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PUBLIC NOTICE

MEETING OF THE NEVADA STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE OVERSIGHT COMMISSION and the ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE NEVADA OVERSIGHT COMMISSION

AGENDA

DATE: Friday, September 14, 2018

TIME: 1:00 PM

LOCATION: Old Assembly Chambers, 2nd Floor
Governor's Building
101 N. Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89706

AND

Governor's Conference Room, 5th Floor
Grant Sawyer Building
555 E. Washington Avenue
Las Vegas, NV 89101

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** – Joey Orduna Hastings, Judge Egan Walker
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 Information:** ACLU Presentation – Holly Welborn
5. **For Information:** Nevada Center for Juvenile Justice Innovation – Katie Brubaker
6. **For Possible Action:** Updates from Committees
 - Strategic Plan Committee – Frank Cervantes, Dr. Lisa Morris Hibbler, Judge William Voy
 - Data Performance and Measurement Committee – Brigid Duffy, Gianna Verness, Judge Thomas Stockard
 - Risk Assessment Committee – Jo Lee Wickes, Darin Imlay, Jack Martin
 - Youth Committee – Jacqueline Pierrott
 - State Advisory Group Planning Committee – Pauline Salla-Smith, Kierra Bracken
 - i. Vote to approve the Formula Grant Slate
7. **For Possible Action:** Committee Membership and Focus of Committees – Joey Orduna Hastings, Judge Egan Walker
 - Discuss and vote to approve any changes to the structure and makeup of JJOC Committees
8. **For Information:** Work Plan Updates – Katie Brubaker
9. **For Information:** 2017 Juvenile Justice Facility Training Report – Leslie Bittleston
10. **For Possible Action:** New Business – Joey Orduna Hastings, Judge Egan Walker
 - Legislative Update
 - Commission Collaboration
 - Parking Lot Items
 - i. JJOC’s letter of introduction to the Gubernatorial Candidates explaining JJOC’s formation, goals, and its mission of establishing policies to reduce recidivism, to assist Nevada Juvenile Justice Agencies in using resources more effectively, and to improve outcomes for youth throughout the state of Nevada.
11. **For Possible Action:** Discuss and Decide Upon Next Steps – Joey Orduna Hastings, Judge Egan Walker
 - Assign Tasks to Committee Members (if needed)
 - Specify Agenda Items for the Next Meeting
 - Confirm Next Meeting Date/Time
12. **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*)
13. **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, 1st 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 and 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, 1st 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: September 7, 2018

YOUTH CONFINEMENT IN NEVADA
 Facility Assessment and Recommendations for
 Housing Youths Sentenced as Adults

ACLU Nevada

WHY ARE WE HERE?

- The ACLU of Nevada has long advocated for the removal of teens from all adult correctional facilities.
- A recent increase in adolescents tried as adults in this state.
- Changes to sentencing laws based on widely recognized discoveries in adolescent brain function.
- Our goal is to convince stakeholders to support the policy reforms necessary to ensure the safety and wellbeing of all youth in the criminal justice system.

ACLU

A CASE AGAINST HOUSING YOUTH IN ADULT FACILITIES

- Recidivism
 - 34% more likely to commit crimes than youth retained in the juvenile system.
- Mental and Emotional Health
 - Youth are 19 times more likely to commit suicide in jail than youth in the general population and 36 times more likely to commit suicide in an adult jail than in a juvenile detention facility.
- Diminished Access to Services
 - In a jail and prison survey, 40 percent of jails provided no educational services at all, only 11 percent provided special education services, and just 7 percent provided vocational training.

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THE ADOLESCENT BRAIN AND POLICY REFORM

- Experts acknowledge that all youth 18 and under are developmentally the same, regardless of the crime committed.
- Death Penalty for juveniles abolished
- Life Without Parole Sentences (LWOP)
 - Supreme Court:
 - Children are constitutionally different from adults for purposes of sentencing. (*Miller v. Alabama*)
 - Youth at the time of offense weighs in favor of parole (*Montgomery v. Louisiana*).
 - AB 267: significantly limits LWOP sentences in Nevada
- All children, regardless of offense, are eligible for release, thus appropriate programming at this critical stage of development is necessary.

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Slide 2

re1 not required grammatically but may help separate ideas if you want to keep it

renointern1_6/6/2018

LP1 2nd bullet I think needs a link between 2 phrases plus some wording changes: "A recent increase...HAS CAUSED....docs across the country TO FIND..."

Lu Ann Pilliar_6/6/2018

Slide 4

re2 added comma here

renointern1_6/6/2018

re3 "thus appropriate programming that prioritizes rehabilitation.." or just "thus prioritizing rehabilitation at this critical..."

renointern1_6/6/2018

NEVADA'S STATUTORY EXCLUSION LAWS

- AB 202 of the 2013 Legislative Session: A positive step forward
 - Raised the age of direct file to 16
 - Dramatic reduction in youth population (from 50 at its highest point to around 12).
- NRS 62B.330 – Crimes that warrant automatic jurisdiction of a criminal court not a juvenile court
 - Murder and attempted murder
 - Sexual Assault
 - Offense with a firearm
 - Category A/B felonies
- NRS 62B.390 – Certification of child for criminal proceedings

re4

WJ1
WJ4

ACLU

5

PREA AND JJDPA PRESENT OBSTACLES

- Prison Rape Elimination Act and Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act require "sight and sound separation" between youth and adults in "collocated" facilities.
- Requires more staff and/or separate units for youth
- Less personalized educational instruction and programming
- Lack of opportunity to earn sentence credits.

WJ2
WJ5

ACLU

6

SEGREGATION BY DEFAULT

- Local Jails
 - With the exception of the Clark County Detention Center, local jails place adolescents in segregation.
- Young Women
 - Nevada is one of several states facing a crisis with housing girls. The solutions are segregation in the local adult facilities, or transfer out of state.
 - These types of policies led to sex discrimination lawsuits in Tennessee and Wyoming.

NEVADA'S HISTORY OF HOUSING YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

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Slide 5

WJ1

???

Wesley Juhl, 6/5/2018

WJ4

This sentence still does not make sense

Wesley Juhl, 6/6/2018

re4

If you want to include bullet points for the crimes they are: murder/AM, sexual assault, offense with a firearm, category A/B felonies

Slide 6

WJ2

???

Wesley Juhl, 6/5/2018

WJ5

Does not make sense. Fix this.

Wesley Juhl, 6/6/2018

PAST PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

NDOC Administrative Regulation 502

- Permits the NDOC to convene a classification committee to determine the appropriate level of custody for young adults and youthful offenders
- Transfer to the Division of Child and Family Services is among the transfer options

Why hasn't the regulation been utilized?

- DCFS does not believe their facilities are suitable for this population
- Rationale that children tried as adults are fundamentally more "institutionalized" and violent

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PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Supreme Court Commission on Juvenile Justice Reform

- Regionalization Concerns
- Proposal to close the Nevada Youth Training Center in Elko and build a new facility in Carson to house the youthful offenders and juveniles
- Summit View as an Alternative Placement

Why did these proposals fail?

- Fiscal: Carson facility had a \$26 million price tag
- Advocacy to save NYTC
- Summit View, formerly Red Rock, had security concerns

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PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Legislative Proposals

- AB 213: Requiring a child to remain in juvenile detention during the pendency of proceedings
- AB 185: Requiring a child to remain in a state facility for juveniles until reaching the age of majority

Why did these proposals fail?

- Significant fiscal and logistical impact on DCFS and local facilities
- Not enough groundwork
- Need to change attitudes toward this population

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FACILITY ASSESSMENT

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Slide 10

re5 added colon because you're listing the fiscal reason why the proposal failed

renointern1_6/6/2018

Slide 11

re6 Some more information to include if you'd like: 78th session (2015), did not make it out of committee

renointern1_6/6/2018

re7 79th Session (2017), did not leave committee

renointern1_6/6/2018

FACILITY ASSESSMENT

- ACLU of Nevada Staff toured eight facilities in four counties and reviewed the policies and procedures of other smaller counties.
- Goal: To determine whether the facilities met *minimum* standards of suitability to house adolescents, understand logistical concerns of each institution, and listen to stakeholder input.

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FACILITY ASSESSMENT STANDARDS

Minimum or "Legal" Standards Inquiry

- Best practice standards v. minimum "legal standards"
- Our review standard were adapted from [Youth Law Center](#) and the [Center for Children's Law and Policy facility assessment](#)
- The complete assessment requires several visits to all facilities by a team of four or more over the course of six months.
- Our inquiry looks at whether the facility is meeting their legal and regulatory obligations.

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FACILITY ASSESSMENT STANDARDS

- Conditions: use of segregation, design and placement of facility, clean and sanitary, interactions with adult inmates, skills and attitudes of staff, etc.
- Education: Age-appropriate, individualized, multi-subject educational program aimed at keeping the child on track to complete their diploma or GED
- Healthcare: Ease of access and quality of mental and physical healthcare
- Exercise: Meets daily large muscle exercise requirements; receives fresh air and outdoor recreation; availability and suitability of outdoor recreation yard
- Nutrition: three meals a day and includes fresh fruits and vegetables; access to snacks; whether confined to cell when he/she eats, etc.
- Access to family: distance from family; duration of visits; in-person v. video conferencing

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Young Women: Below Minimum Standards

- No formal review of Florence McClure Facility
- Currently, there are no young women living within the Nevada Department of Corrections.
- Reported numbers vary, but one young woman was transferred out of state from CCDC, and there are two young women awaiting sentencing.
- No appropriate housing for young women exists within the NDOC.
- Absent an agreement by local juvenile facilities to house, the youth will be transferred out of state, or placed in segregation.

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Lovelock Correctional Center: **Below Minimum Standards**

- Majority are convicted of robbery with a deadly weapon. Only three have homicide convictions.
- Boys spend most of their time in an unreasonably small, 18-bed unit. There are two boys currently living in the infirmary.
- For boys to engage in out-of-unit programming, Lovelock personnel are required to lockdown 1,700 adult inmates, limiting out of unit time.
- Unit is clean and sanitary, but design barely meets growth and development standards.
- The facility does not utilize disciplinary segregation and only utilizes administrative segregation at intake for a limited period.

reg
re18

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Lovelock Correctional Center

- One hour of in-person classroom instruction per day. The remainder of their lessons take place in the unit via prerecorded videos downloaded to a tablet.
- The correctional center has a school, classrooms, etc., but the facility strictly adheres to the sight and sound separation requirements, so the youth have limited access.
- Small concrete exercise "yard" not sufficient for the developmental needs of children. Programming needs of adult inmates makes more outdoor recreation time virtually impossible for the youth.
- Family visitation is limited by the remoteness of the facility, and video conference is seldom used.

WJ3
re11

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COUNTY ADULT FACILITIES

CCDC Youth POD: **Meets Minimum Standards Criteria in Most Areas.**

- Separate unit for youthful offenders
- Impressive educational program, particularly the concern and dedication of the principal.
- Concerns with recreation yard. No outside recreation available.
- **Washoe County Parr Blvd and Elko County Jail: Below Minimum Standards**
- Segregation is the default policy. Kids are housed in the infirmary or isolation cells.
- Little to no programming.
- Concerned with Elko interpretation of PREA and JJDPA requirements.
- Parr staff knew policies, but expressed challenges with compliance when youth are on the unit.

re18

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COUNTY JUVENILE FACILITIES

DJJS Pecos Road Facility & Jan Evans: **Meets Minimum Standards**

- Commitment to evidence-based programming aimed at reducing recidivism.
- Facility in need of renovations.
- Educational programming is designed for short stays. Opportunity for diploma and GED.
- Mental health and substance abuse assessments are provided early on in intake process. Children receive medical care within hours of request.
- Nutrition program follows ServSafe guidelines, but teens complained that they were hungry.

LPZ
re19

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Slide 17

- re8 "NDOC leadership and Lovelock staff have demonstrated a commitment to solving logistical issues as well as a concern for the wellbeing of the boys."
renointern1, 6/6/2018
- re9 "Of the children incarcerated in Lovelock, a majority were convicted of robbery with a deadly weapon and only three were convicted of homicide."
renointern1, 6/6/2018
- re10 sentence seems like its cut off, perhaps this clause should start the bullet point? "Boys spend the majority of their time in an unreasonably small, 18-bed unit."
renointern1, 6/6/2018

Slide 18

- WJ3 ???
Wesley Juhl, 6/5/2018
- re11 "Incarcerated students (are granted)? one hour of in-person classroom instruction per day to receive their assignments." (are granted) can be changed but something else should replace the double "receive"
renointern1, 6/6/2018

Slide 19

- re18 "on" or "In" my prison terminology is admittedly lacking
renointern1, 6/6/2018

Slide 20

- LP2 Final sentence of final bullet unclear - maybe: "...but should consider ultimate health requirements."
Lu Ann Pillar, 6/6/2018
- re19 stickler comment, but I'd remove "culture" since it isn't what is acknowledging the standards. Just refer to "Leadership"
renointern1, 6/6/2018

STATE JUVENILE FACILITY
Summit View: Meets Minimum Standards

- Strong emphasis on positive behavior reinforcement and rehabilitation.
- Facility is highly punitive, with concrete buildings surrounded by razor wire fence.
- No education past high school and no access to internet. Career-Tech classes available.
- Mental health assessments provided regularly. Counseling available to students and staff once a week.
- Medical care within hours of request. Dentist available for check-ups once a week.
- Daily physical training. Access to a large field surrounded by a track and built in exercise rigs. Intramural sports.
- In-person visitation five days a week. Phone calls are limited to two days a week for everyone except those with longstanding good behavior, who are permitted daily phone calls. Video calls are not available.

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CONCLUSIONS

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CONCLUSIONS

- Adult institutions are unsuitable
 - Default segregation policies are harmful to children but appear to be the only option given staffing issues
 - Children do not engage in programming to the level required for adequate growth and development
 - Most of this population will be released to society within six years
- Juvenile facilities are appropriate, but institutions have concerns
 - Funding
 - Major changes to programming in order to house kids long-term
 - Misconception that the youthful offenders are criminally different from juveniles

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RECOMMENDATIONS

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RECOMMENDATIONS

- Immediately address housing young women with a formal MOU between the DOC and state or local facilities.
- Utilize regionalization approach and house kids in local or state facilities under contract with NDOC.
 - Under this model, DOC enters into agreements with the juvenile facilities where the DOC retains jurisdiction but pays to house the child in the juvenile facility. DOC staff work in the facility to monitor the child, but the child engages in regular facility programming.
- Require a comprehensive study of placement, bed space, programming, etc., to move toward lasting policy solutions.



Lovelock
Correctional
Center

**YOUTH CONFINEMENT
IN NEVADA:
Facility Assessment And
Recommendations For Housing
Youth Sentenced As Adults**

↑ Visitor and Staff Parking
→ All Other Services

Holly Welborn, Policy Director, ACLU of Nevada
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Design and Editing:
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YOUTH CONFINEMENT IN NEVADA:

Facility Assessment And Recommendations For Housing Youth Sentenced As Adults

A Report Of The ACLU of Nevada, In Consultation With The Campaign For Youth Justice

INTRODUCTION

For several years, the ACLU of Nevada has advocated for the removal of teens from adult correctional facilities, specifically adolescents sentenced to the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC). As the state's population grows, so does the rate at which youth are certified as adults. Youthful offender units are overcrowded and housing for girls is unavailable. Additionally, laws to protect adolescents, including the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA), make it increasingly challenging for adult facilities to meet the needs of adolescents.

PREA and JJDPA require sight and sound separation between children and adults in correctional institutions.ⁱ PREA further requires a 1:8 staff to child ratio during waking hours and 1:16 during sleeping hours.ⁱⁱ These parameters are necessary to protect a child's health and safety, but present challenges for meeting their age-specific programming needs, including education

Nevada is approaching a crisis concerning where and how we house youth tried as adults—particularly young women.

and work training. Facilities must either put their entire adult population on lockdown when adolescents are engaged in programming or hire more correctional officers to comply with PREA's ratio requirements. As a result, children receive less in-class and personalized educational instruction; experience a significant reduction in outside recreation at a critical stage of their growth and development; and miss out on earning sentence credits.

Nevada is approaching a crisis concerning where and how we house youth tried as adults—particularly young women. Currently, the Lovelock Correctional Center (LCC), which houses the state's male youthful inmates, is operating over capacity to the point that some children are living in the

infirmity. Furthermore, because there are so few young female inmates in the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC), their only housing options are segregation or a transfer out-of-state. Many legislative and regulatory solutions were proposed to address these issues, but none adopted.

This report discusses the significant consequences of placing a child in the adult system and explores the history of proposed policy solutions and why they failed. Finally, we take a broad look at facilities in Nevada that house youth at some stage in their criminal proceeding, as well as Summit View Youth Center which was previously proposed as alternative placement for youth. Our goal is to convince decision makers that adult facilities are unsuitable for this vulnerable population. We hope to move the discussion forward by presenting reasonable proposals that facilitate the best outcomes for young offenders, serve the interests of public safety, and avoid potential litigation.ⁱⁱⁱ

A CASE AGAINST HOUSING CHILDREN IN ADULT FACILITIES

Within the United States, 200,000 youth are relegated to the adult criminal justice system each year.^{iv} Mandatory transfer statutes enacted during the child “super predator” era of the 1990s, which delineate the circumstances under which juvenile cases must be tried in an adult court, has led to more and more youth being tried as adults for crimes that had previously been addressed within the juvenile court system.^v States grappled at the outset with the issue of appropriate housing of young people sentenced as adults. Nevada, like many states, for decades had housed youthful offenders in the general adult population. Then discoveries in adolescent brain science, high rates of recidivism among youth transferred to adult facilities, and high rates of sexual abuse and harassment forced a change in federal laws

THE “SUPER PREDATOR” MYTH

The myth of the juvenile “super predator” has been traced back to criminologist John Dilulio, who in 1995 wrote that “moral poverty” in inner cities would lead to “a sharp increase in the number of super crime-prone young males.”

The theory gained traction, and policymakers responded by adopting laws that forced more youth into adult prisons. Law enforcement agencies intensified their tactics and began compiling “gang databases” full of children, often based only on their clothing or other children they knew.

The violent, juvenile crime wave Dilulio and other criminologists predicted never came about—violent crime rates actually dropped across the country—but youth today are too often still treated like “super predators.”

MANDATORY TRANSFER
STATUTES LEAD TO MORE
YOUTH TRIED AS ADULTS.



PHOTO: THOMAS HAWK

and lead many states to ban housing youth with adults.^{vi}

The practice of incarcerating juveniles with adults has been criticized since the inception of the juvenile justice system. Adult incarceration affects a child’s mental and emotional health, diminishes a child’s access to services, which leads to more criminal behavior.

Adult facilities impact the mental and emotional health of young offenders, who are five times more likely to commit suicide or become a victim of physical and emotional abuse than youth in juvenile facilities.^{vii} Incarcerated youth, in general, are highly susceptible to depression compared to their non-incarcerated peers, and depression has a considerable effect on a child’s post-incarceration outcomes.^{viii}

Departments of Corrections struggle to provide quality programming and services to adolescents. Adult facilities are not designed, nor are the staff adequately trained, to deal with vulnerable adolescents. One survey study compared the correctional service experiences of youth in adult prisons with youth in juvenile facilities. Those living in juvenile facilities have had more positive responses for counseling, medical services, quality for education, and staff interactions. For example, respondents living in DOC facilities reported receiving fewer hours of counseling than their juvenile counterparts. They also reported receiving fewer doctors’ visits.^{ix}

Contrary to their intent, mandatory transfer statutes fail to protect public safety. Youth prosecuted in the adult system are 34 percent more likely to reoffend.^x An Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention study found that nearly 50 percent of youth transferred to the adult system reoffended, compared to 35 percent of youth retained in the juvenile system.^{xi} Many factors contribute to this high recidivism rate: The stigma associated with labeling juveniles as convicted felons; the sense of resentment and injustice juveniles feel about being punished as adults; “the learning of criminal mores and behaviors

while incarcerated with adult offenders;” the decreased focus on rehabilitation and family support in the adult system; and the loss of civil rights and liberties, which can affect job prospects and reintegration.^{xii}

Adolescent Brain Studies Encourage Policy Changes

Adolescent brain science reveals that a child’s brain is not fully developed until they reach their mid-twenties.^{xiii} This discovery has led to many reforms including limitations on solitary confinement for youth and changes in sentencing, including abolition of the death penalty and life without parole sentences for juveniles.^{xiv}

Landmark Supreme Court cases and Nevada’s AB 267, eliminated life without parole sentences for juveniles.^{xv} *Montgomery v. Alabama* specifically held that youth at the time of offense weighs in favor of parole, meaning most children sentenced as adults will be released to our communities.^{xvi} The child’s wellbeing and the safety of our community depend on the level of programming they receive while incarcerated. A child’s propensity to develop and change behaviors necessitates exposing the child to the rehabilitative environment of a juvenile institution.^{xvii}

SOLUTIONS FOR NEVADA FAIL

Most stakeholders agree that the NDOC and local jails are not an appropriate placement for children, but none agree on the best solution. Advocacy organizations, working groups, and the Nevada Legislature proposed several reforms, but all failed to move forward. Fiscal, operational, and liability concerns were the primary reasons policy solutions failed to move forward.

Administrative Regulation 502

The ACLU of Nevada looked to NDOC Administrative Regulation 502 as an immediate solution. AR 502 permits the NDOC to convene a classification committee to determine the appropriate level of custody for young adults and youthful offenders. The committee may send a child to programs specifically designated for youthful offenders, including state juvenile facilities. The regulation was reauthorized in 2013 but never utilized.

We strongly encouraged the NDOC to use AR 502 to move the boys out of Lovelock Correctional Center and into regional facilities. We also asked the Board of Prison Commissioners to investigate its lack of use.^{xviii} Those entities were more persuaded by the Division of Child and Family Services' contention that this population was unsuitable for their facilities.

Supreme Court Commission on Juvenile Justice Reform

Many thoughtful ideas, with stakeholder buy-in, developed from the Supreme Court Commission on Juvenile Justice Reform. One idea was to build a new wing for youthful inmates on the campus of Summit View Youth Center (formerly Red Rock Academy), or to give that facility to the Nevada Department of Corrections for their youth offender programs. Another proposal was to close the Nevada Youth Training Center (NYTC) in Elko and construct a new facility near Carson City with a wing dedicated to youth sentenced as adults. Security concerns at Red Rock Academy, advocacy to save NYTC, and a \$26 million price tag to construct a new facility, prevented these ideas from progressing.

Legislative Proposals

State lawmakers sought to pass legislative solutions. Assemblyman James Ohrenschall sponsored legislation in 2015 and

2016 which would have limited youth transfers to adult facilities. AB213 would have required that juvenile facilities retain the child during “the pendency of the proceedings,” while AB185 would have prohibited transfer to adult facilities before the child’s eighteenth birthday.^{xix} It was apparent during these discussions that more groundwork needed to be laid, but more importantly, we had to correct misunderstandings about young offenders.

The underlying issue keeping Nevada from moving forward is that decision makers are holding onto the myth of the juvenile “super-predator.” In our discussions, many juvenile administrators and lawmakers have a misunderstanding that kids transferred to criminal court are inherently more violent than juvenile offenders. Accordingly, their violent, group mentality will transfer onto others, thus they simply cannot interact with children in a juvenile facility. This rationale is wholly incorrect and harmful.

Experts acknowledge that all youth 18 and under are developmentally the same, regardless of the crime with which they were charged.^{xx} The nature and extent of crimes varies widely among youth in state juvenile centers, demonstrating that adolescents can cohabitate regardless of offense. Administrators further argue that mere contact with the adult system “adultifies” the child making them a higher risk.^{xxi} While there is evidence that contact with the adult system increases recidivism, it is an argument against keeping children in adult facilities, not for it. In fact, it’s an argument against trying children as adults in the first place.

Other States as a Model for Nevada

Many states are changing their laws and policies to remove youth from adult prisons because it “makes operational sense.”^{xxii} In Oregon, the Department of Corrections houses all youth adjudicated as adults to the Oregon Youth Authority if the youth will complete his or her sentence before the age of 25. The state of Washington follows a similar model. South

Dakota entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the North Dakota Department of Corrections to house all of their youthful offenders in a unit at their State Industrial School, specifically operated for those under the age of 18. Recently, the South Dakota Department of Corrections indicated that it would be amending its written policy to fully prohibit placing youth in adult facilities. California, Illinois, Virginia, and several other states are following suit.^{xxxiii}

ACLU OF NEVADA FACILITY REVIEW

Understanding how facilities function and operate as well as the challenges administrators face when housing youth is critical to finding the best solution for kids. The ACLU of Nevada, in consultation with the Campaign for Youth Justice, worked with the NDOC and juvenile corrections administrators to evaluate facilities in Nevada that house youthful offenders at all stages- from pre and post-certification, to pretrial, and post-sentencing.^{xxiv}

ACLU of Nevada staff toured eight facilities in four counties and reviewed the policies and procedures of other, smaller counties. Our goals were to determine whether the facilities meet minimum standards for housing adolescents, understand logistical concerns of each institution, and listen to stakeholder input. To the right is an explanation of the assessment criteria we followed, and conclusions from facility tours and our recommendations for policy reform follow.

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The ACLU of Nevada acknowledges the NDOC's commitment to finding a solution for

ASSESSMENT STANDARDS

The ACLU of Nevada adapted our review standards from the Youth Law Center and the Center for Children's Law and Policy facility assessment.^{xxxii} A complete assessment based on these standards would require several visits to all facilities by a team of four or more over the course of six months to a year. Given the quick pace of the legislative interim and need to provide information to the Legislative Committee on Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice, we were not able to do a "best practices" assessment on each facility. Our inquiry looks at whether the facilities meet minimum legal standards for the placement of children. We base our conclusions on the following criteria:

- **Facility Conditions:** Design and location of the facility; whether the facility use segregation practices; cleanliness; are updates/renovation needed, and if so, how severely; whether a child has interactions with adult inmates; skills and attitudes of staff, etc.;
- **Education:** Whether the curriculum is an age/grade-appropriate, individualized, and multi-subject educational program aimed at keeping a child on track to complete their diploma or GED;
- **Health Care:** Ease of access and quality of physical, mental and dental healthcare;
- **Exercise:** Whether a facility meets daily large muscle exercise requirements; child receives daily fresh air and outdoor recreation; availability and suitability of outdoor recreation yard; options for indoor exercise;
- **Nutrition:** A child is fed three meals a day that include fresh fruits and vegetables; access to snacks; whether confined to cell when eating, etc.;
- **Access to Family:** Distance of facility from family; duration of visits; whether the facility provides alternatives means for visitation such as video conferencing.

the young people who live in their facilities. The department recognizes the challenges they face and have been cooperative at every stage of this project. Staff and administrators prioritized our visits to Lovelock Correctional Center and engaged in candid conversations. The NDOC is not only concerned about the grave logistical challenges they encounter with housing youth, but also express genuine concern for the long-term impact children face when placed in their facilities.

The NDOC recognizes that the sight and sound separation requirements of PREA and JJDPa are needed to protect children from abuse and exploitation, but struggle to meet the child's programming needs. We are confident that if given the support they need, the NDOC will make every effort necessary to find appropriate placement alternatives for their youthful population.

Housing for Young Women in the NDOC: Florence McClure - Below Minimum Recommended Standards

Our review of NDOC's policies for housing female youthful offenders is simple: the NDOC has no acceptable housing options for young women, thus they meet none of our facility review criteria.

Florence McClure Women's Correctional Facility is the sole NDOC women's facility, except for transitional housing programs. Currently, there is no youthful offender unit on that campus. If a young woman were transferred to the NDOC, her options for housing are limited to administrative segregation or transfer to an out-of-state facility. As the population of our state increases, more young women face adjudication as an adult. The reported number of young women offenders in Nevada varies depending on which entity we talk to, however we know of two girls sentenced as adults. One was transferred out-of-state and the other is currently living in a juvenile facility.

State administrators predict the number of female youthful offenders will rise. One

rumored solution was to place a portable unit on the campus of Florence McClure and keep the child in isolation, an option the NDOC rejects. Human rights organizations, child advocacy groups, and psychiatrists agree that solitary confinement, or "segregation" of juveniles is child abuse.^{xxv} Litigation in Iowa, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New York, Indiana and more contend that youth segregation is a violation of the 8th amendment's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment.^{xxvi} The inhumane practice causes a child grave psychological, physical, and developmental harm. Children in isolation are prone to suicidal thoughts and attempts, post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety and other mental health conditions. Lack of adequate exercise affects growth and proper development.^{xxvii}

Transferring young women out-of-state is also an inappropriate solution. Young women are sent to a state they do not know, far from their families. This places a tremendous burden on family members to engage in their child's life, which is critical at this stage in a child's development.

Segregation and transfer policies are inapplicable to boys who have placement options in the state. Thus, attorneys in Wyoming and Tennessee are challenging similar policies asserting they discriminate on the basis of sex.^{xxviii} It is imperative for the state to engage in a transparent conversation to find a solution for female youthful inmates.

Housing for Young Men in the NDOC: Lovelock Correctional Center - Below Minimum Recommended Standards

Facility Conditions: The Lovelock Correctional Center (LCC) is a clean and sanitary facility with considerable open space. Adults have free reign of common areas and engage in programming from the time they wake up, until after dinner. The campus is much more inviting than other prison facilities we've toured. There is a garden, space for inmates to practice earth religions, a large

recreation field, and a fully equipped gym with a basketball court. The adult housing units are standard concrete, typical of most correctional settings.

LCC exercises strict adherence to PREA's youthful inmate standard. Although LCC meet's PREA's 1:8 staff to child ratio for direct supervision, LCC does not intermix juveniles with adults at all as the facility is home to one of the state's largest sex offender populations. The boys spend a majority of their time in a very small 20-bed unit. As this report goes to publication, the unit is at capacity and two boys are living in the infirmary.

In order for the boys to engage in programming outside the unit, LCC staff must place all 1,700 adult inmates on lockdown which affects facility operations and the boys' ability to engage in meaningful programming.

Education: The Pershing County School District provides educational instruction to all inmates at LCC. There is an educational facility on the campus where in-person classes in all diploma and GED subjects are taught. Each morning, after clearing out all adult inmates, the boys are escorted to the school where they receive one to two hours of in-person instruction. The remainder of their lessons take place in the unit via prerecorded videos downloaded to a tablet.

LCC youth receive considerably less in-person instruction than their adult counterparts, and their counterparts in juvenile facilities, whom have access to a teacher all day. A child is left to self-manage their education without adequate oversight. Staff try to provide each child with the assistance they need, but find it challenging when they have limited access to their students.

Health Care: Youthful offenders, like adults, receive medical, mental health, cognitive and dental care within 7 to 14 days of entering LCC. Staff reports that inmates receive regular counseling and health screenings and can request additional healthcare access. Based on ACLU intake complaints, the NDOC struggles to meet

healthcare demands of all inmates, but it appears NDOC is equipped to meet minimum standards.

Exercise: LCC has significant problems providing the level and amount of exercise a child needs for healthy growth and development. There is a small exercise "yard" available within the unit. The "yard" is enclosed by concrete walls and a chain-link fence ceiling. The ACLU strongly disapproves of this design in any correctional facility, especially for children who require sunlight and outdoor recreation at this critical stage of their development. Youth have access to the facility's gym three times per week, but only access the field once a week for approximately three hours. The programming demands of the adult inmates severely limit the opportunities for more outdoor recreation time.

Nutrition: Young inmates receive three meals a day and the same meals as the general population. Inmates, including youth, may request an alternative meal if they have dietary restrictions (i.e. Kosher, food allergies etc.) Meals are provided in the youth unit. Youth may access commissary if their family contribute funds, but there are no opportunities for children with financial hardship to earn commissary credits through a prison work program, thus they are unable to purchase snacks and other items.

Access to Family: The majority of youth housed at LCC are from Clark County, thus in-person visitation is rare. The NDOC recently provided visitation via video conference, but the system is seldom utilized. The remote location of the correctional facility presents obstacles for family visitation, which is critical to promote optimal outcomes.

COUNTY ADULT FACILITIES

Clark County Detention Center Youth Pod - Meets Most Minimum Recommended Standards

Contrary to their intent, mandatory transfer statutes fail to protect public safety. Youth prosecuted in the adult system are 34 percent more likely to reoffend. An Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention study found that nearly 50 percent of youth transferred to the adult system reoffended, compared to 35 percent of youth retained in the juvenile system.

**CONTACT WITH
THE ADULT SYSTEM
INCREASES
RECIDIVISM.**

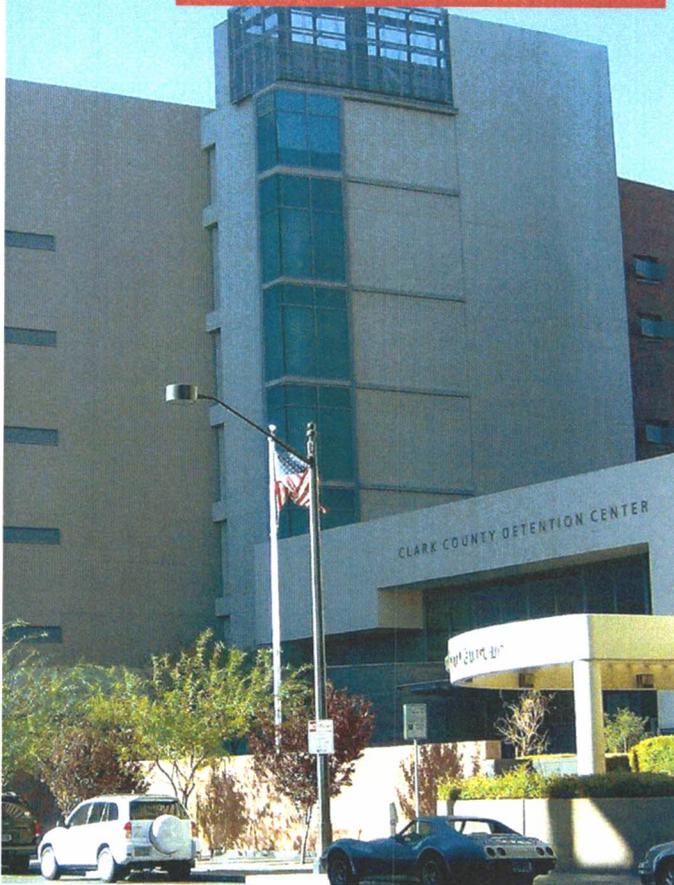


PHOTO: CLARK COUNTY DETENTION CENTER

Facility Conditions: As a whole, the Clark County Detention Center is a highly punitive model. The facility is overcrowded and needs remodeling in some units. However, the conditions of the youth pod are adequate. CCDC is one of the only local jails we visited that has a section specifically designated for youth enabling them to maintain PREA compliance. There are classrooms, meeting rooms, and an open seating area where youthful offenders congregate. The cells are standard concrete, typical of most facilities.

Education: The ACLU of Nevada was quite impressed with the educational program at CCDC. The Clark County School District (CCSD) is the contracted educational provider. Students at CCDC engage in course instruction all day under direct supervision of a CCSD instructor. Considerable efforts are made to ensure the child is on track for graduation. If the child is too far behind, they are placed on GED track. The school's principal displayed a high level of concern and dedication to his students. His students appeared very comfortable and open with him. One child expressed that his time in CCDC was the "only time school was actually fun. It's easier for me to learn here." Based on our short review, CCDC is equipped to provide young offenders with an age-appropriate and individualized education.

Health Care: CCDC is equipped to meet the bare minimum medical needs of children, but the ACLU of Nevada has concerns about processes and contracted treatment providers. Youth receive the same health care services as the general adult population. Generally, healthcare is provided by off-site providers. Providers will visit the facility to provide medical and mental health services. Those in need of emergency medical services are transferred to University Medical Center. Unfortunately, the private contract provider, NaphCare Inc., came under scrutiny after a 2016 audit. The audit revealed that NaphCare "does not provide an infirmary, medications and prescriptions are not always provided upon inmate release, and mental health

services do not emphasize prevention and early intervention.”^{xxix}

Exercise: CCDC’s “yard” is similar to the yard at LCC. Neither adult, not youthful inmates receive outdoor recreation. The “yard” is slightly bigger than LCC’s but children are limited in the sports activities they can engage in while in custody. Several youthful inmates are housed in CCDC for a year or more. People need access to sunlight on a consistent basis to meet nutritional requirement. It would be beneficial for CCDC to form an agreement with the Clark County Division of Juvenile Justice Services, or another agency, for CCDC youth to access their facilities to engage in outdoor recreation. Otherwise, CCDC is below minimum standards in this area.

Nutrition: Young offenders have three meals a day inside the youth pod. Food service is provided by Aramark. Unfortunately, a recent health inspection revealed that the inmates were exposed to unsafe foods. Some of the code violations included black mold in ice machines, sandwiches left out past the 7-day shelf life, rotten and spoiled fruit, and lack of nutritional value.^{xxx} Food and nutrition fall below minimum standards.

Elko County Jail - Below Minimum Recommended Standards

Facility Conditions: The Elko County jail is a dated facility that struggles to meet the needs of all inmates. They are especially ill-equipped to meet the needs of adolescents, as they have very few interactions with them. When it comes to youth, Elko County jail utilizes segregation as a default. When young people are certified as adults, they are immediately transferred to Elko County and placed in a segregation unit. Jail staff need a refresher on PREA’s youth requirements. When I spoke to jail administrators, they stated that their policy was to house adolescents with adults because, “the court made them an adult.” Fortunately, Elko has only certified two youth in the past three years, and both of those children turned 18

before transfer. The Sheriff’s office provided assurances that they were equipped to comply with PREA, but also confirmed that youth are placed in segregation. The ACLU of Nevada will work with the Elko County Sheriff’s department to ensure they understand PREA requirements. However, based on their little interaction with youth and the fact that isolation is the only option for youth in this facility, youth should not be placed there under any circumstance.

Remaining Standards: Little information was provided concerning the rest of the programming, simply because staff did not know the answers. We assume if a child goes to Elko County Jail they will receive the same healthcare, meals, exercise, and visitation access as the adult population and their education would be provided by the Elko County School District.

Washoe County Sheriff’s Department Parr Boulevard Facility - Below Minimum Recommended Standards

Facility Conditions: The Parr Boulevard jail, like Elko, defaults to segregation when housing youth. Again, this is because that is their only option. Youth are placed in the infirmary or an isolation cell. Parr staff have little experience with youthful inmates. Staff could not remember the last time a child was in the facility. Thankfully, the Jan Evans youth facility works to retain the child until they are sentenced and transferred to the NDOC. Parr staff understood PREA but explained the challenges of compliance. They also explained that when a child comes to their facility they are only there for a short period of time.

Education: If a child is placed in Lovelock, a designated Washoe County School District teacher will come to the facility to provide their child with their daily lessons. They follow the same format as Jan Evans.

Health Care: The Parr facility offers the same access to physical, mental health, cognitive and dental care as adult inmates. Unfortunately, the Washoe County jail is

part of the contract Clark County Detention Center has with NaphCare. A Reno Gazette Journal article correlates a spike in jail deaths with the NaphCare contract. The Washoe County Sheriff's Department's hands are full managing their adult population. Their focus should remain on resolving those issues before we can even consider placing a child there.^{xxxii}

Exercise: Each housing unit has a fenced in recreation yard. If a child were transferred to the Parr facility, staff would place a unit on lockdown and transfer the child to the yard each day for physical recreation. Youthful inmates would also have access to the common area in the infirmary for a few hours where they could do limited exercises, read, play games and other activities.

Nutrition: Youth receive the same meals as the general population three times per day.

Access to Family: Youth have phone and in person visitation opportunities.

COUNTY JUVENILE FACILITIES

DJJS Pecos Road Facility - Meets Minimum Recommended Standards

Facility Conditions: The DJJS Pecos Road facility is located in a convenient location in East Las Vegas, connected to the juvenile court house. The facility needs new flooring, fixtures, and other minor construction updates, but there aren't any dangerous conditions on the premises. It's a relatively punitive design in which kids are confined to their units depending on their level of care. Staff are incredibly knowledgeable and base programming on evidence-based standards.

Although the facility design is more punitive than we would like for a juvenile facility, the staff culture is warm and inviting. We were able to observe interactions between youth and personnel. An administrator interrupted our tour to check-in with a child in distress. The interaction was genuine, the administrator's words were encouraging, and

the child was consoled by his advice.

The DJJS segregates adolescents at intake for safety purposes. This is usually limited to a few hours to determine if the child is detoxing from a controlled substance. If the child is detoxing, they are strictly monitored. Others are moved to an appropriate unit.

Education: The Clark County School District runs the educational program. The current principal is experienced and thoroughly explained how they keep children on track. The primary goal is to ensure that a child maintains grade level progress so they are not behind when they return to school. Students receive most of their lessons electronically, but a teacher is available in the unit to provide guidance and answer questions.

Overall, the educational programming meets standards, however, the program is designed for students who will only be in the facility for a short period of time. The program would have to adjust if youthful offenders were sent to this facility.

Health Care: Juveniles receive a full spectrum of assessment and treatment services. DJJS partners with community groups to provide assessment services. Medical services begin at booking, when a child receives medical and mental health screenings and medications if necessary. Licensed certified nurses work in the facility and a doctor provides weekly clinics. A psychiatrist provides ten hours of treatment per week. The mental health team meets weekly to discuss youth treatment plans.

Exercise: DJJS provides a wide array of indoor and outdoor recreational activities. There is a sports complex in the middle of the facility where kids play team sports. There is also a ropes course on the campus for experiential exercises. Children have recreation several times a day between educational and other programming.

Nutrition: DJJS follows the Federal Nutrition Program where nutritional content is strictly balanced. Kids who work in the kitchen are eligible to earn ServSafe certification, which can help them get

employment in the restaurant industry. Children receive three meals a day, plus two snacks. Meals include fresh fruits and vegetables.

Access to Family: Visitation is determined by the child's tier level. Each child gets a parental visit after their first court hearing, then weekly. Children who achieve "level 3" behavioral status receive additional visits on Wednesday evenings.

Elko County Juvenile Detention Center - Meets Minimum Recommended Standards

Facility Conditions: The Elko County Juvenile Detention Center is small, designed and staffed for 16 youths, but is usually below capacity. The facility has an accessible unit with a large cell and shower space. With the exception of the cells, the facility feels more like a school than a correctional facility. There is private space to meet with an attorney. They also videoconference court proceedings in the facility.

The facility does not utilize segregation, or "corrective room restriction." Instead, they may remove a child from general population for a "cooling off" period and engage the child in alternative programming with constant adult interaction.

Staff are highly knowledgeable and compassionate. Like other juvenile facilities, the programming is designed for the temporary detention of juveniles. Programming changes would need to be made to house youthful offenders long-term.

Education: The Elko County School District contracts with the Elko Juvenile home for educational services. The children receive grade level lessons from their school, which they access online from their school accounts. The teachers use software to monitor a child's internet activity.

Health Care: Children with health insurance receive care from network providers. Children without insurance apply for Medicaid at intake. Facility staff drive the child to

SEGREGATION BY DEFAULT

Laws like the Prison Rape Elimination Act and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act require that correctional facilities keep youth apart from adults in both sight and sound. These laws are important for the safety of these vulnerable prisoners, but can also lead under-resourced facilities to default to segregation for youthful offenders.

As a result, children receive less in-class and personalized educational instruction; experience a significant reduction in outside recreation at a critical stage of their growth and development; and miss out on earning sentence credits.

their doctors' appointments. Mental health screenings are available to children at the facility during intake.

Exercise: The "yard" is a small, concrete slab surrounded by fencing. It has a basketball hoop, but is too small for other cardiovascular sports such as football, baseball, or running. The "yard" provides sufficient exposure to sunlight. Children have access to exercise bands, games, a pullup bar, and a variety of video games and movies. Children receive at least one hour of exercise per day, but usually more.

Nutrition: The facility follows Federal Nutrition Program (FNP) guidelines. Children receive nutritionally balanced meals, three times a day. According to staff, the meals are quite small. Many children complain they are still hungry after eating. FNP meals are only required during school hours, allowing the facility to serve a larger meal in the evenings.

Access to Family: Juveniles have three hours of visitation on Saturdays, Sundays, and shorter visits on weekday evenings upon request. Family and non-family members, such as coaches, teachers or other adults who have positive impacts on the child, are permitted to visit.

Washoe County Juvenile Services Jan Evans Facility - Meets Minimum Recommended Standards

Conditions:

Washoe County Juvenile Services Jan Evans facility (Jan Evans) is a modern, clean, sanitary and inviting campus. The facility provides one-stop-shop services such as court access, juvenile detention, and parole and probation. The housing units are the typical concrete, punitive design of most institutions, and one unit is completely vacant. The facility is deliberately designed with large windows to allow in natural light.

Jan Evans utilizes corrective room restriction on a limited basis, favoring alternative punishment, such as loss of privileges. Jan Evans would need to adjust

programming to provide long-term detention.

Education: The Washoe County School District provides teachers year-round. Students stay on track to graduate via individualized lesson plans. Children can obtain lessons through the A-plus computer-based programs in the facility's classroom, or parents can bring assignments from the child's school.

Health Care: Ease of access and quality of healthcare- physical, mental and dental; Jan Evans has an onsite medical clinic staffed by a Pediatric Nurse Practitioner (APN) and a Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN). Direction, oversight and consultation is provided by a local Medical Doctor. The clinic provides the full spectrum of care including medical screenings, immunizations, physical exams, lab work, acute care, and referrals for on-going health care services.

All youth receive a mental health evaluation at intake. Counselors are available from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. The mental health team meets weekly to coordinate services for youth with special medical or mental health needs.

Exercise: An outdoor yard sits in the middle of the facility surrounded by glass windows and an open ceiling. It is large enough for flag football games and other outdoor sports. There is an indoor basketball and volleyball court. Children receive at least one hour of physical recreation per day and more on weekends.

Nutrition: Youth receive three meals a day, plus two snacks in accordance with the Federal Nutrition Program.

Access to Family: Juveniles are permitted one scheduled visit every other day, Monday through Saturday. Visitation is limited to parents/guardians, step-parents and grandparents, unless the visitor has approval from the juvenile's probation officer and the detention manager.

STATE JUVENILE FACILITIES

Summit View Youth Center - Meets Minimum Recommended Standards

Currently, no state juvenile detention centers under the jurisdiction of the Division of Child and Family Services house youth sentenced as adults. At one point, stakeholders proposed using Summit View as an alternative placement for the state's youthful offender, which is why it is included in this report.

Facility Conditions: Summit View Youth Center is male juvenile facility for chronic offenders. The facility does not house youth who have been tried as adults. Staff at Summit View place a strong emphasis on positive behavior reinforcement and rehabilitation. There is a perception among Summit View staff that the boys currently housed at LCC cannot be mixed with youth in the juvenile system based on the notion that the boys who were tried as adults have no desire for rehabilitation.

Education: The education program is facilitated by the Clark County School District. There is no education available past high school. Science textbooks are outdated, and there is no access to the internet. They have a Career-Tech class, which provides skill-building opportunities in auto mechanics, embroidery, and culinary.

Health Care: Mental health assessments are provided immediately upon intake, after the first two weeks, and every three months. Mental health counseling is available once a week. Children receive medical care within hours of request. A dentist is available for check-ups once a week.

Exercise: The kids have Physical Training every morning for 45 minutes and large-muscle group training every afternoon for an hour. P.E. classes are available for school credit. There is a large field surrounded by a track, with built in exercise rigs for dips, pull-ups, and sit ups. There are intramurals for

soccer and football.

Nutrition: Youth are fed three meals a day with fresh fruits and vegetables.

Access to Family: In-person visitation is available five days a week. Phone calls are limited to two days a week for everyone except those with longstanding good behavior, who are permitted daily phone calls. Video calls are not available. Occasionally, Summit View hosts a barbeque for families.

CONCLUSIONS

Adult institutions in Nevada are not equipped to handle the unique needs of young offenders. Most youth living in the NDOC will be released to society within six to 10 years, yet none of them are on a reintegration track. Strict adherence to sight and sound separation guidelines prevent youth access to important prison programs such as workforce training, higher education, prison jobs, and other important programming to support their long-term success outside of prison. Likewise, the state must provide the NDOC solutions for housing young women as the current options of segregation or out-of-state transfer are unacceptable.

Local adult facilities fall substantially below minimum standards for housing adolescents. Washoe County's Parr Boulevard facility and the Elko County jail default to segregation because they have nowhere to place a child. Isolation, even for a short period of time, has detrimental effects on a child. The Clark County Detention Center is equipped to meet the programming needs of children, but falls below acceptable nutritional and recreational standards. While the issues at CCDC can be remedied, those at Parr and Elko jail cannot.

Youth sentenced as adults will have more successful outcomes in Nevada's juvenile facilities without compromising public safety. The fiscal and logistical concerns of administrators are valid. Facilities will have to adjust their programming to deliver long-term care to offenders who will be in their custody

for several years.

RECOMMENDATIONS

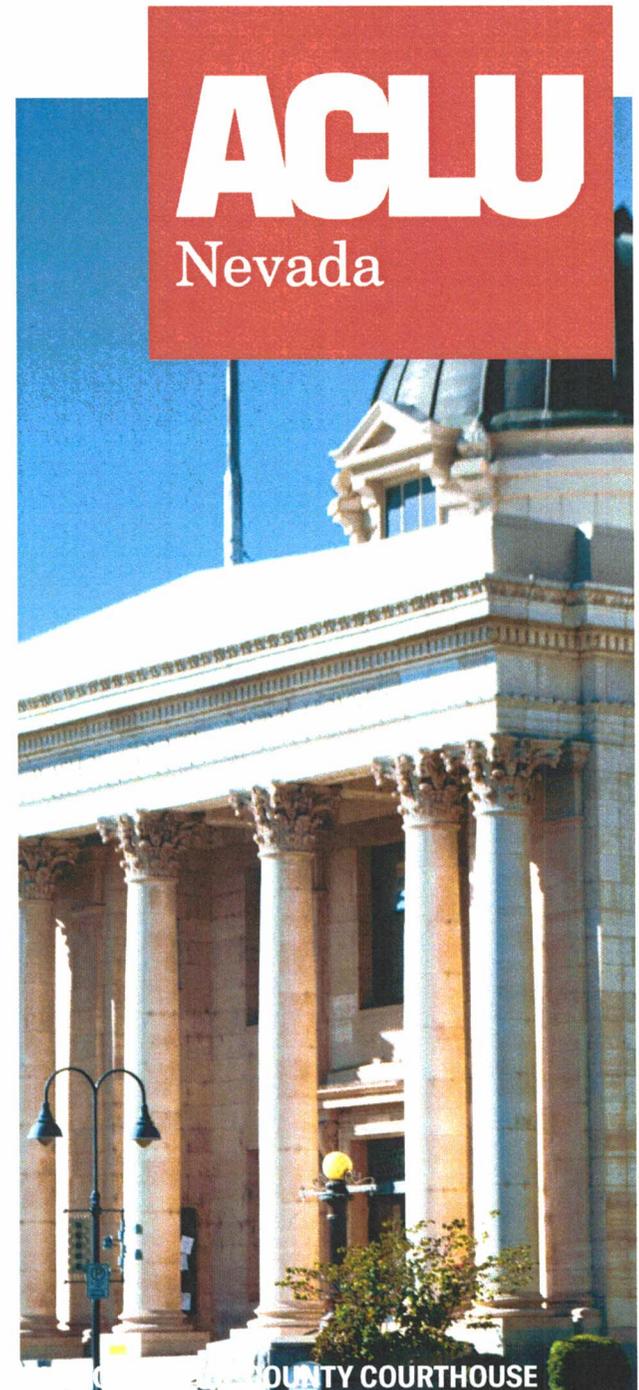
In the short-term, the state must resolve its most pressing issue—housing for female young offenders. We recommend that the DOC and juvenile justice administrators immediately enter into contracts to provide bed space in juvenile facilities for female youthful offenders. The negotiations should be transparent, allowing for input from stakeholders, child advocacy organization, and families of affected youth.

Integrating youth sentenced as adults with juveniles is not only possible, but practical and produces better outcomes. The ACLU of Nevada recommends that the state utilize a regionalization approach and house young offenders in local or state facilities under contract with the NDOC. Under this model, the DOC retains jurisdiction over the child but pays to house the child in the juvenile facility. DOC staff work in the facility to monitor the child, but the child engages in regular facility programming. Several states follow a similar model.

We further recommend that the state initiate a comprehensive feasibility analysis to determine and study placement options, available bed space, cost of programming transition, disciplinary policies in states where youth are integrated, and other information related to transitioning youthful offenders into the juvenile setting.

The ACLU of Nevada will continue to be a voice for youth and will continue to advocate for reasonable policy solutions—public safety and the future of Nevada’s young offenders depend on it.

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ENDNOTES

- i 42 U.S.C.S. § 5633 (a)(13)(A) (2018); see also § 5633 (a)(13)(B); 28 C.F.R § 115.14 (2012). Under PREA youthful inmates, “[i]n areas outside of housing units, agencies shall either: maintain sight and sound separation between youthful inmates and adult inmates or provide direct staff supervision when youthful inmates and adult inmates have sight, sound, or physical contact.”
- ii 28 C.F.R § 115.313 (2012).
- iii Stacey Jacobson, Teen Moved to Solitary Confinement in Nashville Prison Due to Shelby County Insufficiency, WREG NEWS (Feb. 6, 2018, 10:30 PM), <http://wreg.com/2018/02/06/teen-moved-to-solitary-confinement-in-nashville-prison-due-to-shelby-county-insufficiency>; Shane Sanderson, A Wyoming Inmate Sued the State Alleging Gender Discrimination. The Court Case Will Stretch into 2018, STAR-TRIBUNE (Dec. 25, 2017), http://trib.com/news/local/crime-and-courts/a-wyoming-inmate-sued-the-state-alleging-gender-discrimination-the/article_4caff8bc-7204-5270-a2c9-c7f056397bc4.html.
- iv See generally Campaign for Youth Justice, The Impact of Mandatory Transfer Statutes, http://cfyj.org/images/factsheets/Mandatory_Transfer_Fact_Sheet_FINAL_Revised_Feb_2018.pdf (last updated Feb. 22, 2018).
- v Supra note iv.
- vi Lonn Lanza-Kaduce, Jodi Lane, Donna M. Bishop & Charles E. Frazier, Juvenile Offenders and Adult Felony Recidivism: The Impact of Transfer, 28 J. CRIME & JUST., no. 1, 2005, at 59, 66, 67.
- vii Supra note iv.
- viii IRENE Y.H. NG, ET AL., INCARCERATING JUVENILES IN ADULT PRISONS AS A FACTOR IN DEPRESSION, National University of Singapore (2010) at 27. This study showed that 31 percent of incarcerated youth were depressed compared to 4 percent of non-incarcerated adolescents. This number jumped to 64 percent for children in adult facilities.
- ix Irene Y.H. Ng et al., COMPARISON OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES FOR YOUTH INCARCERATED IN ADULT AND JUVENILE FACILITIES IN MICHIGAN 475 (September 2012).
- x Supra note iv.
- xi Richard E. Redding, U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE, Juvenile Transfer Laws: An Effective Deterrent to Delinquency?, JUV. JUST. BULL., June 2010, at 1, 5.
- xii Id. at 7.
- xiii MASS. GENERAL HOSPITAL CENTER FOR LAW, BRAIN, AND Behavior, Juvenile Justice and the Adolescent Brain(March 2015), <http://clbb.mgh.harvard.edu/juvenilejustice/>.
- xiv Andrew B. Clark, Analysis & Commentary, Juvenile Solitary Confinement as a Form of Child Abuse, 45 J. AM. ACAD. PSYCHIATRY & LAW 350, 352 (2017); Mary Ann Lee, Digging Out of the Hole: Arguments Against the Use of Juvenile Solitary Confinement in Kentucky, 105 Ky. L.J. 151, 162 (2016); Roper v. Simmons, 543 U.S. 551 (2005); and Miller v. Alabama, 132 S.Ct. 2455, 2464 (2012).
- xv See Miller supra note xv.; Montgomery v. Louisiana, 136 S.Ct. 718 (2016); Montgomery v. Louisiana; and A.B. 237, 2015 Leg. 78th Sess. (Nev. 2015).
- xvi Montgomery, 136 S.Ct. at 733.
- xvii See, e.g., “Less Guilty by Reason of Adolescence,” Macarthur Foundation Research Network on Adolescent Development and Juve-

nile Justice Issues, Issue Brief 3.

xxviii ACLU Youthful Offender Letter and info, Nev. Bd. of Prison Comm'n's Quarterly Meeting (September 2014), http://doc.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/docnvgov/content/Home/Prison_Commissioners/Attachment%20%20-%20ACLU%20Youthful%20Offender%20letter%20and%20info.pdf.

xix A.B. 213, 2013 Leg. 77th Sess. (Nev. 2013); A.B. 185, 2015 Leg., 78th Sess. (Nev. 2015).

xx Supra note xvii.

xxi See generally Patrick Griffin et al., *Trying Juveniles as Adults: An Analysis of State Transfer Laws and Reporting*, JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND VICTIMS: NATIONAL REPORT SERIES BULL. (September 2011), available at <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/232434.pdf>.

xxii PREA Resource Center, <http://www.prearesourcecenter.org/training-technical-assistance/prea-in-action/youthful-inmate-implementation> (last accessed June 11, 2016).

xxiii Daugherty, Carmen (2015). *Zero Tolerance: How States Comply with PREA's Youthful Inmate Standard* Washington, DC: Campaign for Youth Justice 5, available at http://cfyj.org/images/pdf/Zero_Tolerance_Report.pdf.

xxiv The Campaign for Youth Justice is a national organization focused on ending the practice of prosecuting, sentencing, and incarcerating youth under the age of 18 in the adult criminal justice system.

xxv Supra note xv.

xxvi Stop Solitary For Kids (last accessed June 11, 2018), <http://www.stopsolitaryforkids.org/news-on-solitary/>.

xxvii *Growing Up Locked Down: Youth in Solitary Confinement in Jails and Prisons Across the United States*, A HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH (2012), available at <https://www.aclu.org/files/assets/us1012webwcover.pdf>.

xxviii Supra note iii.

xxix Angela M. Darragh, *Audit Report: Clark County Detention Center Medical Care Contract*, prepared for the Clark Cty. Comm'n Audit Comm (April 2016), available at <http://www.clarkcountynv.gov/audit/Documents/Audits%20Issued%202016/Clark%20County%20Detention%20Center%20Inmate%20Medical%20Care%20Contract.pdf>.

xxx Darcy Spears, *Complaints, inspections expose unsafe food at Clark County Detention Center and you pay for it*, KTVN-TV (May 8, 2018 12:00 PM), <https://www.ktnv.com/news/contact-13/dirty-dining-jail-edition>.

xxxi Anjeanette Damon, *Death Behind Bars: Washoe Cty. Jail inmates are dying from suicide, accidents, and homicide*, Reno Gazette Journal, April 4, 2017, <https://www.rgj.com/story/news/2017/04/05/washoe-county-jail-inmates-dying-suicide-accidents-and-homicide/98972810/>.

xxxii JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE, *Juvenile Detention Facility Assessment: Standards Instrument* (2014), <http://www.cclp.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/JDAI-Detention-Facility-Assessment-Standards.pdf>.

Nevada Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission

Committee Report

8/31/18

Committee: Risk Assessment Committee

Committee Co-chairs: Jo Lee Wickes, Jack Marin, Darin Imlay

Date of meetings held since last Commission Meeting: August 28, 2018

Date of next meeting: September 12, 2018; TBD after that

Action Items Completed:

- Dr. Gina Vincent & Mr. Kelly Clement from NYSAP gave a presentation to the committee regarding YLS.
- Katie Brubaker provided an update on the YLS implementation workplan.

Discussed possible YLS training for Judges & other stakeholders

Action Items In-progress/Pending:

Announcements:

Recommendations for the Commission:

Questions for the Commission:

Dr. Vincent mentioned during her presentation that other states had adopted either legislation or agreements between Judges/DAs/Defense attorneys regarding the non-use of pre-adjudication statements made by the youth(admissions etc) during interviews for the YLS. How best to address this issue in NV?

Other Notes:

Nevada Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission

Committee Report

9/6/18

Committee: Youth Committee

Committee Co-chairs: John Munoz, Justice Nancy Saitta

Date of meetings held since last Commission Meeting: none

Date of next meeting: October- Date TBD

Action Items Completed:

- No action items were completed during this meeting, as the Committee did not have quorum.

Action Items In-progress/Pending:

- This group will work to plan and schedule other institution/site visits. We hope to be able to visit at least one institution in Las Vegas, during the winter months, to ensure the Youth Committee members are receiving knowledge of the Juvenile Justice system at all levels. Mr. Munoz will work with Justice Saitta to identify funding sources for this trip. If funding can be obtained, this group will ideally spend two days in Las Vegas; the first full day will be used to travel to/tour the Caliente Youth Center, and the second day would consist of a tour of Summit View Youth Center.

Announcements:

- We are working to ensure all appointed members are still interested, engaged, and committed to improving our juvenile justice system. Stanley Rendon, a youth from Las Vegas, has submitted all his paperwork and is available for official appointment if/when a spot becomes vacant.

Recommendations for the Commission:

- (item)
- (item)

Questions for the Commission:

- (item)
- (item)

Other Notes:

- (item)
- (item)
- (item)

Nevada Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission

Committee Report

08/31/18

Committee: State Advisory Group Planning

Committee Co-chairs: Kierra Bracken, Pauline Salla-Smith

Date of meetings held since last Commission Meeting: none

Date of next meeting: September 13, 2018

Action Items Completed:

No action items completed due to not having quorum at last meeting

Action Items In-progress/Pending:

Grant Review Process

Change in OJJDP Funding Requirements

Announcements:

Recommendations for the Commission:

Review composition of the SAG Committee and appoint members to ensure active participation.

Questions for the Commission:

N/A

Other Notes:

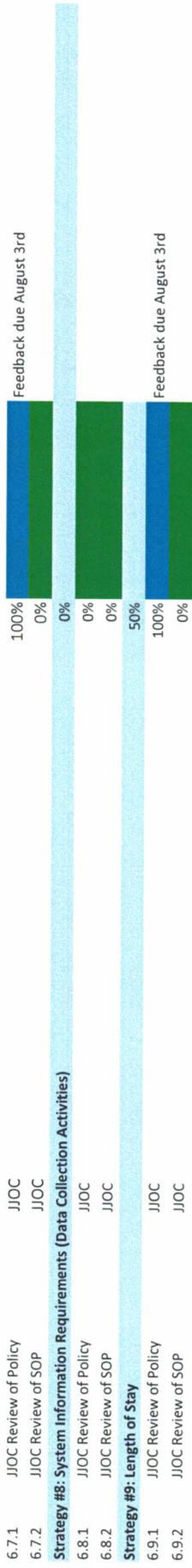
The tasks of the SAG surround federal and state compliance and attendance and active participation is critical to complete assigned tasks.

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Key	Task Lead
Indicates activity is complete	Blue
Indicates activity is on schedule, no risk factor	Green
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Indicates activity is behind schedule and critical	Red

ID	Task	Task Lead	Start Date	End Date	Actual End Date	% Complete	Project Status	Meeting Comments/ Notes & Progress Updates	Updates from Core Team (As of XXX Date)
Goal #1 - Establish Standard Procedures for Measuring Outcomes									
Strategy #1: Identify Outcomes measures									
Establish outcomes measures for statewide system improvement									
1.1.1	measures	JJOC	12/15/2017	6/30/2018		100%			
Goal #2 - Reporting Requirements of JJOC and DCFS									
Strategy #1: Annual LCB Compliance Report 2018									
2.1.1	Create a template	JJOC	12/15/2017	1/31/2018	1/30/2018	100%			
2.1.2	Establish ownership of this report	JJOC	12/15/2017	12/15/2017	12/15/2017	100%			
2.1.3	Submit completed report	JJOC	12/15/2017	1/31/2018	1/30/2018	100%			
2.1.4	Submit final report to Governor's office	JJOC	12/15/2017	1/31/2018	1/30/2018	100%			
Strategy #2: Annual Report to the Governor 2018									
2.2.1	Create a template	JJOC	12/15/2017	7/1/2018		100%			
2.2.2	Establish ownership of this report	JJOC	12/15/2017	7/1/2018		100%			
2.2.3	Submit completed report	JJOC	12/15/2017	7/1/2018		100%			
2.2.4	Submit final report to LCB	JJOC	12/15/2017	7/1/2018		100%			
Strategy #3: Annual LCB Compliance Report 2019									
2.3.1	Create a template	JJOC	12/1/2018	1/31/2019		50%			
2.3.2	Establish ownership of this report	JJOC	12/1/2018	1/31/2019		100%			
2.3.3	Submit completed report	JJOC	12/1/2018	1/31/2019		0%			
2.3.4	Submit final report to Governor's office	JJOC	12/1/2018	1/31/2019		0%			
Strategy #4: Annual Report to the Governor 2019									
2.4.1	Create a template	JJOC	12/1/2018	7/1/2019		50%			
2.4.2	Establish ownership of this report	JJOC	12/1/2018	7/1/2019		100%			
2.4.3	Submit completed report	JJOC	12/1/2018	7/1/2019		0%			
2.4.4	Submit final report to LCB	JJOC	12/1/2018	7/1/2019		0%			
Goal #3 - Annual Quality Assurance Review									
Strategy #1: Quality Assurance Tool									
3.1.1	JJOC must select QA Tool	Kelly Woolldridge	12/5/2017	6/30/2018		100%			
3.1.2	JJOC to receive training on use of tool	JJOC	4/5/2018	7/1/2018		100%		CPC Instrument Training completed week of June 25th	Contract Executed
3.1.3	Determine who will be responsible for conducting review	DCFS	2/7/2018	7/1/2018		100%		8 Individuals trained and are going through the certification process.	
Strategy #2: Utilization of Tool and Review Process									
3.2.1	Determine timeline of each facility review	DCFS		7/1/2019		50%		Dependent on assessor certification	
3.2.2	Develop procedures for use of QA Review Tool	DCFS		7/1/2019		25%			
3.2.3	Develop procedures for Quality Improvement Plan	DCFS		7/1/2019		25%			

3.2.4	Develop procedures for JJOC to review QA Reviews from facilities	DCFS	7/1/2019	25%	
Goal #4 - Adoption and Implementation of New Regulations					
Strategy #1: Ability to withhold funding for non-compliance of EB Standards					
4.1.1	Identify appropriate placement for this/policy or regulation	DCFS/JJOC	7/1/2019	33%	Oversight to remain with funding source
4.1.2	Draft language for policy or regulation	DCFS/JJOC	7/1/2019	50%	Being reviewed internally
4.1.3	Policy review and approval by JJOC	JJOC	7/1/2019	0%	
Strategy #2: Review and Revise NRS 62H					
4.2.1	Review for appropriate language	DCFS/JJOC	7/1/2018	75%	
4.2.2	Review for appropriate crimes	DCFS/JJOC	7/1/2018	75%	
4.2.3	Review for reporting requirements	DCFS/JJOC	7/1/2018	75%	
4.2.4	Add language for reporting requirements	DCFS/JJOC	7/1/2018	75%	
4.2.5	Draft updated version for review by JJOC	DCFS/JJOC	7/1/2018	50%	Being reviewed internally
4.2.6	Determine process for adopting new regulation	JJOC	7/1/2018	25%	
Strategy #3: Review and Revise NAC 62H					
4.3.1	Review for appropriate language	DCFS/JJOC	7/1/2018	75%	
4.3.2	Review for appropriate crimes	DCFS/JJOC	7/1/2018	75%	
4.3.3	Review for reporting requirements	DCFS/JJOC	7/1/2018	75%	
4.3.4	Add language for reporting requirements	DCFS/JJOC	7/1/2018	75%	
4.3.5	Draft updated version for review by JJOC	DCFS/JJOC	7/1/2018	50%	Being reviewed internally
4.3.6	Determine process for adopting new regulation	JJOC	7/1/2018	25%	
Goal #5 - Development of By-Laws and Participation Requirements					
5.1	Develop By-Laws for JJOC	Joey, Kelly, Katie	1/12/2018	100%	JJOC Approved 4/13/18
5.2	Determine participation requirements	JJOC	6/30/2018	100%	
5.3	Review By-Laws	JJOC	6/30/2018	100%	
5.4	Approve By-Laws	JJOC	6/30/2018	100%	
Goal #6: Policy Development (Cross Reference DCFS Tab)					
Strategy #1: Violations of Parole and Revocation					
6.1.1	JJOC Review of Policy	JJOC		50%	Feedback due August 3rd
6.1.2	JJOC Review of SOP	JJOC		0%	
Strategy #2: Placement of Youth Committed to DCFS/ Admission Determination Procedure					
6.2.1	JJOC Review of Policy	JJOC		50%	Feedback due August 3rd
6.2.2	JJOC Review of SOP	JJOC		100%	
Strategy #3: Family Engagement Plan					
6.3.1	JJOC Review of Policy	JJOC		0%	
6.3.2	JJOC Review of SOP	JJOC		0%	
Strategy #4: Court Findings Prior to Commitment					
6.4.1	JJOC Review of Policy	JJOC		50%	Feedback due August 3rd
6.4.2	JJOC Review of SOP	JJOC		100%	
Strategy #5: Individual Case Plan and Discharge Planning/Re-Entry					
6.5.1	JJOC Review of Policy	JJOC		0%	
6.5.2	JJOC Review of SOP	JJOC		0%	
Strategy #6: Out of State (OOS) Placement of Children					
6.6.1	JJOC Review of Policy	JJOC		0%	
6.6.2	JJOC Review of SOP	JJOC		0%	
Strategy #7: Release of Information/ Information Sharing					
				50%	



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ID	Task	Task Lead	Start Date	End Date	Actual End Date	% Complete	Project Status	Meeting Comments/Notes & Updates from Core Team (As of XXXX)
Goal #1 - Evidence Based Practices								
Strategy #1: Vendor Procurement for Resource Center								
1.1.1	Develop RFP to select a vendor for EBP Resource Center	DCFS	9/28/2017	11/16/2017	11/16/2017	100%	Selection Made	3 vendor applications received Evaluation committee of 4; selection made
1.1.2	Evaluation and selection of Vendor	State Purchasing	11/16/2017	11/16/2017	11/16/2017	100%	Selection Made	
1.1.3	Contract development	State Purchasing	11/16/2017	12/15/2017		100%		
1.1.4	BOE Review of Contract	State Purchasing	11/16/2017	2/13/2017		100%		
1.1.5	Establish Invoice Process	Brian Dahlberg	1/12/2018	2/13/2018		100%		
Strategy #2: Selection of EBP Models by Vendor								
1.2.1	Vendor to identify appropriate EBP's for state-wide utilization	Vendor	1/12/2017	ongoing		50%		Survey sent out 4/30/18; Meeting with center on June 4th
1.2.2	Determine uniform standards that EBP must follow	Sub committee	1/12/2017	7/1/2018		100%		See Matrix
1.2.3	Staffing requirements	Vendor	1/12/2017	ongoing		25%		Dependent on EBP's and ongoing funding
1.2.4	Quality Assurance Protocols	Vendor	1/12/2017	ongoing		25%		Will be specific to each EBP
Strategy #3: Develop Policies and Procedures for Utilization of EBP's								
1.3.1	Identify what entity owns the Policy and Procedures	JJOC		ongoing		50%		
1.3.2	Identify where policy and procedures will be available	JJOC		ongoing		50%		
1.3.3	Determine timeline for policy and procedure development	JJOC		ongoing		10%		
1.3.4	Determine appropriate review process and approval of policy and procedures	JJOC		ongoing		25%		
1.3.5	Date of policy and procedure implementation	JJOC				0%		
Goal #2: Training Program to Enhance EBP's								
Strategy #1: Vendor to Develop Training Plan								
2.1.1	Training Plan approved by subcommittee	Vendor		ongoing		5%		
2.1.2	Training Plan approved by JJOC	JJOC		ongoing		10%		
Strategy #2: Implementation of Training								
2.2.1	Identify who needs training	Vendor & JJOC		7/1/2018		50%		
2.2.2	Develop timeline for training	Vendor & JJOC		ongoing		100%		Dependent on EBP's and ongoing funding
2.2.3	Identification of ongoing training needs	Vendor & JJOC		ongoing		25%		
Goal #3: Reporting Requirements for EBP's								
Strategy #1: Reports to JJOC								
						50%		

Strategic Plan Subcommittee

3.1.1	Determine who has oversight and responsibility for report development	Sub Committee	7/1/2018	100%	JJOC, Resource Center Will be finalized after approval of performance measures/Strategic Plan
3.1.2	Develop Policy specific to reporting requirements	Sub Committee		25%	
3.1.3	Develop Procedure for frequency of reporting	Sub Committee		25%	
Strategy #2: Quality Assurance					
3.2.1	Develop Policies for Quality Improvement Plan for reporting	Vendor and Sub Committee		25%	
3.2.2	Develop Procedures for Quality Improvement plan for reporting including Corrective Action Plan	Vendor and Sub Committee		25%	
3.2.3	Select a QA Tool for review	JJOC		100%	
3.2.4	Training on QA Tool selected	QA Vendor		50%	Assesses facilities use of EBP's
Goal #4: Development and Revisions to 5 Year Strategic Plan					
Strategy #1: Authority and Revisions					
4.1.1	Determine who has oversight and responsibility for development and revisions to Strategic Plan	JJOC	7/1/2018	100%	
4.1.2	Determine where will strategic plan be published	JJOC	7/1/2018	100%	DCFS website
4.1.3	Develop Template for 5 yr. Strategic Plan	DCFS	7/1/2018	100%	
4.1.4	Develop Template for Annual Report to the 5 yr. Strategic Plan	DCFS	7/1/2018	100%	JJOC approved 8.10.14
Strategy #2: Information to be included in 5 Year Plan					
4.2.1	Develop specific goals for 5 year plan with measurable benchmarks	Sub Committee	7/1/2018	100%	
4.2.2	Document individual subcommittees, their functions and goals	Sub Committee	7/1/2018	100%	
4.2.3	Develop timeline of implementation with benchmarks	Sub Committee	7/1/2018	100%	
4.2.4	Document reporting requirements	Sub Committee	7/1/2018	100%	
4.2.5	Address Family Engagement Plan	Sub Committee	7/1/2018	100%	
4.2.6	Address Court Findings Prior to Commitment	Sub Committee	7/1/2018	100%	
4.2.7	Address Individual Case Plan	Sub Committee	7/1/2018	100%	
4.2.8	Address Placement of Child	Sub Committee	7/1/2018	100%	
4.2.9	Address Out of State (OOS) Placement of Child	Sub Committee	7/1/2018	100%	

Strategic Plan Subcommittee

4.2.10	Address Release of Information/Information Sharing Address System Information Requirements (Data Collection Activities)	Sub Committee	7/1/2018	100%
4.2.11	Information to be included in Annual Report to Strategic Plan	Sub Committee	7/1/2018	100%
4.3.1	Document individual subcommittee outcomes	Sub Committee	ongoing	100%
4.3.2	Document completion dates of tasks	Sub Committee	ongoing	100%
4.3.3	Document next steps	Sub Committee	ongoing	100%
4.4.1	Review by Subcommittee	Sub Committee	7/1/2018	100%
4.4.2	Review by JJOC	JJOC	7/1/2018	100%
				5/31/2018
				6/8/2018

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ID	Task	Task Lead	Start Date	End Date	Actual End Date	% Complete	Project Status	Meeting Comments/ Notes & Progress Updates	Updates from Core Team (As of XXXX Date)
Goal #1 - Risk Assessment Tool									
Strategy #1: Select Risk Assessment Tool									
1.1.1	Review available risk assessments	Sub Committee	11/30/2017	12/16/2017	12/15/2015	100%		Committee voted to select the YLS as the Risk and Needs Assessment tool on 12/06/2017. Pending JIOC	JIOC voted and approved the use of the YLS.
1.1.2	Select agreed upon risk assessment tool	Sub Committee	11/30/2017	12/16/2017	12/15/2015	100%			
Strategy #2: Training Risk Assessment Tool State-Wide									
1.2.1	Identify who needs training	Vendor and JIOC		7/1/2018		100%			
1.2.2	Develop timeline for training	JIOC		7/1/2019		100%			
1.2.3	What entity will own training for Train the Trainer	JIOC		7/1/2018		100%		DCFS	
Strategy #3: Develop State-Wide Policy for Risk Assessment									
1.3.1	Identify what entity owns the Policy	Sub Committee		7/1/2018		100%		DCFS	
1.3.2	Identify where policy will be available	Sub Committee		7/1/2018		100%		DCFS Website	
1.3.3	Determine timeline for policy development	Sub Committee		7/1/2018		100%			
1.3.4	Determine appropriate review process and approval of policy	JIOC		7/1/2018		100%		DCFS/JIOC Approval	
1.3.5	Determine frequency of Risk Assessment	Vendor		7/1/2019		25%			
1.3.6	Date of policy implementation	DCFS		7/1/2019		75%			
Strategy #4: Develop Quality Improvement Process for Risk Assessment Tool									
1.4.1	Determine who has oversight of Quality Improvement actions	JIOC		7/1/2018		100%		JIOC	
1.4.2	Develop Quality Improvement guidelines including acceptable standards	Vendor Vendor & Sub Committee		7/1/2019		25%			
1.4.3	Develop Quality Improve Process	DCFS Contractor		7/1/2019		25%			
1.4.4	Conduct Quality Reviews	DCFS and Sub Committee		7/1/2019		25%			
1.4.5	Determine QA reporting back to JIOC	Committee		7/1/2019		25%			
Goal #2 - Mental Health Screening Tool									
Strategy #1: Select Mental Health Screening Tool									
2.1.1	Review available risk assessments	Sub Committee	11/30/2017	12/16/2017	12/15/2015	100%		Committee voted to select the MAYSI II as the statewide Mental Health Screening tool on 12/06/2017. Pending JIOC Approval	JIOC voted and approved the use of the MAYSI II
2.1.2	Select agreed upon risk assessment tool	Sub Committee	11/30/2017	12/16/2017	12/15/2015	100%			
Strategy #2: Training Mental Health Screen Tool State-Wide									
2.2.1	Identify who needs training	Vendor and JIOC		7/1/2018		75%			
2.2.2	Develop timeline for training	JIOC		7/1/2019		25%			
2.2.3	What entity will own training for Train the Trainer	JIOC		7/1/2018		100%		DCFS/JIOC	
Strategy #3: Develop State-Wide Policy for Mental Health Screen									
2.3.1	Identify what entity owns the Policy	Sub Committee		7/1/2018		100%		DCFS/JIOC	
2.3.2	Identify where policy will be available	Sub Committee		7/1/2018		100%		DCFS Website	

2.3.3	Determine timeline for policy development	Sub Committee	7/1/2019	25%	
2.3.4	Determine appropriate review process and approval of policy	JIOC	7/1/2018	100%	DCFS/JIOC
2.3.5	Determine frequency of Mental Health Screen	Vendor	7/1/2019	25%	
2.3.6	Date of policy implementation	DCFS	7/1/2019	75%	
Strategy #4: Develop Quality Improvement Process for Mental Health Screen					
2.4.1	Determine who has oversight of Quality Improvement actions	JIOC	7/1/2018	100%	DCFS/JIOC
2.4.2	Develop Quality Improvement guidelines including acceptable standards	Vendor	7/1/2019	25%	
2.4.3	Develop Quality Improvement Process	Vendor & Sub Committee	7/1/2019	25%	
2.4.4	Conduct Quality Reviews	DCFS Contractor	7/1/2019	25%	
2.4.5	Determine QA reporting back to JIOC	DCFS and Sub Committee	7/1/2019	25%	
Goal #3: Caseload PRO Inclusion					
3.1	Include the Selected Risk Assessment Tool into Caseload Pro	JIOC/Countries/DCFS	7/1/2018	75%	MHS provided the tool and coding to CLP. Waiting for upload from CLP after BOE approval in May.
3.2	Include the Selected Mental Health Screening Tool into Caseload Pro	JIOC/Countries/DCFS	7/1/2018	100%	
3.3	Determine cost of inclusion and who will fund this	JIOC/Countries/DCFS	7/1/2018	100%	
3.4	Identify reporting requirements for both tools from Caseload PRO	JIOC/Countries/DCFS	12/1/2018	25%	

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Indicates activity is behind schedule and critical	Red

Develop Performance Measures for	Task	Task Lead	Start Date	End Date	Actual End Date	% Complete	Project Status	Meeting Comments/ Notes & Progress Updates	Updates from Core Team (As of XXX Date)
Recidivism									
Goal #1 - Recidivism									
Strategy #1: Recommend Definition for JJOC Adoption									
Review Past definitions by Supreme Court									
1.1.1	Commission	Sub Committee				100%		Reviewed by JJOC	Further discussion needed based on JJOC meeting.
1.1.2	Determine if revision is needed, if yes, revise definition	Sub Committee		3/31/2018		100%		Revised 3/1/18 by Data Subcommittee	
1.1.3	JJOC	Sub Committee				100%		Will present at 3/9/18 JJOC Meeting.	
1.1.4	JJOC adoption of definition	JJOC and DCFS				100%		JJOC approval on 3/9/18.	
1.1.5	Inclusion of Definition in Regulation	JJOC and DCFS		7/1/2018		100%		Decided not to include at 5/31 meeting since in Strategic Plan	
Strategy #2: Develop Performance Measures for Recidivism									
Review current accessible data to determine measures									
1.2.1	Research what other states are utilizing	Sub Committee		7/1/2018		100%			
1.2.2	Develop reporting mechanism	Sub Committee		7/1/2018		100%			
1.2.3	Determine frequency of reporting	Sub Committee		7/1/2018		100%		CLP when up and running, as outlined by 62H Annual JJOC	
1.2.4	Determine who has oversight of data	JJOC		7/1/2018		100%			
1.2.5	Develop consistent dashboard for reporting purposes	JJOC/Countries/DCFS/Caseload Pro		ongoing		50%		Ongoing work with CLP	
1.2.6	Measurement point: Re-arrested	Sub Committee	2/7/2018			100%			
1.2.7	Measurement point: Re-adjudicated	Sub Committee	2/7/2018			100%			
1.2.8	Measurement point: Re-committed	Sub Committee	2/7/2018			100%			
1.2.9	Measurement point: in violation of Supervision	Sub Committee		7/1/2018		100%			
1.2.10	Measurement point: Convicted by an Adult	Sub Committee		7/1/2018		100%			
1.2.11	Court	Sub Committee		7/1/2018		100%			
Strategy #3: Develop Policies for Recidivism									
Identify what entity drafts the Policy and who has oversight									
1.3.1	Identify where policy will be available	Sub Committee or JJOC		7/1/2018		100%		DCFS will draft the policy; JJOC will have oversight	
1.3.2	Determine timeline for policy development	Sub Committee or JJOC		7/1/2018		100%		DCFS Website	
1.3.3	Determine appropriate review process and approval of policy	Sub Committee or JJOC		7/1/2018		100%		Will begin work ASAP	
1.3.4	Date of policy implementation	JJOC		7/1/2018		100%		Will go to June JJOC for approval	
1.3.5		DCFS		7/1/2018		50%			7/1/2018
Goal #2: Creation of a Set of Performance Measures									
Strategy #1: Points of Measurement									
Determine requirement information for state-wide data									
2.1.1		Sub Committee		7/1/2018		100%			

2.1.2	Develop required performance measures	Sub Committee	7/1/2018	100%	Family Engagement, Room confinement, Rates of Disciplinary Action, Education, Vocation - Will use the Risk Level of the YLS in the 8 domains + Recidivism
2.1.3	Determine who has oversight to requirements	JIOC	7/1/2018	100%	JIOC
2.1.4	Determine if performance measures need to be adopted into regulation	JIOC	7/1/2018	100%	Currently in statute and in PBS requirements
2.1.5	Measurement point: By Facility (group home, RTC, youth camp, state corrections)		7/1/2018	100%	
2.1.6	Measurement point: By Service Provider		7/1/2018	100%	
2.1.7	Measurement point: By the Parole/Probation Services		7/1/2018	100%	
2.1.8	Measurement point: By County		7/1/2018	100%	Measures up for vote at June 8 JIOC
Strategy #2: Performance Measures Defined and Policy Development					
2.2.1	Define specific measurements	Sub Committee	7/1/2018	100%	YLS Overall Risk Score, Score in 8 domains of YLS, Breakdown of Diversion data, Data measures required by juvenile courts
2.2.2	Develop Policy for Performance Measures	DCFS	7/1/2019	50%	
2.2.3	Determine who has oversight and is responsible for Policy revisions in the future	Sub Committee	7/1/2018	100%	DCFS/JIOC
Goal #3: Quality Improvement Process					
Strategy #1: Develop Quality Improvement Process					
3.1.1	Determine timeline to validate data	JIOC/Sub Committee and DCFS Contractor	7/1/2019	25%	
3.1.2	Determine what entity will be responsible for data validation	JIOC/Sub Committee and DCFS Contractor	7/1/2019	25%	
3.1.3	Determine frequency validation	JIOC/Sub Committee and DCFS Contractor	7/1/2019	25%	
3.1.4	Develop corrected action plan process	JIOC/Sub Committee and DCFS Contractor	7/1/2019	25%	
3.1.5	Document Quality Improvement Process	JIOC/Sub Committee and DCFS Contractor	7/1/2019	10%	

DATA ENTRY ON THIS PAGE ONLY

Key	Task Lead
Indicates activity is complete	
Indicates activity is on schedule, no risk factor	
Indicates activity is at risk	
Indicates activity is behind schedule and critical	

ID	Task	Task Lead	Start Date	End Date	Actual End Date	% Complete	Project Status	Meeting Comments/ Notes & Progress Updates	Updates from Core Team (As of XXX Date)
Goal #1 - Development of Youth Group									
Strategy #1: Selection of Members									
1.1.1	Determine mandated positions from AB472	Governor's Office				100%			
1.1.2	Governor appoints members	Governor's Office				100%			
1.1.3	Ensure youth member positions are always filled	JIOC and Governor's Office				100%			
Strategy #2: Process for Continued Participation									
1.2.1	Develop strategy to incentivize youth participation	Sub Committee				10%		Ice Breaker Meeting	No meeting held in March. Will updated after 4/11/18 meeting.
1.2.2	Determine budgetary needs if a stipend is offered	JIOC				10%		Potential gas cards	
Goal #2 - Communication of Youth Voice									
Strategy #1: Determine Areas to Address from Youth Perspective									
2.1.1	Select sites to visit	Sub Committee			ongoing	20%		Reviewed locations	
2.1.2	Schedule site visits	Sub Committee			ongoing	50%		Murphy Bernadini site visit 3/9/18.	Next site visit 9.11.18 at Jan Evans
2.1.3	Develop youth focused areas for focus	Sub Committee				0%			
2.1.4	Determine potential intercepts	Sub Committee				0%			
2.1.5	Determine process how areas of focus can be revised	Sub Committee				0%			
Strategy #2: Determine Communication Format									
2.2.1	Develop format to provide feedback to JIOC	Sub Committee				100%			
2.2.2	Determine if there are other avenues and/or platforms to provide education and communication	Sub Committee				0%		participation in other committees	

DATA ENTRY ON THIS PAGE ONLY

Key	Task Lead
Indicates activity is complete	Blue
Indicates activity is on schedule, no risk factor	Green
Indicates activity is at risk	Yellow
Indicates activity is behind schedule and critical	Red

ID	Task	Task Lead	Start Date	End Date	Actual End Date	% Complete	Project Status	Meeting Comments/Notes & Progress Updates	Updates from Core Team (As of XXX Date)
Goal #1 - Compliance with the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP)									
Strategy #1: Maintain Compliance With The Act									
Establish State authority to do this - By Executive Order - there have been at least 4 EO's since the 1980's									
1.1.1		Governor		12/17/2017		100%			
Goal #2 - Title II Formula Grant									
Strategy #1: Grant Solicitation and Grant Application									
2.1.1	OJDP Sends Grant Solicitation Programs Office Staff prepare grant application and all supporting documentation	OJDP - Feds	Annual		ongoing				Annual - January - March
2.1.2	SAG Planning Committee Reviews	Chief	Annual		ongoing				January - May
2.1.3	SAG Planning Committee Approves	Chief and SAG	Annual		ongoing				April - May
2.1.4	SAG and Programs Office Staff verify all 28 compliance areas met	Chief and SAG	Annual		ongoing				April - May
2.1.5	JIOC Approves	JIOC	Annual		ongoing				April - May
2.1.6	DCFS Administrator signs	Administrator	Annual		ongoing				April - May
2.1.8	Programs Office Staff submits application	Chief	Annual		ongoing				May
2.1.9	OJDP notifies State of award - money is initially frozen	OJDP - Feds	Annual		ongoing				September - October
2.1.10	Programs Office Staff clarifies and submits additional information	Chief	Annual		ongoing				October - December
2.1.11	OJDP unfreezes funds Programs Office Staff completes bi-annual grant reports and performance measure matrices	OJDP - Feds	Annual		ongoing				October - December
2.1.12		Chief	Annual		ongoing				March and September
Strategy #2: State Advisory Group									
2.2.1	Executive Order outlines State's authority	Governor	Annual		ongoing				Annual
2.2.2	Governor Appoints members - must meet	Governor	Annual		ongoing				As Needed
2.2.3	OJDP standards Meets quarterly at a minimum	Governor SAG and Chief	Annual		ongoing				Annual
Strategy #3: Grant Process - RFP and Sub Grants									
2.3.1	Programs Office Staff submits application	Chief	Annual		ongoing				May
2.3.2	Programs Office Staff prepares RFP	Chief	Annual		ongoing				May
2.3.3	Programs Office Staff receive applications for grant funding	Chief	Annual		ongoing				June
2.3.4	Programs Office Staff sets up grant committee meeting	Support Staff	Annual		ongoing				June

2.3.5	Programs Office Staff prepares and send applications received to SAG	Support Staff	Annual	ongoing	June	
2.3.6	SAG meets to fund sub grantees	Chief, SAF, Support Staff	Annual	ongoing	June	
2.3.7	SAG prepares a grant slate	SAG and Chief	Annual	ongoing	June	
2.3.8	SAG Submits grant slate to JJOC for approval	JJOC	Annual	ongoing	July	
2.3.9	Programs Office Staff sends grant award letters based on approved grant slate	Chief	Annual	ongoing	July	
2.3.10	Programs Office Staff prepares and sends quarterly reports to sub grantees	Chief	Annual	ongoing	July	
2.3.11	Programs Office Staff monitors sub grantees throughout the year	Chief	Annual	ongoing	Ongoing	
2.3.12	Programs Office Staff gathers data on performance measures from sub grantees annually	Chief	Annual	ongoing	Ongoing	
2.3.13	QA activities may be conducted annually on any sub grantee	Chief	Annual	ongoing	As needed	
2.3.14	SAG monitors performance through DCFS updates	Chief	Annual	ongoing	Quarterly Meetings	
Strategy #4: Annual Report to the Governor						
2.4.1	Programs Office Staff creates draft, usually in April	Chief	Annual	ongoing	April - June	SAG to review at June 14th meeting
2.4.2	SAG Planning Committee Reviews	SAG and Chief	Annual	ongoing	April - June	
2.4.3	SAG Planning Committee Approves	SAG and Chief	Annual	ongoing	April - June	
2.4.4	Revisions Made	Chief	Annual	ongoing	April - June	
2.4.5	JJOC Approves	JJOC	Annual	ongoing	April - June	
2.4.6	Final version created and sent to the Governor's office	Chief	Annual	ongoing	April - June	
Strategy #5: Annual DMC Report						
2.5.1	Programs Office Staff prepares annual template	Chief	Annual	ongoing	November	
2.5.2	Programs Office Staff sends template to counties	Chief	Annual	ongoing	December	
2.5.3	Counties provide data	Counties	Annual	ongoing	January - January	
2.5.4	Programs Office Staff compiles data	Chief	Annual	ongoing	March - February	
2.5.5	Programs Office Staff writes annual report	Chief	Annual	ongoing	March - February	
2.5.6	Programs Office Staff update RRI Federal Platform	Chief	Annual	ongoing	March - February	
2.5.7	SAG Reviews Report	SAG and Chief	Annual	ongoing	March	
2.5.8	Report submitted as part of Annual Federal Compliance Report	Chief	Annual	ongoing	March - April	
Strategy #6: Compliance with Jail Removal/Sight & Sound Separation/DSO						
2.6.1	Programs Office Staff gathers data from juvenile detention facilities and adult jails	Support Staff	Annual	ongoing	Ongoing	
2.6.2	Programs Office Staff updates Compliance Manual and Compliance Plan	Chief	Annual	ongoing	July - November	
2.6.3	Programs Office Staff updates annual self report survey's	Chief	Annual	ongoing	July - November	

Item ID	Description	Staff	Frequency	Start Date	Status	Progress
2.6.4	Programs Office Staff verifies compliance universe (adult and juvenile facilities/courts)	Chief and Support Staff	Annual	3/27/2018	ongoing	0%
2.6.5	SAG reviews compliance Manual/Plan/Survey documents	SAG and Chief	Annual	3/27/2018	ongoing	0%
2.6.6	Programs Office Staff sends out annual survey's to roughly 310 Nevada facilities	Support Staff	Annual	3/27/2018	ongoing	0%
2.6.7	Survey Data Collection	Support Staff	Annual	3/27/2018	ongoing	0%
2.6.8	Programs Office Staff + Contractor visit roughly 35% of the 310 facilities annually	Chief, Contractor, Support Staff	Annual	3/27/2018	ongoing	0%
2.6.9	Programs Office staff pulls report from annual collection of data from adult jails and juvenile detention facilities	Chief	Annual	3/27/2018	ongoing	0%
2.6.10	SAG receives updates on compliance progress at meetings	SAG and Chief	Annual	3/27/2018	ongoing	0%
2.6.11	SAG Reviews Report - May or may not provide updates	SAG and Chief	Annual	3/27/2018	ongoing	0%
2.6.12	Report submitted as part of Annual Federal Compliance Report	Chief	Annual	3/27/2018	ongoing	25%
2.7.1	Strategy #7: Policy Development Grant Reporting Policy	Chief				0%
2.7.2	SAG Approval	SAG and Chief				0%
2.7.3	Grant Monitoring Policy	Chief				0%
2.7.4	SAG Approval	SAG and Chief				100%

Grant Monitoring Draft reviewed and approved by SAG - will go through DCFS process

Note: Compliance Report includes - goes with strategy #6.

- 1) Completed spreadsheet provided by the Feds outlining percentages of identified violations
- 2) Comprehensive Compliance Universe document - includes the number of survey's sent/received and the facilities visited in person. There must be a 3 year history of facilities visited in person.
- 3) Completed DMC Report + Several Reports download from the federal RRI platform
- 4) State's DMC plan for reduction of DMC
- 5) Compliance Manual - State Policy outlining entire state compliance system
- 6) Compliance Plan - Specific details about staff responsibilities
- 7) Copies of Survey's used
- 8) Specific Report for Jail Removal including a list of violations
- 9) Specific Report for DSO including a list of violations. This also includes the use of valid court orders.
- 10) Specific report on Sight/Sound Separation violations
- 11) List of Nevada Definitions for the JJ System
- 12) Copy of Executive order or state authority to monitor facilities
- 12) Copy of statute or authority on specific training requirements for staff who perform direct services on youth in secure facilities - especially if a facility houses both adults and juveniles.
- 13) Statute or authority for the use of a valid court order
- 14) Certification document signed by the DCFS administrator

Note: Formula Grant Application and Attachments - goes with strategy #2.

- 1) Grant Abstract - no more than 400 words
- 2) Grant Application - max 40 pages
- 3) Executive Order identifying the existence of a State Advisory Group - must be between 12 - 33 members and meet specific requirements
- 4) Appendix A - Performance Measures by Program Area
- 5) Appendix B - State's identified formula grant programs out of the 32 available programs
- 6) Appendix C - Waiver for pass through for sub grants - not needed for NV
- 7) Appendix D - State Advisory Group Roster with email addresses, appointment dates, city of residence, and area of need the person fills on the SAG
- 8) Appendix E - Rural Removal Exception for adult jails that are in rural areas
- 9) Appendix F - Formula Grant Budget and Narrative
- 10) Appendix G - Verification that the state submitted the required compliance report (above) by the due date.
- 11) Appendix H - RRI Federal Platform Analysis and Tracking Sheet
- 12) Appendix I - A list of the 28 program assurances - state must identify document and page number where each assurance is addressed.
- 13) Appendix J - Contact information for state staff associated with the JIDPA/Formula Grant from administrator to fiscal staff
- 14) Appendix K - Training Certification - must be signed by DCFS Administrator
- 15) Appendix L - Compliance Report Certification - must be signed by DCFS Administrator
- 16) Appendix M - Compliance Plan - System in Place - must be signed by DCFS Administrator
- 17) Nevada State Advisory Group Recommendations Documents
- 18) Financial Capability Document

Note: Annual Governor's Report - goes with strategy #4.

- 1) Narrative
- 2) Appendix A - State Advisory Group Roster
- 3) Appendix B - State Advisory Group Analysis
- 4) Appendix C - Grant Allocations to Nevada - JJ Grants
- 5) Appendix D - Formula Sub Grantees + Performance Data/Measures
- 6) Appendix E - Community Corrections Partnership Block Grant Allocations + Performance Data
- 7) Appendix F - State and County Statistical Crime Data
- 8) Appendix G - SB 107 Room Confinement Data

DATA ENTRY ON THIS PAGE ONLY

Key	
	Indicates activity is complete
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	Indicates activity is at risk
	Indicates activity is behind schedule and critical

ID	Task	Task Lead	Start Date	End Date	Actual End Date	% Complete	Project Status	Meeting Comments/ Notes & Progress Updates	Updates from Core Team (As of XXX Date)
Goal #1 - Develop Implementation Team									
Strategy #1: Select Members From Parole/Program/Facility									
1.1.1	Membership	Deputy	7/1/2017	10/1/2017	10/1/2017	100%		Team Selected	
Strategy #2: Implementation Team Work									
1.2.1	Create Sub Committees	Deputy	7/1/2017	10/1/2017	10/1/2017	100%		Committee Selected	
1.2.2	Assign projects/tasks to sub committee	Committee Chair	1/16/2018	1/22/2018	1/22/2018	100%		Subcommittees: Parole and Facilities	
1.2.3	Schedule ongoing meetings for implementation team	CIT	1/16/2018	1/22/2018	1/22/2018	100%		Scheduled bi-weekly	
Goal #2: Agency Communication Plan									
Strategy #1: Determine Messaging									
2.1.1	What will be communicated	CIT	1/16/2018	4/9/2018	4/9/2018	100%		Implementation Guide and PP.	
2.1.2	Send implementation guides/powerpoint on implementation changes	Sharon Anderson	1/16/2018	ongoing		25%		Being updated to include NRS language	
2.1.3	Convene a meeting with line staff in facilities, parole and programs office to share information on DCFS new policies in changes	Sharon Anderson	1/16/2018	ongoing		50%		in progress	
2.1.4	Establish a method for follow up and ongoing communication	Sharon Anderson/John Munoz	1/16/2018	ongoing		50%		in progress	
Strategy #2: Determine Sender and platform									
2.2.1	Who will be the primary messenger	CIT/ Sharon Anderson	1/16/2018	4/10/2018		100%		DCFS Staff	

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2.2.2	Messenger to deliver in person, 'road show'	CIT/ Sharon Anderson	7/1/2018	ongoing	100%	DCFS Staff
Strategy #3: DCFS Internal Communication Plan						
2.3.1	Communication with Superintendents, Chief of Parole and Chief of Programs Office	Sharon Anderson	1/16/2018	7/1/2018	100%	via email with follow up meetings with minutes - communication, ongoing
2.3.2	Communication with line staff in facilities, parole and programs office	Sharon Anderson	1/16/2018	7/1/2018	100%	ongoing
2.3.3	Communication with DCFS Deputies on changes	John Munoz	1/16/2018	7/1/2018	50%	in progress
2.3.4	Include progress updates on required changes	Sharon Anderson	1/16/2018	7/1/2018	100%	ongoing
2.3.5	Outline specific steps/changes that each group is responsible for making.	Sharon Anderson/John Munoz	1/16/2018	7/1/2018	100%	ongoing
2.3.6	Determine training timeline	Sharon Anderson/CIT	1/16/2018	4/10/2018	100%	Parole will complete by 4/30/18; Facilities will complete by 5/31/18; NYTC completed 3/30/18.
2.3.7	Determine which staff is from DCFS will be responsible for information distribution	Sharon Anderson/CIT	1/16/2018	4/10/2018	100%	Parole and Facilities Trainers; NYTC is complete.
Goal #3 - Adoption and Implementation of New Regulations						
Strategy #1: State Compliance for EBP Standards and QA Process (State)						
3.1.1	Identify appropriate placement for this/policy or regulation	Administrator and Programs Office	12/15/2017	3/27/2018	100%	Not withholding funds from state, implementing QA process
3.1.2	Review current regulations to identify appropriate placement.	Leslie Bittleston	12/15/2017	3/27/2018	100%	
3.1.3	Gather and review policies or regs used by other states	Leslie Bittleston	12/15/2017	3/27/2018	100%	
3.1.4	Contact other state subject matter experts for additional information and adoption	Leslie Bittleston	12/15/2017	3/27/2018	100%	

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3.1.5	Draft language for policy or regulation	Leslie Bittleston/ John Lum	12/15/2017 3/27/2018	75%	Information added to NRS 62H.200	Draft is being reviewed and edited internally
3.1.6	Approval of JJOC	JJOC	12/15/2017	0%		
Strategy #2: Ability to withhold funding for non-compliance of EB Standards (County)						
3.2.1	placement for this/policy or regulation Review currnt regulations to identify appropriate placement.	Administrator and Programs Office	12/15/2017 4/10/2018	100%	NRS 62 H will include language/ recommendation	
3.2.2		Leslie Bittleston	12/15/2017 4/10/2018	100%		
3.2.3	Gather and review policies or regs used by other states Contact other state subject matter experts for additional information and adoption	Leslie Bittleston	12/15/2017 4/10/2018	100%		
3.2.4		Leslie Bittleston	12/15/2017 4/10/2018	100%		
3.2.5	Draft language for policy or regulation	Leslie Bittleston/ John Lum	12/15/2017 4/11/2018	75%		Draft is being reviewed and edited internally
3.2.6	Approval of JJOC	JJOC	12/15/2017	0%		
Strategy #3: Review and Revise NRS 62H (DCFS Policy)						
3.3.1	Review for appropriate language	Bittleston/John Munoz/ John Lum/ DAG Leslie	1/16/2018 4/6/2018	75%		NRS 62H-025 is in draft and review with John and John. Leslie is the primary.
3.3.2	Review for appropriate crimes	Bittleston/John Munoz/ John Lum/ DAG Leslie	1/16/2018 4/6/2018	75%		
3.3.3	Review for reporting requirements	Bittleston/John Munoz/ John Lum/ DAG Leslie	1/16/2018 4/6/2018	75%		
3.3.4	Add language for reporting requirements	Bittleston/John Munoz/ John Lum/ DAG Leslie	1/16/2018 4/6/2018	75%		
3.3.5	Draft updated version for review by JJOC	Bittleston/John Munoz/ John Lum/ DAG	1/16/2018 7/1/2018	75%		Draft is being reviewed and edited internally

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3.3.6	Determine process for adopting new regulation	Leslie Bittleston/John Munoz/ John Lum/ DAG	1/16/2018	7/1/2018	75%	Draft is being reviewed and edited internally
3.3.7	Policy Development	Leslie Bittleston	1/16/2018	4/10/2018	75%	
3.3.8	Policy Review	Leslie Bittleston	1/16/2018	7/1/2018	0%	
3.3.9	Policy Approval	CIT	1/16/2018	7/1/2018	0%	
3.3.10	Approval of JJOC	JJOC	1/16/2018		0%	
Strategy #4: Review and Revise NAC 62H (Policy DCFS)						
Leslie						
3.4.1	Review for appropriate language	Bittleston/John Munoz/ John Lum/ DAG Leslie	1/16/2018	4/6/2018	75%	
3.4.2	Review for appropriate crimes	Bittleston/John Munoz/ John Lum/ DAG Leslie	1/16/2018	4/6/2018	75%	
3.4.3	Review for reporting requirements	Bittleston/John Munoz/ John Lum/ DAG Leslie	1/16/2018	4/6/2018	75%	
3.4.4	Add language for reporting requirements	Bittleston/John Munoz/ John Lum/ DAG Leslie	1/16/2018	4/6/2018	75%	
3.4.5	Draft updated version for review by JJOC	Bittleston/John Munoz/ John Lum/ DAG Leslie	1/16/2018	4/6/2018	75%	
3.4.6	Determine process for adopting new regulation	Bittleston/John Munoz/ John Lum/ DAG	1/16/2018	7/1/2018	75%	Will be combined with NRS 62H
3.4.7	Policy Development	Leslie Bittleston	1/16/2018	4/10/2018	75%	
3.4.8	Policy Review	Leslie Bittleston	1/16/2018	7/1/2018	0%	
3.4.9	Policy Approval	Leslie Bittleston	1/16/2018	7/1/2018	0%	
3.4.10	Approval of JJOC	JJOC	1/16/2018		0%	
Goal #4 - Policy Development (Cross Reference with JJOC Tab)						
Strategy #1: Violations of Parole and Revocations (Supervision Policy)						
					52%	

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4.1.1	Policy Development - Responses to Violations and Terms of Parole	Parole Subcommittee	1/25/2018	4/6/2018	100%	Jody, Kathryn, Dolly (lead) Linda Tompkins; Draft done 4/6/18
4.1.2	Policy Review - Responses to Violations and Terms of Parole	Parole Subcommittee	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	100%	
4.1.3	Policy Approval - Responses to Violations and Terms of Parole	Parole Subcommittee	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	0%	
4.1.4	SOP Development - Responses to Violations and Terms of Parole	Parole Subcommittee	1/25/2018	4/6/2018	75%	John Lum/ Sharon Anderson - provide SOP for policy development
4.1.5	SOP Approval - Responses to Violations and Terms of Parole	Parole Subcommittee	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	0%	
4.1.6	Policy Development - Recommendations of Parole	Parole Subcommittee	1/25/2018	4/6/2018	100%	
4.1.7	Policy Review - Recommendations of Parole	Parole Subcommittee	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	100%	
4.1.8	Policy Approval - Recommendations of Parole	Parole Subcommittee	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	0%	
4.1.9	Revocation SOP Development - Recommendations of Parole	Parole Subcommittee	1/25/2018	4/6/2018	75%	
4.1.10	Revocation SOP Approval - Recommendations of Parole	Parole Subcommittee	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	0%	
4.1.11	JJOC Review of Policies	Parole Subcommittee	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	100%	
4.1.12	JJOC Review of SOP's	Parole Subcommittee	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	0%	
4.1.13	Statewide Training	CIT	1/25/2018		25%	Pending policy approval.
Strategy #2: Placement of Youth Committed to DCFS/ Admission Determination Procedure						50%
4.2.1	Policy Development	Parole Subcommittee	1/25/2018	4/4/2018	100%	Draft out 4/4/18
4.2.2	Policy Review	Parole Subcommittee	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	100%	
4.2.3	Policy Approval	Parole Subcommittee	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	0%	

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4.2.4	SOP Development	Parole Subcommittee	1/25/2018	4/4/2018	75%	
4.2.5	SOP Approval	Parole Subcommittee	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	0%	
4.2.6	JJOC Review of Policies	CIT	1/25/2018		100%	
4.2.7	JJOC Review of SOP	CIT	1/25/2018		0%	Pending policy approval.
4.2.8	Statewide Training	CIT	1/25/2018		25%	Pending policy approval.
Strategy #3: Family Engagement Plan						
4.3.1	Review current SOP/policy - Parole & Facilities	Bruce Burgess	1/25/2018	2/6/2018	100%	Reviewed areas already in place; ongoing.
4.3.2	Compile information - Parole & Facilities	Bruce Burgess DCFS Parole & Facilities	1/25/2018	2/6/2018	100%	Ongoing
4.3.3	Policy Development - Parole & Facilities	Kathryn Roose DCFS Parole & Facilities	1/25/2018	4/6/2018	75%	Draft is being reviewed and edited internally
4.3.4	Policy Review - Parole & Facilities	Subcommittees DCFS Parole & Facilities	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	75%	
4.3.5	Policy Approval - Parole & Facilities	Subcommittees DCFS Parole & Facilities	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	0%	
4.3.6	SOP Development - Parole & Facilities	Subcommittees DCFS Parole & Facilities	1/25/2018	4/6/2018	75%	
4.3.7	SOP Approval - Parole & Facilities	Subcommittees	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	0%	
4.3.8	JJOC Review of Procedures	CIT	1/25/2018		0%	
4.3.9	JJOC Review of SOP	CIT	1/25/2018		0%	
4.3.10	Statewide Training	CIT	1/25/2018		25%	Pending policy approval.
Strategy #4: Court Findings Prior to Commitment (Admissions Policy)						
4.4.1	Review current SOP/policy - Parole & Facilities	Subcommittees; Dave Laity DCFS Parole & Facilities	1/25/2018	4/6/2018	100%	
4.4.2	Compile information - Parole & Facilities	Subcommittees DCFS Parole & Facilities	1/25/2018	4/6/2018	100%	
4.4.3	Policy Development - Parole & Facilities	Subcommittees	1/25/2018	4/6/2018	100%	Draft done 4/6/18

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Item ID	Activity	Start Date	End Date	Progress %	Notes
4.4.4	Policy Review - Parole & Facilities	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	100%	
4.4.5	Policy Approval - Parole & Facilities	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	0%	
4.4.6	SOP Development - Parole & Facilities	1/25/2018	4/6/2018	75%	Draft done 4/6/18
4.4.7	SOP Approval - Parole & Facilities	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	0%	
4.4.8	JJOC Review of Procedures	1/25/2018	1/25/2018	100%	
4.4.9	JJOC Review of SOP	1/25/2018	1/25/2018	0%	Pending policy approval.
4.4.10	Statewide Training	1/25/2018	1/25/2018	25%	
Strategy #5: Individual Case Plan and Discharge Planning/Re-Entry					
4.5.1	Review tools (YLS and MASY2) to help identify the domains	1/25/2018	2/6/2018	100%	
4.5.2	Review current and other tools used for Case Plan Coordinate with Resource Center for EBP (discharge/re-entry)	1/25/2018	2/6/2018	100%	
4.5.4	CIT	1/25/2018	TBD	0%	TBD
4.5.5	Review current SOP/policy - Parole & Facilities	1/25/2018	4/6/2018	100%	ongoing
4.5.6	Compile information - Parole & Facilities	1/25/2018	4/6/2018	100%	ongoing
4.5.7	Policy Development - Parole & Facilities	1/25/2018	4/6/2018	75%	Draft done 4/6/18 Draft is being reviewed and edited internally
4.5.8	Policy Review - Parole & Facilities	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	75%	
4.5.9	Policy Approval - Parole & Facilities	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	0%	
4.5.10	SOP Development - Parole & Facilities	1/25/2018	4/6/2018	75%	Draft done 4/6/18
4.5.11	SOP Approval - Parole & Facilities	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	0%	

DCFS Implementation Plan

4.5.12	JJOC Review of Procedures	CIT	1/25/2018			0%	
4.5.13	JJOC Review of SOP	CIT	1/25/2018			25%	Pending policy approval.
4.5.14	Statewide Training	CIT	1/25/2018			35%	
Strategy #6: Out of State (OOS) Placement of Child							
4.6.1	Policy Development	John Lum	1/25/2018	4/6/2018		75%	Draft is being reviewed and edited internally
4.6.2	Policy Review	CIT	1/25/2018	7/1/2018		75%	
4.6.3	Policy Approval	CIT	1/25/2018	7/1/2018		0%	
4.6.4	JJOC Review	CIT	1/25/2018			0%	
4.6.5	Statewide Training	CIT	1/25/2018			25%	Pending policy approval.
Strategy #7: Release of Information/Information Sharing							
4.7.1	Development of MOU	Leslie Bittleston Facilities Subcommittee;	1/25/2018	7/1/2018		100%	Completed if needed. New policy dated 7/1/18 is complete. Still need SOP's.
4.7.2	Policy Development	John Lum Facilities Subcommittee	1/25/2018	7/1/2018		100%	
4.7.3	Policy Review	Subcommittee	1/25/2018	7/1/2018		100%	
4.7.4	Policy Approval	Subcommittee	1/25/2018	7/1/2018		100%	
4.7.5	JJOC Review	CIT	1/25/2018			100%	
4.7.6	Statewide Training	CIT	1/25/2018			25%	
Strategy #8: System Information Requirements (Data Collection Activities)							
Review current SOP/policy -							
4.8.1	Parole & Facilities	Leslie Bittleston	1/25/2018	7/1/2018		75%	
4.8.2	Compile information - Parole & Facilities	Leslie Bittleston	1/25/2018	7/1/2018		75%	
4.8.3	Policy Development - Parole & Facilities	Leslie Bittleston	1/25/2018	7/1/2018		75%	Draft is being reviewed and edited internally
4.8.4	Policy Review - Parole & Facilities		1/25/2018	7/1/2018		75%	
4.8.5	Policy Approval - Parole & Facilities		1/25/2018	7/1/2018		0%	
4.8.6	SOP Development - Parole & Facilities	Leslie Bittleston	1/25/2018	7/1/2018		0%	
4.8.7	SOP Approval - Parole & Facilities		1/25/2018	7/1/2018		0%	
4.8.8	JJOC Review of Procedures	CIT	1/25/2018			0%	
4.8.9	JJOC Review of SOP	CIT	1/25/2018			0%	
4.8.10	Statewide Training	CIT	1/25/2018			25%	Pending policy approval.
Strategy #9: Length of Stay							
							68%

DCFS Implementation Plan

4.9.1	Review current SOP/policy - Parole & Facilities	DCFS Parole & Facilities Subcommittees	1/25/2018	4/6/2018	100%	ongoing as needed
4.9.2	Review current Matrix (discharge/re-entry)	Bruce Burgess DCFS Parole & Facilities Subcommittees	1/25/2018	2/6/2018	100%	ongoing as needed
4.9.3	Compile information - Parole & Facilities	DCFS Parole & Facilities Subcommittees	1/25/2018	4/6/2018	100%	ongoing as needed
4.9.4	Policy Development - Parole & Facilities	DCFS Parole & Facilities Subcommittees	1/25/2018	4/6/2018	100%	Draft done 4/6/18
4.9.5	Policy Review - Parole & Facilities	DCFS Parole & Facilities Subcommittees	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	100%	
4.9.6	Policy Approval - Parole & Facilities	DCFS Parole & Facilities Subcommittees	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	0%	
4.9.7	SOP Development - Parole & Facilities	DCFS Parole & Facilities Subcommittees	1/25/2018	4/6/2018	75%	Draft done 4/6/18
4.9.8	SOP Approval - Parole & Facilities	DCFS Parole & Facilities Subcommittees	1/25/2018	7/1/2018	0%	
4.9.9	JIOC Review of Procedures	CIT	1/25/2018		100%	
4.9.10	JIOC Review of SOP	CIT	1/25/2018		0%	
Goal #5 - Training Plan						
Strategy #1: Petition by Court to Revoke Parole						
					50%	
5.1.1	Develop Training Plan	CIT	1/25/2018	Will be finalized after policy approval	50%	
5.1.2	Identify who will do the training	CIT	1/25/2018		50%	
5.1.3	Identify who needs the training	CIT	1/25/2018		50%	
5.1.4	Parole Training	CIT	1/25/2018		50%	
5.1.5	Facilities Training	CIT	1/25/2018		50%	
Strategy #2: Newly created policy training by DCFS and JIOC						
5.2.1	Develop Training Plan	CIT	1/25/2018	Will be finalized after policy approval	50%	



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

2017 Facility Training Report – Prepared August 2018
Per Nevada Administrative Code 62B.120

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I. Introduction

This 2017 Training Report is the first annual report of its kind for verification of trainings provided in secure juvenile detention/correctional facilities in Nevada. The Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) Programs Office staff notified the state's ten (10) secure detention/correctional facilities on February 3, 2017 that they would be required to capture and report training data in accordance with Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 62B.120. DCFS subsequently provided a training report template in May 2017.

This training report was due to the DCFS Programs Office by the 15th of February 2018. The Programs Office received data from the following entities for the 2017 calendar year:

- 1) Nevada Youth Training Center (NYTC)
- 2) Caliente Youth Center (CYC)
- 3) Summit View Youth Center (SVYC)
- 4) Washoe County Juvenile Detention/Wittenberg Hall
- 5) Clark County Juvenile Detention Facility
- 6) Northeastern Detention Facility
- 7) Teurman Hall Detention Facility
- 8) Douglas County Juvenile Detention Facility
- 9) Murphy Bernadini Detention Facility
- 10) Leighton Hall Detention Facility

Note: Facilities for the detention and rehabilitation of youth did not have a full 12 months to provide training on new training topics; therefore, training by some facilities is pending curriculum.

II. Background

Facilities for the detention and rehabilitation of youth provide twenty-four-hour supervision of youth in a safe, secure, and humane environment. Each facility is responsible for providing education, medical services, dental services, mental health services, substance abuse services, and transportation to outside appointments for youth in their care and custody.

A typical day in a facility for the detention and rehabilitation of youth involves hygiene, meals, school, physical activities, vocational services, educational services, and various types of programming. Generally, educational services are provided by the county the facility is in, but this is not always the case. Nevada Youth Training Center's educational program is in-house and provided by employees of the facility/state.

Administrators of a facility for the detention and rehabilitation of youth are required by state statute to provide training to direct line and supervisory staff. Many facilities maintain a full-time or part-time training coordinator type position to ensure the professionalism and competency of staff responsible for the care and safety of the youth in their custody.

Training for facilities for the detention and rehabilitation of youth is designed to provide formal classroom instruction and on-the-job training on a series of topics and subjects important for the care and safety of youth. In Nevada, all direct care staff of juvenile secure detention/correctional facilities must receive training within 90 days of hire, and annually thereafter, per Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 62B.250 and NAC 62B.100. The training must include the following topics:

- 1) How to report suspected abuse or neglect;
- 2) Proper reporting and investigation of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct consistent with the requirements set forth in the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA);
- 3) The conditions and limitations of room confinement per NRS 63.505 and 62B.215;
- 4) The facility's disaster plan per NRS 62B.220;
- 5) Data collection activities;
- 6) Trauma informed care;
- 7) Controlling the behavior of children;
- 8) Policy and procedures concerning the use of force and restraint of children;
- 9) The rights of children in the institution or agency;
- 10) Suicide awareness and prevention;
- 11) The administration of medication to children;
- 12) Applicable state and federal constitutional and statutory rights of children in the institution or agency;
- 13) Policies and procedures concerning other matters affecting the health, welfare, safety, and civil and other rights of children in the institution or agency; and
- 14) Working with gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and questioning children. ¹

In addition to the topics above, supervisory staff must have additional training in the following topics:

- 1) The provision of the Juvenile Detention Facility Standards adopted by the Juvenile Justice Commission; and
- 2) The disproportionate minority contact (DMC) in the juvenile justice system.

¹ Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 62B.250 & Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 62B.250 revised 2017, 28 to include #14.

Lastly, each facility for the detention and rehabilitation of youth must have a comprehensive set of policies and procedures available to all staff at any given time. These policies should outline that staff are required to adhere to a code of conduct which prohibits any form of abuse, profanity, threats, harassment, intimidation, horseplay, or personal relationships with youth. Most, if not all facilities, have staff sign documents to ensure they understand all policies and procedures in place.

III. Data Provided by Facility

Murphy Bernadini

Training Standard	Results
How to report suspected abuse or neglect	Satisfactory
Proper reporting and investigation of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct consistent with the requirements set forth in the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)	Satisfactory
The conditions and limitations of room confinement per Nevada Revised Statutes 63.505 and 62B.215	Satisfactory
The facility's disaster plan per NRS 62B.220	Satisfactory
Data collection activities	Satisfactory
Trauma informed care	Satisfactory
Controlling the behavior of children	Satisfactory
Policy and procedures concerning the use of force and restraint of children	Satisfactory
The rights of children in the institution or agency	Satisfactory
Suicide awareness and prevention	Satisfactory
The administration of medication to children	Satisfactory
Applicable state and federal constitutional and statutory rights of children in the institution or agency;	Satisfactory
Policies and procedures concerning other matters affecting the health, welfare, safety, and civil and other rights of children in the institution or agency;	Satisfactory
Working with gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and questioning children.	Satisfactory
Supervisory Staff Additional Training Below:	Results
The provision of the Juvenile Detention Facility Standards adopted by the Juvenile Justice Commission; and	Pending
The disproportionate minority contact (DMC) in the juvenile justice system.	Pending
Average annual training in hours	28 Hours
Average New Staff Trained	4
Average Existing Staff Trained	12
Average Supervisory Staff Trained in Additional Topics	Pending

Clark County Juvenile Detention Facility

Training Standard	Results
How to report suspected abuse or neglect	Satisfactory
Proper reporting and investigation of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct consistent with the requirements set forth in the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)	Satisfactory
The conditions and limitations of room confinement per Nevada Revised Statutes 63.505 and 62B.215	Satisfactory
The facility's disaster plan per NRS 62B.220	Satisfactory
Data collection activities	Satisfactory
Trauma informed care	Satisfactory
Controlling the behavior of children	Satisfactory
Policy and procedures concerning the use of force and restraint of children	Satisfactory

The rights of children in the institution or agency	Satisfactory
Suicide awareness and prevention	Satisfactory
The administration of medication to children	Satisfactory
Applicable state and federal constitutional and statutory rights of children in the institution or agency;	Satisfactory
Policies and procedures concerning other matters affecting the health, welfare, safety, and civil and other rights of children in the institution or agency;	Satisfactory
Working with gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and questioning children.	Satisfactory
Supervisory Staff Additional Training Below:	Results
The provision of the Juvenile Detention Facility Standards adopted by the Juvenile Justice Commission; and	Satisfactory
The disproportionate minority contact (DMC) in the juvenile justice system.	Satisfactory
Average annual training in hours	42 Hours
Average New Staff Trained	11
Average Existing Staff Trained	209
Average Supervisory Staff Trained in Additional Topics	18

Caliente Youth Center

Training Standard	Results
How to report suspected abuse or neglect	Satisfactory
Proper reporting and investigation of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct consistent with the requirements set forth in the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)	Satisfactory
The conditions and limitations of room confinement per Nevada Revised Statutes 63.505 and 62B.215	Satisfactory
The facility's disaster plan per NRS 62B.220	Satisfactory
Data collection activities	Satisfactory
Trauma informed care	Satisfactory
Controlling the behavior of children	Satisfactory
Policy and procedures concerning the use of force and restraint of children	Satisfactory
The rights of children in the institution or agency	Satisfactory
Suicide awareness and prevention	Satisfactory
The administration of medication to children	Satisfactory
Applicable state and federal constitutional and statutory rights of children in the institution or agency;	Satisfactory
Policies and procedures concerning other matters affecting the health, welfare, safety, and civil and other rights of children in the institution or agency;	Satisfactory
Working with gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and questioning children.	Satisfactory
Supervisory Staff Additional Training Below:	Results
The provision of the Juvenile Detention Facility Standards adopted by the Juvenile Justice Commission; and	Satisfactory
The disproportionate minority contact (DMC) in the juvenile justice system.	Satisfactory
Average annual training in hours	35 Hours
Average New Staff Trained	24
Average Existing Staff Trained	68
Average Supervisory Staff Trained in Additional Topics	3

Northeastern Juvenile Detention Facility

Training Standard	Results
How to report suspected abuse or neglect	Satisfactory
Proper reporting and investigation of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct consistent with the requirements set forth in the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)	Satisfactory

The conditions and limitations of room confinement per Nevada Revised Statutes 63.505 and 62B.215	Satisfactory
The facility's disaster plan per NRS 62B.220	Pending
Data collection activities	Satisfactory
Trauma informed care	Satisfactory
Controlling the behavior of children	Satisfactory
Policy and procedures concerning the use of force and restraint of children	Satisfactory
The rights of children in the institution or agency	Satisfactory
Suicide awareness and prevention	Satisfactory
The administration of medication to children	Satisfactory
Applicable state and federal constitutional and statutory rights of children in the institution or agency;	Satisfactory
Policies and procedures concerning other matters affecting the health, welfare, safety, and civil and other rights of children in the institution or agency;	Pending
Working with gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and questioning children.	Satisfactory
Supervisory Staff Additional Training Below:	Results
The provision of the Juvenile Detention Facility Standards adopted by the Juvenile Justice Commission; and	Satisfactory
The disproportionate minority contact (DMC) in the juvenile justice system.	Pending
Average annual training in hours	40 Hours
Average New Staff Trained	3
Average Existing Staff Trained	9
Average Supervisory Staff Trained in Additional Topics	3

Nevada Youth Training Center

Training Standard	Results
How to report suspected abuse or neglect	Satisfactory
Proper reporting and investigation of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct consistent with the requirements set forth in the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)	Satisfactory
The conditions and limitations of room confinement per Nevada Revised Statutes 63.505 and 62B.215	Satisfactory
The facility's disaster plan per NRS 62B.220	Satisfactory
Data collection activities	Satisfactory
Trauma informed care	Satisfactory
Controlling the behavior of children	Satisfactory
Policy and procedures concerning the use of force and restraint of children	Satisfactory
The rights of children in the institution or agency	Satisfactory
Suicide awareness and prevention	Satisfactory
The administration of medication to children	Satisfactory
Applicable state and federal constitutional and statutory rights of children in the institution or agency;	Satisfactory
Policies and procedures concerning other matters affecting the health, welfare, safety, and civil and other rights of children in the institution or agency;	Satisfactory
Working with gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and questioning children.	Satisfactory
Supervisory Staff Additional Training Below:	Results
The provision of the Juvenile Detention Facility Standards adopted by the Juvenile Justice Commission; and	Satisfactory
The disproportionate minority contact (DMC) in the juvenile justice system.	Satisfactory
Average annual training in hours	35 Hours
Average New Staff Trained	11
Average Existing Staff Trained	60
Average Supervisory Staff Trained in Additional Topics	5

Washoe County Juvenile Detention/Wittenberg Hall/Jan Evans Juvenile Services Facility

Training Standard	Results
How to report suspected abuse or neglect	Satisfactory
Proper reporting and investigation of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct consistent with the requirements set forth in the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)	Satisfactory
The conditions and limitations of room confinement per Nevada Revised Statutes 63.505 and 62B.215	Satisfactory
The facility's disaster plan per NRS 62B.220	Satisfactory
Data collection activities	Satisfactory
Trauma informed care	Satisfactory
Controlling the behavior of children	Satisfactory
Policy and procedures concerning the use of force and restraint of children	Satisfactory
The rights of children in the institution or agency	Satisfactory
Suicide awareness and prevention	Satisfactory
The administration of medication to children	Satisfactory
Applicable state and federal constitutional and statutory rights of children in the institution or agency;	Satisfactory
Policies and procedures concerning other matters affecting the health, welfare, safety, and civil and other rights of children in the institution or agency;	Satisfactory
Working with gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and questioning children.	Satisfactory
Supervisory Staff Additional Training Below:	Results
The provision of the Juvenile Detention Facility Standards adopted by the Juvenile Justice Commission; and	Pending
The disproportionate minority contact (DMC) in the juvenile justice system.	Pending
Average annual training in hours	28 Hours
Average New Staff Trained	4
Average Existing Staff Trained	12
Average Supervisory Staff Trained in Additional Topics	Pending

Leighton Hall

Training Standard	Results
How to report suspected abuse or neglect	Satisfactory
Proper reporting and investigation of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct consistent with the requirements set forth in the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)	Satisfactory
The conditions and limitations of room confinement per Nevada Revised Statutes 63.505 and 62B.215	Satisfactory
The facility's disaster plan per NRS 62B.220	Satisfactory
Data collection activities	Satisfactory
Trauma informed care	Satisfactory
Controlling the behavior of children	Satisfactory
Policy and procedures concerning the use of force and restraint of children	Satisfactory
The rights of children in the institution or agency	Satisfactory
Suicide awareness and prevention	Satisfactory
The administration of medication to children	Satisfactory
Applicable state and federal constitutional and statutory rights of children in the institution or agency;	Satisfactory
Policies and procedures concerning other matters affecting the health, welfare, safety, and civil and other rights of children in the institution or agency;	Satisfactory
Working with gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and questioning children.	Satisfactory
Supervisory Staff Additional Training Below:	Results
The provision of the Juvenile Detention Facility Standards adopted by the Juvenile Justice Commission; and	Pending

The disproportionate minority contact (DMC) in the juvenile justice system.	Pending
Average annual training in hours	28 Hours
Average New Staff Trained	4
Average Existing Staff Trained	15
Average Supervisory Staff Trained in Additional Topics	Pending

Teurman Hall

Training Standard	Results
How to report suspected abuse or neglect	Satisfactory
Proper reporting and investigation of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct consistent with the requirements set forth in the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)	Satisfactory
The conditions and limitations of room confinement per Nevada Revised Statutes 63.505 and 62B.215	Satisfactory
The facility's disaster plan per NRS 62B.220	Satisfactory
Data collection activities	Satisfactory
Trauma informed care	Satisfactory
Controlling the behavior of children	Satisfactory
Policy and procedures concerning the use of force and restraint of children	Satisfactory
The rights of children in the institution or agency	Satisfactory
Suicide awareness and prevention	Satisfactory
The administration of medication to children	Satisfactory
Applicable state and federal constitutional and statutory rights of children in the institution or agency;	Satisfactory
Policies and procedures concerning other matters affecting the health, welfare, safety, and civil and other rights of children in the institution or agency;	Satisfactory
Working with gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and questioning children.	Satisfactory
Supervisory Staff Additional Training Below:	Results
The provision of the Juvenile Detention Facility Standards adopted by the Juvenile Justice Commission; and	Pending
The disproportionate minority contact (DMC) in the juvenile justice system.	Pending
Average annual training in hours	29 Hours
Average New Staff Trained	4
Average Existing Staff Trained	10
Average Supervisory Staff Trained in Additional Topics	Pending

Summit View Youth Center

Training Standard	Results
How to report suspected abuse or neglect	Satisfactory
Proper report and investigation of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct consistent with the requirements set forth in the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)	Satisfactory
The conditions and limitations of room confinement per Nevada Revised Statutes 63.505 and 62B.215	Satisfactory
The facility's disaster plan per NRS 62B.220	Satisfactory
Data collection activities	Satisfactory
Trauma informed care	Satisfactory
Controlling the behavior of children	Satisfactory
Policy and procedures concerning the use of force and restraint of children	Satisfactory
The rights of children in the institution or agency	Satisfactory
Suicide awareness and prevention	Satisfactory
The administration of medication to children	Satisfactory

Applicable state and federal constitutional and statutory rights of children in the institution or agency;	Satisfactory
Policies and procedures concerning other matters affecting the health, welfare, safety, and civil and other rights of children in the institution or agency;	Satisfactory
Working with gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and questioning children.	Satisfactory
Supervisory Staff Additional Training Below:	Results
The provision of the Juvenile Detention Facility Standards adopted by the Juvenile Justice Commission; and	Pending
The disproportionate minority contact (DMC) in the juvenile justice system.	Pending
Average annual training in hours	40 Hours
Average New Staff Trained	19
Average Existing Staff Trained	14
Average Supervisory Staff Trained in Additional Topics	Pending

Douglas County Juvenile Detention Facility

Training Standard	Results
How to report suspected abuse or neglect	Satisfactory
Proper reporting and investigation of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct consistent with the requirements set forth in the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)	Satisfactory
The conditions and limitations of room confinement per Nevada Revised Statutes 63.505 and 62B.215	Satisfactory
The facility's disaster plan per NRS 62B.220	Satisfactory
Data collection activities	Satisfactory
Trauma informed care	Satisfactory
Controlling the behavior of children	Satisfactory
Policy and procedures concerning the use of force and restraint of children	Satisfactory
The rights of children in the institution or agency	Satisfactory
Suicide awareness and prevention	Satisfactory
The administration of medication to children	Satisfactory
Applicable state and federal constitutional and statutory rights of children in the institution or agency;	Satisfactory
Policies and procedures concerning other matters affecting the health, welfare, safety, and civil and other rights of children in the institution or agency;	Satisfactory
Working with gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and questioning children.	Satisfactory
Supervisory Staff Additional Training Below:	Results
The provision of the Juvenile Detention Facility Standards adopted by the Juvenile Justice Commission; and	Satisfactory
The disproportionate minority contact (DMC) in the juvenile justice system.	Satisfactory
Average annual training in hours	27 Hours
Average New Staff Trained	4
Average Existing Staff Trained	10
Average Supervisory Staff Trained in Additional Topics	4

IV. Analysis of Data Provided

Every facility that provided data arranged for training of most, if not all of, the topic areas identified in NRS 62B.250, NAC 62B.100, and NAC 526.250.

Six (6) out of ten (10) facilities are pending curriculum in the additional supervisory required training areas of detention standards and disproportionate minority contact (DMC). One (1) facility is pending curriculum for two required areas of health and welfare of the youth and the facility

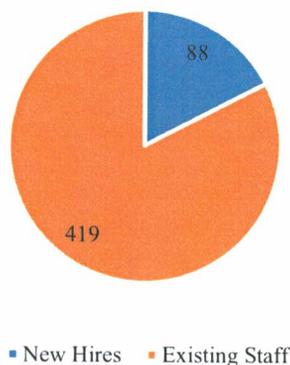
disaster plan. DCFS provided copies of the approved detention standards to each facility and provided a PowerPoint presentation on DMC, per request, to three (3) facilities.

The following chart indicates the amount of training new hires received within the first 90 days (in hours):



The chart below provides the number of staff trained: new hires vs. existing staff.

Staff Trained New Hires/Existing Staff
Indicates Total New Hires and Existing Staff Trained in 2017



Training differs from facility to facility. Some facilities provide training in groups or classes, some provide one-on-one trainings, as needed, and others rely on the use of online trainings that staff can review at their own pace. For example, Leighton Hall covers Facility Disaster Planning, Crisis Prevention, Controlling the Behavior of Children, Use of Force/Restraint, and Health/Safety/Welfare of youth in one 32-hour training based on the Mandt System.² The focus

² www.mandtsystem.com

of the Mandt System is on building healthy relationships to facilitate the development of an organizational culture that provides the emotional, psychological, and physical safety needed to teach new behaviors to replace the behaviors that are labeled “challenging”.

Clark County Detention Facility provides training that goes above and beyond the requirements of NRS 62B.250 and NAC 62B.100. For example, they provide several types of training for PREA.³ They provide every staff PREA 100, which is two (2) hours in length. They also provide classes in PREA Administrative Investigations, which lasts 16 hours; a PREA online course which lasts six (6) hours; and a PREA Core Course which lasts four (4) hours. In addition, Clark County provides an additional class for LGTBQ youth entitled “LGTBQ and Child Welfare” which lasts six (6) hours.

Two (2) facilities provide Crisis Prevention, Intervention, and Management Training from the JIREH Consulting and Training Institute.⁴ JIREH provides instructor certificates, basic staff training and consulting services. The instructor training is 40 hours. The new hire training is roughly 16 – 20 hours. The training covers behavior management, health, welfare, safety, and the rights of children. Each reporting facility provided at least an agenda of training for each of the classes they offer. Some facilities provided handouts or policy statements.

Overall, all reporting facilities provide training to new hires as required by NRS and NAC. It is unclear if all facilities are providing the required supervisory training in Juvenile Detention Standards and disproportionate minority contact since not all facilities provided this information. As stated on page 13, DCFS staff has provided PowerPoint presentations to three (3) facilities on DMC and is willing to assist any facility per request.

V. Data Not Captured for 2017

The DCFS Programs Office staff cannot provide any information on the number of new hires who were trained within 90 days of hire or the number of existing staff who were provided annual training within 365 days of their previous training. Those questions were not included on the 2017 Training Report Template, but they will be included in the 2018 template.

³ Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003

⁴ www.jirehtraining.com