



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES
4126 TECHNOLOGY WAY, SUITE 300
CARSON CITY, NV 89706
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PUBLIC NOTICE

MEETING OF THE NEVADA STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE OVERSIGHT COMMISSION

STATE ADVISORY GROUP PLANNING MEETING

AGENDA

DATE: Thursday, July 12, 2018

TIME: 2:00 PM

LOCATION: Phone Conference

TELECONFERENCE LINE: 1-888-557-8511

ACCESS CODE: 4395904

- *Items may be taken out of order, may be combined for consideration by the public body, and/or may be pulled or removed from the agenda at any time to accomplish business in the most efficient manner.*
- *"For Information" items are informal in nature and may include discussion and ideas*
- *"For Possible Action" items may be voted on or approved by members of the commission.*

AGENDA

1. **Call to Order** – Kierra Bracken, Pauline Salla-Smith
2. **Welcome and Introductions (Roll Call)** – DCFS Staff
3. **Public Comment and Discussion** (*Action may not be taken on any matter brought up under this Agenda item until scheduled on an Agenda for a later meeting*)
4. **For Possible Action:** Review and Approval of Outstanding Minutes – Kierra Bracken, Pauline Salla-Smith
 - Review and approve meeting minutes from 2/8/18

- Review and approve meeting minutes from 3/8/18
- Review and approve meeting minutes from 4/12/18
- Review and approve meeting minutes from 5/10/18

5. For Possible Action: Formula Grant RFP Documents - Leslie Bittleston

- Review and vote to approve RFP Period
- Review and vote to approve Schedule/Set Grant Review

6. For Possible Action:

- Review and vote to approve Governor's Report DRAFT – Leslie Bittleston

7. For Information:

- Update on the DOJ's rescinded guidance documents – Leslie Bittleston

8. For Possible Action: Discuss and Decide Upon Next Steps – Kierra Bracken, Pauline Salla-Smith

- Assign Tasks to Committee Members (if needed)
- Specify Agenda Items for the Next Meeting
- Confirm Next Meeting Date/Time

9. Public Comment and Discussion (*Action may not be taken on any matter brought up under this Agenda item until scheduled on an Agenda for a later meeting*)

10. Adjourn

CHAIRPERSON MAY CALL FOR A BREAK AT THEIR DISCRETION

We are pleased to provide special accommodation assistance to persons with disabilities who wish to attend. Notify Katie Brubaker in writing at the Division of Child and Family Services, 4126 Technology Way, 3rd Floor, Carson City, NV 89706, or by calling (775) 684-7965 no later than three (3) business days prior to the meeting date. Supporting materials may be obtained at the above address or by contacting Katie Brubaker at (775) 684-7965.

This notice and Agenda has been sent to be posted at the following locations, in accordance with NRS Chapter 241:

State of Nevada- Division of Child Family Services

Website- http://dcfs.nv.gov/Programs/JJ_OC/2018_Agendas_and_Minutes/

State of Nevada- Nevada Public Notices

Website- www.nv.gov

1. Leslie Bittleston, Division of Child and Family Services, 4126 Technology Way, 3rd Floor, Carson City, NV 89706
2. Nevada Youth Parole Bureau, 751 Ryland Street, Reno, NV 89502
3. Grant Sawyer Building, 555 Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, NV 89101
4. Elko Juvenile Court, 665 W. Silver Street, Elko, NV 89801

THIS NOTICE AND AGENDA HAS BEEN SENT TO THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

5. Clark County District Attorney, 601 North Pecos Road, Las Vegas, NV 89101
6. Division of Child and Family Services, 475 W. Haskell St. #7, Winnemucca, NV 89445

Notices are also sent to all Juvenile Probation Departments, Youth Camps, and Youth Correctional Centers

POSTED: July 6, 2018



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**Nevada State Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission
Advisory Group Planning Committee
February 8, 2018**

Meeting Minutes

Welcome and Introductions. Chair Pauline Salla-Smith called the meeting to order at 2:00 PM.

Roll Call: Pauline Salla-Smith, present, Myra Rodriguez, not present, Jackie Pierrott, present, Patrick Scriber, not present, John Lambros, not present, Katie Hickman, present.

Others: Leslie Bittleston, Kayla Landes

Ms. Bittleston said we have four out of seven in attendance. That is a quorum is the chair counts herself a voting member. If not, it is three out of six and that is not a quorum.

Chair Salla-Smith said we can do our information items not sure if there is Commission voting for the subcommittees. Ms. Bittleston said normally we make sure there is more than half and we allow the voting.

Chair Salla-Smith stated that there are no action items

Public Comment

None.

DCFS Update – Leslie Bittleston,

Ms. Bittleston relayed information from a call she participated on with OJJDP this morning. OJJDP is our federal partner that works with us on the Title II Formula Grant and the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act. This call provided two areas of interest to the state.

1) The Formula Grant Application should be released within the next two weeks. Instead of state compliance with the four core requirements, OJJDP requires the grant application to address all 28 requirements in the Title II Formula Grant Solicitation. It will be a lot of work on the state's part. OJJDP said if even one of the 28 is not sufficiently addressed, then the grant funds may be frozen. This was mentioned in a call with the state one or two months ago – that OJJDP was going to be stricter. Ms. Bittleston will have to pull her copy of the JJDPA and figure out what those 28 areas are.

2) Notified Chair Salla-Smith that the state will receive an audit from OJJDP by September of this year. It will cover how the state does their compliance monitoring to ensure that youth in the criminal justice system remain safe.

Ms. Bittleston suspects OJJDP will want to meet with this committee.

One SAG requirement is that the SAG chair cannot be a full-time government official. We will have to present Joey as our chair of the overall big Commission instead of Judge Walker.

She provided three documents. The first one is called Summary of SB107 Room Confinement. She reviewed the summary.

They are only tracking the numbers of confinements but will have to do in-depth analysis because of the increase.

Chair Salla-Smith asked Ms. Bittleston to send out SB107 language to the committee members so they can understand what we are looking for. It helps explain the intent of the law, which she explained.

Ms. Bittleston reviewed the second document titled 2018 Community Corrections Partnership Block Grant Stats. This grant is a block amount of money that comes from the state of Nevada that is from general funds. It is roughly \$2.3 million and is split between the counties based on school population. She hopes to refine the report with the Data and Measures Subcommittee as they work through their performance measures.

The last document is the Compliance Year 2017 Update. Numbers have changed for the better since the report that was distributed, so she referred to the new document. She explained what compliance means. She stated the number of facilities that were reviewed. She reviewed the percentage of surveys that were returned. They need to do some education of new providers.

The compliance report was originally due to the feds 2/28/18. They decided to push out the due date, but it was not provided yet.

Chair Salla-Smith stated that we also have the summary of what the responsibility for this committee is. Did everyone receive the State Advisory Planning Committee Duties – February 8, 2018? This is the summary for federal. Members had not received this document. It can be sent out afterwards. This will be the main focus of what the committee is tasked with from the JJOC.

Ms. Bittleston reviewed the duties of the subcommittee. She will send that document out and send out links to the both the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Act and the Title II Formula Grant. It would behoove everyone to read it. She reviewed the four core requirements.

The Formula Grant application has not been released yet. State staff will write this application in its entirety, but it will be sent to the members for their review and approval.

Chair Salla-Smith said as we progress in the next few months, this committee's responsibilities

will start to increase.

Overview of Strategic Plan Requirements – Alexis Tucey, Director's Office

Ms. Tucey was not in attendance.

Ms. Bittleston is not sure Ms. Tucey has updated the work plan for this new committee.

Next Steps

- **Set Date and Time for Next Meeting**

Chair Salla-Smith suggested holding the meeting in one month, which would be March 8, 2018. Will it work for everyone to hold the meeting on the 8th of each month? Ms. Bittleston suggested the second Thursday of every month. The meeting will be held beginning at 2:00 PM.

The Chair will prepare the Committee report and she will forward it to Sarah.

Public Comment.

None.

Adjourn. Chair Salla-Smith adjourned the meeting at approximately 2:47 PM.



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**Nevada State Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission
State Advisory Group Planning
Committee Meeting 03/08/18**

Meeting Minutes DRAFT

Call to Order: Co-Chair, Pauline Salla-Smith called to order.

Roll Call:

Via Phone: Co-Chair Kierra Bracken, Paula Smith, Jackie, Katie Hickman

Absent: Mayra Rodriguez-Galindo, Patrick Schreiber

Staff Present: Leslie Bittleston, Kayla Landes

Public Comment: None

DCFS Update

Specialist Leslie Bittleston has sent information to all members of this committee via email. The Formula Grant Application was released by the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). This grant comes out every year with funding available for all 50 states if eligibility requirements are met. Nevada receives roughly \$400,000 from the grant annually. Ms. Bittleston shared modifications to the Formula Grant, explaining additional requirements for states that have not previously used the process. OJJDP has 28 special conditions that states must meet to be eligible for funding. In the Formula Grant Application, states must provide examples and/or proof of how these 28 conditions are being met by the state. Failure to do so may result in OJJDP denying the grant application.

Pauline Salla-Smith verified that a valid court order is still in effect.

Specialist Bittleston assured that it is; however, there is a checklist that must be used to verify validity.

Pauline Salla-Smith shared that OJJDP is really focused on habitual status offenders because we, as a state, cannot detain them more than 24 hours before or after a court hearing. The valid court order allows for a Probation department to assist in taking a youth offender to court, where services and attempted services are brought to the forefront. If there is no delinquent charge, the judge then admonishes them in court and completes the document during that court hearing. For example, if a youth is brought to court for a status offense such as runaway, a judge has the opportunity to remind the youth that if any charges of the like are brought to the court in the future, that valid court order is used for the youth offender.

There has been some effort to eliminate or minimize use of valid court orders on the federal level.

Specialist Bittleston shared a second document that further explained the 28 conditions. All conditions must be in place to receive or be awarded Grant funding. If funding is awarded and conditions are not met, counties and/or the state of Nevada would be responsible to pay those funds back or have their funds frozen. Specialist Bittleston has been asked to provide more detailed budget information in the Formula Grant Application.

Specialist Bittleston advised the need for a list and explanation of 32 program areas, an indication of the money per program area, with percentage of money and total dollar amount spent in each area. There will need to be assurances (statements) around the funding, stating that 100% of funding will be spent on program areas. Specialist Bittleston also shared concerns of being mandated to hold 5% of total funding to reduce probation officer caseloads.

Co-Chair Salla-Smith advised to reach out for clarification on states meeting best practice, ratios, and caseloads.

Specialist Bittleston created a Survey Monkey, to be filled out by statewide stakeholders and JJOC members, in efforts to focus on the most important program areas. The top four areas in need, according to the survey sent out are: Mental Health Services, Aftercare and Reentry, Community Based Programs, and Alternatives to Detention. With the provided information, Specialist Bittleston will focus most of the Grant funding into these four program areas.

Specialist Bittleston plans to have a draft of the Formula Grant prepared for this Committee, by the next meeting.

Update Strategic Plan Requirements

Alexis Tucey, our Project Manager, has accepted a new position and will be vacating her position with the JJOC. There will be further updates when a new person is announced as her replacement.

Next Steps: Date for next meeting: April 12, 2018 at 2:00pm.

Public Comment: None

Adjourned: by Co-Chair Pauline Salla-Smith at 2:34pm, seconded and moved by all committee members.



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**Nevada State Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission
State Advisory Group Planning
Committee Meeting 04/12/18**

Meeting Minutes DRAFT

Call to Order: Co-Chair, Kierra Bracken called to order at 2:03 pm.

Roll Call:

Via Phone: Pauline Salla-Smith, Kierra Bracken, Paula Smith, Jackie Periott, Katie Hickman

Absent: Mayra Rodriguez-Galindo, Patrick Schreiber

Staff Present: Leslie Bittleston, Kayla Landes, John Lum

Guests: Rex ? from the ACLU

Public Comment: None

Title II Formula Grant Application – Leslie Bittleston

Specialist Leslie Bittleston previously sent the entire SAG Planning Committee the entire application prior to the meeting. She explained that the application process has been changed by OJJDP. In the past, the entire application including appendices could be one document, but now, there are to be separate documents for the project abstract, application, and each appendix.

- 1) Reviewed Project Abstract – Maximum 400 words. Made a slight word change.
- 2) Reviewed Narrative/Application – Maximum is 40 pages. This application must include the following: Juvenile Justice System Description, Youth Crime Analysis, the State's Goals and Objectives, SAG Oversight for the selection of Sub-Grants, Activities and Services, Participation from Units of Local Government, Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Data, Youth Records and Confidentiality, Employee Training, Compliance with the JJDP, Plan for Collecting and Reporting JJ Data, and State Staff who will oversee the Title II Formula Grant. Made clarifications to dates and data within the application.

- 3) Appendix A – Performance Measure Data by Formula Program Area to be funded by the state. No changes.
- 4) Appendix B&F – Budget and budget narrative for the Formula Grant. No Changes.
- 5) Appendix C – Passthrough Waiver for Subgrantees – not needed by Nevada. No Changes.
- 6) Appendix D – State Advisory Group Requirement – Include all members, with details who are appointed to the SAG. Made sentence changes for clarification and added Paula Smith's role on the Federal SAG.
- 7) Appendix E – Rural Exception document signed by the Juvenile Justice Specialist. Ms. Salla Smith clarified that the state's jails/lockups that are meet the rural exception requirement are included with the Compliance Report. This was confirmed. No Changes.
- 8) Appendix G - Compliance and DMC Plans – verification by the state that both the DMC data and Compliance Report have been submitted. Specialist Bittleston clarified that annual DMC Data must be uploaded in a federal platform call the Relative Rate Index. No Changes.
- 9) Appendix H – Relative Rate Index Statistics. Once the data from the state is input into the Relative Rate Index, statistical data is available on disproportionality. No Changes.
- 10) Appendix I – OJJDP's 28 program assurances which must be met to receive grant funding. Specialist Bittleston explained that the page number/s must accompany each assurance so OJJDP can verify where the assurance is address in the application or appendix. No Changes.
- 11) Appendix J – Outline of State Program Staff. Ms. Salla recommended minor changes to this appendix.
- 12) Appendix L, M, N – These were not included in the information sent to the committee. Specialist Bittleston provided an overview of each appendix and their purpose. In essence, these appendices are statements that the state has training in placed for staff who work with both adults and juveniles, that the state submitted the 2017 compliance report, and that the state was found to be in compliance for the 2016 compliance year. These documents must all be signed by the administrator of the Division.
- 13) Appendix N – This appendix is similar to Appendix I in that the state must address these areas in the application. No Changes.

The group discussed the State Advisory Group (SAG), JJOC in Nevada, requirements to identify any potential problem areas so they can be addressed. There are potentially too many local or jurisdictional government officials on the SAG since there are juvenile public defenders, juvenile prosecutors, and juvenile judges, which are all employees of counties. There was discussion around the need for these individuals on the SAG. The SAG does have non-voting members who are educators, school officials, and university researchers that provide valuable insight. The SAG will be looked at, and possible corrected by October 2018.

Vote: Ms. Bracken moved to accept the entire Formula Grant Application and Appendices, with

the changes discussed to the Full SAG/JJOC on May 11, 2018. Ms. Hickman seconded. Motion passes unanimously.

Annual Governor's Report

This is the next item on the agenda. Specialist Bittleston has begun this task and will have a draft by the next SAG Planning Committee Meeting. Specialist Bittleston asked the group if there are any specialist requests for this report. Ms. Salla stated that the items reported annually should be sufficient.

Next Steps:

- Presentation of the Formula Grant Application + all appendices to the JJOC for a vote on May 11, 2017.
- Annual Governor's Report Draft for the next SAG Planning Committee

Public Comment: None

Adjourned: Meeting adjourned at 3:10 pm.



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**Nevada State Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission
State Advisory Group Planning Committee Meeting
May 10, 2018
Meeting Minutes**

Call to Order: Commissioner Salla-Smith 2:01pm

Roll Call:

Pauline Salla-Smith, Kierra Bracken, Paula Smith, Jaqueline Pierrott, Katie Hickman, Kayla Landes, Katie Brubaker, John Munoz, Ricardo Saldano, Taylor Moreno, Specialist Leslie Bittleston.

Quorum: Yes

Public Comment: None

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Let's move to the Formula Grant Monitoring Policy draft.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Okay, I sent out a packet to all members. In the zip drive is the "Formula Grant Monitoring Policy". With the AB 472 DCFS has been pushing to get policies in place for what we do. I started this a year ago, it has not been followed up with. I revised and wanted to present it to this group first before I put it in the normal DCFS review process. Basically, the premise of this policy is how the state will monitor any sub-grantee that will get money from the Formula Grant. Sub-grantees could be a County entity nonprofit, just anyone applying for the grant. How the state reviews the sub-grantees.

(Asks Commission) Questions you want me to address with this?

Commissioner Salla-Smith: I am assuming the policy meets the assurances of our grant, right? It is included?

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Yes and No, sub-grantees are required to present performance measures or assurances to the state. This is more of going out to the grantees and doing either an on-site visit of the sub-grantee or desk audit to make sure they are in compliance with the basic grant requirements.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: It includes what we are monitored on that is required by the grant?

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Yes

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Any questions from members? Comments.

Commissioner Bracken: I have no questions or comments.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Anyone else?

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: What I would plan on doing if this group recommends to go forward I will put it through the regular DCFS review process. And I am not sure if it needs to go through the JJOC. That is a Pauline and Kierra question.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: I am not sure it needs to go through the JJOC because this is really a DCFS policy right?

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Right

Commissioner Salla-Smith: I think tomorrow during our meeting we could let them know there is a draft and ask if anyone wants to see it and Leslie can forward it to them. My recommendation is to move forward with it, to the DCFS review process.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Okay

Commissioner Salla-Smith: The DAG is going to take a look at it also right?

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Right that is part of the DCFS process for DAG to look at it. I gave you all the first look then it will go to DAG within the DCFS review process. Also, there are a few documents that go with this policy the first is the Civil Rights Questionnaire, which is kind of modified but basically saying people providing funds through the grant don't discriminate. The other document, the second, is the Financial Review doc, part of the policy looking at the financial portion. The Program Review Document what is looked for programmatically. All of that goes with the policy.

Commissioner Smith.: When can people apply for this grant? Is it open now?

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: No, it is not open now. Normally, the period to submit is in June. This year will be in July. The grant process starts October 1st.

Commissioner Smith: Thank you.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Any other questions from any other members? Can we get a motion to move forward to the DCFS review process? Anyone want to make a motion?

Commissioner Smith: [I] make a motion to move the Formula Grant Monitoring Policy to move forward to the JJOC.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: (correcting motion) DCFS review process.

Commissioner Smith: Yes, DCFS review process.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: There you go.

Commissioner Hickman: [I] second.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Moved in second, anymore discussion? All those in favor say "I".

Commissioners: I (agreeing)

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Any oppose? (no comments). Motion carried.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Great

Commissioner Salla-Smith: SB 107 state fiscal year 2018 summary.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: I sent everyone a document titled, "SB 107 Summary doc 5/10/2018". Please open, for those of you who don't know, it is just referring to the uses of room confinement in our state correction facilities and Juvenile Detention Facilities. Room confinement is any kid that is removed from programming or regular activities and placed in their room or separate area for period of time. Questions? (no comment). Page one is the uses of room confinement in state correction facilities, that would be NYTC, Caliente, and Summit View. We go by state fiscal year with this, so you will see numbers for each month and facility. The last month was March, 72 instances of room confinement. The chart below shows more details of the amount of time kids were in confinement. It takes a summary of all of those months and puts those times next to the hours. So state fiscal year would be 17 to date which is through March. July- March 216 instances of 0-2 hours. That is how to read that. On page two is the same info but for youth detention facilities. Same concept of the previous chart as you can see on the right-hand side there is 6 instances of youth in confinement for more than 72 hours. Kayla gets this data, you have anything to say about those kids, or did you find anything concerning in those reports of those kids?

Commissioner Landes: I did not receive any reports from them.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Oh great.

Commissioner Landes: Let me backtrack, at least 2 kids of 3 I know of, were sick. One had MRSA and one had lice, so those were pretty self-explanatory.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: If we did not get a report we need to request. We just need to verify that they tried to get the kid out before the 72 and what the reason was of why they didn't.

Unknown Commissioner: I think with the MRSA, well quarantine is a little different. If they were medically deemed, that could be noted. Quarantine due to medical issues is different.

Commissioner Landes: That is good to know because that was on there, "Medical Quarantine".

Unknown Commissioner: And they must do that so its not like confinement for behavior.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: So we may need to edit that data and take those kids off Kayla.

Commissioner Landes: You want to remove them completely or keep them with a note.

Unknown Commissioner: I would not remove them I would just add notes of that.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Got it.

Commissioner Landes: Okay, I will go back and put those notes on there than.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Before we go on. Did other people join us?

Commissioner Hickman: My call dropped I just called back in.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Going to page three this is a summary of the last 3 state fiscal years to give an idea of trend of room confinements. 15, 16, 17, and 18. Eighteen is not a full year, the others are. So, this report is not completed until we get that info from the unfinished year. Showing what has been happening the past few years with confinement.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: That graph shows us the increases?

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Right, I noticed that too, with 2018 not even being complete yet we are almost on Detention side and Corrections side almost up to them already and we still have three months.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Do we know the contributing factors of that? I think the important thing with SB 107 was a lot of training and give facility options that they could implement besides room confinement. Maybe we should look at that again. It won't hurt to consider another training and giving them options to implement.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: I agree, I have addressed this with Correction facilities I was told there is more behavior issues and fights, I don't know if that is happening on Detention side. I am curious to know if these are truly behavior changes or in fact just trainings we could implement to staff.

Kayla that is on our to do list.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Okay

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: That is it for SB 107 is there questions? Let's move to the Block Grant.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: We are done with SB 107? Let's move to State Fiscal Year 2018 CCP Block Grant.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: (Talking to Commissioners) In your packet there is a doc called, "State Fiscal Year 2018 CCP Block Grant." For those of you who are new, the CCP Block Grant is a block amount of state general funds earmarked every year for the Juvenile Justice System. The grant is roughly 2.3 million dollars, separated and split in NV 17 counties, based on the number of school aged kids in their county, so kids enrolled in school. When you look at the first page the amount awarded is the amount each county received. The total below, 2,349,807 dollars and then split among the counties based on school age enrollment of kids. It has been in place since 2011 I believe. Right Pauline?

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Since 2001, it has just had name changes.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Okay so a long time. The premise of this funding is to help counties them provide front end services to kids in the system. Counties use it for placement, diversion, there are a lot of different uses for the funding. It ties with AB 472 and the Evidence-Based practices and standards, AB 472 says this funding will be tied to only programs and services that meet Evidence-Based standards going forward. Make sense?

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Question. Does that mean that, there is no longer the ability to use this money for a per diem Medicaid placement? Correct?

Leslie Bittleston: To me a Medicaid placement in an RTC is evidence based. Right you are asking in an RTC?

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Well it could be something other than an RTC, what about a group home that takes Medicaid.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: I am not sure, we haven't talked about the Group Home thing. This funding can be used, you know AB 472 gives you 25% here 50% here 75% this year there is a phase in approach. You can continue to use this funding on anything you are using now, just that gradual phase in. We will find out about the Group Home. As long as the Group Home is proven effective I don't see the problem, because that would be considered Evidence Based standards. Good question, we will look into. Back to the graph, you can see the amount awarded, the amount requested. Most counties have requested all or most of their money, some counties do report data on total amount served, number of completion or unsuccessful completion, total of Mental Health diagnosis or Substance Abuse diagnosis. So, if that data is reported it is captured here. Page 2 every county reports on race and age. So the total that were served these funds I do separate based on race and age to give it an outline of what kids are getting help with funding. The first chart is race, almost half is White, another big chunk is Hispanic, or Latino and another chunk is African American, and the little chunks are other minorities. The next page is age, as you can see a majority are kids 13-15 served with these funds. The last page is male to female breakdown. So, we have 72% male and 25% female. That mirrors what we see already in the CRJ system. Questions?

Commissioner Bracken: I have a question about the first page. I was curious for amount rewarded and requested and remaining amount. Is this chart saying a county requested less money and we gave them more? I do not understand the chart.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: First column is amount rewarded, look at Elko. They requested \$53421.20 so far this year they only requested \$40,000 they have \$13,355 they can still request from me. Make sense? So, it shows what they were awarded, what they requested and what they have left. Any other Questions?

Commissioner Bracken: Makes sense, thank you.

Commissioner Smith: I have a question, On the last page it says drug related offense. Is it Youth possession or do you know what types of drugs kids are using these days?

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: I do not. It is a check mark, when I get the charges, which only a few counties report to me on, If it says sale or possession I mark it in drug related, and I do not ask what drug it is.

Commissioner Smith: Thank you.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: We all have the same template to be reporting on right?

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Yes, but not all counties report. Some request money upfront and wait six months and then report data to me.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Okay but at the end of the fiscal year, unless they use the money for staff training on Evidence Based program or using it for youth we have to report on all the areas on the template, right?

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Right

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Okay, so at the end of the year you should be able to fill this in right?

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Right and being the end of the fiscal is June the last report I would get would be July, this wouldn't be completed until August. Any other questions on CCP Block Grant?

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Alright, let's move to the Governors Report draft.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Okay, so also in your folder at the top is the "2017 Governors Report". This is required for the Formula Grant we are required to do the report each year to show what has happened in the last year in relation to the Formula Grant. We include what is going on with the sub-grantees compliance and all we talked about. This year, with AB 472, I tried to gear it to address both areas. The first part is talking about all the Formula Grant stuff, and requirements. Talking about disproportionate minority contact points and race of those contact points. I forgot to page number this, I apologize. As you go through I talk about compliance which is Formula Grant. As we get to the back, I did not finish the Risk Assessment or Mental Health which is highlighted. I start talking about AB472 related stuff. If you want me to overview page by page I will, or another way?

Commissioner Salla-Smith: When is this due?

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Not sure when, I believe for Formula Grant requirements it is usually due in April. Last year it was not done until June. AB 472 has a date I am not sure of right now. I think if it is done by June we are safe.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: So, as a committee we have time to go through this and provide feedback?

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Yes, that might be best this is a lot of info. I could be missing things or address something more than once. The one area I did not complete is the selected Risk Assessment and Mental Health screening I did not have time to finish that for you guys.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Any members have questions on this?

Commissioner Bracken: I need time to go through it, I just got it.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: I agree, committee members okay with reviewing this and providing feedback so we can discuss at our next meeting?

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: That is a good idea, read through it and provide me with a copy either with tract changes or questions and I can get those on a new draft for next month's meeting.

Commissioner Pierrott: That is a great idea.

Commissioner Smith: I think that is a good idea too. Anyone else?

Let's put it on the agenda on next month's meeting. We will provide feedback to Leslie prior so we can have a clean draft for the next meeting.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Sounds like a plan.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Anything else on the Governor's report? Let's move to the Formula Grant Fund.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: The 4th one down is the "Formula Grant Funds Repurpose" document. We talked a lot about the EB Resource center. There are funds in AB 472 specific for the EB Resource Center, about \$150,000 was to be used within the first year of the bill. July 1- June 30th is the first year. The contract the vendor has for our EB Resource center ends June 30th, there is no funding beyond June 30th. The vendor is just getting started with their work. I was asked by our administrator, Ross, to look at the Formula Grant to see if there was any savings over the past few years, any money for the Resource Center. I am not the only one that was asked, other grants were asked to look at their finances as well. I met with my financial guy Brian, from Vegas, via phone, we talked about if there was cost savings what were they. This document shows cost savings we were able to identify in the Formula Grant. Grants are good for three years. The Eleventh Judicial was awarded money to provide services, in 2016, did not have enough youth to provide services so, they didn't request all their money, and they sent money back to the state, about \$15,000. Same occurred with the Fifth Judicial, also a grantee, they did not request 3500 of the money they received because they did not have enough youth to spend money on. In 2016, not a lot of applications were received, we had extra money to send out but no applications to award. That first part is \$36,000 the second chart we found some other costs savings that we did not spend. In 2015 instead of someone traveling to eastern NV, we requested that state staff in that area do some compliance checks for us, we saved money there, by not sending someone way out of their way. Then in 2016-17 we had a state staff person, Kayla, we were able to save money on traveling, now we have more staff. We have a contractor in Vegas, I'm in Carson, and Kayla is in Reno.

Brian and I found \$60,000 in, we call "Cost Savings". I am proposing today, to re-invest the \$60,000 in cost savings into the NV Evidence Based Resource Center through a one-time sub grant so to speak, due to cost savings. I want you to know where the cost savings was coming from and that I want to re-invest to the center. Questions?

Commissioner Salla-Smith: I am confused as to why an existing agency that is taking over the EB Center, what is the funding for?

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Funding for the Center. The Nevada Coalition of Juvenile Justice was awarded the funds to begin the Center. They started, and will not be completed, is that what you are asking? What the money is for?

Commissioner Salla-Smith: The agency doing it, is already established, right? Is it NCJJ or another?

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: NCJJ, they are established vendor, they have funding streams and all. When AB 472, the Appropriation piece was put together assuming the vendor for the Center would secure funding on their own for continuation. Funds in the AB 472 were just startup funds. The vendor was told to secure other funding, no grants have been available, or funds, the Center told us it is hard to get private donations when there is not already money here. That is why we were asked to find funds.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: I am confused on what the whole project is then. Maybe a discussion for the full commission. Because we aren't creating new EB curriculum, but instead we are just gathering right?

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: They must secure a location to house this, I believe it will be the NCJJ website, some funding is for IT pieces and things that will help them secure and upload somewhere on their website. Part of these funds would go there.

Katie Brubaker: The list we got from the Resource Center for phase two of funding is:

- Continue fundraising for sustainability.

- Affirming identified EB practices to be used state wide, per the commissions five-year strategic plan.

- Identify required training and trainers for identified EB practices or programs.

- Developing tools for quality assurance assessment of programs.

- Developing jurisdictions specific service matrices.

- Implementing state-wide training plans.

- Continue to provide and document training and tech assistance.

- Developing regional report cards.

- Designing and implementing an EB Practice Resource Center process evaluation.

- Continue to augment resources available on the website.

- Identify and empower data champions throughout NV

- Project Management

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Project Management is like the overhead?

Katie Brubaker: Yes

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: The premise of this money is to re-invest the money to the Center due to the fact that it was savings, just to assist with phase two.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Is there a specific amount they are asking for and this is just a portion of it? Or is \$60,000 cover the whole state too.

Katie Brubaker: 60,000 is only a portion, phase two is \$150,000.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: I was going to save that for next month's SAG meeting. We are talking internally if we want to provide an addition sub grant to NCJJ in the next Formula Grant application of the \$90,0000 which would complete the \$150,000 in phase two. I will prepare info on that for next month's meeting. To show what it would look like to add the 90,000.

Katie Brubaker: We are looking for additional outlets for securing funding

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Thank You. That is one of the concerns of the other Chiefs and Directors who receive formula funding for direct services. It is already not that much money to be sub granted out. For Humboldt we get a nice chunk, we do 20 hours of programming a week, if we lose that that would take away programming. I

am happy to hear we are looking at other options for funding. The EB Resource Center would help us with provide direct services, they aren't direct service.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Right, the way I justified using the grant money within the Formula Grant is under the Juvenile Justice System Improvement Program Area.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: I understand. It scares me if I lose direct service money that effects our kids in the long run.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: That is next month's discussion of what each sub-grantee gets and if we need to sub grant a portion out to NCJJ. This month is just cost savings and using it to help with phase two of the Center.

Commissioner Munoz: I want to assure you that I hear your concerns, we have shared concerns. We are exploring alternatives. We know that you and the other Chiefs and Administrators depend and use this money and cannot afford to lose it. We are trying to be transparent and explain to everyone what we are looking at to fund this.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Thank you.

Commissioner Munoz: Again, we understand that you guys use this all the time and have a purpose for this money. We have to do our due diligence because the state is responsible for finding funding. We must explore alternatives. If people have ideas, please share. The idea of getting private donations to fund this, is not very realistic. So, we are looking for ways to pay for this with the least amount of impact on counties.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Thank you. I was thinking a discussion, even at NAJJA, about each jurisdiction if the EB Resource Center will be providing training to us and in the curriculum identified, maybe we can throw it out there to the jurisdictions. If the state provides training could all the jurisdictions have a portion of it to the center. Let's all rally together and find funds, instead of Formula money that is RSVP'd out.

Commissioner Munoz: It is helpful when the group comes up with ideas rather than have the state tell us what to do. We don't want to make these decisions for everyone, but the states have these responsibilities, I think getting jurisdictions together is a great idea.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: I can initiate conversations with the other jurisdictions on that.

Commissioner Munoz: Thank you.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Leslie you want us to approve the \$60,000?

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Yes, I am asking this group to approve it as well as JJOC to approve it. Either you can talk about it tomorrow or I can.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Any commissioners have thoughts on this?

Commissioner Bracken: Do we have to vote today?

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Yes, we have to vote today, because it is on the JJOC tomorrow as well. The funding ends for this vendor on June 30th. They are pending our decision before they send in an outline on the program, so we can approve and sub grant money to them. They need money July 1st.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Anything else? The motion would be to move it to the full JJOC for more discussion.

Commissioner Smith: I agree, have an open discussion on this at the JJOC meeting.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Let's move it to the JJOC. The motion to move this money is only the \$60,000, right?

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Right the \$60,000 I identified through a series of costs savings. That is what I am asking this group.

Commissioner Bracken: I motion to move this topic to the full commission meeting tomorrow.

Commissioner Pierrott: I second that motion.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Moved and seconded anymore discussion? All those in favor say "I".

Commissioners: Agree

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Any oppose? Move to commission for final approval.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: Yes, per our last discussion, we went over and validated the number of VCOs for the last compliance year. Kayla jump in if needed. I reached out to OJJDP, our compliance monitor, Alyssa Rumsey she was non-committal if she would accept a revised VCO report. She would look at the submitted report and if she would allow a revision of the VCO. Right now, there is no confirmation if we can resubmit our VCOs. Kayla has info on this.

Commissioner Landes: What was reported was 29 VCOs and actually only had 5 I went back through with the county to work on a checklist from OJJDP to get verification that we do have 5 and to show that if OJJDP wants clarification or proof that it's the correct number. So, I am working with the counties.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: When I pulled data to read it pulled from various years. When I pull data again I will be sure to check that first. If we have to stick with the 29 VCOs it won't put us out of compliance. It did not put us out of compliance on our rates or our de-institutionalization of status offenders or jail removal or anything. If it is 29 or 5 it won't affect the rates.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Well if we go with 5 it decreases the DSO rates, right? Because those are valid court order counts.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: The VCOs were not included in the DSO rate. Our state law says a status offender should be released within 24 hours, a court order can call for an additional 24 hours, they are not included in the DSO rate. And I did not include them, so 29 or 5 won't adjust it at all.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Questions?

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: We can go over this again too, later. With Compliance OJJDP scheduled a compliance audit with the state. Tina from OJJDP is doing an audit the week of July 16th. She will send out a letter with details.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: No Alyssa? Tina is one of the compliance monitors.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: I was contacted by Tina, I asked her if she was coming alone and she said yes.

Commissioner Salla-Smith: Anything else on compliance? Committee members good?

Commissioners: Agree everything is complete.

Public Comment: None

Adjourned at: 3:06pm by Commissioner Salla-Smith

BRIAN SANDOVAL
Governor



RICHARD WHITLEY, MS
Director

ROSS ARMSTRONG
Interim Administrator

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES
4126 TECHNOLOGY WAY, SUITE 300
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July 16, 2018

TO: Formula Sub-Grant Applicants
THRU: John Munoz, Deputy Administrator for Juvenile Service
FROM: Leslie Bittleston, Juvenile Justice Specialist
RE: FFY 18 Formula Grant Request for Proposals

Attached please find an application for the FFY 2018 Formula sub-grant funds. Please note the Juvenile Justice Commission funding provisions have changed significantly as a result of the implementation of revisions to the Juvenile Justice Act in November of 2002.

First, sub-grant applicants must design projects that pertain to specific program areas identified below. Each program area will have grants for that area judged against other applicants for that area. The amount of funding available to each geographic region may vary depending on total grant requests and the needs of the State. Applicants may apply for funding in more than one (1) of these program areas if the local projects are presented independently of each other. *Failure to apply within one of the following program areas will disqualify the application.* Program areas available for FFY18 are as follows:

Program Area	Total Available Funding for Program Area
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	Based on received application/s
Disproportionate Minority Contact	Based on received application/s
Mental Health Services	Based on received application/s
Alternatives to Detention	Based on received application/s
Total Funding Available	\$230,000

Application General Instructions

The proposal must be written using the order requested in the instructions for each informational item. For example, number 13 gives instructions for a description of the agency and so your number 13 must be a description of the agency; number 14 instructs on problem statement and so your number 14 will describe the identified problem and assessment of your needs.

Each application must:

- Be typewritten or computer generated on 8 ½ X 11 white paper.
- Have font size no smaller than 10 or no larger than 12.
- Have all pages sequentially numbered and stapled.
- Have the name of applicant/organization at top of each page beginning with the table of contents.
- Include a table of contents.
- Have proposal information in the order as listed in this request.
- Submit an original which is signed by the administrator or director.

Faxed submissions will not be accepted.

Applications received after due date and time will not be accepted.

Please submit only the information requested.

Cover Sheet (Items 1 – 12):

- | | |
|--------|---|
| Item 1 | Name of the agency submitting the proposal (direct grantee) along with the mailing address, phone number, and fax number. |
| Item 2 | Name of the director of the agency submitting the proposal. |
| Item 3 | Name of the person who will be in charge of the proposed project and who should be contacted for questions regarding reports. |
| Item 4 | Name of the person who will be in charge of billings and accounting and who should be contacted for questions regarding billings. |
| Item 5 | Check one choice that describes the agency's legal status. |
| Item 6 | Record the agency's Federal Tax identification number and DUNS number. |
| Item 7 | Answer yes or no as to whether the agency has a Board of Directors. If you answer yes, attach an appendix A listing the members of the board, and their affiliations. |
| Item 8 | Record the name of the proposed project. |
| Item 9 | Answer yes or no as to whether this proposal is for a new project. If you answer no, list the dates and amounts of prior funding for the project. |

- Item 10 Record the total amount of money being requested from the Nevada Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission for this proposed project.
- Item 11 List the category that best describes the proposed project. (i.e. gender specific, mental health substance abuse, etc.)
- Item 12 The person authorized to enter into binding commitments on behalf of the applicant agency must sign here.

Program Narrative (Items 13 – 19):

- Item 13 Briefly describe the agency's mission, the type of services provided, the number and type of staff working in the agency and the relationship of the proposed project to other projects operated by the agency.
Please attach an organizational chart as appendix B. The organizational chart may be used to provide part of the requested information. Not to exceed ½ page.
- Item 14 From the perspective of your community, describe the nature and scope of the problem the proposed project will address. Provide local facts and statistics specific to the service area and/or target population to support your contention that there is juvenile justice related problems in your area. Cite data such as planning studies, community master plan, census data, client needs assessments, and or school data to substantiate the need for this service. Not to exceed 1 page.
- Item 15 Proposed Project Overview: Briefly and concisely address the following areas in the order they are given. Not to exceed 10 pages.
- Goals: State the overall goal of this measurable project (an overarching statement about what the project hopes to achieve logically linked to a problem and its causes). This section should clearly communicate the intended results of the project.
 - Clients to be served by the Proposed Project: Describe the client group that will be served in the proposed project. State how many clients will be served and how they will be recruited.
 - Service Area: Describe the specific geographic area (i.e. town) or location (i.e. school) where the proposed services will be delivered.
 - Proposed Project Staff: Describe the staff needed for the proposed project including administrative, direct service, and support positions as well as volunteers to the extent possible. Include a summary of the major duties of each position involved in direct service.
- Item 16 Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act information. If your sub award request is greater than \$30,000, please provide a list of your top five executives, their salary (including fringe). Secondly, list all persons who work on this grant, program and fiscal, their salary + fringe, and the percentage of time the individual works on this grant.

- Item 17 Describe how your program/service meets requirements of an evidence-based program or service. Not to exceed 2 pages.
- Item 18 Verification through policy or state law that employees who directly work with youth or have access to youth specific data are required to have a background check. (May include attachments)
- Item 19 If your entity has a juvenile detention facility, please include information on the following:
- 1) Summary of activities implemented for Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)
 - 2) A list of detention placement instruments, when they are administered and how they are used, such as the YLS
 - 3) A copy of your detention facility's emergency/disaster plan
 - 4) Assurance that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through Section 472 of the Social Security Act receive protections specified in Section 471 of such Act, including a case plan review as defined in Section 475 of such Act
 - 5) A description of policy for the sharing of all public child welfare records with the juvenile court. This will include protective services records on file in that geographical area under the jurisdiction of court, relating to any juvenile before the court

Applications are due **NO LATER THAN 5PM, August 10, 2018** at 4126 Technology Way -3rd Floor, Carson City, Nevada 89706. No faxed applications will be accepted.

Sub-grant moneys are contingent upon the State of Nevada receiving federal funding for FFY 2018. The Juvenile Justice Commission may also make changes to the sub-grant amounts based on changes to the pass through requirements of the Juvenile Justice Act.

Should you desire information or assistance, please contact Leslie Bittleston at (775) 684-4448.

Leslie Bittleston , MSQA
Social Services Chief/Juvenile Justice Specialist
Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS)



**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
And
Assembly Bill 472**

2017 Governor's Annual Report – Completed June 2018

Prepared by:
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INTRODUCTION

In 1974, the U.S. Congress created the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP ACT). The JJDP Act guarantees four core protections to America's youth when they become involved in the juvenile justice system. Congress has continuously reauthorized the JJDP Act in the years since its passage.

The four core protections are:

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

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

The Nevada Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission (JJOC) serves as the state advisory group (SAG) as defined in Title II of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002. The JJDP Act requires that each state advisory group (SAG) continuously analyze delinquency prevention and intervention programs and policies. This analysis then serves as the basis of the comprehensive strategic three-year plan, and annual updates. The purpose of this plan is to coordinate, monitor, and evaluate state and local efforts to improve outcomes for troubled youth who have entered the juvenile justice system and the methods that may prevent further immersion in the system.

In addition to Title II of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002, the JJOC also serves as an oversight commission for Assembly Bill 472 which provides for the establishment of an evidence-based program resource center; requires the juvenile court to make certain findings before committing a child to the custody of a state facility; requires the implementation of a risk assessment and mental health screening; revises provisions regarding the release of information of youth in the juvenile justice system; requires policies and procedures relating to responses to a child's violation of parole; and includes processes for parole revocations.

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

FEDERAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) annually monitor's states compliance with the four core protections through a required "Compliance Report". This comprehensive report provides OJJDP with information regarding state's monitoring system as well as compliance with the stated compliance standard for violations that may be adjusted annually. The comprehensive report includes the following supporting documentation.

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

OJJDP staff review the report in its entirety and issue a finding via a formal letter to the state signed by the OJJDP Administrator. The letter either says the state is in full compliance or it outlines the deficient areas. Per letter dated June 12, 2017, Nevada is currently in compliance with all four-core protection requirements based on the submission of data for the 2016 Compliance Year data. The 2017 Compliance Year report was due to OJJDP by April 2, 2018 and was on March 27, 2018. Nevada's assigned OJJDP Compliance Analyst's preliminary report from the beginning of June 2018 recommends full compliance for the four core requirements. The state will be formally notified by the end of summer 2018.

For oversight on this mandated requirement, the JJOC reviews and approves the annual compliance report submitted by the State to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) within the Department of Justice, which provides required data on the state's current compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act.

CORE REQUIREMENTS AND DATA COLLECTION OF THE FOUR CORE PROTECTIONS

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

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

DMC is a core requirement of both the JJDP and the Formula Grant and over the past several decades, literature and best practice has provided two important lessons on DMC.

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

In the last reauthorization, the DMC requirement was broadened from disproportionate incarceration (confinement) of minority youth to disproportionate contact, i.e., disproportionate representation throughout the juvenile justice system.

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

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

Data Collection

What is Contact? "Federal law requires data to be collected at multiple points of contact within the juvenile justice system, including arrest, referral to court, diversion, secure detention, petition, delinquent findings, probation, confinement to secure facilities, and transfer to adult court". (The Sentencing Project)

Currently, Nevada lacks a state-wide data management system which would allow for the sampling of cases from the point of arrest through case closure. Historically, the data management system in Nevada can be characterized as fragmented meaning that parts of the data were held in various locations such as local police stations, county probation departments, juvenile courts, and state juvenile corrections. It was not possible for the state to define one sampling or methodology for DMC throughout the state. However, the state is currently in the process of implementation a statewide juvenile services case management system in every county probation agency and every state facility and youth parole office. This data management system will not bridge the gap with courts or local law enforcement but will enhance the data capability of those agency responsible for secure detention, secure confinement, and probation/parole supervision.

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

Contact Point Definitions:

Arrest Rate: The statewide arrest rate for all minority groups is less than the national average; however, the arrest rate for African American youth is higher than the national average.

Referral Rate: The statewide referral rate for minorities across the board is higher than the nation average. Nevada referrals of youth of all racial and ethnic (including white) backgrounds at a much higher rate than the national average.

Diversion Rate: The diversion rate for all minority and African American youth is higher than the national average; however, this can be attributed to the higher number of referrals of youth of all racial and ethnic (including white) backgrounds.

Detention Rate: The detention rate in Nevada is less than the national average for all minorities and for African American Youth.

Petitioned Rate. The petitioned rate for all minority and African American youth is higher than the national average; however, this can be attributed to the higher number of referrals of youth of all racial and ethnic (including white) backgrounds.

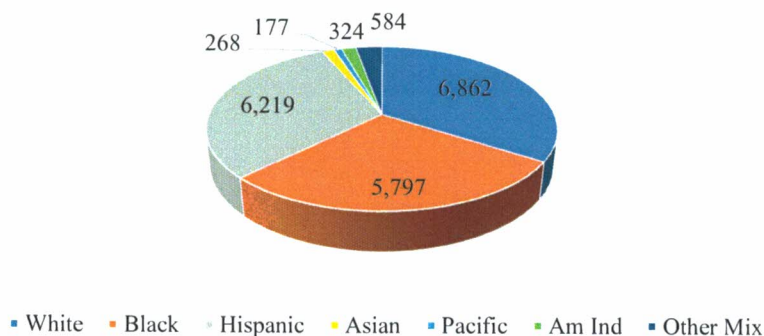
Adjudicated Rate: The adjudicated rate for all minority and African American youth is higher than the national average; however, this can be attributed to the higher number of referrals of youth of all racial and ethnic (including white) backgrounds.

Probation Rate: The probation rate for all minority and African American youth is higher than the national average; however, this can be attributed to the higher number of referrals of youth of all racial and ethnic (including white) backgrounds.

Placement Rate: Based on the number of referrals that enter the system; the rate of placement in a correctional facility is extremely low. There were 20,231 total referrals into the juvenile system in the 2017 compliance year, and there were 316 placements in a state correctional facility, which is 1.5 percent of the total youth referred.

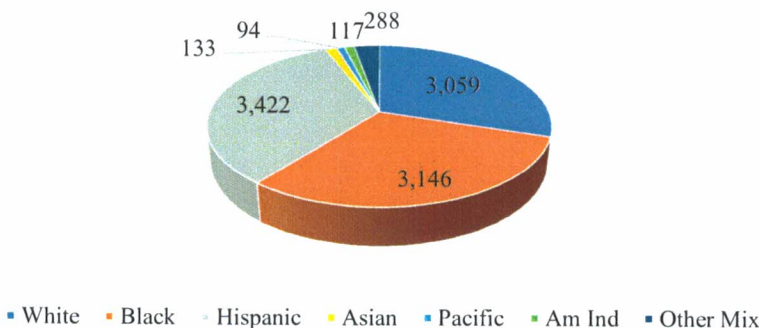
Waived Rate: In Nevada, this is deemed as certification. There were 62 youth certified to the adult system in the 2017 compliance year. State by state certification data doesn't appear to be available, but the Campaign for Youth Justice Fact Sheet states that roughly 200,000 juveniles have contact with adult criminal courts each year.

Total Youth Referrals by Race 2017



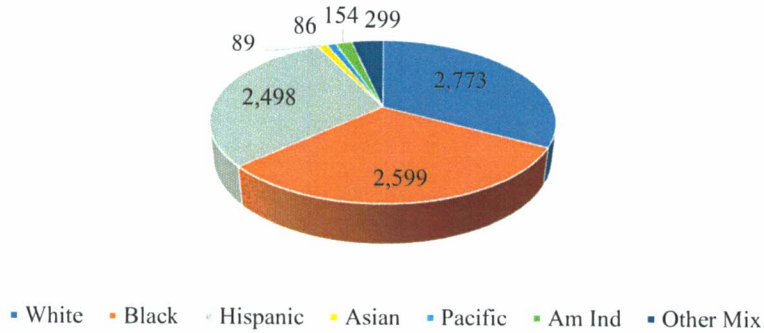
Referrals by racial and ethnic group. The majority of referrals are from White youth, followed by Hispanic and African American/Black.

Total Youth Diverted 2017



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

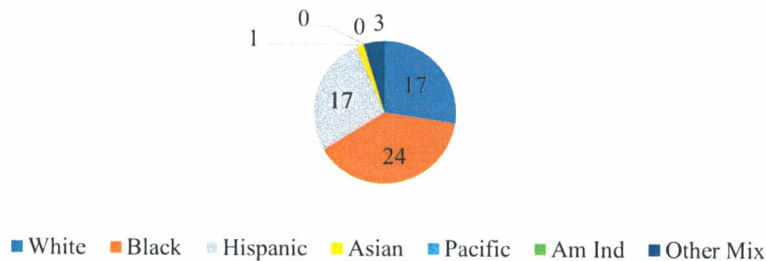
Total Youth Arrests by Race for 2017



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

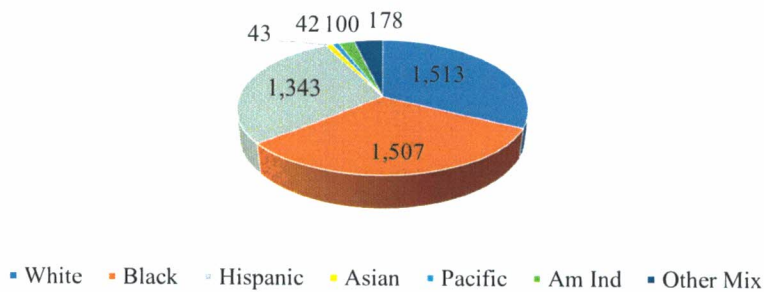
The trend of arrests by race and ethnic group indicates an increase in arrests for African American/Black youth over three (3) years, while there is a decline in arrests for White youth over that same period. Further, Hispanic youth arrests slightly increased in 2016, and decreased in 2017.

Certified Youth by Race 2017



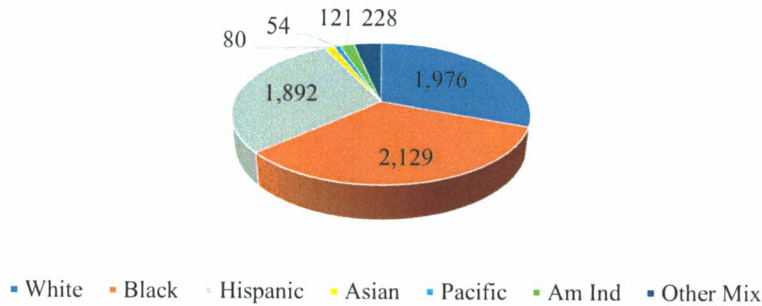
The majority of youth who were certified were African American/Black, followed by Hispanic and White youth.

Juvenile Secure Detention 2017



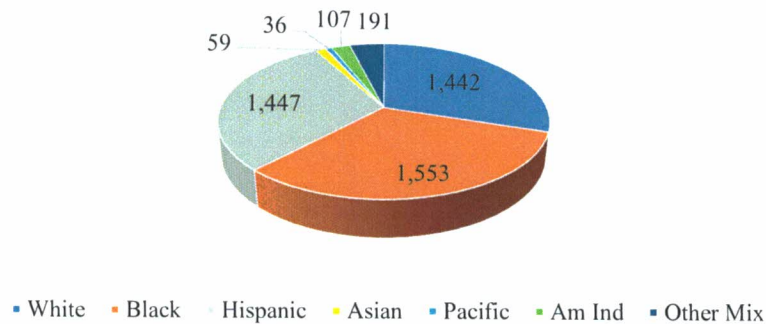
Above is the breakdown of youth by racial and ethnic group who were placed in detention in 2017. White and African American/Black youth were almost even with Hispanic youth.

Total Youth Petitioned 2017



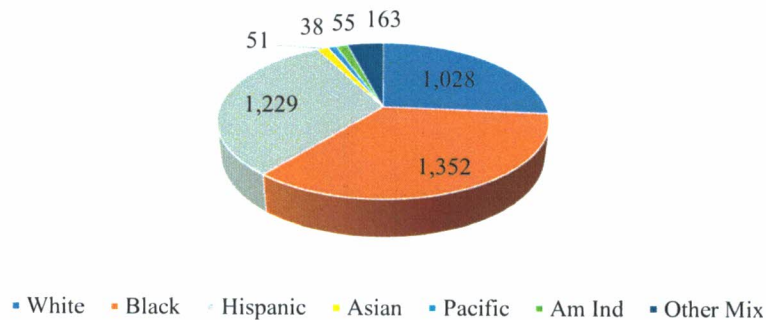
This is the breakdown of youth by racial and ethnic group who faced formal delinquent charges in 2017. African American/Black youth were followed by White and Hispanic.

Total Youth Delinquent Findings 2017



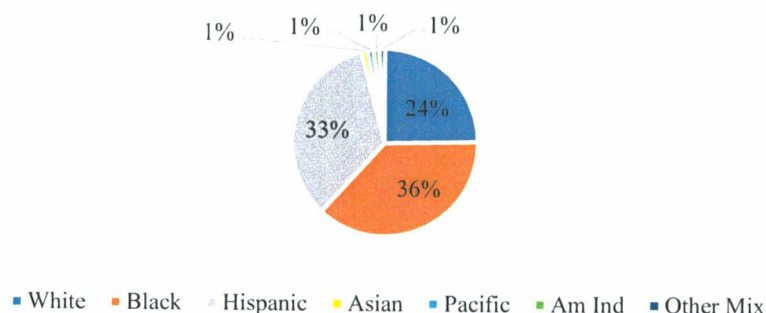
African American/Black youth were adjudicated more than any other racial and ethnic group, followed by White and Hispanic.

Youth on Probation by Race 2017



African American/Black youth were given formal probation in greater numbers than all other youth; followed by Hispanic with White youth coming in third.

Youth in Secure Confinement 2017



Racial and ethnic background of youth who are placed in a state correctional center.

Various literature on DMC indicated several factors for disproportionality with any system. Those factors induce:

Juvenile Justice System: Research indicates that the juvenile justice system itself may affect DMC in that racial and ethnic bias may influence decisions made at each contact point within the system. There are additional factors that can increase DMC within a system including few diversion options for youth and/or a lack of community resources.

Family: Research indicates that those living at or below poverty or those youth with limited financial resources and lack of supervision may increase a youth's risk of offending and/or reoffending. Research further indicates that youth who have parents who advocate for them may impact the child's outcome at several contact points. Parental involvement varies based on several external factors such as parent/child relationship, financial resources, ethnicity, language barriers, and a lack of transportation.

Socioeconomic Conditions: Research indicates that socioeconomic conditions impact one's quality of life. Those conditions include: living at or below poverty, lack of employment opportunities, lack of health care, and poor education.

Substance Abuse: A 2008 study out of Princeton University provides conclusive evidence that substance abuse issues are prevalent among youth offenders, and that the lack of treatment leads to subsequent offending and poor outcomes. This study concludes that there are a shortage of appropriate treatment services and a lack of coordination of available services for youth and juvenile justice systems. Lastly, this study listed out the challenges to successful treatment, to include 1) better methods for engaging youth and families into treatment, 2) the need to address environmental concerns and risk factors, and 3) the lack of data regarding cultural and gender tailored interventions.

Mental Health Issues: A 2017 study by the University of Buffalo (UB), State University of New York indicates that seventy-five (75) percent of youth who enter the juvenile justice system have mental health issues. UB suggests these youth have histories of child abuse, family dysfunction and social disadvantage, and suggest there is a correlation between childhood maltreatment and mental health issues. Furthermore, UB suggests that socially disadvantaged youth suffer in areas such as poor coping skills and social isolation.

The latest data available on a national scale is from 2007. A comparison was completed of the states 2017 data to the 2007 national average. The results are outlined below.

2007 National DMC Data

	White	All Minority	African American	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
Arrest rate	1.00	1.70	2.10	1.00	0.20
Referral rate	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.50
Diversion rate	1.00	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.90
Detention rate	1.00	1.40	1.40	1.20	1.20
Petitioned rate	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Adjudicated rate	1.00	0.90	0.90	1.10	1.00
Probation rate	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.90	1.00
Placement rate	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.00
Waiver rate	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.80	0.70

2017 Nevada Statewide Data

	White	All Minority	African American	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
Arrest rate	1.00	1.27	3.41	*	0.14
Referral rate	1.00	0.94	0.90	*	1.22
Diversion rate	1.00	1.21	1.22	*	1.11
Detention rate	1.00	1.09	1.18	*	0.73
Petitioned rate	1.00	1.17	1.28	*	1.04
Adjudicated rate	1.00	1.03	1.00	*	1.01
Probation rate	1.00	1.19	1.22	*	1.21
Placement rate	1.00	1.52	1.70	*	**
Waiver rate	1.00	1.16	1.31	*	**

Note: The asterisks indicate either 1) group is less than one (1) percent of the population, or 2) insufficient data available for analysis.

Comparison/Analysis

The comparison does not yield significant differences at any contact point except for arrest and diversion. Nevada arrests slightly less white youth than the national average, but there is a significantly higher arrest rate for African American youth in Nevada, roughly 1.3 points higher. On the flip side, Nevada does better than the national average at diverting youth, both white and African American. However, Nevada does rank just slightly higher than the national average in the remaining contact points.

Additional Data Items Not Currently Gathered

The list of the following items may provide additional information as to the causes of disparity in the system if it was gathered and broken down by race and ethnicity.

- Education levels of youth at time of referral or arrest
- Risk factors of youth at time of arrest – assessed by a validated risk assessment
- Placement successes/failures
- List of services and interventions provided
- Poverty data for one hundred (100) percent of youth at time of arrest
- Subsequent offending while on probation or parole
- Breakdown of technical violations

State Compliance:

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

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

Many states have pushed back against OJJDP in this area due to the lack of resources state agencies have and the difficulty of assessing the reasons for DMC without the assistance of a university or other research organization.

Nevada has historically met the requirements of DMC on an annual basis.

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, and possession or use of alcohol. However, in Nevada, a minor in possession of alcohol is a delinquent offense, and therefore, not counted as a status offense under the JJDP Act.

Basic Rule	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, or the use of a VCO
Use of VCO for a status offender greater than 24 hours	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/her self but cannot be handcuffed to a stationary object	If a status offender or non-offender is handcuffed to a stationary object, they are in secure custody and it is a DSO violation
A status offender who is in possession of a handgun	May be held longer than 24 hours. This is not a DSO violation

Non- secure custody:

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

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

Data Collection:

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

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

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

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
DSO Violation Rate	.60	.30	.60	4.0	.75	1.03

Note: This chart indicates the number of DSO violations per 100,000 youth.

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 secure detention or secure adult correctional facilities for status offenses, which are offenses for juvenile offenders but not adult offenders. Further, this area assesses the number of status offenders who are placed in juvenile secure facilities greater than 24 hours. The DSO rate represents a de minimis standard which compares the number of instances per 100,000 juvenile population in the state. The rate takes the number of status offenders placed in an adult facility for any length of time and the number of status offenders placed in a secure juvenile facility greater than 24 hours. Generally, a rate at or below 5.8 is considered in compliance.

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

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

Data Collection:

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

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

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

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

Note: This chart indicates the actual number of sight and sound violations within an adult secure facility.

State Compliance:

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

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

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

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

Data Collection:

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

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

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

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

Note: This chart indicates the number of jail removal violations per 100,000 youth.

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 juvenile population in the state. A rate at or below 9.0 is considered in compliance.

In 2017, a total of thirty-five (35) youths were locked up in adult jails or lockups for at least one minute or longer. Twenty (20) were released within six hours and one was certified as an adult. Ten (10) were females and twenty-five (25) were males. Sixty-eight (68) percent were White and thirty-one (31) percent were minorities.

However, the state does have a .30 jail removal violation rate because two status offenders were placed in a secure adult facility for at least one minute. Status offenders in adult secure facilities count as two types of errors: DSO and Jail Removal.

2017 SAG PLANNING COMMITTEE AND JJOC ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Compliance Year October 1, 2016 – September 30, 2017

Compliance Universe

Facility type	2017
Adult Jail & Correctional Facilities	35
Adult Secure Lockups (Includes police stations and substations, sheriff's offices, holding cells, and court houses)	45
Adult Non-Secure Facilities (Includes police stations and substations, sheriff's offices, holding cells, and court houses)	145
Adult Conservation Camps & Federal Court Houses	10
Juvenile Detention Centers & Youth Camps	9
Juvenile Correctional Centers	3
Juvenile Parole and Probation	22
Juvenile Service Providers (Provider agreements with DCFS)	29
Total	298

Number of completed annual self-report surveys.

Facility type	2017
Adult Jail & Correctional Facilities	40
Adult Secure Lockups (Includes police stations and substations, sheriff's offices, holding cells, and court houses)	44
Adult Non-Secure Facilities (Includes police stations and substations, sheriff's offices, holding cells, and court houses)	132
Adult Conservation Camps & Federal Court Houses	8
Juvenile Detention Centers & Youth Camps	10
Juvenile Correctional Centers	3
Juvenile Parole and Probation	17
Juvenile Service Providers (Provider agreements with DCFS)	2
Total	257

Number of completed on site visits

Facility type	2017
Adult Jail & Correctional Facilities (33.3 % required annually)	13
Adult Secure Lockups (Includes police stations and substations, sheriff's offices, holding cells, and court houses) (33.3 % required annually)	12
Adult Non-Secure Facilities (Includes police stations and substations, sheriff's offices, holding cells, and court houses) (Spot check required annually, at least 10%)	30
Adult Conservation Camps & Federal Court Houses (No on-site required)	0
Juvenile Detention Centers & Youth Camps (33.3 % required annually)	5
Juvenile Correctional Centers (33.3 % required annually)	1
Juvenile Parole and Probation (Spot check required annually, at least 10%)	6
Juvenile Service Providers (Provider agreements with DCFS) (New in 2017)	0
Total	67

Common themes from the onsite inspections:

- Most adult jails have policies that divert youth from entering their jails
- Adult jails that have youth understand they must keep them separated
- Adult correctional facilities who have certified youth keep them separated but consider them adults or inmates
- Some courts have policies where youth and adult inmates are seen on different days
- Courts who see youth and adult offenders on the same days have policies to bring youth in back doors and held away from adults
- Some police departments hold youth in a waiting area, conference room, or office area pending transport to a juvenile detention center or pickup by a parent/guardian

Recidivism and Performance Measures

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

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

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

- Data must be measured for every child three (3) years after initial citation, arrest, adjudication, commitment or placement into an out of home facility, or placement under probation or parole supervision.
- That data is to determine if, after contact with or an intervention by a juvenile justice agency, the child is again:

- Arrested or referred;
- Adjudicated;
- Committed or placed out of home;
- In violation of probation or parole supervision; or
- Convicted by an adult court.
- The data collected should be analyzed, to the best of the agency's ability, based on information related to, or provided by:
 - The initial risk level of the child;
 - By each facility used as an out of home placement or commitment; including, but not limited to, licensed foster homes, residential treatment facilities, youth camps, correctional placements and family resources;
 - By each service provider;
 - Probation and parole services; and
 - Demographics including, but not limited to, race, age at time of condition, county of origin, and zip code.

The establishment of performance measures is currently in process. There are several ideas pending the full JJOC approval such as using Performance Based Standards (Pbs) performance measures throughout the state to assess outcomes. Secondly, Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 62H has data measures already required, but missing outcome data. NAC 62H is recommended for revision over the next 12 months.

Evidence Based Standards & Strategic Plan

The JJOC is currently working on two major areas within the juvenile justice system: 1) the creation of evidence-based standards and the formation of a foundational five-year strategic plan. The JJOC will soon be voting on an evidence-based standards matrix which outlines the programs and services that may be provided using state or federal funding. This matrix will include criteria for meeting the requirements evidence-based programs, research-based programs, and excludes programs that are ineffective and harmful. The matrix will provide a foundation for a new statewide policy on evidence-based programs and services. The matrix is included as Appendix G.

In addition to evidence-based standards, the JJOC is working to provide a foundation for a “working” five-year strategic plan. The foundation will have the basic requirements of Assembly Bill 472 by the required time frame; however, the JJOC will continue to refine the Plan over the next 12 months.

Risk and Needs Assessment/Mental Health Screening Tool

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

SAG PLANNING COMMITTEE AND JJOC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2018

Goal Number 1: Juvenile Justice System Improvement

Objectives:

- Establish a five-year strategic plan that includes the following elements:
 - A set of standards for evidence-based programs and services.
 - Strategies that include measurable goals, timelines, and responsible parties to enhance the statewide juvenile justice system.
 - Requirements for the collection and reporting of data to the Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission (JJOC).
 - Protocols for improvement and corrective action.
- Establish baseline recidivism data.
 - Data must be measured for every child three (3) years after initial citation, arrest, adjudication, commitment or placement into an out of home facility, or placement under probation or parole supervision.
 - Ensure that counties and state entities are capturing data in the same manner.
 - Identify who will capture, analyze, and report on state data.
 - Create a partnership with the Nevada Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) to potentially publish annual data on their website.
- Create performance measures to assess system functioning.
 - The Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission (JJOC) recently (March 2018) adopted a set of measures specifically for recidivism.
 - The JJOC will create additional measures around system performance through 2018.
- Integrate a validated assessment and additional screening tools into the juvenile justice referral process.
 - State selected the YLS as the statewide risk and needs assessment tool. Contracts are in process to purchase this tool and to integrate it into the new case management system, CaseLoad Pro.

- State selected the MAYSI II as the mental health screening tool. This tool has been integrated into the statewide case management system, CaseLoad Pro. All users should be up and running and trained in CaseLoad Pro by December 2018.
- There is a statewide advisory group on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) to assist Nevada with improving their responses to victims of commercial sexual exploitation. One such method is to incorporate a screening tool within the juvenile justice system. This screening tool will assist with identification and referral of victims of commercial sexual exploitation.
- Independent counties may integrate additional assessments into their intake and/or screening process.

Goal Number 2: Create a center to serve as a resource to practitioners of state and county agencies, as well as the treatment provider community which will assist in implementing evidence-based programs and services.

Objectives:

- Identify a physical location for the resource center within the State of Nevada. This location will house a knowledgeable staff member, at least part time, for training and facilitation purposes. This location will also maintain materials for identified stakeholders in the form of books, professional journals, toolkits, etc.
 - A vendor has been selected and the resource center is expected to be available in July 2018.
 - A forward-facing website is anticipated and available to everyone, including contact information for the vendor to provide technical assistance and training.

Goal Number 3: Implement quality assurance protocols statewide to determine the fidelity of programs and services through rigorous data collection and analysis

Objectives:

- Provide for ongoing analysis of the fidelity of programs and services as compared to recidivism rates and cost of care through the creation of a series of performance measures.
 - The vendor selected for the evidence-based resource center will assist in data collection and analysis based on the implementation and use of evidence-based programs and services. A baseline is expected by SFY 2020 with SFY 2019 earmarked as the data collection year.
 - The JJOC is expected to create a series of performance measures to assess system fidelity in 2018. A baseline is expected by SFY 2020 with SFY 2019 earmarked as the data collection year

- Establish a statewide policy and procedure for quality assurance protocols throughout the state.
 - Implement a quality assurance process throughout the state to ensure that state dollars are being spent on programs and services that are proven effective.
 - Establish a protocol to utilize the assessment data to ensure the appropriate services and programs are provided to the right child.

Goal Number 4: Maintain compliance with the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPa) and the Title II Formula Grant

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

Goal Number 5: Prepare and submit the annual Governor's Report to include the following items.

- Federal Reporting Requirements/Data Collection/Data Presentation of the Core Requirements
 - Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)
 - Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)
 - Separation of juveniles from adults in secure facilities (sight and sound separation)
 - Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups (jail removal)
- 2017 SAG Planning Committee Accomplishments
- 2017 JJOC Recommendations
- Youth Crime Statistics and Data
- Appendices
 - JJOC member names
 - JJOC detailed roster
 - 2017 Allocation of Formula Grant Funds
 - Formula Grant Program (Sub Grants)
 - 2017 Community Corrections Partnership Block Grant
 - State and County Detention/Correctional Data
 - 2017 Room Confinement Data

2017 YOUTH DEMOGRAPHICS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM DATA

- Nevada's three largest population categories are stated as 66% White, 26% Hispanic, and 12% Black.
- The total population is roughly 50% male and 50% female.
- Nevada's population of youth ages 0 – 17 is 9% of the total population.

2017 Population (0 – 17) Data for Youth in Nevada

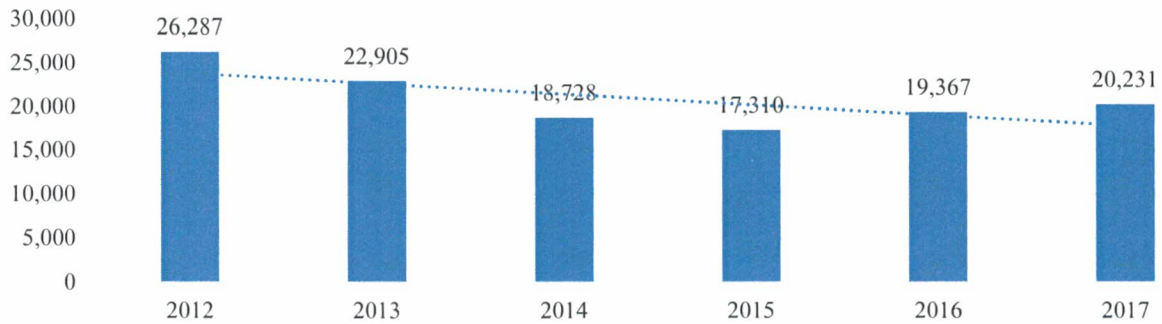
County	Total Youth	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Am Ind	Other
Carson	10792	5166	636	4605	60	255	70
Churchill	3816	2377	69	788	101	223	258
Clark	529385	180520	65644	227107	52938	3176	0
Douglas	9427	6328	60	2012	154	305	568
Elko	9720	5728	73	3106	87	578	148
Esmeralda	234	150	7	68	3	3	3
Eureka	301	239	0	28	4	20	10
Humboldt	3527	1954	21	1251	177	124	0
Lander	979	588	5	313	5	58	10
Lincoln	1040	889	62	84	2	1	2
Lyon	7979	5151	69	2327	260	20	152
Mineral	591	371	10	104	25	72	9
Nye	8047	5134	265	2301	120	107	120
Pershing	1332	959	4	167	0	75	127
Storey	504	427	6	39	11	8	13
Washoe	63275	31891	1519	25626	3417	822	0
White Pine	1357	967	16	138	97	56	83
Total	652,306	248,839	68,466	270,064	57,461	5,903	1,573

The juvenile justice system received more than 20,000 referrals for youth statewide in 2017. Out of those referrals, just over 50% were diverted, and just over 21% were found delinquent.

Referral

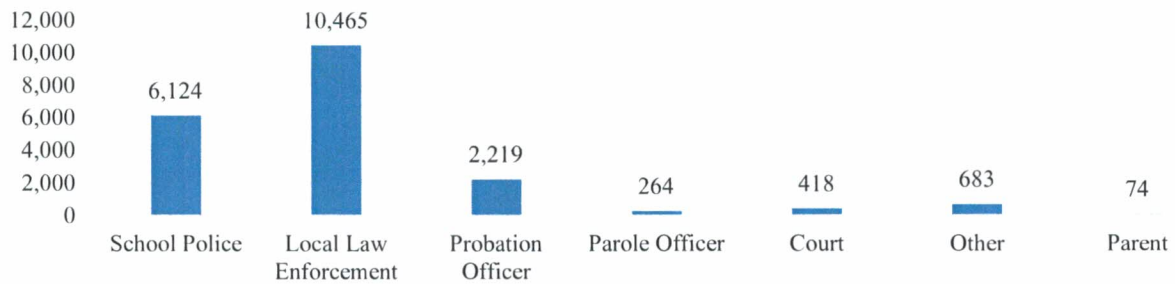
Youth who encounter the juvenile justice system are usually done so through some type of referral. Referrals can be due to youth accused of committing a delinquent or criminal act, charged with a status offense, or something else. According to a study on youth.gov, the overall rates of referrals are declining. Nevada saw a significant decline from 2012 to 2015 but has seen an increase over the last two (2) years.

Total Youth Referrals 2012 - 2017

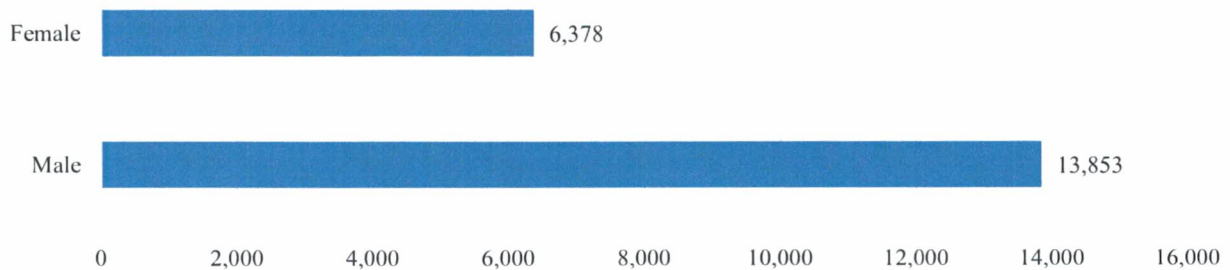


The front end of the system consists of a referral from various sources to a local department of juvenile services. There were 20,231 total referrals in 2017 with sixty-eight (68) percent of those from males. Referrals come from various sources, but the largest source is local law enforcement followed by school police or resource officers.

Source for Referrals 2017

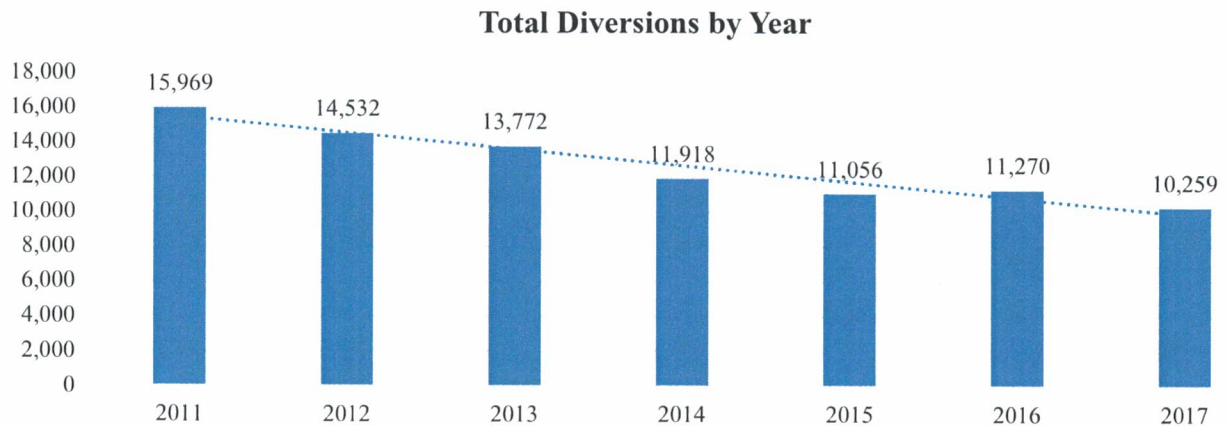


Total Referral by Gender 2017



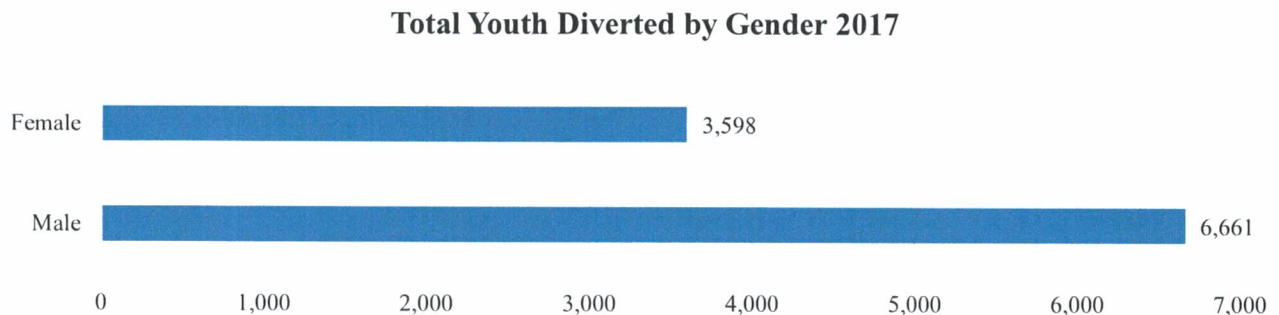
Referrals by gender: Sixty-eight (68) percent of referrals were males. Note: This is a noted gender disparity as males make up roughly fifty (50) percent of the state's population. This gender disparity can be seen in many contact points throughout the system.

Diversion



Youth are diverted from further system involvement at the front end or shortly after the referral process by being referred to an array of services or by informal monitoring or supervision. In 2017, fifty (50) percent of youths referred were diverted. However, the rate of diversion has decreased sharply compared to referrals. In 2011, just under sixty-one (61) percent of youth were diverted, which is an eleven (11) percent decline in seven (7) years.

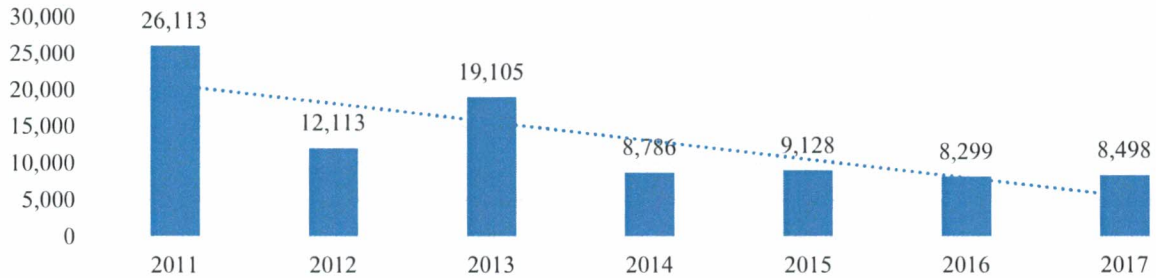
In 2017, sixty-five (65) percent of females were diverted, and thirty-five (35) percent of males were diverted. Gender breakdown data is new for 2017 so there is no historical data to compare.



Arrest

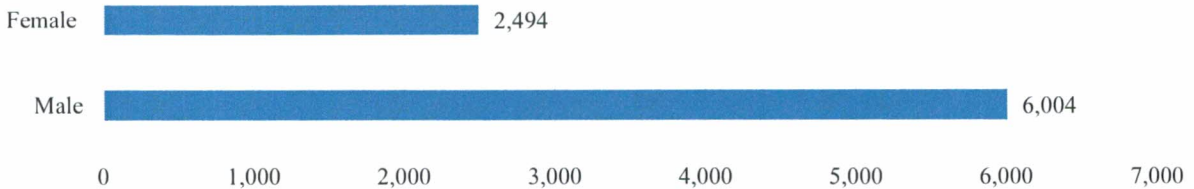
Arrest data in Nevada drastically decreased more than fifty (50) percent from 2011 to 2012 but increased almost thirty-seven (37) percent in 2013. However, the arrest data drastically decreased again more than fifty (50) percent from 2013 to 2014 where it has remained steady for the past four (4) years. As with referrals, this phenomenon is puzzling and unknown. It may be contributed to increased first responder education, additional after school services, better policies and procedures in youth arrests, or a combination of any or all.

Youth Arrests 2011 - 2017



Few of the arrests stem from referrals, but most arrests do not. More males than females are arrested, as is the case with referrals. Roughly seventy-one (71) percent of arrests are males. Based on the crime data from Clark County, twenty-four (24) percent of their arrests are for assault and battery with the next highest percentage being that of technical violations which rests at seventeen (17) percent. This contrasts with a much smaller county such as Churchill in which twenty-eight (28) percent of their arrests are traffic related and violations of a court order are second with roughly fifteen (15) percent. At any rate, the reasons for arrest are many throughout the State, but vary based on the size of the county and if the county is urban versus rural as shown in the list of charges for both Clark and Churchill County.

Total Youth Arrests by Gender 2017



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

Statewide Arrests by County and by Race for 2017:

County	Total Youth	White	Black	Other Minority	Male	Female
Carson	416	219	20	177	268	148
Churchill	317	223	13	81	168	149
Clark	5,409	1,002	2,361	2,046	3,945	1,464
Douglas	101	61	4	36	72	29
Elko	215	132	5	78	130	85
Esmeralda	1	1	0	0	1	0
Eureka	5	5	0	0	3	2
Humboldt	142	91	4	47	80	62
Lander	2	2	0	0	1	1
Lincoln	8	8	0	0	5	3
Lyon	126	100	3	23	86	40
Mineral	1	1	0	0	1	0
Nye	271	219	15	37	187	84
Pershing	6	1	0	5	6	0
Storey	3	1	0	2	3	0
Washoe	1,412	664	174	574	1003	409
White Pine	63	43	0	20	45	18
Total	8,498	2,773	2,599	3,126	6,004	2,494

Status Offenders

There were 317 reported status offender arrests in 2017.

Twenty-four (24) of those status offenders remained in custody longer than twenty-four (24) hours. However, eleven (11) were violations, while five (5) were held longer due to a violation of a valid court order (VCO). Six (6) offenders were out of state runaways, and ten (10) were on a weekend.

Status Offenses by Type: N = 24	Number	Percentage
Incorrigible	1	4%
Curfew	1	4%
Minor in Consumption (Delinquent Offense in NV)	7	29%
Runaway /RAJ	10	42%
CHINS	5	21%
Non-Offender placed for safety and custody (Violation of DSO)	2	8%

The remaining 293 (minus the 24 discussed above) were in custody an average of four (4) hours and twenty-eight (28) minutes with approximately seventy (70) percent released in under six (6) hours. Fifty-seven (57) percent were males and twenty-eight (28) percent were white.

Status Offense by Charge

Status Offenses by Type: N = 293	Number	Percentage
Incorrigible	52	18%
Curfew	34	12%
Minor in Consumption (Delinquent Offense in NV)	76	26%
Runaway /RAJ	86	29%
CHINS	67	23%
Truancy	3	1%

Time Period Held in Secure Custody: N = 293	Number	Percentage
Less than 1 hour	27	9%
1 hours to 3 hours	130	44%
3 hours to 6 hours	62	21%
6 hours to 12 hours	26	9%
12 hours to 24 hours	37	13%

Minimum amount of time held: 40 minutes; max 23 hours and 50 minutes.
Average time for all 293 youth was 4 hours and 28 minutes.

Adult Jails/Lockups

In 2017, a total of thirty-five (35) youths were locked up in adult jails or lockups for at least one minute or longer. Twenty (20) were released within six hours and one was certified as an adult. Ten (10) were females and the twenty-five (25) were males. Sixty-eight (68) percent were White and thirty-one (31) percent were Minorities.

List of Charges

Delinquent Offense by Type – youth placed in adult secure facilities: N = 35	Number	Percentage
Runaway (Violation of DSO and Jail Removal)	2	6%
Domestic Battery or Battery	13	37%
MIC	2	6%
Tampering with Motor Vehicle	2	6%
Drug related offenses	4	11%
DUI	1	3%
Robbery including stolen vehicle	4	11%
Other	6	17%

Twenty (20) were released within the six (6) hour rule and one was certified as an adult. However, the two (2) runaways were a violation of DSO as one was held for four (4) minutes and one was held for (45) minutes.

Certified Youth

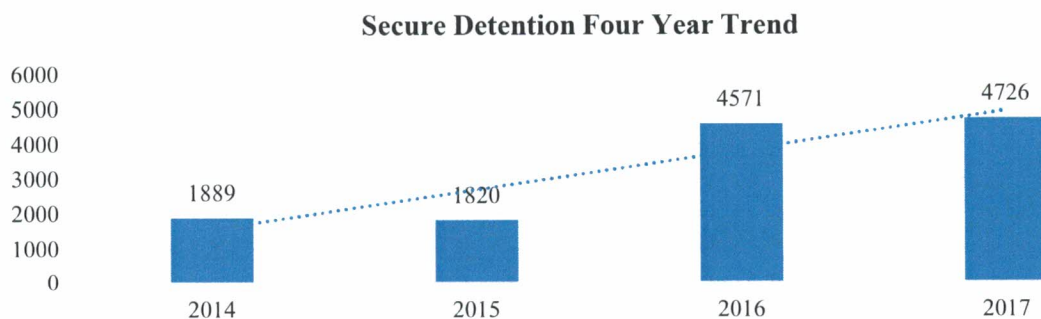
Certified youth are youth who will face criminal charges in adult court, either through a direct file to adult court or through the juvenile court. The six (6) youth who were direct files from adult jails/lockups are not included in the count under certified youth because the youth listed under the adult jail/lockup section did not touch the juvenile justice system; rather they went into the system at the adult level. It is unknown if those six (6) youth under the adult jail/lockup had prior juvenile system involvement.

There were sixty-two (62) youth who were certified as adults in 2017. All were males.

Nevada statute outlines those crimes which are direct files to adult court as shown in NRS 62B.330. 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. 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.

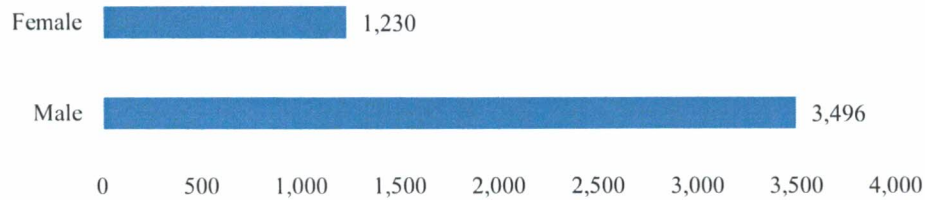
Secure Juvenile Detention

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



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

Juvenile Secure Detention by Gender 2017

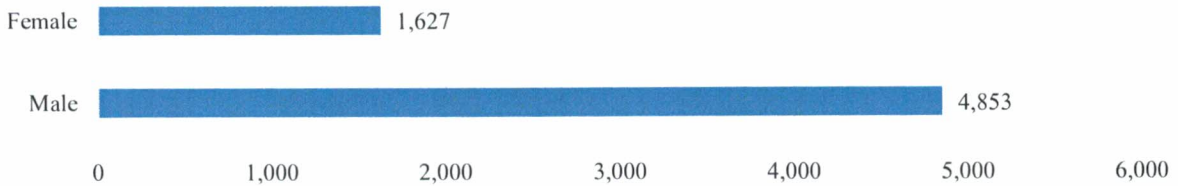


Seventy-four (74) percent of juvenile placed in detention in 2017 were males.

Petitioned

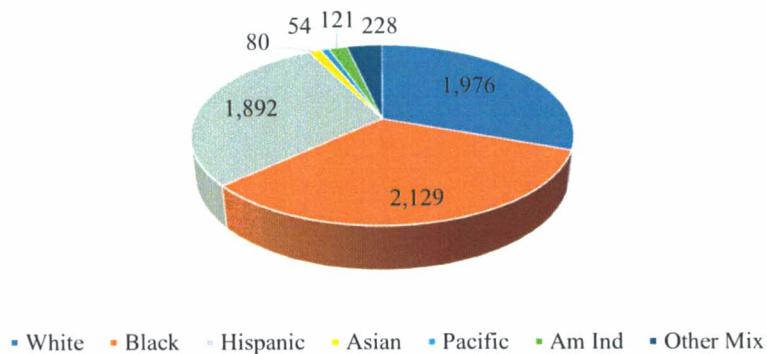
In Nevada, petitioned means that a youth will face delinquent charges in juvenile court or a formal hearing process. Seventy-six (76) percent of youth arrested faced formal delinquent charges in 2017. Eighty-one (81) percent of males and sixty-five (65) percent of females arrested faced formal delinquent charges.

Total Youth Petitioned by Gender 2017



Gender breakdown of youth who faced formal deliquent charges.

Total Youth Petitioned 2017

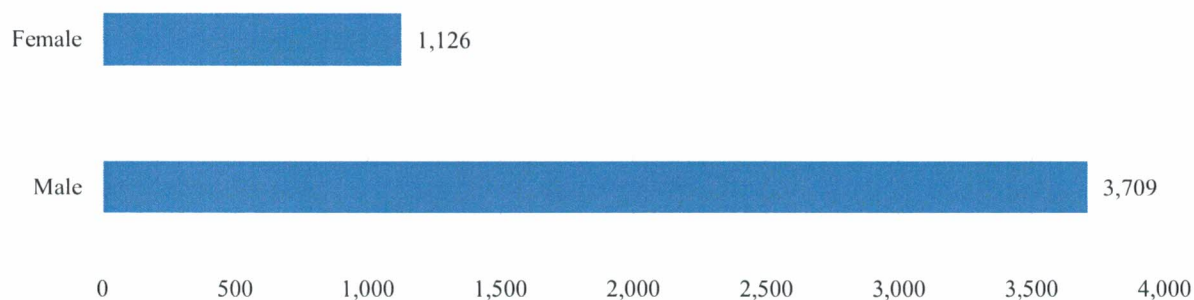


Breakdown of youth by racial and ethnic group who were faced formal delinquent charges in 2017. African American/Black youth were followed by White and Hispanic.

Delinquent

The number of adjudicated youth is greater than the number of petitioned youth in Nevada for a variety of reasons which include youth charged and adjudicated of delinquent offenses, parole/probation violations, or technical violations; therefore, the state cannot compare the number of adjudicated youth to petitioned youth. A total of 4,835 youths were adjudicated in 2017 with seventy-seven (77) percent of those being males.

Total Youth with Delinquent Findings by Gender 2017

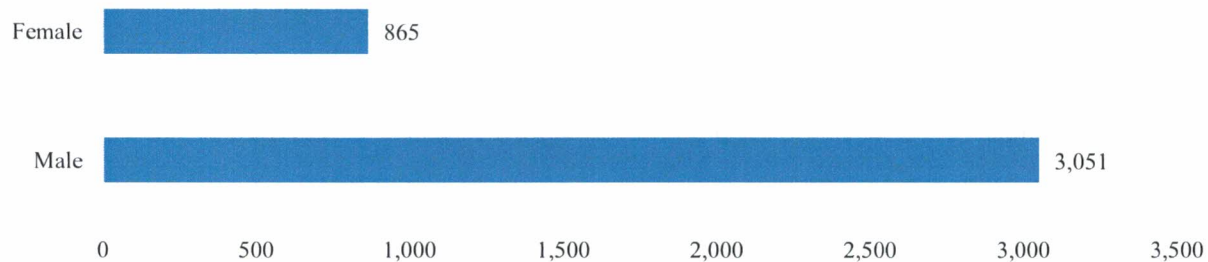


Gender breakdown of adjudicated youth.

Probation

Probation in Nevada is considered as youth placed on formal probation or supervision activities through the juvenile court. Informal probation and supervision activities are captured under diversion.

Youth on Probation by Gender 2017

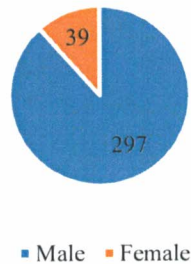


Gender breakdown of youth on formal probation.

County Camp Placement

Judges in Nevada may sentence youth to extended detention stays, formal probation, county camp placement, or state custody for juvenile corrections. There are two available county camps, one in Clark County for male youth only, and one in Douglas County which accepts both males and females. In many cases, the youth that fail placement at the county camp level will be placed in the state's custody for juvenile corrections. Therefore, county camp placement occurs prior to state custody, which is the last resort or the deepest end of the juvenile justice system.

County Camp Placement 2017

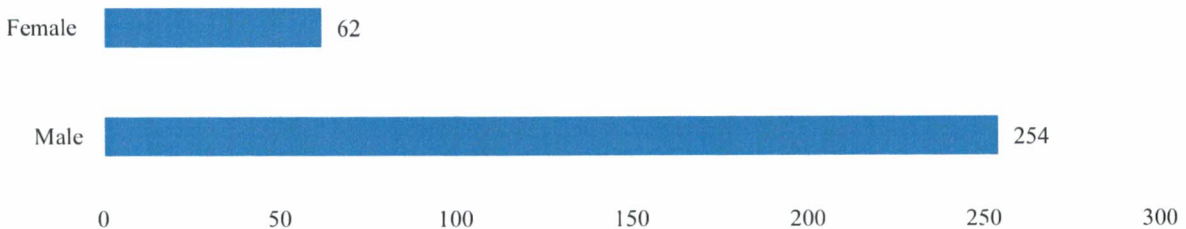


Gender breakdown of youth placed in a county camp.

Secure Confinement/State Custody

The first system involvement youth have with the state is at this point. The state provides juvenile corrections through the operation of three youth centers in the state: Nevada Youth Training Center (NYTC) in Elko, Caliente Youth Center (CYC) in Caliente, and Summit View Youth Center (SVYC) in Las Vegas. NYTC and SVYC are male only facilities, while CYC has room for up to 40 females, in addition to 100 males. This is considered the deep end of the juvenile justice system in Nevada. Less than four percent of the total youth arrested in Nevada end up committed to the state for correctional services.

Youth in Secure Confinement by Gender 2017

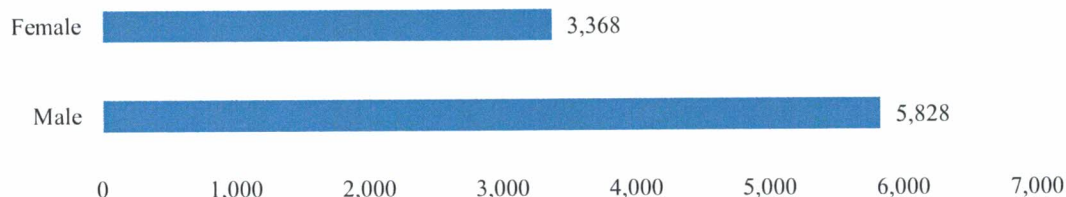


Gender breakdown of youth committed to the state for correctional services.

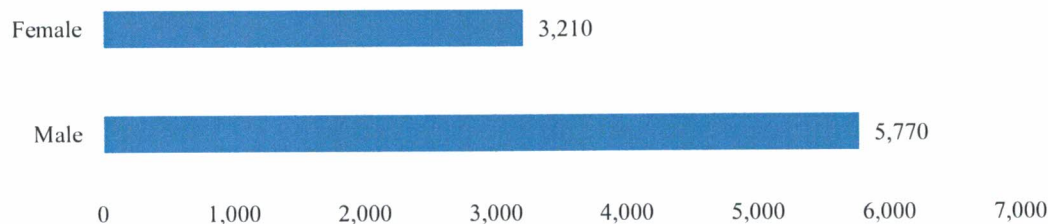
Misdemeanors and Citations

Counties have the option of issuing misdemeanors or citations to youth either formally or informally at the front end of the system. The goal of this is to prevent further involvement in the system through subsequent offending.

Total Youth Misdemeanors by Gender 2017



Total Youth Citations by Gender 2017



The gender breakdown between misdemeanors and citations is similar and follows what is seen throughout the system involvement broken down by gender. Sixty-three (63) percent of misdemeanors and sixty-four (64) percent of citations are males.

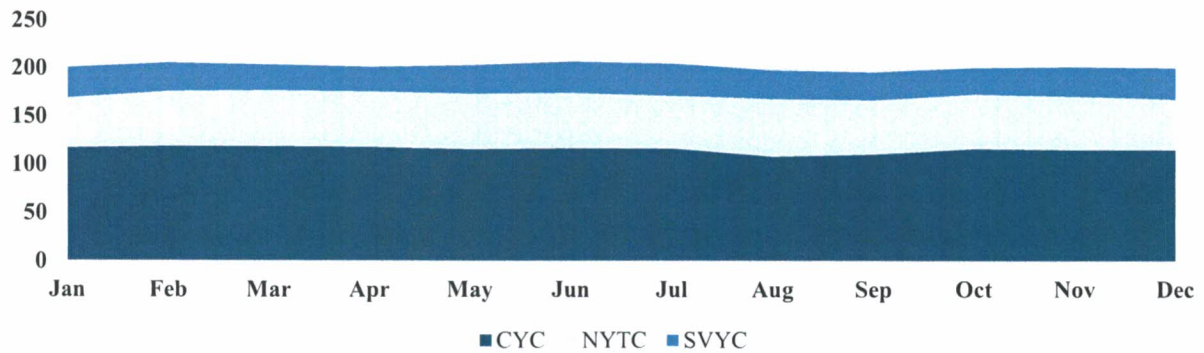
Division of Child and Family Services Facility Data

A total of 321 youth were committed to the state for correctional services in 2017. To put this in perspective, roughly 1.5% of all youth referred to the juvenile justice system in 2017 ended up at the deep end of the system.

Approximately 270 or 88% were first time commitments and 22% were revocations. Further, 255 were released on parole during the calendar year.

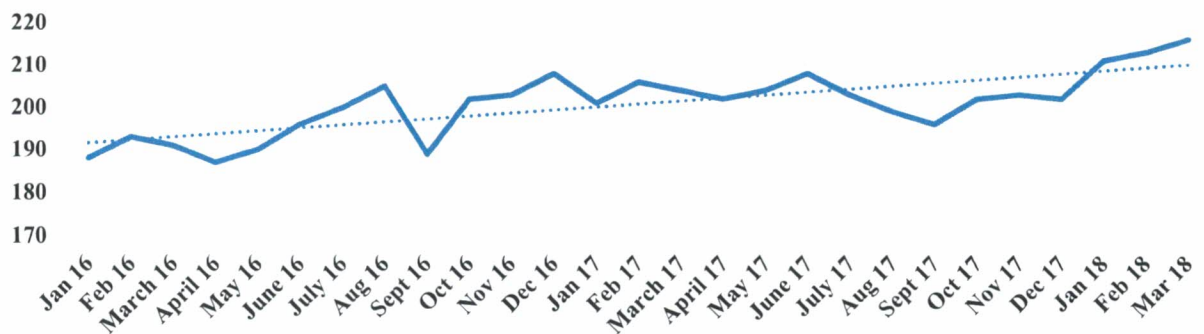
Facility	Recommended Population	Recommended Number of Boys	Recommended Number of Girls	2017 Average Daily Population
NYTC	60	60	0	57
CYC	140	92	48	116
SVYC	48	48	0	30

**Average Population 2017
for Juvenile Correctional Facilities**



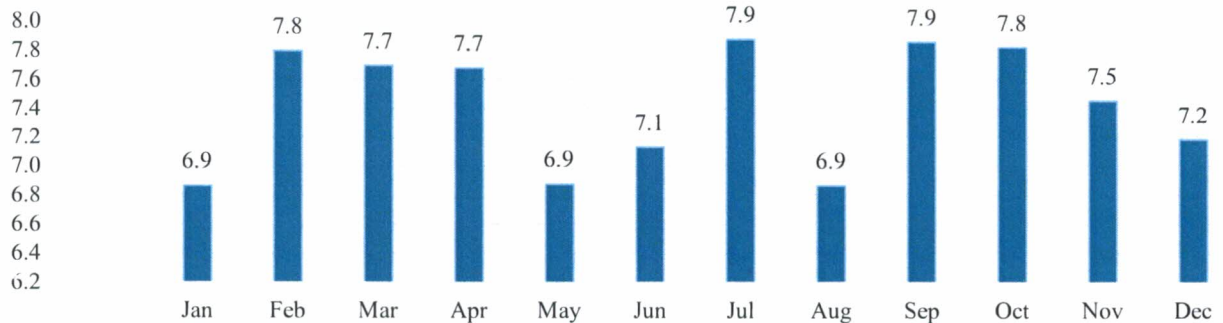
The number of youth at any given time was around 200 each month.

**State Correctional Facilities
Population Trend 2016-2018**



The number of youth placed in correctional facilities is on the rise. It has increased almost eight (8) percent from January 2016.

**Average Length of Stay
In Months
Correctional Facilities for 2017**



Just over sixty (60) percent of youth within DCFS correctional facilities in SFY 17 were on medications while roughly forty-five (45) percent were on psychotropic medications.

All youth in state correctional facilities participate in educational services. In SFY 2017, there were 2,229.75 high school credits awarded, 50 diplomas issued, and 448 vocational certificates earned.

Of the youth placed in state correctional facilities, sixty-one (61) percent are out of Clark County with twenty-nine (29) percent from Washoe, and ten (10) percent from the rural counties. Even though Clark County youth make up most of the youth in the deep end of the system, Clark County is underrepresented in comparison to the 2017 population of youth, Zero – 17 as identified on page 22, which is roughly eighty-one (81) percent. On the flip side, Washoe makes up roughly ten (10) percent of the 2017 population of youth, Zero – 17 as identified on page 22, and twenty-nine (29) percent of youth are at the deep end, so Washoe is overrepresented.

Division of Child and Family Services Youth Parole Data

Committed	1 st Time Commitments	Revocations	Average Monthly Parole Terminations	Percentage Successful	Percentage Unsuccessful
321	270	51	21.8	48.6%	51.3%

Note: Successful/Unsuccessful is partial year data as it is a new performance measure.

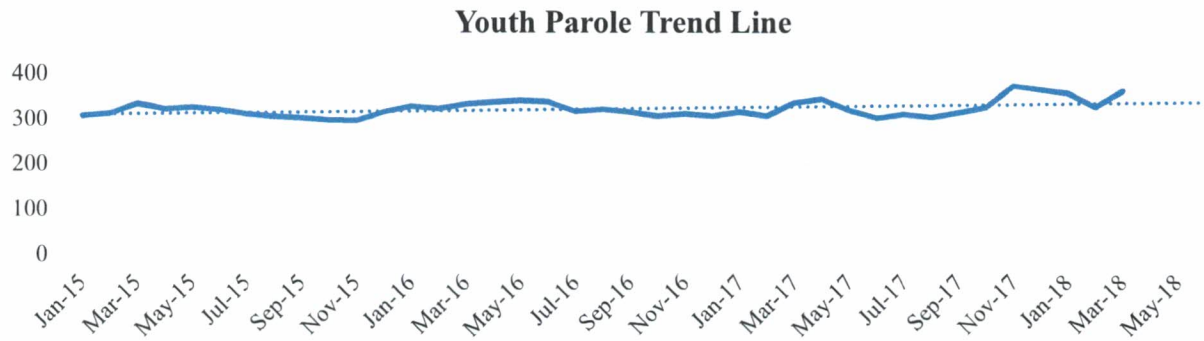
Youth Parole averages five (5) revocations per month and had 51 total revocations in Calendar Year 2017. Currently, judges may determine to place youth, who violate their conditions of parole, back into a state operated correctional facility. However, Section 26 of Assembly Bill 472 will provide additional options for youth who violate their conditions of parole by establishing policies and procedures to determine the appropriate response to a violation instead of placement back into a correctional facility. It is anticipated that the percentage of successful youth will drop once these new policies and procedures are implemented and take effect.

Parole has three levels of supervision: Intensive, moderate, and minimal.

Average Number of Youth Supervision Levels for 2017

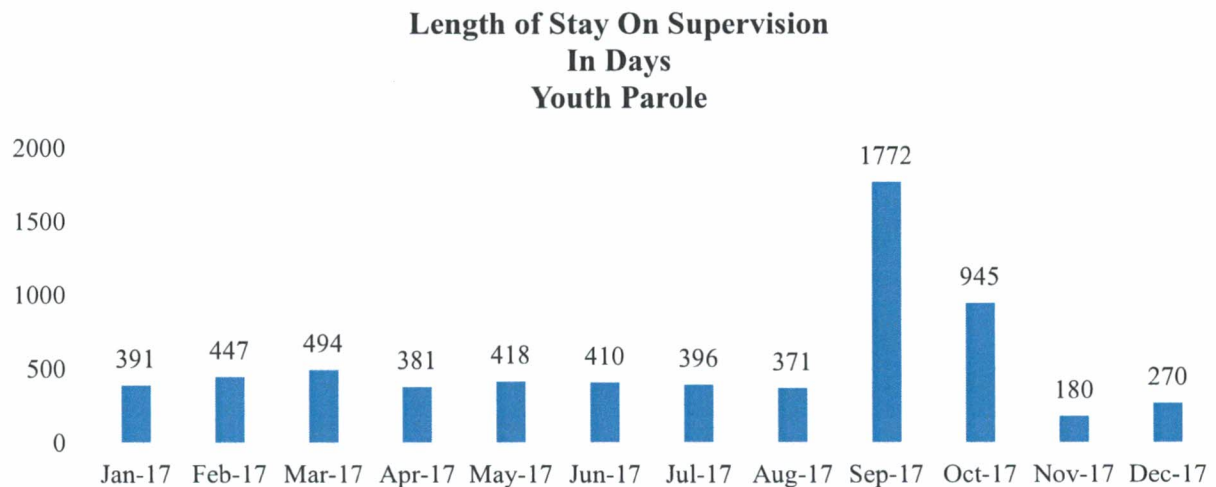
Intensive	Moderate	Minimal
78.8	166.2	38.6

Average Monthly Count of Boys for 2017	Average Monthly Count of Girls for 2017
279.3	48



Like the correctional facilities, parole numbers are trending slightly upwards with just over a seven (7) percent increase since January of 2015.

The length of stay on parole is a moving number as it is based on the average number of days a youth was on parole who exited the program successfully. Some youth remain on parole for a little as six (6) months and some youth remain on parole for up to three (3) years. Each youth's conditions of parole play a role in this number, as does the youth themselves.



APPENDIX A

Current Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission Roster (Members and Advisory Board)

Frank Cervantes	Brigid Duffy
Darin Imlay	Honorable Egan Walker
Eve Hanan	Jack Martin
Jackie Pierrott	Joey Hastings
Lisa Morris Hibbler, D.P.A.	Paula Smith
Patrick Schreiber	Gianna Verness
Honorable William O. Voy	Jo Lee Wickes
Pauline Salla-Smith	Rebekah Graham
Shawn Andersen	Scott Shick
Katie Hickman	Mayra Rodriguez Galindo
Kierra Bracken	Emmanuel Torres
Assemblyman James Ohrenschall	
Assemblyman James Oscarson	
Justice Nancy Saitta	Ricardo Villalobos
Honorable Thomas Stockard	John Lambrose

Note: Date of appointment and affiliation noted in Appendix B.

APPENDIX B

Current Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission Breakdown

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

	Name	Represents	Full-Time Government	Youth	Appointment	Residence
1	Joey Hastings Chair Non-Profit	D			10/16/2017 – 08/31/2019	Reno
2	Brigid Duffy - Prosecutor	B	X		10/16/2017 – 08/31/2019	Las Vegas
3	Judge Egan Walker	B & Prior System	X		10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Reno
4	Emmanuel Torres -Student	F & Prior System		X	? - 08/31/2019	Reno
5	Frank Cervantes -Director of Juvenile Services	C, G	X		10/16/2017 – 08/31/2019	Reno
6	Gianna Verness	B	X		10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Reno
7	Jack Martin	C, G	X		10/16/2017 – 08/31/2019	Las Vegas
8	Jaqueline Pierrott	F	X	X	10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Carson City
9	Jo Lee Wickes	B	X		10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Reno
10	Katherine Hickman	F	X	X	10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Reno
11	Kierra Bracken	F	X	X	12/15/17 – 08/31/2019	Reno
12	Lisa Morris Hibbler	B, G	X		10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Las Vegas
13	Mayra Rodriguez-Galindo	F & Prior System			10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Hawthorne
14	Justice Nancy Saitta	E, G			11/06/2017 – 08/31/2019	Las Vegas
15	Paula Smith	B			10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Dayton
16	Patrick Schreiber	E			11/06/2017 – 08/31/2019	Las Vegas
17	Pauline Salla-Smith	C, G	X	X	10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Winnemucca
18	Rebekah Graham	D, H			10/16/2017 – 08/31/2019	Yerington
19	Captain Shawn Andersen	B, G	X		10/16/2017 – 08/31/2019	Las Vegas
20	Scott Schick	C, G	X		11/06/2017 – 08/31/2019	Minden
21	Elected Official	A			Vacant	
22	Advocate – Child Welfare	G or H			Vacant	
23	Private Clinician	G or H			Vacant	
24	Ross Armstrong	C	X		New DCFS Administrator	Reno

Codes:

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

APPENDIX C

Title II Formula Grant 2017 Total Allocation

Program Area	Individual or Entity	Amount
State Advisory Group Allocation	Commission Travel	\$20,000
Planning and Administration	20% of JJ Specialist + Fringe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formula Grant Administrative Activities 	\$25,000
Planning and Administration	100% Operating expenses for JJ Specialist <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office Space Rent Phone and Computer Network fees State Vehicle for Compliance Reviews, Meetings, and Grantee Reviews 	\$ 4,000
Planning and Administration	Out of State Travel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> JJ Specialist Conferences and Workshops Commissioners Conferences and Workshops May include additional staff and/or a SAG Member 	\$10,000
Compliance Monitoring	80% of JJ Specialist Salary + Fringe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing Compliance Technical Assistance – Year round Federal Reporting Data Gathering and Analysis – Year round Onsite Visits (Some completed by JJ Specialist while contractors visit the majority) 	\$35,911
Compliance Monitoring	Compliance Contractors (1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor Salary \$25,000 Contractor Travel \$10,000 Supplies \$5,000 	\$45,000
Disproportionate Minority Contact	Local, city, county, or non-profit grantee (2)	\$15,000
Native American Programs	Local, city, county, or non-profit grantee (2)	\$1,667
Job Training	Local, city, county, or non-profit grantee (2)	\$42,835
Substance and Alcohol Use and Mental Health Services	Local, city, county, or non-profit grantee (2)	\$148,720
Alternatives to Detention	Local, city, county, or non-profit grantee (2)	\$46,791
		\$394,924

There are parameters on how Title II Formula Grant Funds can be allocated. The maximum allowed amount for Planning and Administration is 10% of the total grant. The maximum allowed for the Juvenile Justice Commission is \$20,000. It is recommended that up to 75% of grant funds be sub granted out to community partners. However, the State uses a good portion of the funds for compliance monitoring, which are JJDP and Formula Grant requirements. In State Fiscal Year 2017, just under 65% of the total grant was sub granted out to local, city, county, or nonprofit grantees.

APPENDIX D
Title II Formula Grant 2017 Sub Grantees

	Grantee	Program Name	Program Area	Amount Approved
1	Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice	Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET)	#20 - Mental Health Services	\$50,000.00
2	Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice	Substance Abuse Assessment and Referral Program	#20 - Mental Health Services	\$80,000.00
3	5th Judicial District - Nye County JPO	The Girls Group	#2 Alternatives to Detention	\$6,338.00
4	Sixth Judicial District Youth and Family Services	SEEK	#2 Alternatives to Detention and #22 American Indian Programs	\$36,120.00
5	City of Las Vegas Youth Development and Social Innovation Department	DMC	#21 Disproportionate Minority Contact	\$15,000.00
6	Eleventh Judicial District Youth and Family Services	Youth Apprenticeship Program	#18 - Job Training	\$21,168.29
7	Eleventh Judicial District Youth and Family Services	Restitution and Restorative Justice Program	#2 Alternatives to Detention	\$6,000.00
8	Quest Counseling & Consulting	Job Training	#18 - Job Training	\$21,666.71
9	Quest Counseling & Consulting	Mental Health	#20 - Mental Health Services	\$18,720.00
	Totals			\$255,013.00

717 youth have been served with 2017 Formula Grant Funds to date and roughly 50% of grant funds have been paid out to the grantees.

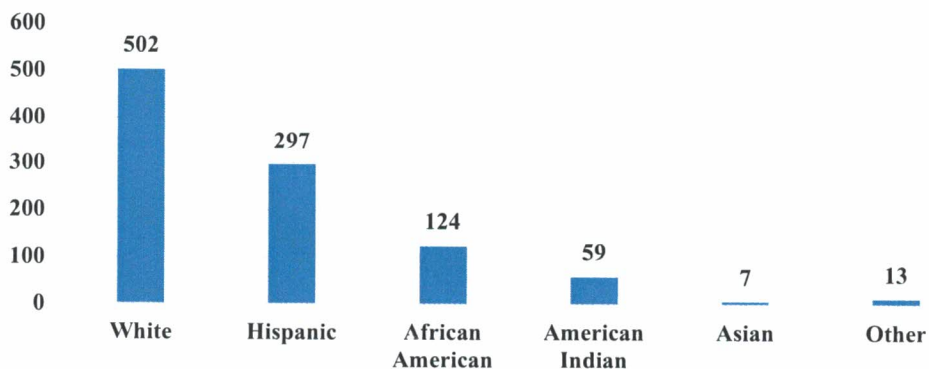
Appendix E

Community Corrections Partnership Block Grant for SFY 2017

The Community Corrections Partnership Block Grant is an annual grant made up of state general funds to assist the counties with providing front end services. Currently, there are few guidelines for what programs and services must be used for this money; however, the implementation of Assembly Bill 472 placed gradual timelines on counties over the next four years to move towards using this money for evidence-based programs and services.

County	Amount Awarded	Amount Requested	Remaining	# of Youth Served	# of Female Youth	# of Male Youth
Carson City	\$44,922.57	\$44,922.57	\$0.00	281	92	189
Churchill	\$22,928.52	\$22,928.52	\$0.00	30	10	20
Clark	\$1,706,658.37	\$1,706,658.37	\$0.00	233	75	158
Douglas	\$34,504.33	\$34,504.33	\$0.00	0	0	0
Elko	\$53,459.74	\$53,459.74	\$0.00	50	20	30
Esmeralda See Nye	\$5,364.08	\$5,364.08	\$0.00	6	0	6
Eureka	\$6,208.93	\$6,208.93	\$0.00	0	0	0
Humboldt	\$21,276.16	\$21,276.16	\$0.00	28	6	22
Lander	\$9,672.34	\$9,672.34	\$0.00	32	16	16
Lincoln	\$9,695.67	\$9,695.67	\$0.00	6	5	1
Lyon	\$43,069.51	\$43,069.51	\$0.00	72	27	45
Mineral	\$7,357.17	\$7,357.17	\$0.00	22	7	15
Nye County	\$29,365.23	\$29,365.23	\$0.00	4	1	3
Pershing	\$8,029.32	\$8,029.32	\$0.00	58	25	33
Storey	\$6,918.40	\$6,918.40	\$0.00	17	4	13
Washoe	\$328,790.58	\$328,790.58	\$0.00	146	56	90
White Pine	\$11,586.08	\$11,586.08	\$0.00	17	2	15
TOTAL	\$2,349,807.00	\$2,349,807.00	\$0.00	1002	346	656

SFY 2017 County CCP Use by Race



APPENDIX F Room Confinement

Juvenile Detention Centers:

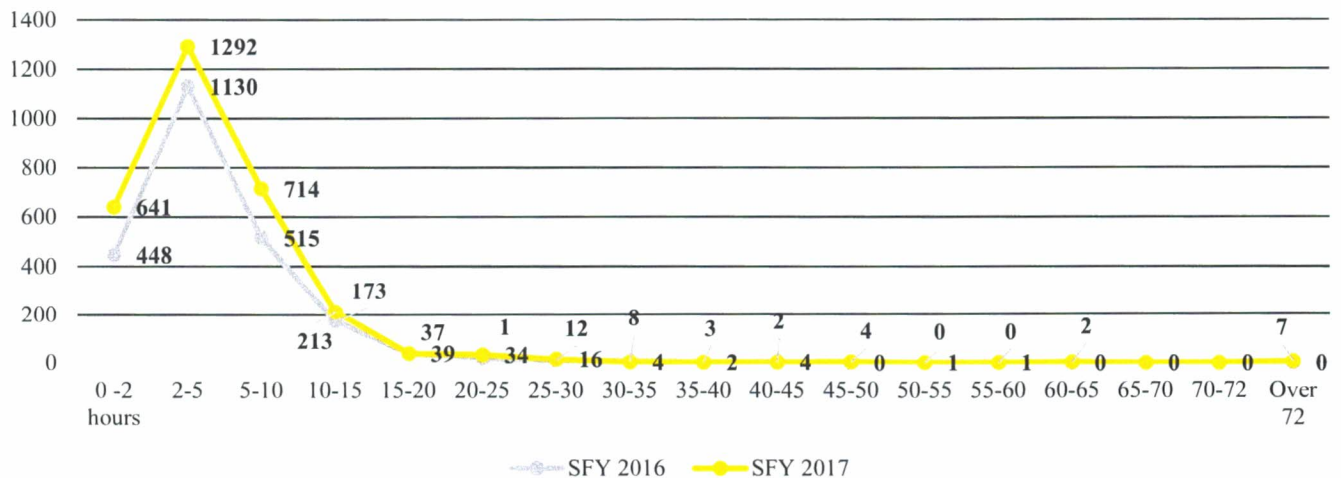
State Fiscal Year 2017- July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2017

Location	Facility Name	July 2016	August 2016	Sep. 2016	Oct. 2016	Nov. 2016	Dec. 2016	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017	March 2017	April 2017	May 2017	June 2017
Carson City	Murphy Bernardini	2	1	24	0	0	16	13	14	2	1	3	4
Reno	Jan Evans	41	43	91	75	85	74	80	45	59	84	114	76
Elko	Northeastern Juvenile Facility	0	3	5	6	5	0	4	8	6	0	0	0
Winnemucca	Leighton Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Las Vegas	Clark County Juvenile Detention	89	103	117	177	140	131	136	163	212	211	249	171
Stateline	Douglas County Juvenile Detention	1	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallon	Teurman Hall	3	1	0	1	2	1	12	12	12	4	1*	8
Total Youth		136	151	241	262	232	222	245	242	291	300	370	258

State Youth Correctional Facilities: State Fiscal Year 2017

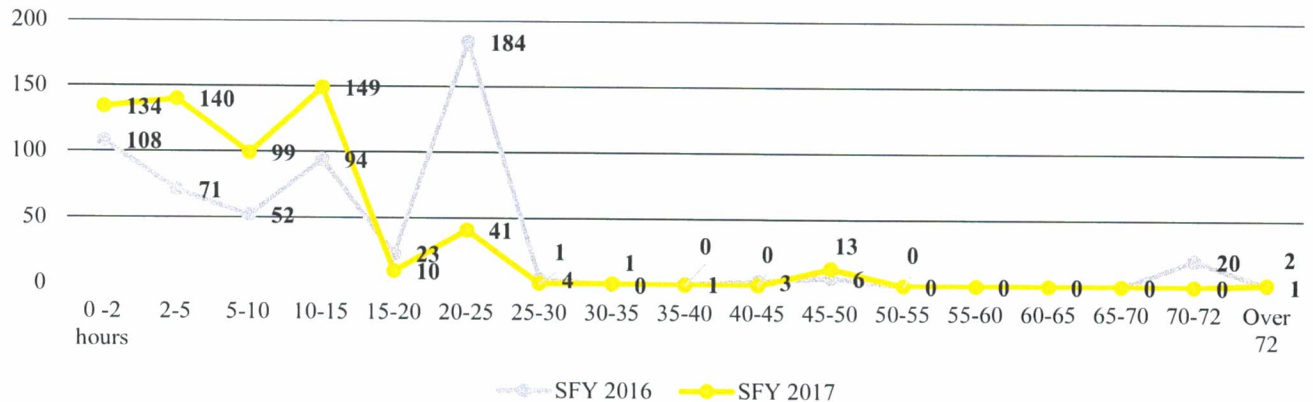
Facility	July 2016	Aug. 2016	Sep. 2016	Oct. 2016	Nov. 2016	Dec. 2016	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017	March 2017	April 2017	May 2017	June 2017
Nevada Youth Training Center	11	1	0	7	11	6	15	15	22	18	18	17
Caliente Youth Center	29	15	18	12	31	18	25	42	8	13	42	15
Summit View	49	8	9	25	32	14	2	10	7	3	3	16
Total	89	24	27	44	74	38	42	67	37	34	63	48

Summary SB 107 Time in Confinement Youth Detention Facilities SFY 2016 & SFY 2017



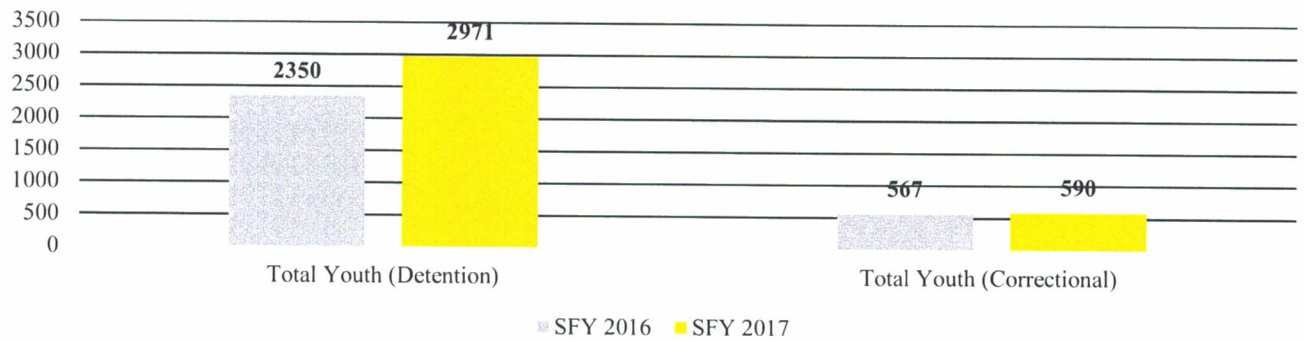
Summary SB 107 Time In Confinement Youth Correctional Facilities

SFY 2016 & SFY 2017



Summary SB 107 Total Youth in Confinement

SFY 2016 & SFY 2017



APPENDIX G

Evidence-Based Practices Definition Matrix

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