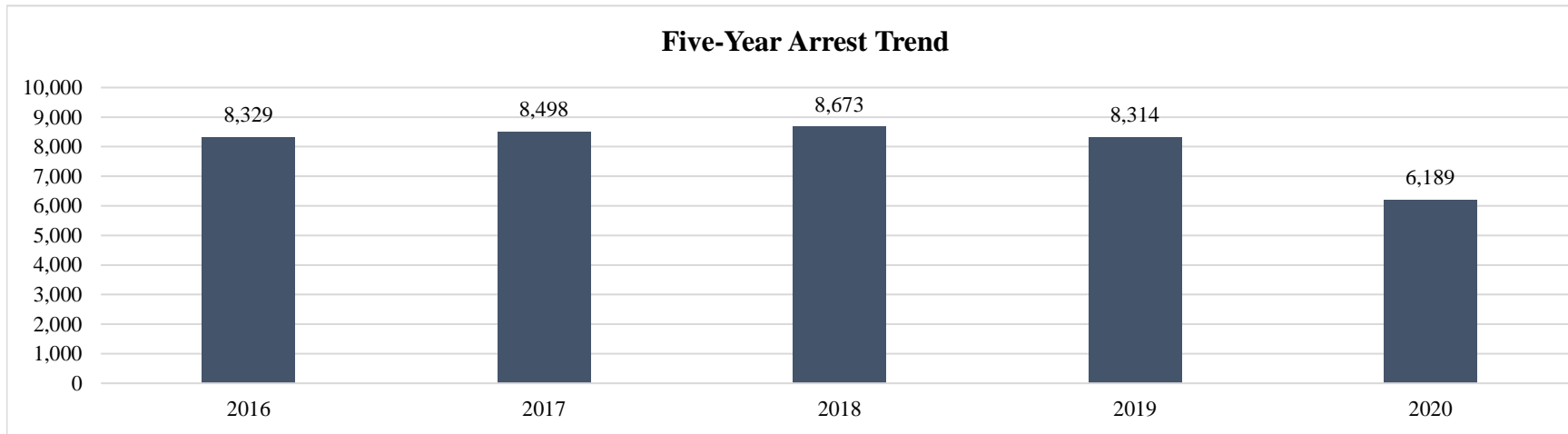


Table number four shows a decline in referrals by more than 5000 from FFY 2019 to FY 2020. This drop may be a direct result of the COVID-19 Pandemic. DCFS will need to wait for FFY 21 data to determine if FFY 20 was an enigma or a new norm. Overall, this represents a roughly 38 percent decline.

Table 5: Five Year Arrest Trend



As with referrals, there was a decline in arrests by roughly 31 percent.

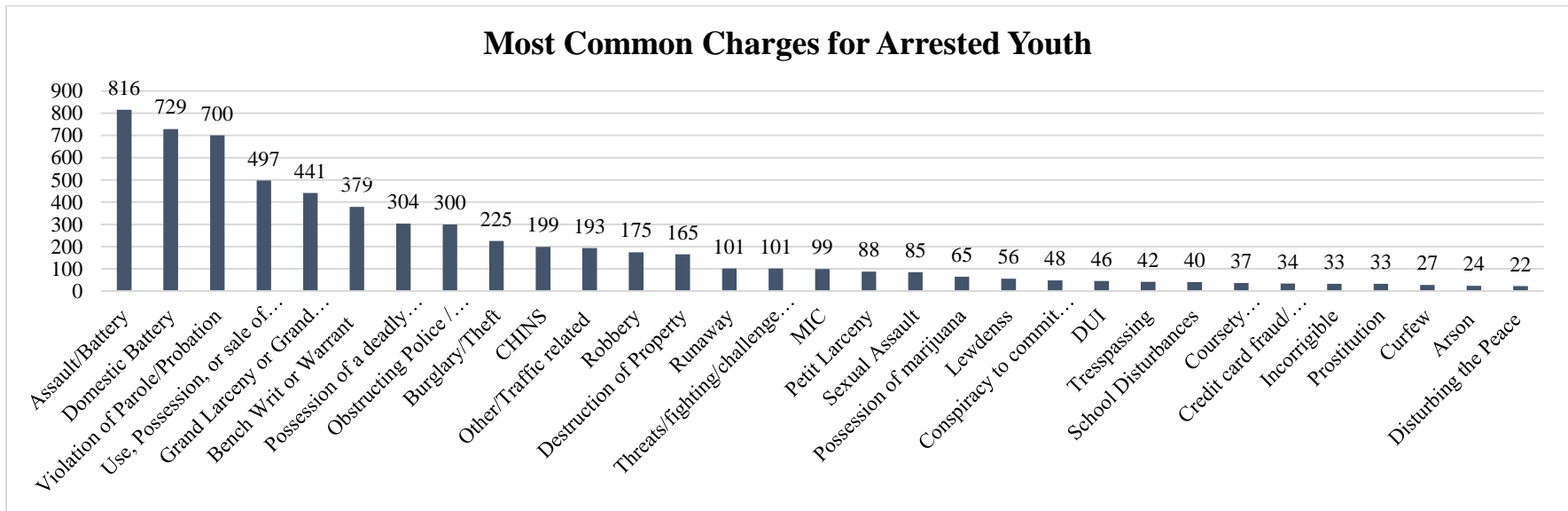
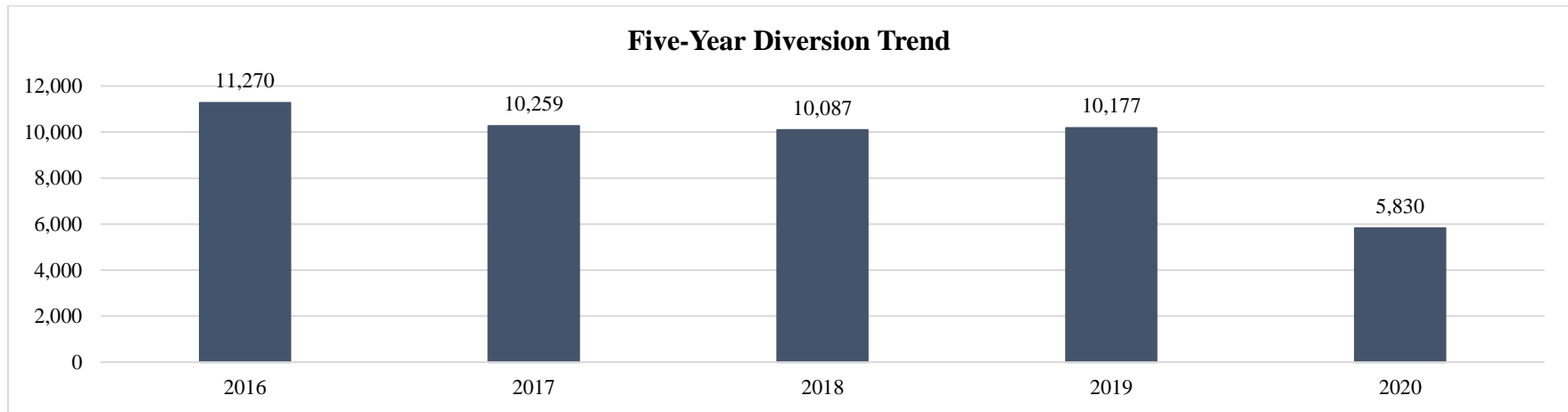
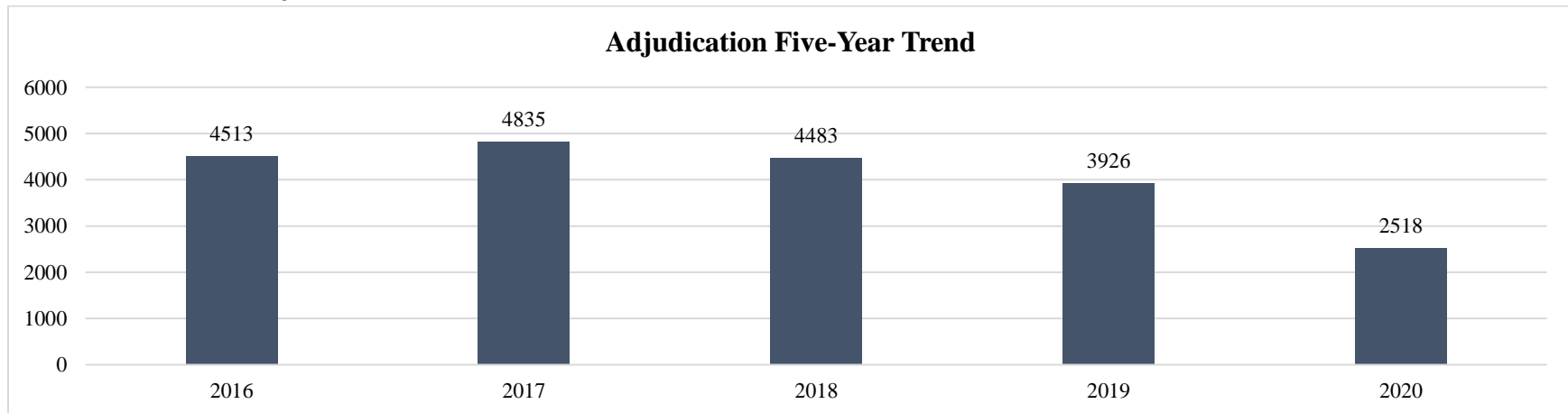


Table 6: Five Year Diversion Trend



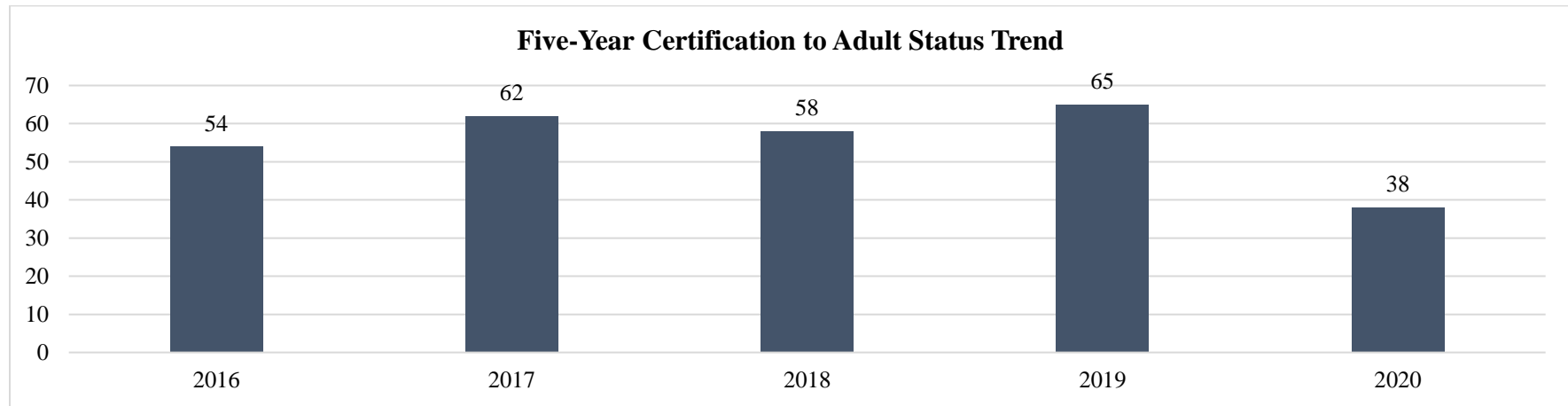
Diversions saw a 43 percent reduction from the previous year.

Table 7: Five Year Adjudication Trend



Adjudications saw a 35.8 percent reduction from the previous year.

Table 8: Five Year Certification to Adult Status Trend



Adult certifications saw a 41.5 percent decline from the previous year.

As noted with the major five points in time for FFY 2020, juvenile system involvement decreased from 2019 across the board and in every point in time measured. In fact, there were 5,095 fewer youth entering the system as referrals from the previous year. Females entering the system decreased by 29.9 percent while males decreased by 26.1 percent.

Table 9: Decrease in Race Numbers Based on Referrals

	Referrals 2019	Referrals 2020	Percentage of Decrease
Caucasian	6076	4415	37.60%
African American	5470	3860	41.70%
Hispanic, Non-White	5857	4224	38.60%
Asian	177	115	53.90%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	166	128	29.60%
Native American or Alaska Native	293	211	38.80%
Other	570	561	1.60%
Totals	18609	13514	34.54%

Average percent of decrease is 34.54%. The largest decrease is noted among Asian youth, followed by African American youth.

Table 10: Federal Fiscal Year 2020 Expanded Points in Time Raw Data

County	Total Youth	Referrals	Arrests	Sec/ Det County	Confined State	Certified as Adult	Formal Probation Placement	Citations	Misdemeanors	Placed In County Camp	Diverted	Petitioned	Petitioned Status Offense	Delinquent Finding
Carson	11348	435	161	161	7	2	92	152	233	17	334	60	1	39
Churchill	5698	508	233	233	6	0	52	0	0	5	169	183	50	142
Clark	520798	7,842	3,998	2,082	164	32	2,001	1,051	3,468	172	3,381	5,382	976	1,624
Douglas	7808	420	144	80	1	0	20	0	244	24	109	49	2	26
Elko	14376	335	190	113	1	0	****	163	252	2	124	106	0	44
Esmeralda (See Nye)	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eureka	496	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	1
Humboldt	4520	293	78	63	0	0	15	0	136	0	164	51	3	26
Lander	1448	52	11	11	0	0	7	8	17	0	10	22	8	20
Lincoln	1022	21	6	3	2	0	7	0	4	0	4	15	0	11
Lyon	12326	594	82	82	3	0	62	0	295	6	191	197	21	132
Mineral	4505	47	10	10	0	0	9	11	15	0	18	18	0	12
Nye	7720	384	254	31	4	1	46	77	0	14	194	107	7	54
Pershing	6725	64	14	14	0	0	8	0	12	0	8	20	25	17
Storey	499	5	1	1	0	0	1	4	2	0	2	1	0	0
Washoe	100530	2,385	979	603	42	3	318	0	0	31	1,105	851	0	318
White Pine	1942	125	24	9	3	0	4	20	28	3	14	56	5	52
Total	701884	13514	6189	3497	233	38	2642	1486	4709	274	5830	7119	1098	2518

Table 11: Federal Fiscal Year Diversion Breakdown

County	Total Youth	Diverted	Felony Diversions	Gross Mis Diversions	Mis Diversions
Carson	11348	334	11	11	199
Churchill	5698	169	8	4	51
Clark	520798	3,381	66	24	2,712
Douglas	7808	109	2	1	106
Elko	14376	124	10	6	77
Esmeralda (See Nye)	123	0	0	0	0

Eureka	496	3	0	0	3
Humboldt	4520	164	3	64	97
Lander	1448	10	0	1	7
Lincoln	1022	4	3	0	1
Lyon	12326	191	20	3	163
Mineral	4505	18	5	4	7
Nye	7720	194	37	18	56
Pershing	6725	8	0	0	8
Storey	499	2	0	0	2
Washoe	100530	1,105	112	28	730
White Pine	1942	14	0	0	1
Total	701884	5830	277	164	4220

Recidivism

Assembly Bill 472 (2017) laid the foundation and requirement for the state to begin tracking recidivism data. The Bill required the Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission (JJOC) (NRS 62B.600) to create a definition of recidivism and to begin gathering data. The JJOC created a comprehensive definition of recidivism that reads: *“A child’s tendency to relapse into a previous condition or mode of behavior after the initial intervention of the Juvenile Justice System.”*

Recidivism rates in Nevada will be measured at various points of a child’s time in the juvenile justice system.

Recidivism rates will be measured when an individual, within 3 years of initial arrest/citation, adjudication, commitment or placement into an out of home facility, placement under probation or parole supervision or when convicted as an adult is

- a) Re-arrested or*
- b) Re-adjudicated or*
- c) Re-committed or*
- d) In violation of supervision or*
- e) Convicted by an adult court.*

However, this definition did not provide a clear measurement for the state or the counties to track data, therefore, in 2020, the JJOC provided additional clarification to the definition which includes measurement. It clarifies that counties are to look at arrested youth in a

previous year and compare to arrested youth 12 months later, and to look at adjudicated youth and compare to adjudicated youth 12 months later. This clarification has provided a baseline, or year one, of recidivism data for two measurements.

Table 12: Recidivism Measurement Number One: Arrests verses re-arrests. (County Measurement)

	Arrests 2019	Re arrests 2020	Recidivism Measure 1: 2019 Arrests to 2020 Rearrests
Carson	248	33	13.31%
Churchill	279	28	10.04%
Clark	5,491	488	8.89%
Douglas	33	26	78.79%
Elko	329	8	2.43%
Esmeralda/ See Nye	0	0	0.00%
Eureka	1	0	0.00%
Humboldt	87	3	3.45%
Lander	8	3	37.50%
Lincoln	1	0	0.00%
Lyon	81	25	30.86%
Mineral	3	5	166.67%
Nye	267	79	29.59%
Pershing	12	13	108.33%
Storey	3	0	0.00%
Washoe	1,441	234	16.24%
White Pine	30	2	6.67%
TOTAL	8,314	947	11.39%

This table indicates the recidivism measure by county and provides and statewide measurement of 11.39 percent for 2020. However, this number should be taken as a preliminary number as the counties are still refining their reporting to provide accurate numbers for re-arrests at 12 months. This number must be youth specific or the data is skewed.

Table 13: Recidivism Measurement Number Two: Adjudications versus re-adjudications. (County Measurement)

	Adjudications 2019	Re adjudications 2020	Recidivism Measure 2: 2019 Adjudications to 2020 Re adjudications
Carson	57	9	15.79%
Churchill	180	23	12.78%
Clark	2,633	148	5.62%
Douglas	151	****	0.00%
Elko	0	****	0.00%
Esmeralda/ See Nye	0	0	0.00%
Eureka	3	0	0.00%
Humboldt	90	****	0.00%
Lander	34	6	17.65%
Lincoln	10	0	0.00%
Lyon	231	3	1.30%
Mineral	9	7	77.78%
Nye	62	9	14.52%
Pershing	23	11	47.83%
Storey	0	0	0.00%
Washoe	391	26	6.65%
White Pine	52	5	9.62%
TOTAL	3,926	247	6.29%

No data on re-adjudications was provided by Douglas, Elko, or Humboldt. As with recidivism measurement number one, this number should be taken as a preliminary number as the counties are still refining their reporting to provide accurate numbers for re-adjudications at 12 months. This number must be youth specific or the data is skewed. But, based on this data, the rate of recidivism for measure number two is 6.29%.

Recidivism data does not end with the counties. DCFS has the responsibility to assess recidivism for re-committed youth. This is done by looking purely at revocations within the same year of commitment (Recidivism Measure Number 1: State) and comparing revocations year to year (Recidivism Measure Number 2: State).

Table 14: Recidivism Measurements Number One and Two: (State Measurement)

Commitments 2019	Revocations 2019	Commitments 2020	Revocations 2020	Recidivism Measure 1: Revocations for 2020	Recidivism Measure 2: 2019 Revocations to 2020 Revocations
207	60	190	50	26.32%	17% Decrease

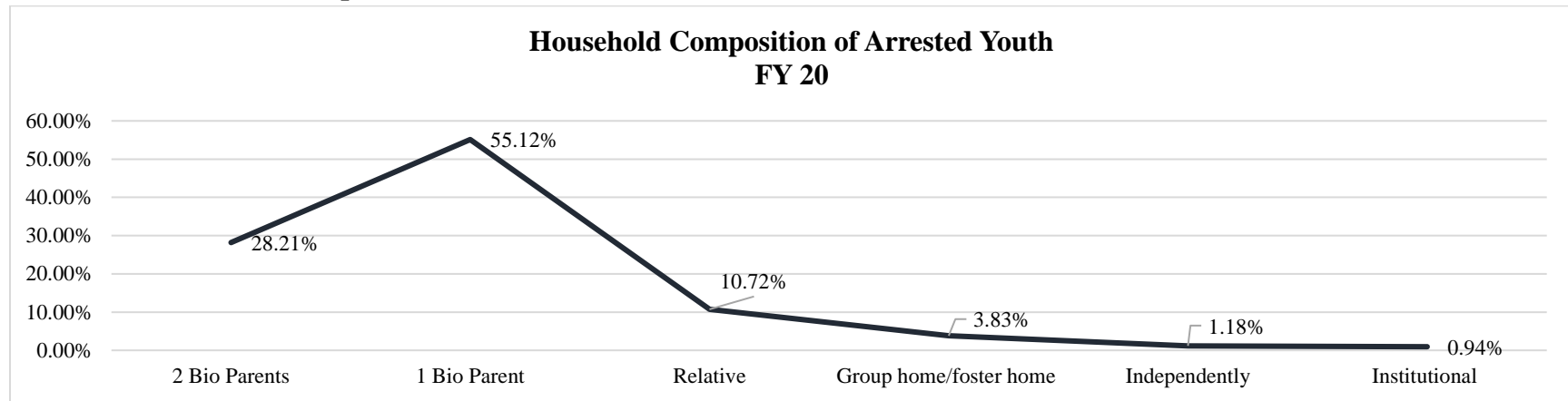
Reconvocations have been collected by the state for many years. The rate of recidivism of 26.32 percent is an accurate baseline recidivism measure for committed youth.

There is no one measurement of recidivism that can accurately tell the story of youth in the system, unless only one measurement is used. With the current definition of recidivism created by the JJOC, there are many measurements. This report has provided data on a) re-arrests, b) re-adjudications, and c) re-commitments. There is still work to be done to provide data on d) parole violations, and e) conviction in adult court. Parole violations, as with re-arrests and re-adjudications, must be youth specific. But this measurement is extremely complex as one youth may have multiple parole violations. Currently, the report for this data is not accurate and pending work. Lastly, there is currently no link into the adult judicial system to determine how many youth (certified or direct filed) were convicted.

Mitigating Factors:

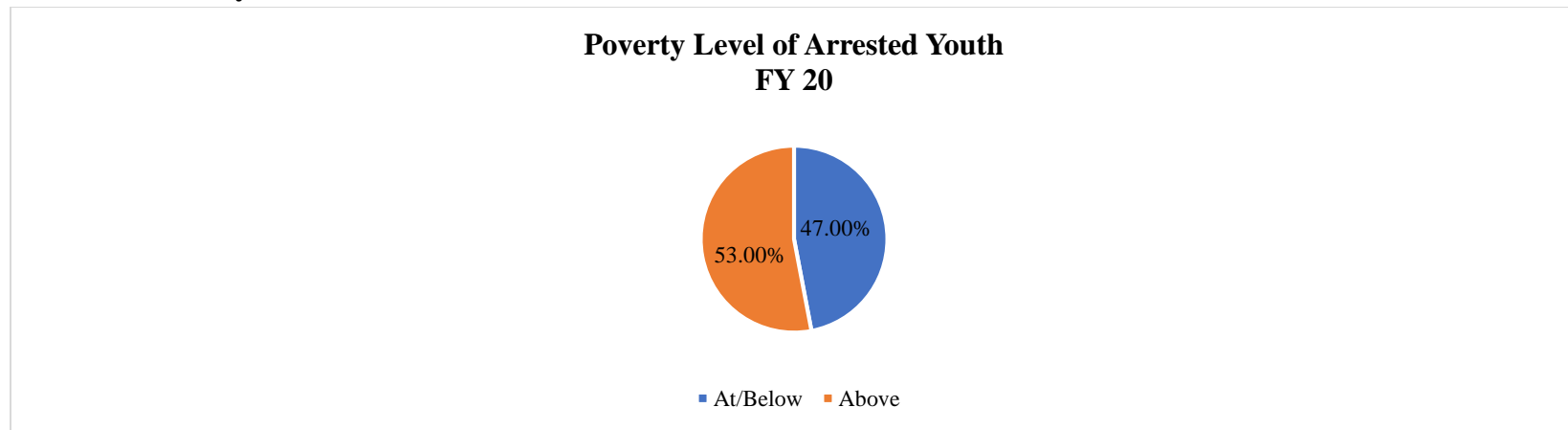
DCFS collects a wide array of data for arrested youth to look at mitigating factors such as household composition, poverty level, firearm use and LGTBQ identification.

Table 15: Household Composition for Arrested Youth FY 20



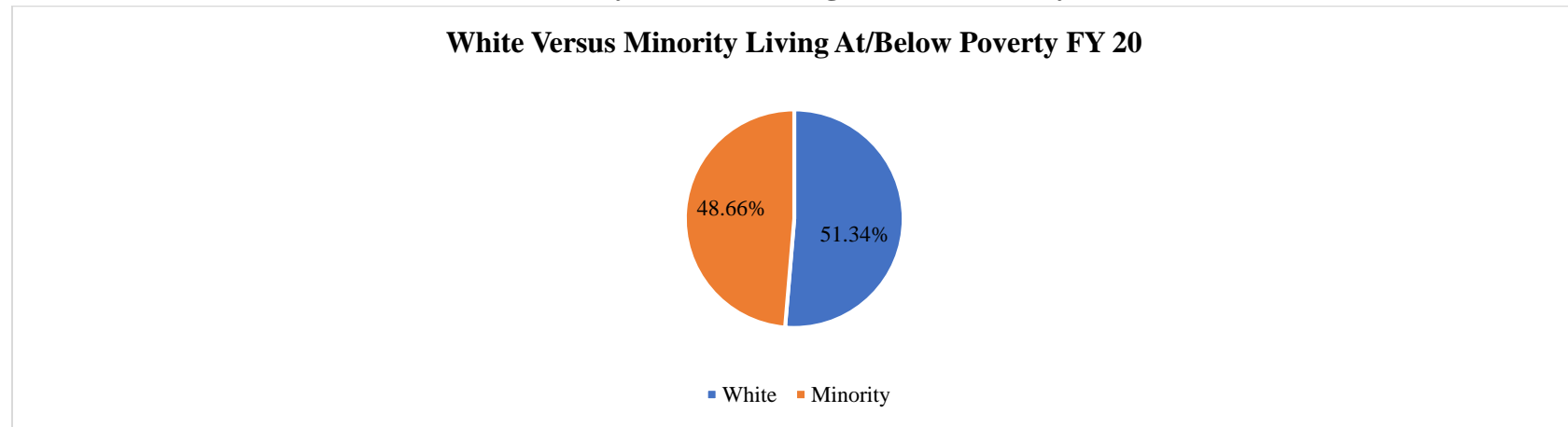
It is indicated that 55.12 percent of youth live with at least one biological parent, while 16.67 percent do not live with either parent.

Table 16: Poverty Level of Arrested Youth FY 20



A small majority of youth are living above poverty; however, this is small sample size of 634 arrested youth.

Table 17: Breakdown of White Versus Minority of Youth Living At/Below Poverty



From this data, more White youth are living at or below poverty than minority youth.

Table 18: Youth who Possessed/Discharged a Firearm at Arrest for FY 20

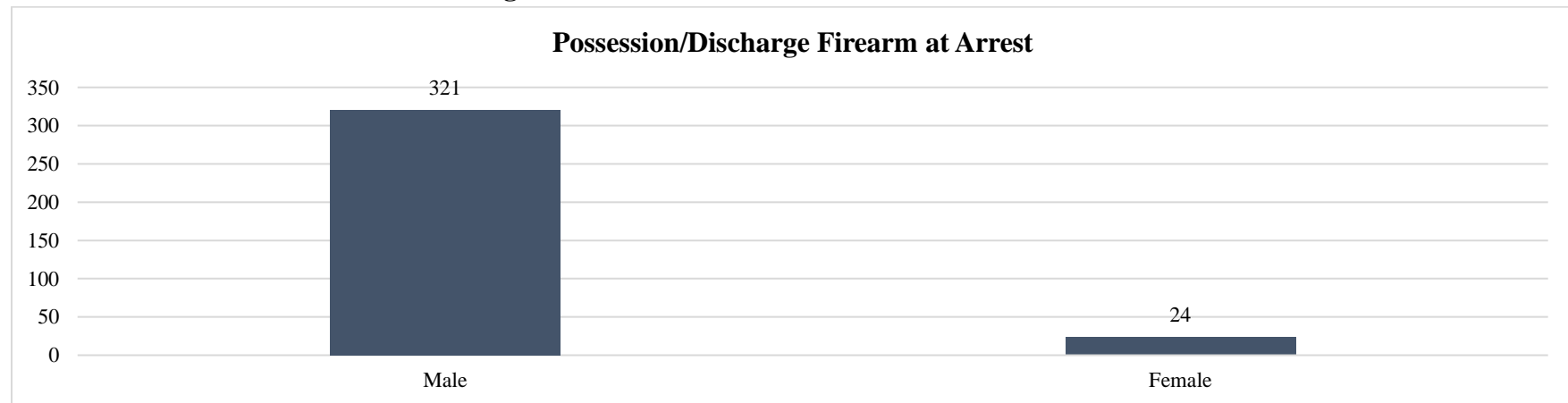
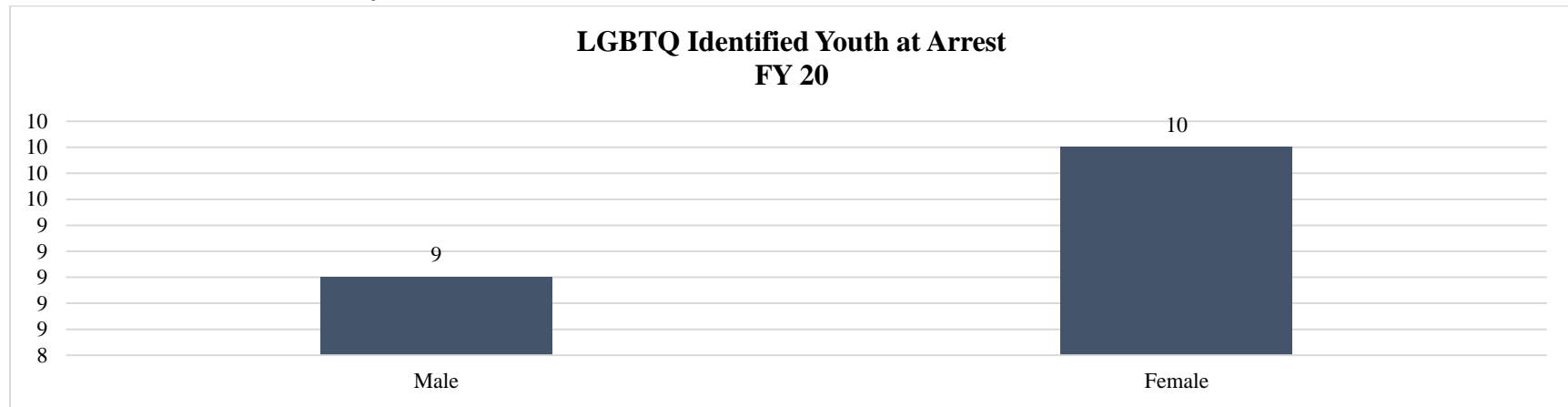


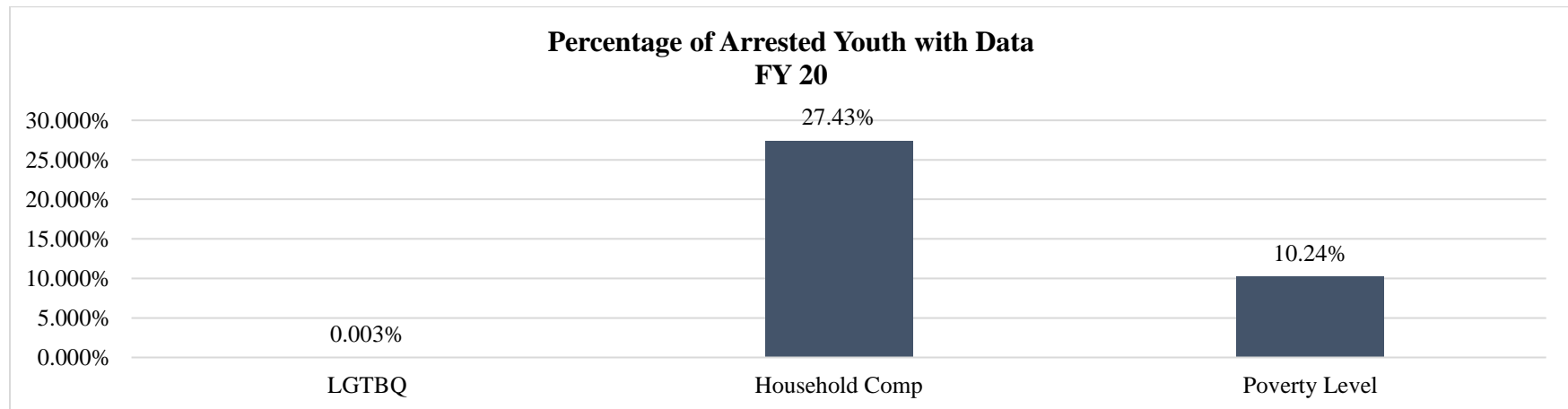
Table 19: Youth who Identify as LGBTQ at Arrest



This measure is self-report, just like household composition and poverty level.

The amount of data provided for each question (household composition, poverty level, and gender identity) seems relatively low based on the total number of arrested youths which is 6,189. This is low and does not indicate how many of the total arrested youth were asked these questions.

Table 20: Percentage of Youth who Provided Data for Household Composition, Poverty Level, and LGBTQ out of the Total Number of Arrests



Part of this discrepancy can be explained by the new electronic case management system's reporting capabilities, but part of this is also a lack of data input or data results from the arrested youth. These questions are not part of any assessments but should be added based on the requirements of NRS on youth demographics. It is anticipated that these data percentages will increase with next year's data.

SECTION II: Federal and State Funding for SFY 2020

All Nevada counties receive funds from the Community Corrections Partnership Block Grant (CCP) which is a \$3,349,803.97 million block grant made up of state general funds. These funds are split amount the 17 Nevada counties based on the number of school aged children enrolled in those counties. These funds serviced 879 youth in SFY 2020: broken down in the following charts.

Table 21: Race Breakdown for youth served with CCP Block Grant Funds

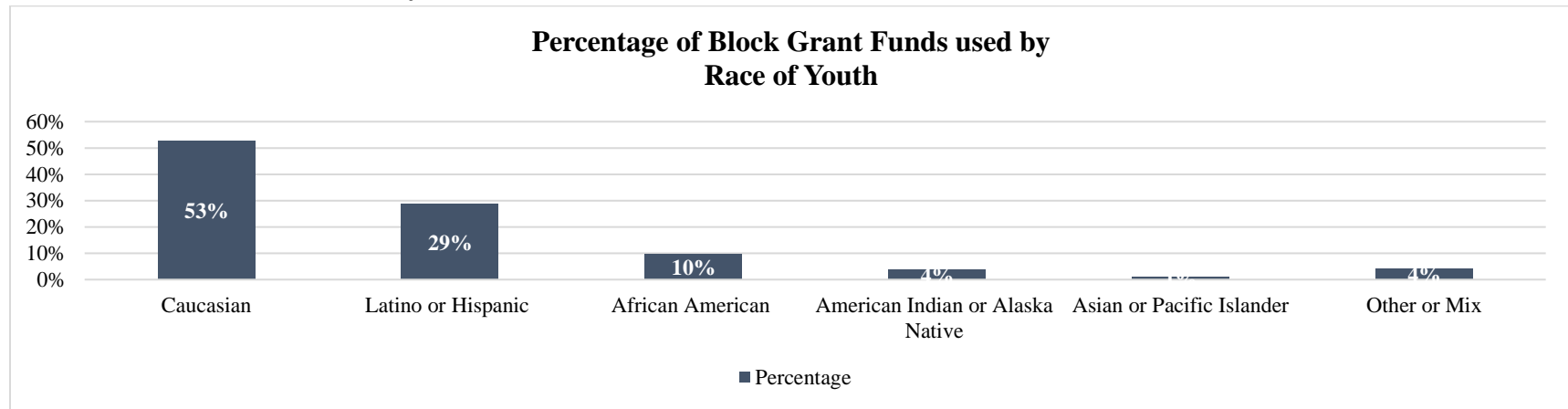


Table 22: Age breakdown for youth served with CCP Block Grant Funds

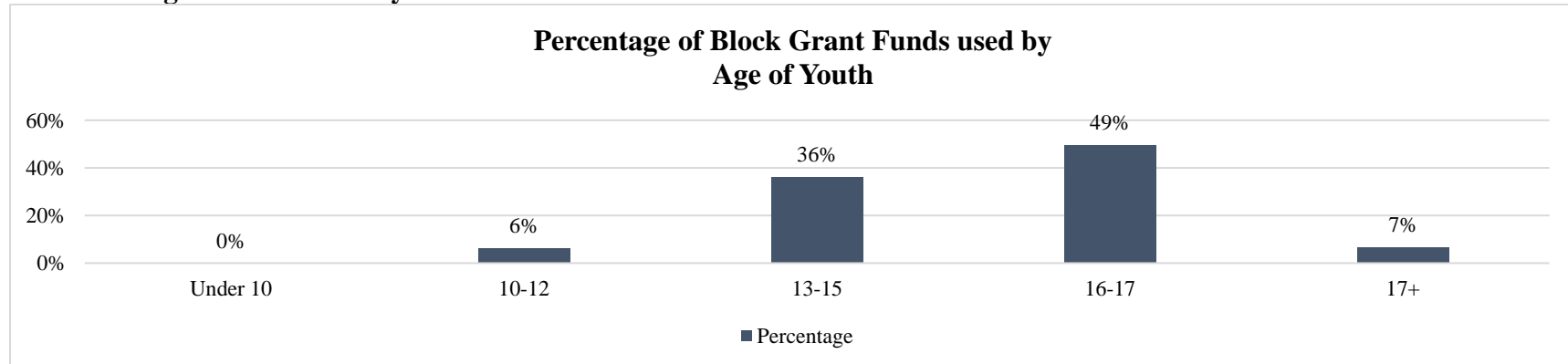


Table 23: Gender Breakdown for youth served with CCP Block Grant Funds

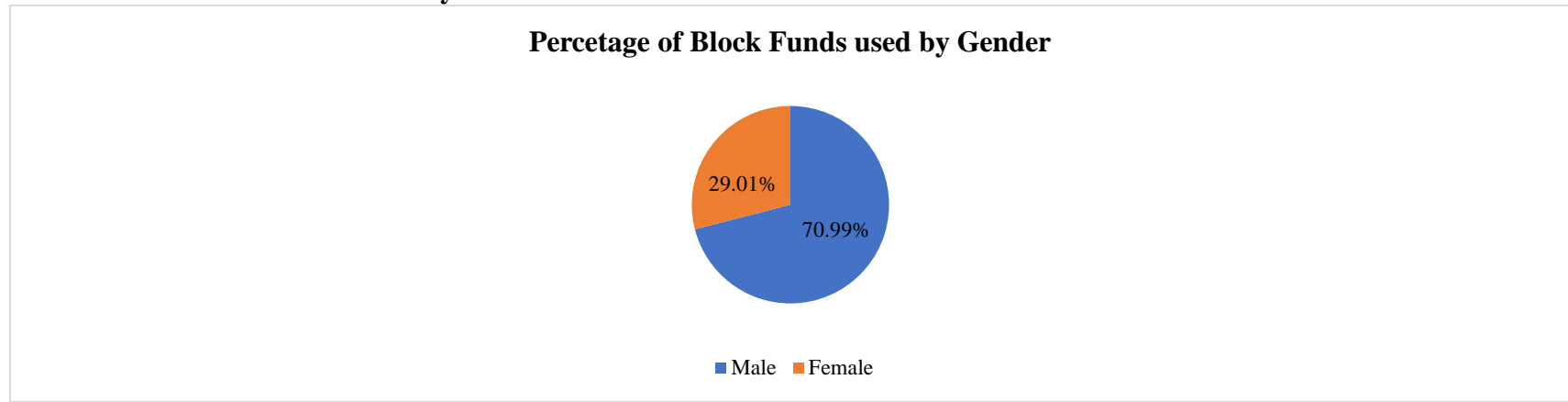
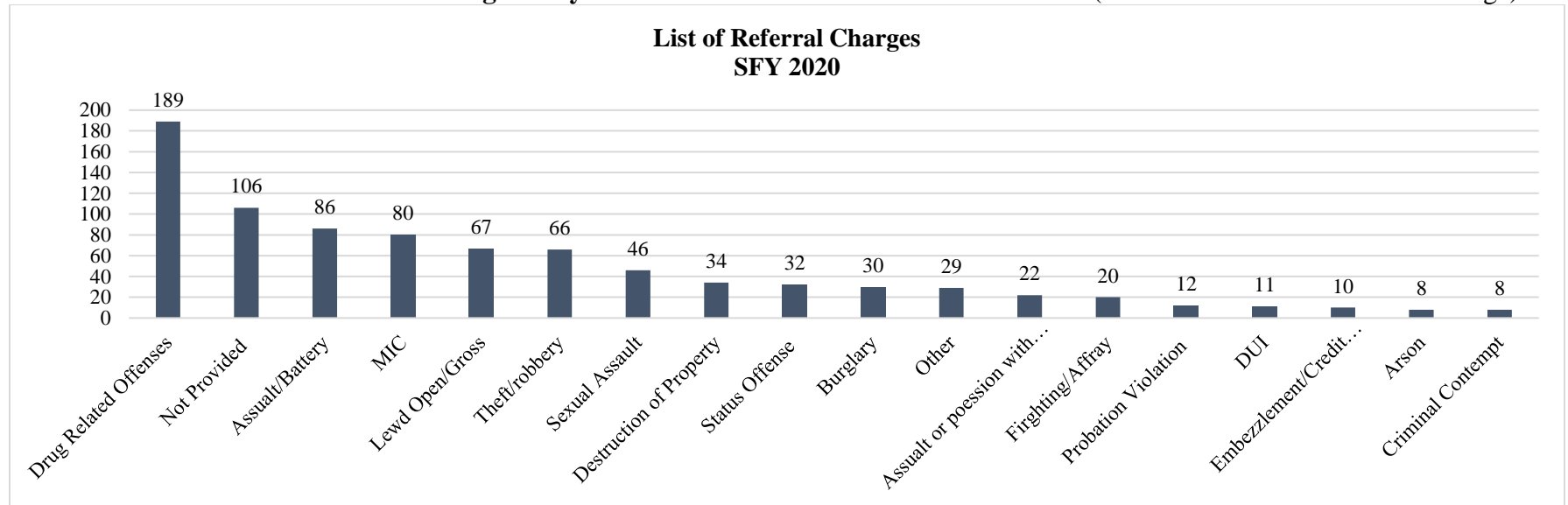


Table 24: Breakdown of Referral Charges for youth served with CCP Block Grant Funds (Not Provided = Referral w/o Charge)



The Division receives federal funding from the Department of Justice through the Title II Formula Grant Program, a grant authorized to states who participate in the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). The state was awarded \$406,333 on October 1, 2019, and sub granted \$253,671, broken down as follows:

Table 25: Sub Grant Awards from the FY 19 Title II Formula Grant

Rank	Grantee	Program Name	Program Area	Amount Requested	Proposed Funding	% Funded	Formula Grant Number	CFDA #
1	City of Las Vegas	DMC Conference	# 21 Disproportionate Minority Contact	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	100%	FORMULA 2019-01	16.540
2	Clark County Department of Juvenile Services	MET/CBT 5	#12 Mental Health Services	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	100%	FORMULA 2019-02	16.540
2	Clark County Department of Juvenile Services	SAARP	#18 Substance Abuse and # 12 Mental Health Services	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	100%	FORMULA 2019-03	16.540
4	6th Judicial	SEEK	#6 Delinquency Prevention and #24 Indian Tribe Programs	\$36,120.00	\$36,120.00	100%	FORMULA 2019-04	16.540
5	NCJJ	JJ Resource Center	#27 Juvenile Justice System Improvement	\$51,575.00	\$51,575.00	100%	FORMULA 2019-05	16.540
6	11th Judicial	Youth Apprentice Program	#6 Delinquency Prevention	\$20,976.00	\$20,976.00	100%	FORMULA 2019-06	16.540
	Totals			\$253,671.00	\$253,671.00	100%		

However, these grant funds are 100% frozen and the Division has not been able to reimburse any of these subgrantees for services provided.

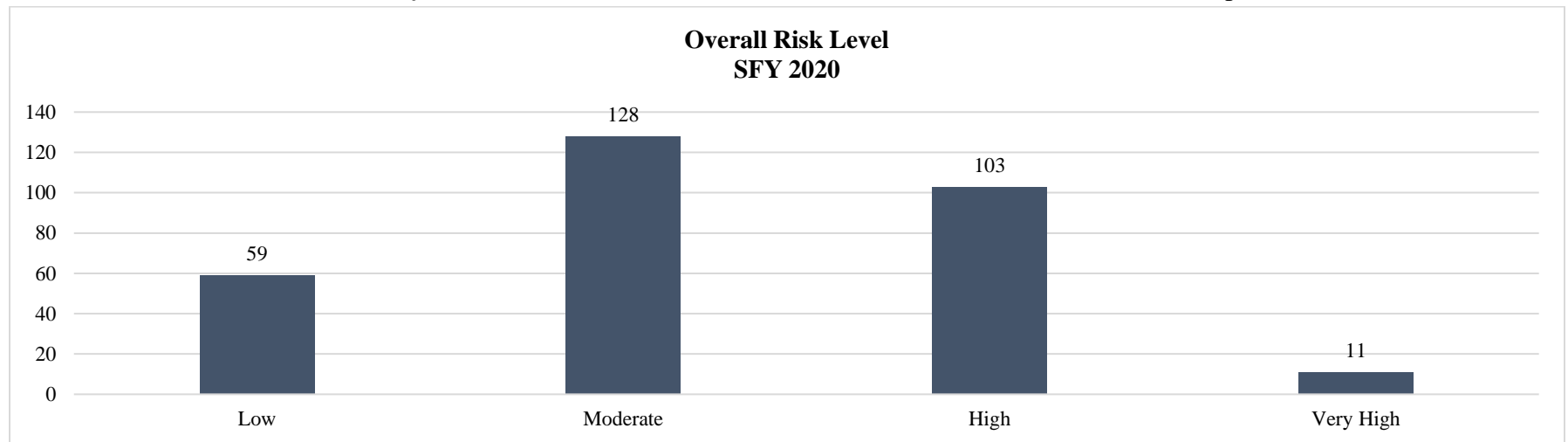
SECTION III: Risk and Needs Assessment and Case Planning

Risk and Needs Assessment: DCFS tracks risk and needs in two distinct ways; at commitment to a state facility and as part of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Block Grant, to help determine if the appropriate youth are sent to a state facility and are served in the community, based on their assessed level of risk.

The CCP served 829 total youth in SFY 2020; however, only 36 percent of those youth had a complete risk and needs assessment. The remaining 64 percent most likely reflect diversions away from the system in which a risk and needs assessment is not needed or required.

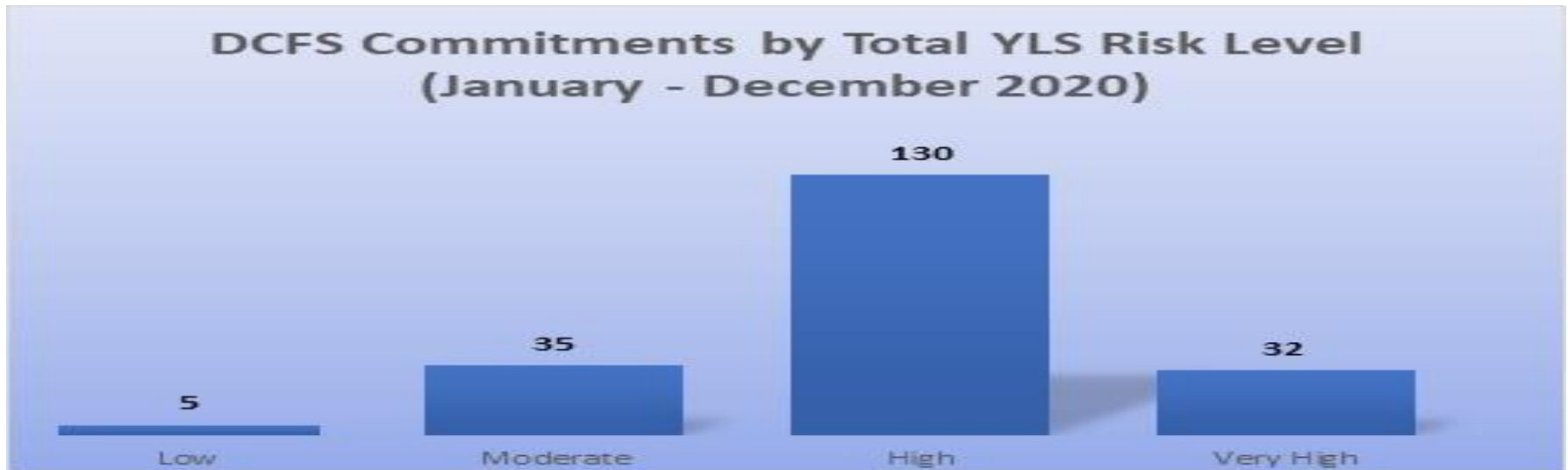
Of the 36 percent of youth served with CCP funds, and had a risk and needs assessment completed; 62 percent were low and moderate risk which is a solid indicator that youth are being served in the appropriate setting. Further, 38 percent are high or very high risk also being served in the community, which is a good indicator that community supports are options prior to commitment to the state.

Table 26: Assessed Risk Level of youth served with CCP Block Grant Funds (301 out of 879 had a completed assessment)



Risk level is also gathered for all youth committed to a state facility.

Table 27: Assessed Risk Level at Commitment (Calander Year 2020)



There were 202 youth committed to the state between January and December 2020. Of those, 80.1 percent had a risk level of high or very high. The 19.9 percent of the remaining youth may have mitigating factors requiring state services, which is usually the type and level of the offense. This data is a good indicator that the right youth are being committed to DCFS.

The average risk score for these assessments is 25.64 which falls into high risk level for both males and females.

Case Planning: NRS 62E.507 requires that all youth who have been placed under supervision by the juvenile court or sent to a regional facility for the treatment of youth.

Table 28: Percentage of Youth with Case Plans (County)

County	Percent of youth with a Case Plan
Carson	100%
Churchill	98%
Clark	No Data
Douglas	No Data
Elko	No Data
Esmeralda	No Data
Eureka	100%
Humboldt	100%
Lander	100%
Lincoln	100%
Lyon	100%
Mineral	100%
Nye	41%
Pershing	100%
Storey	100%
Washoe	100%
White Pine	100%
Total	95.31%

Greater than 95 percent of youth on formal probation have a case plan.

DCFS is currently unable to provide this data, as the Case Plan Report is not working.

SECTION IV: Racial and Ethnic Disparities

DCFS completes an annual Racial and Ethnic Disparity Assessment Report and Action Plan annually. This document is located on the DCFS website under Juvenile Justice Programs Office. It is not necessary to restate what is in that report, but it is important to note that disparity begins at referral. African American youth are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system at referral and nearly all contacts points in the system. Strikingly, all other races are underrepresented.

Disparity with African American youth increases as youth move deeper into the system. One measurement is to look at the DCFS revocation data. There were 75 total youth revoked in calendar year 2020, and 32 percent were African American Youth.

Table 29: DCFS Revocations by Race for Calendar Year 2020

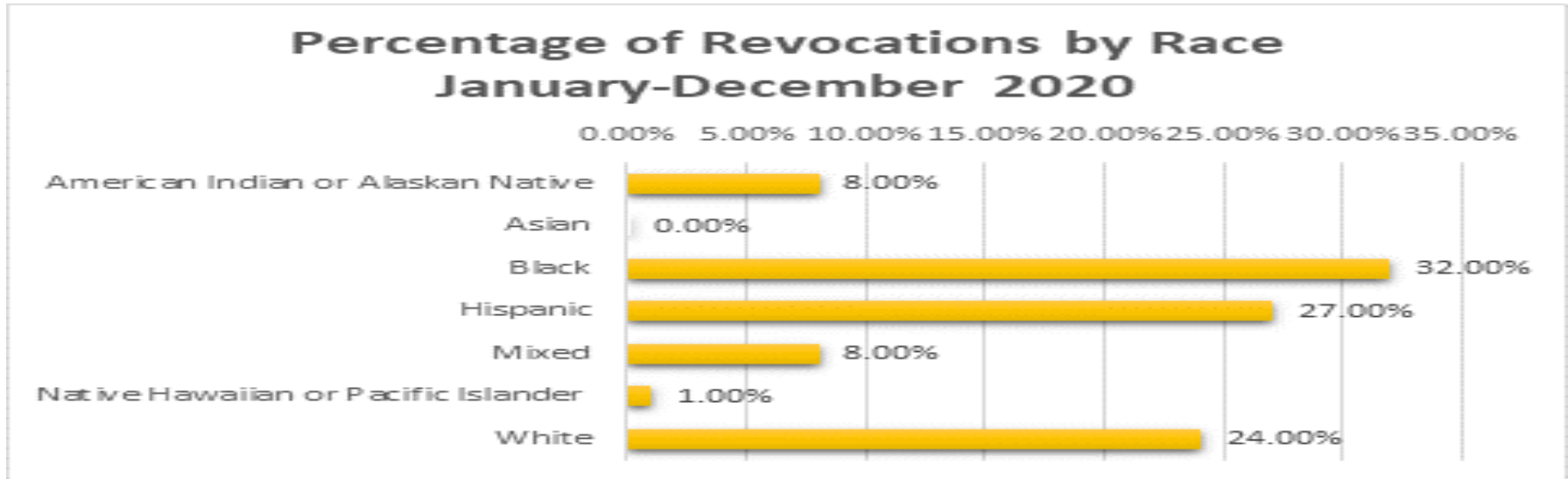
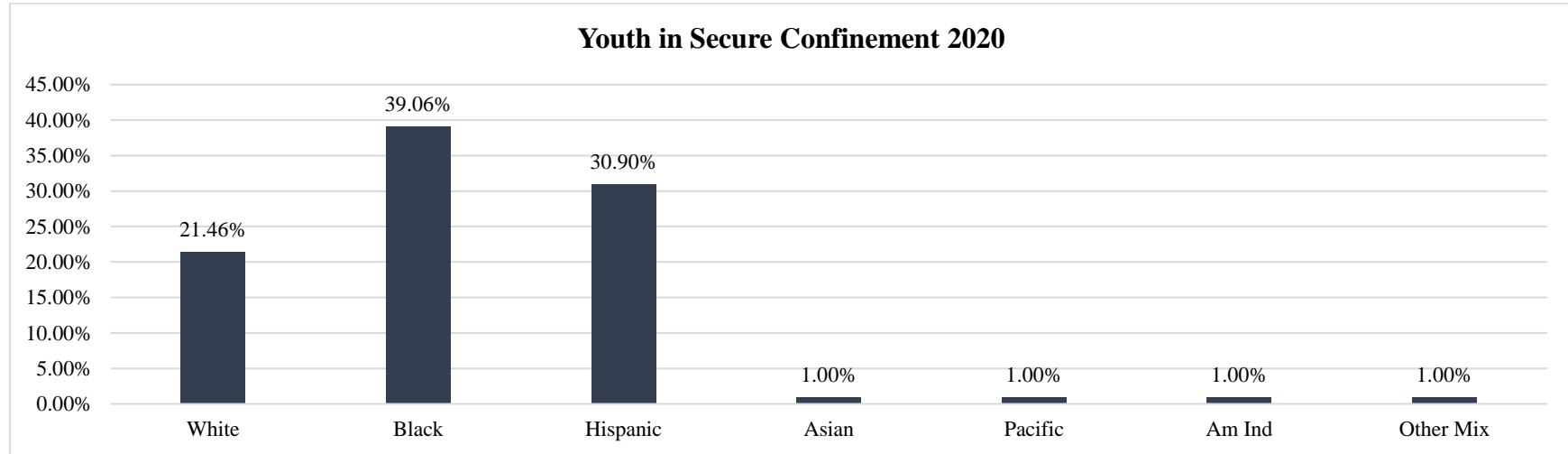


Table 30: Youth Committed to DCFS by Race FFY 2020



Tables 32 and 33 are slightly different time periods but indicate that African American youth are overrepresented at commitment to DCFS, which explains why they are overrepresented at revocation.

Racial and Ethnic Disparity Committee

The Racial and Ethnic Disparity Committee of the JJOC determined in 2020 that the overrepresentation of African American youth at referral was problematic and an area they would like to address as a committee. And since more than 50 percent of referrals comes from local law enforcement, it was determined the committee would focus on determining what or why local law enforcement agencies are referral more African American youth.

First, the Committee increased membership by reaching out to community providers and police agencies. Several new members (non-voting) became a part of the Committee. With the help of all committee members, the voting members decided to create a survey for local law enforcement to determine 1) the race and gender make up of Nevada's police force, and 2) what types of services and training law enforcement has regarding youth. The results of the survey indicated four things regarding police agencies in Nevada.

- 1) The police force is 66 percent White.
- 2) The police force is 70 percent male.
- 3) Dispatchers lack training and resources, and are generally not trained to identify emergent versus non emergent calls; and
- 4) Training is not standardized or verified statewide for dispatchers or officers.

These issues are concerning in that law enforcement does interact with youth on a regular basis. The Committee recommends some changes to Nevada law or policy regarding these findings.

SECTION V: Quality Assurance

The Evidence-Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) is a tool developed by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI) for assessing correctional intervention programs. The CPC is designed to measure whether a correctional program has the capability to deliver evidence-based intervention and services for offenders within a secure setting.

There are several limitations to the CPC that should be noted. First, the instrument is based upon an ideal program. The criteria have been developed from a large body of research and knowledge that combines the best practices from the empirical literature on what works in reducing recidivism. As such, no program will ever score 100 percent on the CPC. Second, as with any explorative process, objectivity and reliability can be concerns. Although steps are taken to ensure that the information gathered is accurate and reliable, given the nature of the process, decisions about the information and data gathered are invariably made by the evaluators. Third, the process is time specific. That is, the assessment is based on the program at the time of the assessment. Though changes or modifications may be under development, only those activities and processes that are present at the time of the review are considered for scoring. Fourth, the process does not consider all “system” issues that can affect the integrity of the program. Lastly, the process does not address the reasons that a problem exists within a program or why certain practices do or do not take place.

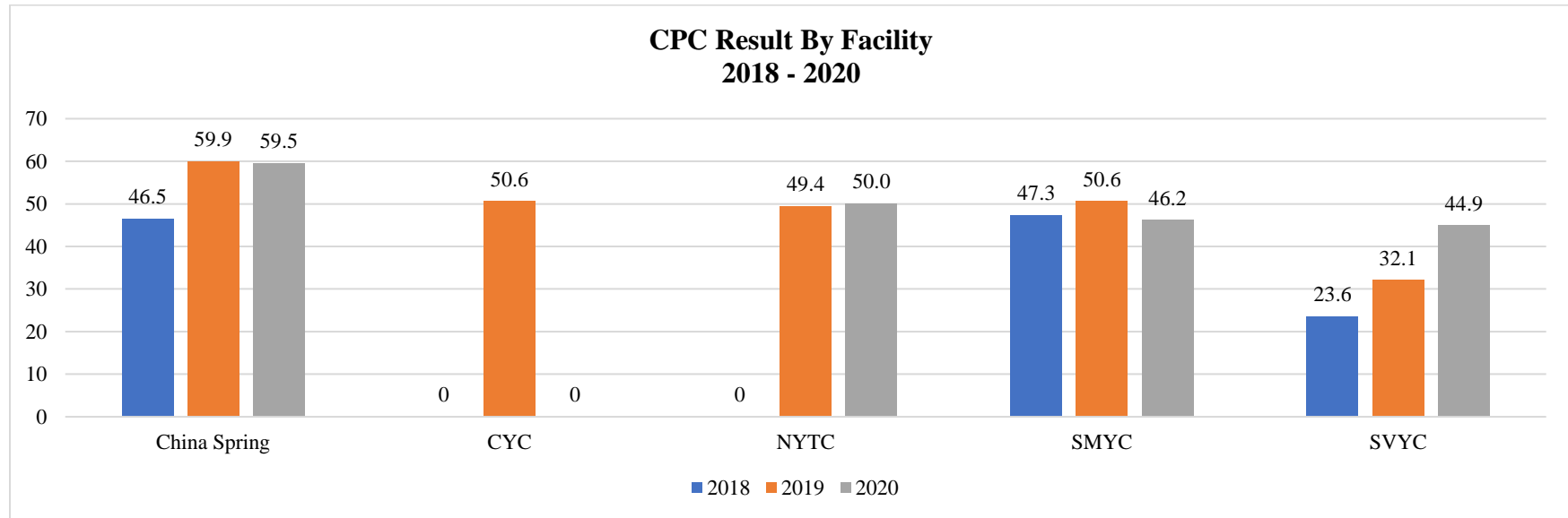
As mentioned above, the CPC represents an ideal program. Based on the assessments conducted to date, programs typically score in the Low and Moderate Adherence to EBP categories. Overall, 7 percent of the programs assessed have been classified as having High Adherence to EBP, 17% as having High Adherence to EBP, 31 percent as having Moderate Adherence to EBP, and 45 percent as having Low Adherence to EBP. Research conducted by UCCI indicates that programs that score in the Very High and Adherence categories look like programs that can reduce recidivism.

List of all Completed CPC's

Summit View Youth Center (SVYC): June 28, 2018
Spring Mountain Youth Camp (SMYC): September 20, 2018
China Spring Youth Camp (CSYC): October 3 & 4, 2018
Caliente Youth Center (CYC): April 17 & 18, 2019
Nevada Youth Training Center (NYTC): May 6 & 7, 2019
Summit View Youth Center (SVYC): July 23-25, 2019
Spring Mountain Youth Camp (SMYC): September 24-25, 2019

China Spring Youth Camp (CSYC): October 8-10, 2019
 Summit View Youth Center (SVYC): August 25 – 26, 2020
 Nevada Youth Training Center (NYTC): August 25 – 26, 2020
 Spring Mountain Youth Camp (SMYC): September 29 – October 1, 2020
 China Spring Youth Camp (CSYC): October 13 – 15, 2020
 Caliente Youth Center (CYC): January 9 – 11, 2021

Table 31: CPC Review Results by Facility



- *Zero = No review completed or pending results*
- *Very High Adherence = Overall score of 65 or greater.*
- *High Adherence = Overall score of 55 – 64.*
- *Moderate Adherence = Overall score of 46 – 54.*
- *Low Adherence = Overall score of 45 or less.*

The biggest challenge with these quality assurance reviews is maintaining a pool of certified assessors. Initially, the Division trained eight individuals to do this task, and since that time, three have left their positions and one has retired. This leaves the Division with four trained assessors. To mitigate this, the Division has entered into a contract to train four new assessors in July 2021. In addition, Clark County

Juvenile Services is training four of their own staff at the same time. Clark County has offered up a training room in their facility for this joint training which will be conducted in person, barring any unforeseen issues.

Evidence-based programs and services are not currently reviewed; however, the counties provide an array of services that may be evidence-based, or evidence informed, as outlined in the *Evidence Based Practice Definition Matrix*, Appendix A.

- Keep it Direct and Simple
- What About Marijuana
- Girls Circle
- Forward Thinking
- Wilderness
- Alternatives
- Parents Project
- Arise
- Alcohol and Drug Program
- Botvin Life Skills a
- 3rd Milleniim Wise Programming
- Boys Counsel
- Community Services

SECTION VI: Compliance with the Federal Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act

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

The four core protections of the JJDPA are:

- **Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO):** Juvenile offender who has been charged with or adjudicated for conduct which would not, under the law of the jurisdiction in which the offense was committed, be a crime if committed by an adult.
- **Adult Jail and Lock-up Removal:** This requirement focuses on removing juveniles from adult jails and detention facilities.
- **Sight and Sound Separation:** This requirement ensures that accused and adjudicated delinquents, status offenders, and non-offending juveniles are not detained or confined in any institution where they may have contact with adult inmates.
- **Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED):** Formerly known as the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC), this requirement focuses on helping states address and eliminate racial and ethnic disparities within the juvenile justice system.

JJDPA was reauthorized in 2002, however it expired in 2017. On December 13, 2018, Congress passed H.R. 6964, the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018 (the Act), with overwhelming bipartisan support. Changes included:

- **Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED):** The reauthorized act changes the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) requirement to focus on Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED). Requires that states collect and analyze data on racial and ethnic disparities. Requires states to determine which points create RED, and establish a plan to address RED.
- **Jail Removal & Sight and Sound Separation:** Under the reauthorized act, youth held in adult jails, including those charged as adults, must be removed to juvenile detention centers no later than three (3) years after the date of enactment. States are required to ensure sight and sound separation and jail removal for youth awaiting trial as adults. This protection previously applied only to youth being held on juvenile court charges. An exception continues to exist for cases where a court finds, after a hearing and in writing, that it is in the interest of justice.

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

The Title II Formula Grant which has been renamed the Charles Grassley Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program through the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, provides funding for the state authorized under the JJDP. This funding supports Nevada's efforts to improve outcomes for troubled youth who have entered the juvenile justice system and methods that may prevent further immersion in the system.

The Nevada Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission (JJOC) which was established in 2017, by then Governor Brian Sandoval also serves as the State Advisory Group (SAG) as defined in Title II of the JJDP. The JJDP requires that each SAG continuously analyze delinquency prevention and intervention programs and policies. This analysis then serves as the basis of the comprehensive strategic three-year plan and annual updates.

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

Federal Oversight of the Core Requirements

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

OJJDP staff review the report in its entirety and issue findings via a formal letter to the state, signed by the OJJDP Administrator. The letter either confirms the state is in full compliance or it outlines the deficient areas. For oversight on this mandated requirement, the JJOC reviews and approves the annual Compliance Report submitted by the State to the OJJDP. Nevada received a letter from OJJDP indicating full compliance with the four core requirements for the previous compliance year (2019) in June 2020. DCFS will submit the 2020 Compliance Report by February 28, 2021, which is equivalent to the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) of October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019.

Table 32: 2020 Compliance Universe

Facility type	Total	Survey Returned	On Site Visit Completed
Adult Jails	25	19	6
Adult Lockups (Includes adult correctional, police stations and substations, sheriff's offices, holding cells, and court houses) (Secure)	74	57	18
Juvenile Detention Centers	7	7	2
Juvenile Correctional Centers	3	3	3
Juvenile Camps	2	2	1
Adult Correctional Facilities	7	Not Required	Spot Check
Adult Non-Secure Facilities	113	Not Required	Not Required
Juvenile Parole/Probation/Non-Secure	32	Not Required	Not Required
Adult Conservation & Fed Courts	11	Not Required	Not Required
Total	273	88	32
Percentage		111 Required 88 Returned 79.27%	111 Secure 32 Completed 28.82%

The survey return rate for secure facilities has dropped from close to 90 percent in 2019 to 79 percent in 2020. The federal requirement is a minimum of 85 percent. This may place the state in jeopardy of losing some of the Formula Grant Funds. Historically, it has been difficult to obtain cooperation from adult facilities on completing and returning this annual survey. The only requirement for facilities to comply is found in a Governor's Executive Order with the last revision signed on December 1, 2017; Executive Order 2017-21. It may be beneficial to place this requirement in NRS to strengthen the requirement of facilities to comply with annual surveys, and onsite visits, from DCFS staff (which may include contracted staff).

The state faced many restrictions in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on the best information available, and the emergency orders from the Governor's https://gov.nv.gov/News/Emergency_Orders/Emergency_Orders/, staff completed virtual site visits. Virtual site visits have the support from both DCFS administration and the JJOC.

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)

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

Table 33: DSO Rules/Assessment of Violations

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

Non- secure custody:

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

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

Data Collection:

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

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

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

Table 34: DSO Violation Ratio by Year

Compliance Year	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020
DSO Violation Rate	1.03	1.39	1.47	Pending

Note: This chart indicates the number of DSO violations per 100,000 youth. The rate for FFY 2019 must be less than 8.5 per 100,00 juvenile population to be in compliance. The state is in compliance with DSO in FFY 2019.

Note: FFY 2020 is pending as the federal compliance tool is not yet available to states to calculate ratio.

State Compliance:

Full compliance is achieved when a state demonstrates that the last submitted monitoring report, covering 12 months of actual data, demonstrates no juveniles were placed in secure detention or secure adult correctional facilities for status offenses. Further, this area assesses the number of status offenders who are placed in juvenile secure facilities greater than 24 hours. The DSO rate represents a de minimis standard which compares the number of instances per 100,000 juveniles in the state. The rate takes the number of status offenders placed in an adult facility for any length of time and the number of status offenders placed in a secure juvenile facility greater than 24 hours. Generally, a rate at or below 5.8 is considered in compliance.

Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders (Sight and Sound Separation):

When youth are held in an adult jail, they may not have any sight or sound contact with adult inmates. Thus, youth cannot be housed with adult inmates or next to adult cells, share dining halls, recreation areas, or any other common spaces with adult inmates, or be placed in any circumstances in which they could have any visual or verbal contact with adult inmates.

An adult inmate is an individual who has reached the age of full criminal responsibility and has been arrested and detained awaiting trial or is convicted of a criminal offense. In Nevada, the age of criminal responsibility is age 18; however, there are instances where individuals can remain in the juvenile justice system until age 21.

Table 35: Sight and Sound Rules/Assessment of Violations

Basic Rule per the JJDP Act	How the Basic Rule may be a Violation
Sight Separation: Adult and juvenile offenders are in the same building, but unable to see each other and cannot have physical contact with each other. This includes juveniles ages 18 – 21 who are under the supervision of a juvenile court.	Sight violation if this does not occur.
Sound Separation: Adult and juvenile offenders are in the same building but cannot hear each other.	Sound violations if this does not occur.
Environmental Separation: Adult and juvenile offenders are not in the same building or in the same location. For the purpose of court holding facilities, juvenile and adult offenders are seen at different times or on different days.	No violation.
Co-located Facility. Adult inmates and juveniles are located in the same facility or property but have separate units or areas.	No violation.
Certified or direct file youth: Juveniles under age 18 may be detained in an adult facility awaiting trial.	No violation.
Correctional Facilities: Juveniles under age 18 may be detained in an adult correctional facility if found guilty in adult criminal court.	No violation.

Data Collection:

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

- 1) Annual self-report survey from all secure adult facilities in the state; and
- 2) An on-site review of roughly 30 percent of secure adult facilities annually. During the on-site visit, State staff view admissions of any juvenile within the 12month review period.

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

Table 36: Sight and Sound Ratio by Year

Compliance Year	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020
Sight and Sound Separation	0	0	0	0

Note: This chart indicates the number of Sight and Sound violations per 100,000 youth. The state is in compliance with sight/sound separation with Zero reported violations.

State Compliance

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

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

Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups (Jail Removal)

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

Table 37: Jail Removal Rules/Assessment of Violations

Basic Rule per the JJDP Act	How the Basic Rule may be a Violation
Juveniles may be held up to six (6) hours, which starts the minute that the juvenile enters a secure setting. If the juvenile is temporarily removed from the secure setting, but is then placed back in the secure setting, the six (6) hour clock does not stop for the time that they were un a non-secure setting. When a delinquent is taken out of a secure setting to be taken to court, the six (6) hour clock continues, the six (6) hour clock included the time in court but does NOT include the transport time. This includes only those facilities that meet the rural exception criteria.	Greater than 6 hours is a violation.
Juveniles held in an adult jail that is not listed as a rural exception.	Violation at 1 minute or greater.

Data Collection:

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

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

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

Table 38: Jail Removal Violation Ratio

Compliance Year	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020
Jail Removal	.30	.35	.45	Pending

Note: FFY 2020 is pending as the federal compliance tool is not yet available to states to calculate ratio.

State Compliance:

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

Status Offenders

There were 196 reported status offender arrests in 2020. This represents a decrease of 32.64% from the previous year.

Table 33: Breakdown of Status Offenses/Offenders FY 2020

Total Number of Status Offences Placed in Juvenile Detention N= 196	Number	Percentage
Total Number	196	
Total Number of Males	90	45.9%
Total Number of Females	106	54.1%
Total Number White	105	53.6%
Total Number Minority	84	42.8%

Total Number Unknown Race	7	3.6%
Average Age	15.13	Male Average Age: 15.40 Female Average Age: 14.90
OFFENSE BREAKDOWN N 196	Number	Percentage
MIC	36	18.4%
Runaway	45	23.0%
Incorrigible	17	8.7%
CHINS	84	42.9%
Curfew	14	7.0%
Total Number of MIC's Placed in Juvenile Detention Not a Status Offense in Nevada N 36 Delinquent Offense in Nevada	Number	Percentage
Total Number	36	
Total Number of Males	20	55.6%
Total Number of Females	16	44.4%
Total Number White	13	36.1%
Total Number Minority	21	58.3%
Total Number Unknown Race	2	5.6%
Average Age	16.35	Male Average Age: 16.57 Female Average Age: 16.08
Total Number of Status Offenses Over 24 Hours N 22	Number	Percentage
Total Number	22	
Total Number of Males	14	63.7%
Total Number of Females	8	36.3%
Total Number White	11	50.0%
Total Number Minority	10	45.5%
Total Number Unknown Race	1	4.5%
Average Age	15.79	Male Average Age: 15.98 Female Average Age: 15.57

DSO VIOLATIONS N 22	6	
VALID COURT ORDER N 22	2	
NON- VIOLATIONS, N = 14	14	
MIC – not a status offense in Nevada	4	28.7%
WEEKEND/HOLIDAY	1	7.1%
OUT OF STATE RUNAWAYS	1	7.1%
Delinquent charges filed within 24 hours	7	50.0%
Parent failed to pick up; referred to CPS	1	7.1%
SIGHT AND SOUND VIOLATIONS	0	<i>NOTE: All juveniles were placed in a juvenile detention center; therefore, there were no sight or sound violations.</i>
OFFENSE BREAKDOWN OF THOSE HELD 24 HOURS OR GREATER N 22		
MIC	6	27.3%
Runaway	9	41.0%
Incorrigible	3	13.7%
CHINS	4	18.0%

Minimum amount of time held: 35 minutes; max 21 hours and 35 minutes; Average time 5 hours and 7 minutes.

Adult Jails/Lockups

In 2020, a total of 10 youths were locked up in adult jails or lockups for at least one minute or longer; however, two of those youths resulted in violations.

Table 33: Breakdown of Youth in Adult Jails FY 2020

Total Number of Youth Placed in an Adult Jail or Lockup	Number	Percentage
Total Number	10	
Total Number of Males	6	60%
Total Number of Females	4	40%
Total Number White	4	60%
Total Number Minority	6	40%
Total Number Unknown Race	0	
Average Age	15.75	Male Average: 15.40 Female Average: 16.64
OFFENSE BREAKDOWN		
Domestic Battery	3	
Solicitation of Prostitution	2	
Sexual Assault	1	
Possession of drug paraphernalia	1	
Robbery with firearm	2	
Jaywalking	1	
DSO VIOLATIONS	0	
JAIL REMOVAL VIOLATIONS	2	Two youth held a Carson City Jail
NON VIOLATIONS	8	Five youth either provided false ID or no ID. All were released once identified as a juvenile. Three were in rural exception jails, all under 6 hours.
SIGHT AND SOUND VIOLATIONS	0	<i>NOTE: No sight/sound violations were reported. Facilities all visited within three years and have been provided technical assistance as to how to keep youth separated from adult offenders. It may be likely that youth with false ID were placed with adults without knowing they were juveniles.</i>

Compliance with the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act continues to be a focus of the state.

SECTION VII: Summary of Accomplishments and Recommendations

A. Accomplishments:

1. Policy Revision/Creation: DCFS staff revised or created the following juvenile justice policies in calendar year 2020. With these revisions came additional reporting requirements for the facilities and for the state. These revisions focus on best practice guidelines and rehabilitation practices, thus eliminating dangerous or outdated practices that may be harmful to youth.
 - Documentation Standards (DCFS/JJS 100.13)
 - PbS (Performance based standards) (DCFS/JJS 100.14)
 - Evaluation of Evidence Based Programs (DCFS/JJS 100.16)
 - Youth Grievance (DCFS/JJS 300.01)
 - Use of Force (DCFS/JJS 300.02)
 - Youth Rights (DCFS/JJS 300.03)
 - Use of Force Review (DCFS/JJS 300.04)
 - Child Abuse and Neglect (DCFS/JJS 300.06)
 - Privilege and Discipline (DCFS/JJS 300.08)
 - Search (DCFS/JJS 300.14)
 - Suicide Prevention and Response (DCFS/JJS 400.01)
 - Includes screening for risk of suicide using the Columbia Protocol Triage Screening Tool
 - Includes how to respond to youth who are identified as moderate or high risk of suicide
 - Mental Health Treatment Plan (DCFS/JJS 400.06)
 - Substance Abuse (DCFS/JJS 400.08)
 - Includes screen for Substance Abuse using the Adolescent Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory-A2 (SASSI)
 - Includes contracting for substance abuse services while youth are placed within a state facility
 - Quality Assurance (DCFS/JJS 500.02)
 - Formula Grant Monitoring (DCFS/JJS 500.15)
 - Court Coverage (DCFS/JJS 500.16)
 - Youth Level of Service (YLS) (DCFS/JJS 500.17)
 - Screening and Evaluation (DCFS/JJS 500.18)

- Includes screening for potential victims of commercial sexual exploitation using a tool titled the Nevada Rapid Indicator Tool (NRIT) created by Nevada stakeholders
- Includes mental health screening using the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument Version 2 (MAYSI-2)
- Case Plan (DCFS/JJS 500.20)
 - Includes Re-entry planning

2. Database Enhancements:

- a. Through the funds of a federal grant, DCFS has made or is in process of making the following enhancements specifically for the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA).
 - 1) Newly revised and embedded PREA Risk Assessment to assess the risk of victimization and perpetration
 - 2) An unannounced facility rounds screen to assess staffing ratios to meet PREA requirements
 - 3) A deviation from staffing plan report which shall indicate when a facility falls short of the youth/staff ratios outlined within national PREA standards
- b. The vendor completed and case plan screen/template within the database.
- c. The vendor completed the county racial and ethnic disparity data report which allows counties to create and annual report for DCFS on the number of youths who are referred, arrested, diverted, etc broken down by race and gender.

3. NAC Revisions:

- a. DCFS has completed the NAC revision process for both NAC 62B and NAC 62H up to the public hearing. DCFS received draft revisions for both NRS' November and December. DCFS is unable to hold a public hearing until after the 2021 Legislative Session has been completed.

4. Automated Reporting: Historically, DCFS has requested and received reports in Word documents and Excel spreadsheets. This is largely due to the lack of a database to house raw data that comes to DCFS from county probation offices, county detention facilities, state facilities, youth camps, and youth parole, on a wide variety of data topics. Therefore, DCFS has identified several data reports that may be automated. The first such report automated in 2020 was the annual Training Report, as required by NRS 62B.250, with the first report using this automation due February 15, 2021.

5. JJOC Progress: The full JJOC met four (4) times in 2020 and the sub-committee met a combined 23 times. The following is a summary of the JJOC's accomplishments.
- a. *The Data Performance Committee* reviewed the data that was provided in 2019 and identified holes in reporting, data requirements, and confusion in what data to provide. The committee provided some clarifying definitions that have been incorporated into the NAC 62H draft revision. In addition, the committee has identified the following for 2021: 1) Creation of a Family Assessment, and 2) Revision of data requirements to remove data that cannot or is not currently kept or gathered in order to allow for time to create new processes.
 - b. *The Racial and Ethnic Disparity (RED) Committee* reviewed the RED data from 2019 and determined the biggest area of disparity is at referral. The committee created a survey for local law enforcement entities and discovered some training needs that shall be included under recommendations.
 - c. *The Quality and Grant Committee* familiarized itself with the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) and read through each final facility report and facility improvement plan for 2019. They will spend 2021 working through the 2020 CPC reviews and make recommendations on facility improvement. This committee did not review any grants in 2020.
 - d. *The Strategic Plan Committee* reviewed the FY 19 – FY 23 Strategic Plan and identified the areas in the Plan that have been completed and those still needing attention.
 - e. *The State Advisory Group (SAG) Committee* firstly addressed the robust changes in the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act made with the December 2018 reauthorization. These changes include new language regarding valid court orders for status offenders, revised definitions of an adult inmate and juvenile inmate, stricter requirements for juvenile delinquents placed in adult jails, and several new data requirements. The SAG is waiting for the results of the study conducted under AB 449 to determine if more work is needed regarding juvenile delinquents placed in adult jails and is currently working through the new data requirements.
6. Interdisciplinary Workgroup – Beginning in the fall of 2020, a small interdisciplinary workgroup was created with the sole task of developing a policy around dual eligible youth: those youth that have active cases in both child welfare and juvenile justice. It is important to note that case managers for child welfare and juvenile justice are from different disciplines (social workers for child welfare and peace officers as probation/parole staff) and communication has proven difficult in the past, largely due to the different focus's of the cases: permanency versus delinquency. One recommendation that has come from this workgroup is to have all dual eligible youth be under the jurisdiction of one judge for both the permanency and delinquency cases. This will help streamline the goals of each discipline and to ensure the efforts for each do not interfere with the other. It is anticipated this new policy will be completed sometime in 2021. Since this is essentially an internal DCFS policy, this will include the requirements of all child

welfare staff statewide and DCFS juvenile justice staff. DCFS does not have administrative authority over county probation departments and therefore cannot make this policy mandatory but will share this policy with county probation departments for inclusion into their own internal policies.

B. Recommendations (DCFS and JJOC) for Nevada Law, Policy Change, or Committee Study:

1. Racial and Ethnic Disparities Training Enhancements/Requirements:

- a. Provide training to dispatchers in some topic areas required by police officers such as, but not limited to, implicit bias, racial profiling and mental health.
- b. Require an updated list of community resources for each entity that has a dispatcher.
- c. Require training and policy in how to recognize non emergent calls, that may not require police interaction, and how to route them appropriately (see d).
- d. Require each entity with a dispatcher have access to a mental health clinician or social worker that can handle non-emergent calls that are beyond the scope of a dispatcher but does not meet the level of police interaction.
- e. Add to AB 478 dated March 25, 2019 to include the following training for law enforcement:
 - i. Adolescent brain development
 - ii. Juvenile specific training, including, but not limited to:
 1. Social development
 2. Peer development
 3. Impact of child abuse or adverse childhood experiences
 4. Impact of development delays on communication and repour
 - iii. Trauma informed policing (Emphasis on mental health)
 - iv. Transporting juveniles based on the severity of the offense, based on community resources
- f. Add to AB 478 dated March 25, 2019 to include the following requirements:
 - i. Standardized training curriculum across the state
 - ii. The identification of a platform for curriculum such as Nevada Elearn.
 - iii. Oversight agency or entity to verify that training occurred upon hire and refreshers are held annually.

2. Racial and Ethnic Disparities Law Enforcement Recruiting, Hiring, Promoting and Disciplining Practices:

- a. Recruit and hire females as officers
- b. Recruit and hire individuals of color as officers

- c. Train and promote females and individuals of color to leadership positions within law enforcement agencies
- d. Develop policy and procedure for disciplining officers who 1) fail to follow procedure, 2) use a level of force deemed not appropriate for the situation, or 3) display extremist or racist behaviors on or off the clock.

3. Dual Eligible Youth

- a. Include a provision in NRS 62B and NRS 432B to ensure that dual eligible youth are assigned the same judge or hearing master while both cases are open/active.

4. Compliance with the JJDP Act

- a. Per OJJDP, the minimum requirement for compliance with the JJDP Act is 85 percent, but 100 percent should be the target. The only requirement for facilities to comply is found in a Governor's Executive Order with the last revision signed on December 1, 2017; Executive Order 2017-21. It may be beneficial to place this requirement in NRS to strengthen the requirement of facilities to comply with annual surveys, and onsite visits, from DCFS staff (which may include contracted staff). Specifically, include the federal definitions of facilities such as adult jails, adult lockups, court holding facilities and other secure settings. Juveniles may or may not interact with these secure facilities, but the requirement is annual verification. In addition, a requirement for any newly opened or newly closed facility to report to the Division so it can be added or removed from the list of those required to report annually.

APPENDIX A

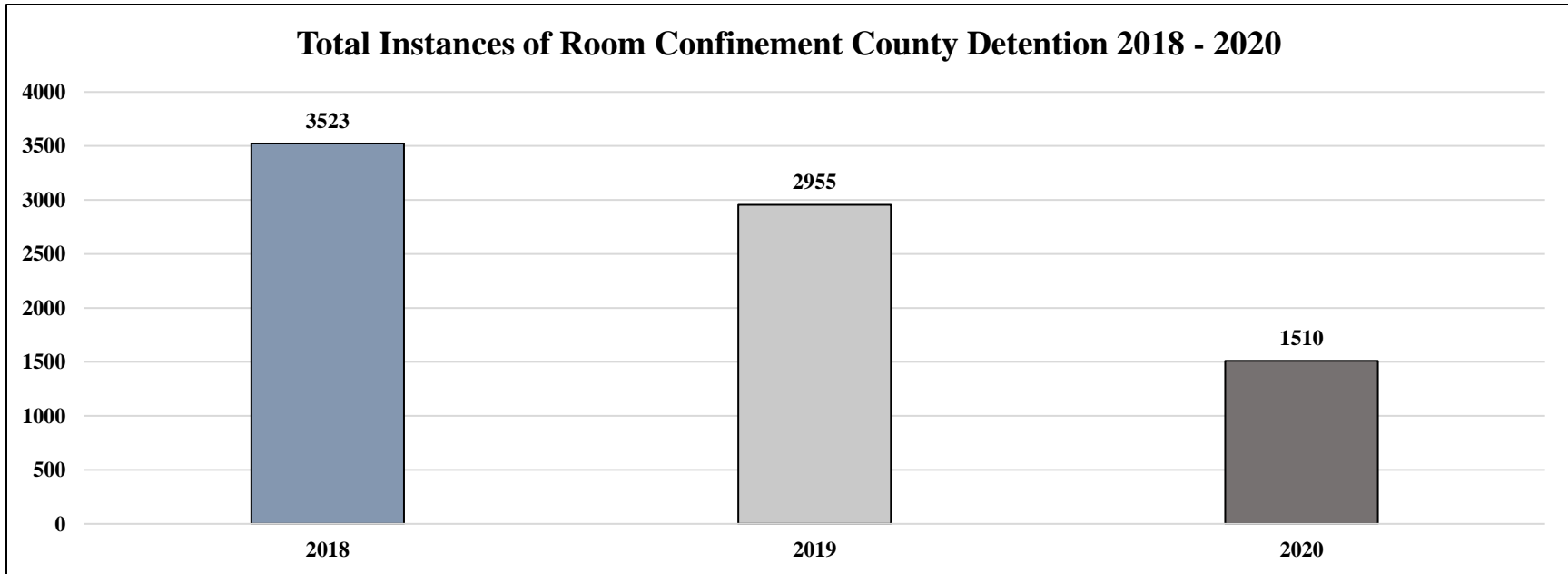
Evidence-Based Practices Definition Matrix

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

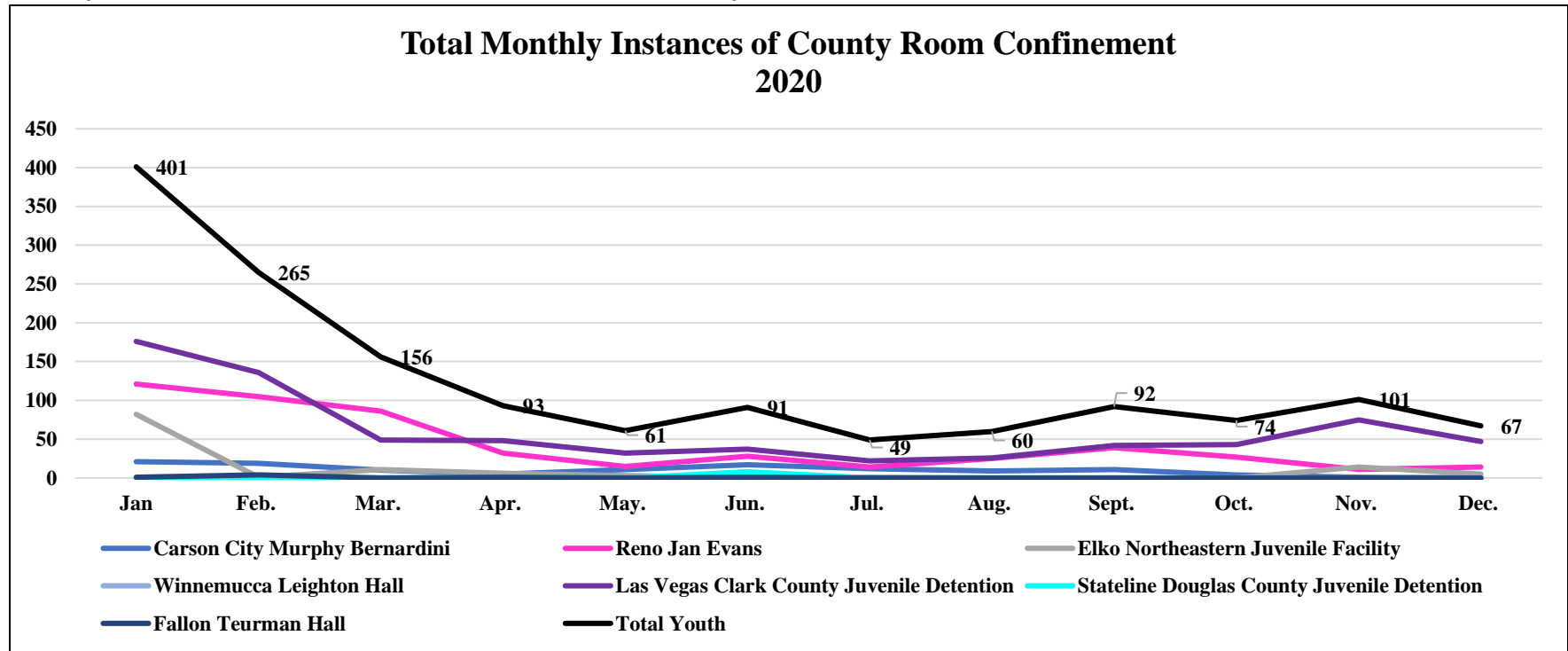
APPENDIX B

Room Confinement NRS 62B.215 and 63.505

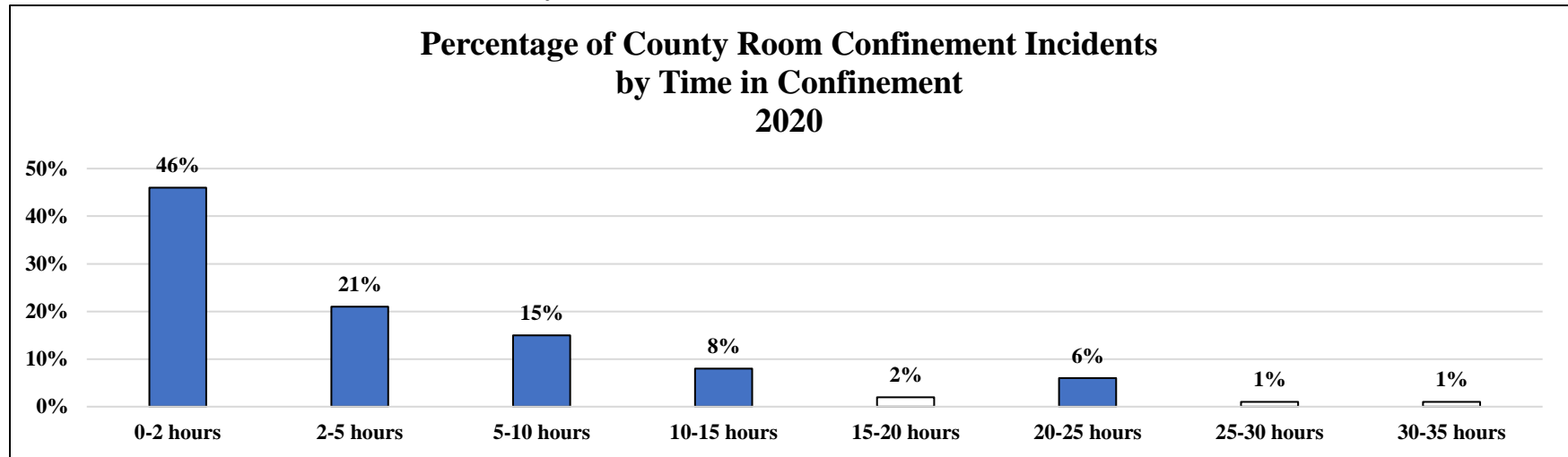
County Detention Facilities 2018 to 2020



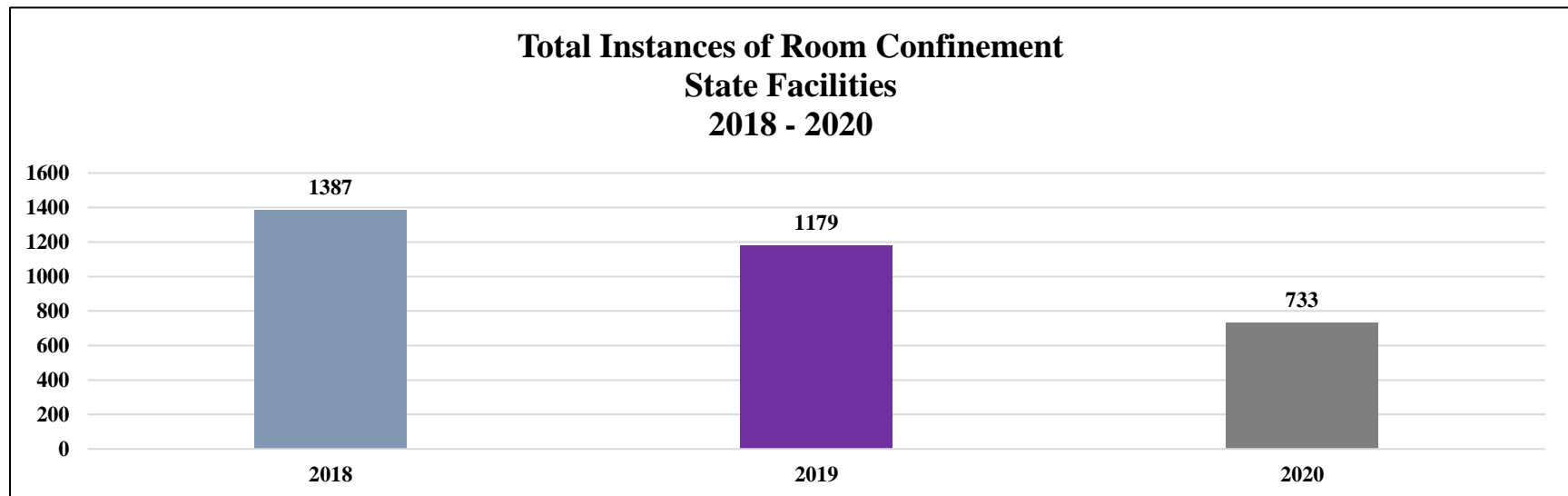
County Detention Facilities 2020 Numbers (Black line is all youth)



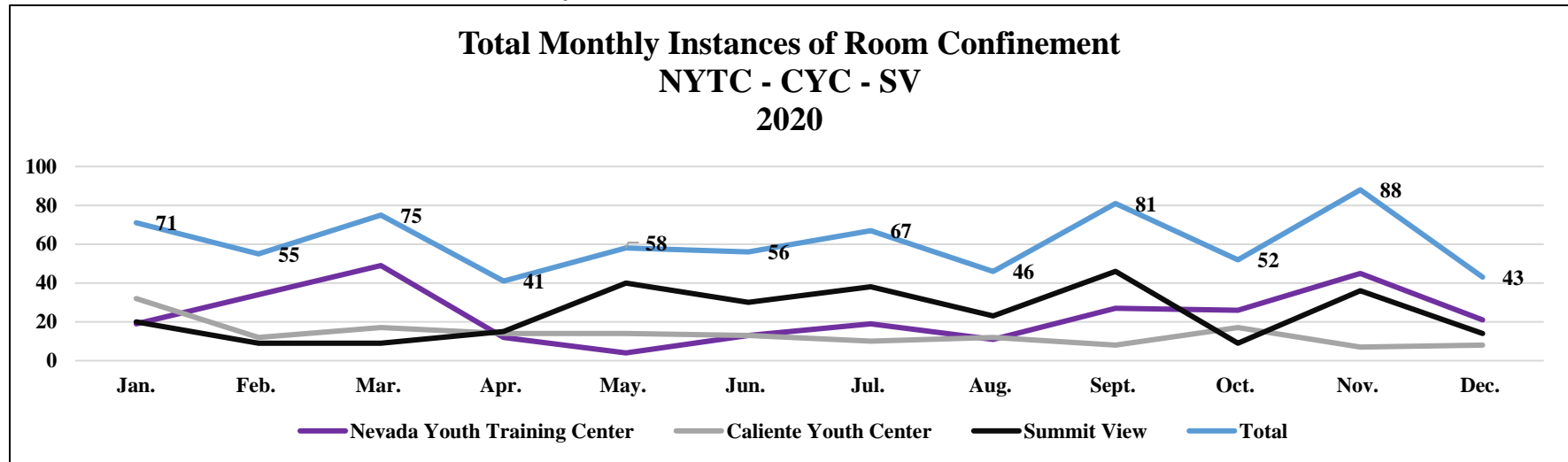
Breakdown of Time in Confinement (County)



State Facilities 2018 to 2020



State Facilities 2020 Numbers (Blue line is all youth)



Breakdown of Time in Confinement (County)

