



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

Juvenile Justice Annual Report

**To comply with:
Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018
Title II Formula Grant Program
NRS 62B.640
NRS 62H.225**

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

This report is presented in seven sections:

	Page
Number	
Executive Summary	3
Juvenile Justice System Trends	4
Federal and State Funding for SFY 21	15
Risk and Needs Assessment and Case Planning	18
Racial and Ethnic Disparities	21
Quality Assurance	22
Federal Compliance with the Juvenile Justice Reform Act	25
Summary of Accomplishments and Recommendations	36
Appendices are included with additional information	
Appendix A: Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission Membership	41
Appendix B: Evidence-based Resource Center	43
Appendix C: Room Confinement	44

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

- Youth system involvement at several contact points decreased from Federal Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 to FY 2021.
- African American youth make up 2.3 percent of the youth population in Nevada in FY 21 but 22.23 percent of referrals to the system.
- 2,534 youth were placed in a juvenile detention facility in FY 21.
- 153 youth were placed in a juvenile youth camp in FY 21.
- 174 youth were committed to DCFS in FY 21.
- The most common arrest type is related to a deadly weapon. It includes the use of a deadly weapon during a crime and possession of a deadly weapon.
- The most common re-arrest type is a probation/parole violation.
- Recidivism for juvenile arrest/juvenile re-arrest is 13.44.
- Recidivism for youth committed/re-committed to a state facility within 12 (Calendar Year 2021) months is 30.25 percent.
- The average risk score of youth committed to DCFS based on Nevada's risk assessment tool is 25.91 (High).

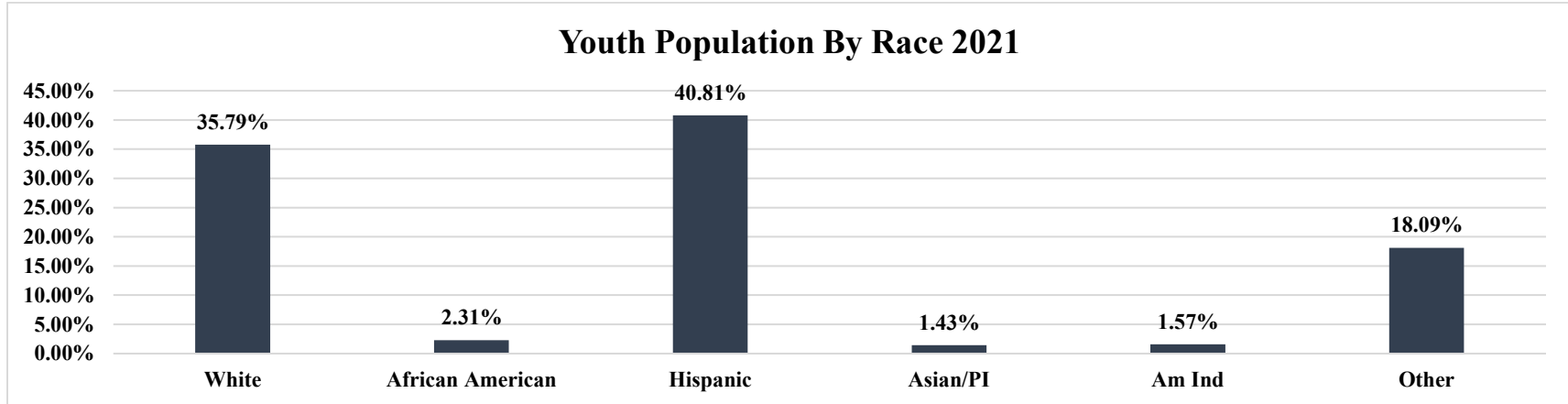
SECTION 1: Juvenile Justice System Trends

To assess juvenile justice system trends, the demographics of the jurisdiction must be outlined for comparison. The Easy Access Juvenile Population (EZAPOPOP) website (www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/) estimates that the total population in Nevada as of December 1, 2021, was 3,030,156. Twenty-three percent of the total population consisted of youth ages zero – 17. The EZAPOPOP website was further utilized to break down racial and ethnic background, by county, for youth ages zero – 17 (see Table 1). Figures 1 and 2 display the youth population of Nevada by race for 2020, and the total youth population of Nevada by year, respectively.

Table 1: Youth Ages Zero – 17 by County

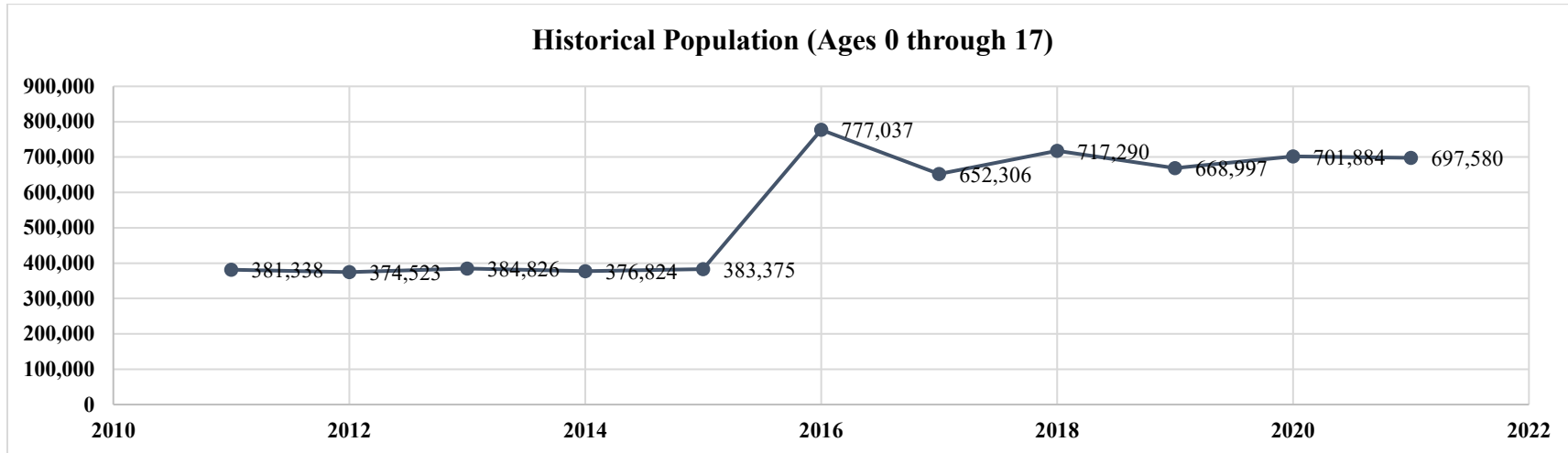
County	Total Youth	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Am Ind	Other/Mixed	Males	Females
Carson	11388	4044	94	4509	99	272	2370	5750	5638
Churchill	5799	1001	93	1341	30	217	3117	2961	2838
Clark	525404	197106	14303	226478	8356	6708	72453	267978	257426
Douglas	7653	1560	54	1810	35	161	4033	4021	3632
Elko	14228	3888	85	4592	69	550	5044	7339	6889
Esmeralda	129	39	1	40	0	0	49	71	58
Eureka	477	67	2	73	0	4	331	250	227
Humboldt	4544	1496	19	1635	19	101	1274	2298	2246
Lander	1455	351	11	431	8	61	593	724	731
Lincoln	1009	76	4	87	1	6	835	527	482
Lyon	12221	2780	103	3333	66	384	5555	6338	5883
Mineral	871	94	24	210	9	83	451	451	420
Nye	7915	1983	106	228	73	126	5399	4011	3904
Pershing	1092	287	21	370	8	54	352	559	533
Storey	513	71	0	74	0	2	366	253	260
Washoe	100997	34448	1180	39007	1207	2172	22983	51796	49201
White Pine	1885	341	10	433	5	77	1019	968	917
Total	697,580	249,632	16,110	284,651	9,985	10,978	126,224	356,295	341,285
Percentage		35.79%	2.31%	40.81%	1.43%	1.57%	18.09%	51.08%	48.92%

Figure 1: Youth Population of Nevada in FY 21 by Race 0 – 17 Years



The youth population in Nevada is majority Hispanic (40.81%) followed by White (35.79%), Other (18.09%). African American Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian are all under 5 percent.

Figure 2: Historical Population



The total youth population in Nevada jumped dramatically in 2016 and has fluctuated since. It is unknown what caused the significant rise in population in 2016.

Points in Time

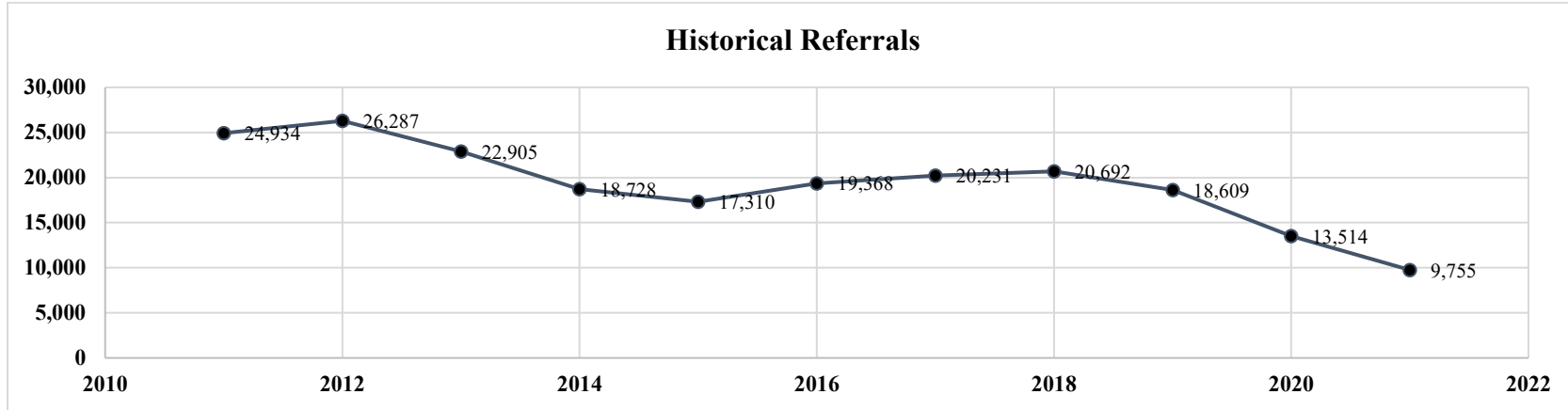
DCFS maintains data on several points in time, including, but not limited to referral, arrest, diversion, adjudication, and certification to adult status. These are considered the major five points in time to assess juvenile system data nationally. However, there are many more points in time that provide more details to how youth move through the system, if disparity exists, and where it exits. DCFS gathers data based on a federal fiscal year (FY) to match the requirements of the Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) for data gathering.

This section will focus primarily on the trend data and rough data around points in time. Section 4 will address racial and ethnic disparities within the Nevada juvenile justice system.

Referrals to the system have steadily declined since 2018. One reason for this decline is the creation of The Harbor Juvenile Assessment Centers located in Clark County in 2017/2018 timeframe. There are currently five locations throughout Clark County, with more locations planned. These Assessment Centers have reduced both youth referrals and status offenders in Clark County.

- Referrals: Total referrals to local departments of juvenile probation from various referrals sources.
- Diverted: Total number of diversions.
- Arrests: Total youth arrests/bookings by location departments of juvenile probation.
- Secure Detention (County): Total number of youths placed in a county operation secure detention facility.
- Confined (State): This disposition is equal to the total number of youths placed in a DCFS operated state facility by a juvenile court. (DCFS Commitments)
- Petitioned: Total number of delinquent offenses sent to a juvenile court.
- Delinquent Finding: Total number of findings by a juvenile court.
- Certified as Adult: Total number of youths certified to adult status by county district attorneys.

Figure 3: Referral Trend



Referrals have seen a steady decline since 2018; 89.91 percent decline from 2018 to 2021.

Figure 4: Diversion Trend

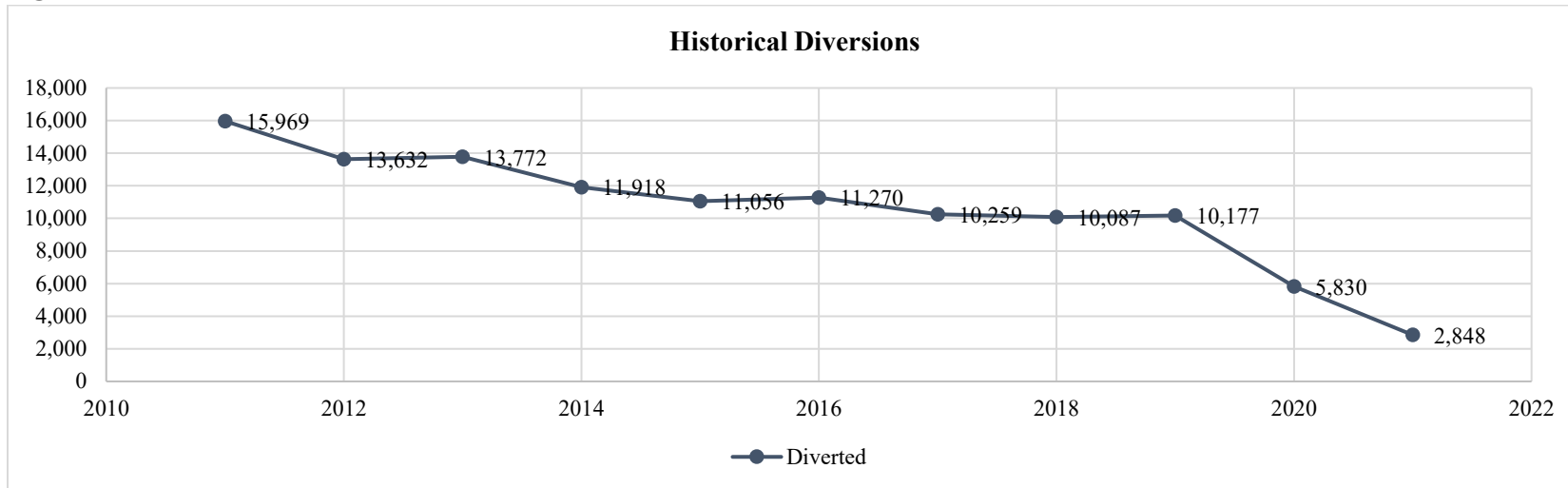
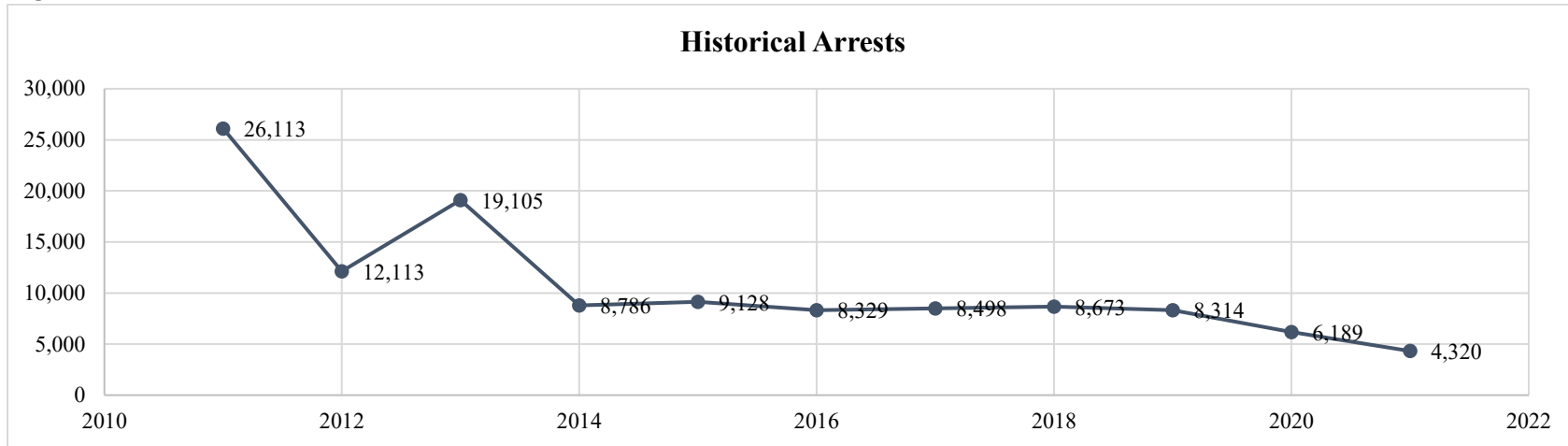
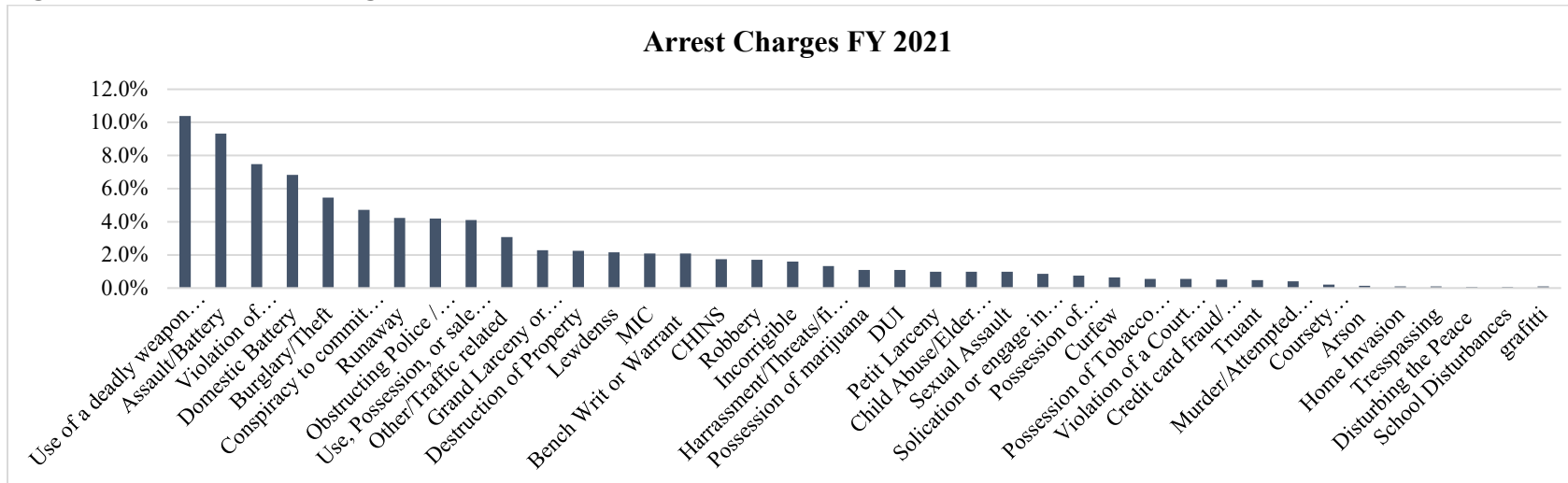


Figure 5: Arrest Trend



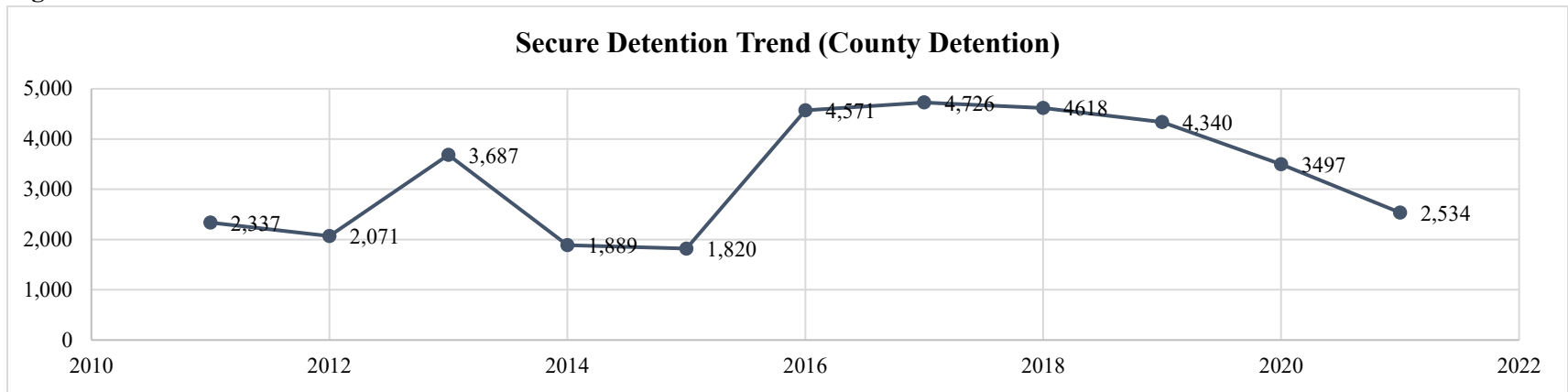
Arrest numbers declined 198.23 percent from 2011 to 2021 and has seen a steady decline for the past two years.

Figure 6: Most Common Charges of Arrested Youth FY 21



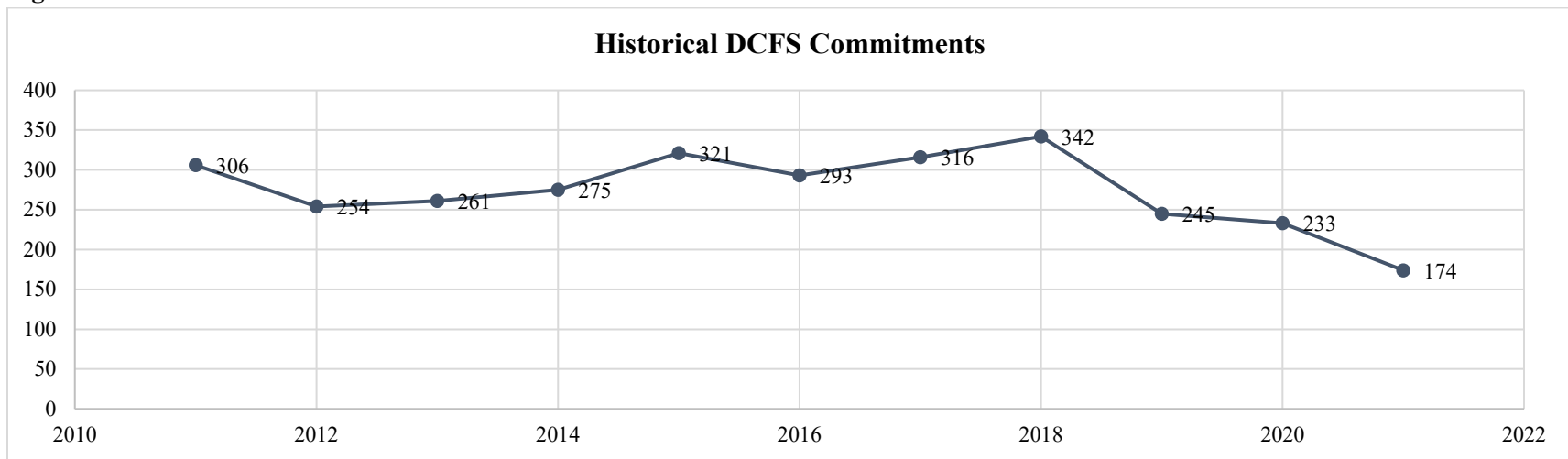
The use of a weapon during a crime or possession of a weapon is the highest-level charge, followed by assault/battery, and violation probation/parole.

Figure 7: Secure Detention Trend



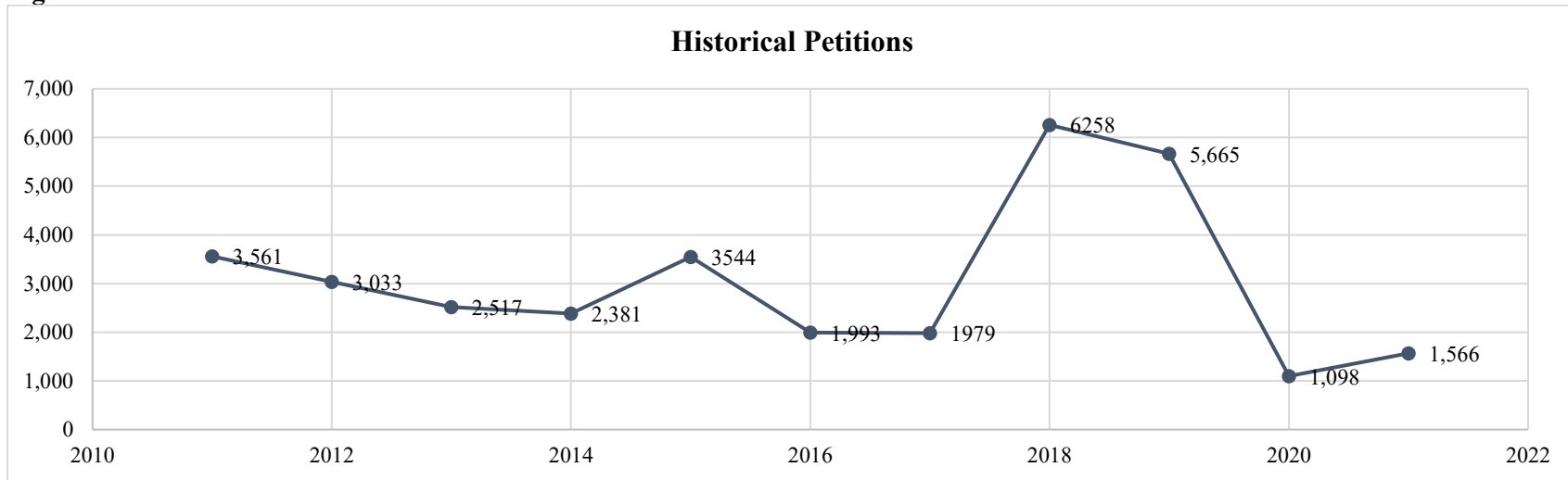
Secure detention hit a peak in 2017 and has declined since.

Figure 8: DCFS Commitment Trend



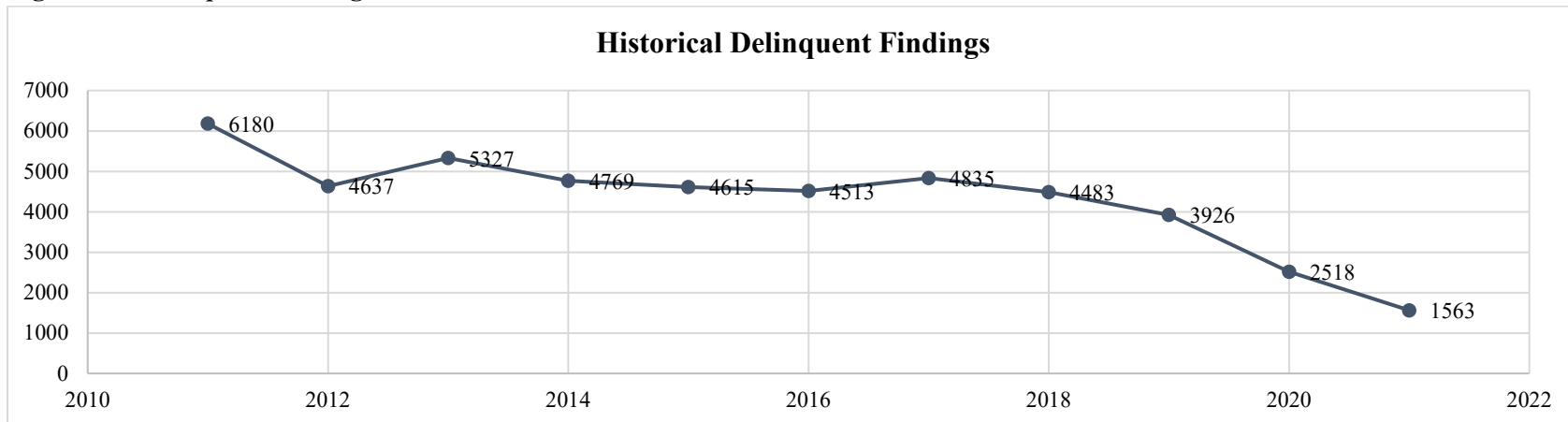
Commitment to DCFS hit a peak in 2018 and has declined since.

Figure 9: Petition Trend



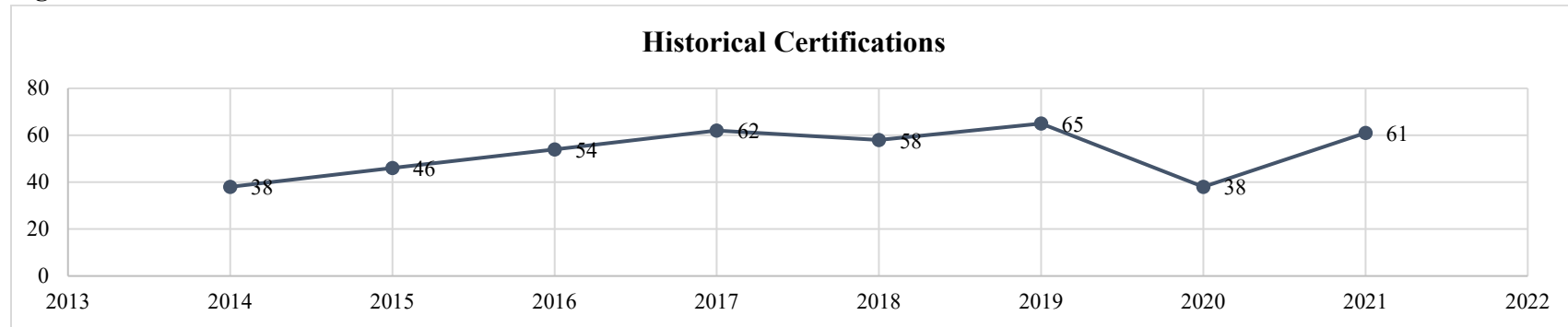
Petitions declined from 2011 through 2014 where they rose in 2015 and declined again in 2017 and 2018. A significant increase occurred in 2018 and dropped in 2020. DCFS is unable to provide an explanation for this and petitions are handled by county operated courts. Note: DCFS does not obtain data from courts, only juvenile probation departments.

Figure 10: Delinquent Findings Trend



Delinquent findings follow the same trend as many of the other points in times such as referrals, arrests, secure detention and DCFS commitments.

Figure 11: Certification Trend



The peak of certifications occurred in 2019. A significant drop was noticed in 2020 with another significant increase in 2021.

Recidivism

The Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission (JJOC) Strategic Plan for FY 18 – FY 23 includes a newly approved definition of recidivism, that reads:

A child's tendency to relapse into a previous condition or mode of behavior after the initial intervention of the Juvenile Justice System. Recidivism rates in Nevada will be measured at various points of a child's time in the juvenile justice system.

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

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

Recidivism Measurements:

- Recidivism Measurement #1 (County): When a youth is arrested, compare to arrests in the preceding 12 months to identify if that youth has been arrested in the previous 12 months, which would meet the definition of recidivism.
- Recidivism Measurement #2 (County): When a youth is adjudicated, compare to adjudications in the preceding 12 months to identify if that youth has been adjudicated in the previous 12 months, which would meet the definition of recidivism.
- Recidivism Measurement #3 (State): Recidivism rate based on revocations.
- Recidivism Measurement #4 (State): Percent of increase/decrease in recidivism based on revocations.

Table 2: Recidivism Measurement #1: Arrests Verses Re-arrests. (County Measurement #1 – Federal Fiscal Year)

	Arrests 2019	Arrests 2020	Re-arrests 2020	Re-Arrests 2021	2020 Arrests to 2021 Re-arrests Year 1	2019 Arrests to 2021 Re-arrests Year 2
Carson	248	161	33	***	***	***
Churchill	279	233	28	32	13.73%	11.47%
Clark	5,491	3,998	488	358	8.95%	6.52%
Douglas	33	144	26	21	***	***
Elko	329	190	8	143	***	***
Esmeralda/ See Nye	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Eureka	1	4	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Humboldt	87	78	3	***	***	***
Lander	8	11	3	0	27.27%	37.50%
Lincoln	1	6	0	***	***	***
Lyon	81	82	25	***	***	***
Mineral	3	10	5	3	30.00%	166.67%
Nye	267	254	79	1	0.39%	29.59%
Pershing	12	14	13	4	28.57%	108.33%
Storey	3	1	0	***	***	***
Washoe	1,441	979	234	182	18.59%	16.24%
White Pine	30	24	2	***	***	***
TOTAL	8,314	6,189	947	744	14.17%	41.81%

*** Counties were not able to provide accurate data for re-arrests in 2021, and the accuracy of reporting counties cannot be confirmed. This is a new report that requires additional testing. This is a work in progress.

Table 2 indicates the recidivism measure by county. However, these numbers should be taken as a preliminary number, as the counties are still refining their reporting to provide accurate numbers for re-arrests.

Table 3: Recidivism Measurement #2: Adjudications Versus Re-adjudications. (County Measurement #2 – Federal Fiscal Year)

	Adjudications 2019	Adjudications 2020	Re-adjudications 2020	Re-adjudications 2021	2020 Adjudications to 2021 Re-adjudications Year 1	2019 Adjudications to 2021 Re-adjudications Year 2
Carson	57	39	9	***	***	***
Churchill	180	142	23	44	30.99%	24.44%
Clark	2,633	1,624	148	95	5.85%	3.61%
Douglas	151	26	****	2	***	***
Elko	***	44	****	2	***	***
Esmeralda/ See Nye	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Eureka	3	1	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Humboldt	90	26	****	****	***	***
Lander	34	20	6	2	10.00%	5.88%
Lincoln	10	11	0	0	***	0.00%
Lyon	231	132	3	****	***	***
Mineral	9	12	7	2	16.67%	22.22%
Nye	62	54	9	0	0.00%	0.00%
Pershing	23	17	11	9	52.94%	39.13%
Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Washoe	391	318	26	101	31.76%	28.83%
White Pine	52	52	5	6	11.54%	11.54%
TOTAL	3,926	2,518	247	402	15.97%	16.58%

*** Counties were not able to provide accurate data for re-adjudications in 2021, and the accuracy of reporting counties cannot be confirmed. This is a new report that requires additional testing. This is a work in progress.

As with Recidivism Measurement Number 1, this number should be taken as a preliminary number as the counties are still refining their reporting to provide accurate numbers for re-adjudications at 12 months. The rate of recidivism based on available data for Recidivism Measure Number 2 is 6.29 percent.

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

Table 4: Recidivism Measurement #3: (State – Calendar Year 2021)

Commitments 2019	Commitments 2020	Commitments 2021	Revocations 2019	Revocations 2020	Revocations 2021
213	191	162	62	54	49
Recidivism %			29.10%	28.27%	30.34%

The rate of recidivism for the state was 30.34% in 2021.

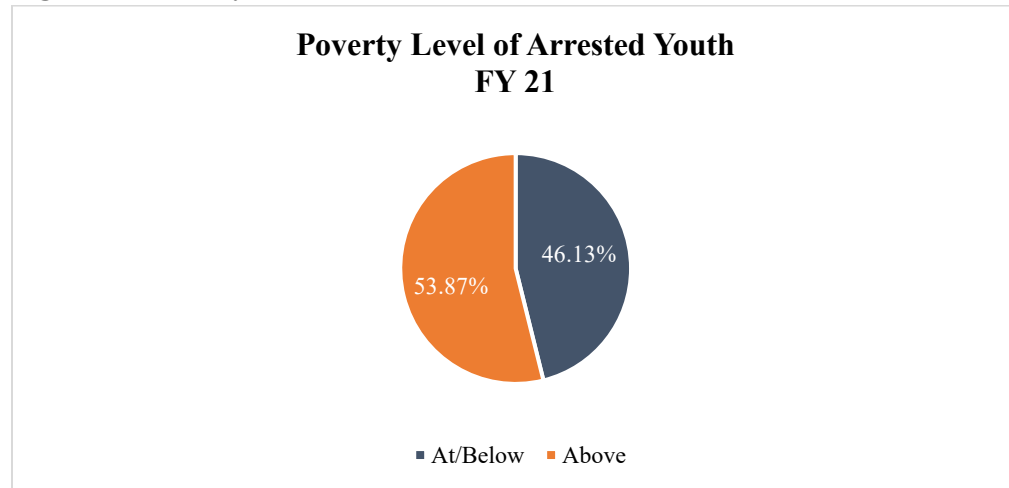
Table 5: Recidivism Measurement #4: (State – Calendar Year 2021)

Revocations 2019	Revocations 2020	Percent Increase/Decrease in Revocations 2019 to 2020	Revocations 2021	Percent Increase/Decrease in Revocations 2020 to 2021
62	54	17.00% Decrease	49	10.20% Decrease

Mitigating Factors for Arrested Youth

NRS 62H.225 requires the counties to collect a wide array of data for arrested youth to analyze mitigating factors such as household composition, poverty level, gender identity, and firearm use. However, as with re-arrest and re-adjudication data, these data measures are still under development. Poverty levels are provided based on a sampling of arrested youth, not all arrested youth.

Figure 12: Poverty Level of Arrested Youth



Slightly less than half of arrested youth are living at or below poverty.

SECTION 2: Federal and State Funding for SFY 2021

The Community Corrections Partnership Block Grant (CCP) is a \$3,349,803.97 block grant made up of state general funds. These funds are split among the 17 Nevada counties based on the number of school-aged children in those counties. These funds served 1,047 youth in FY 2021, as described in the following graphs.

Figure 13: Youth Served with CCP Block Grant Funds by Race

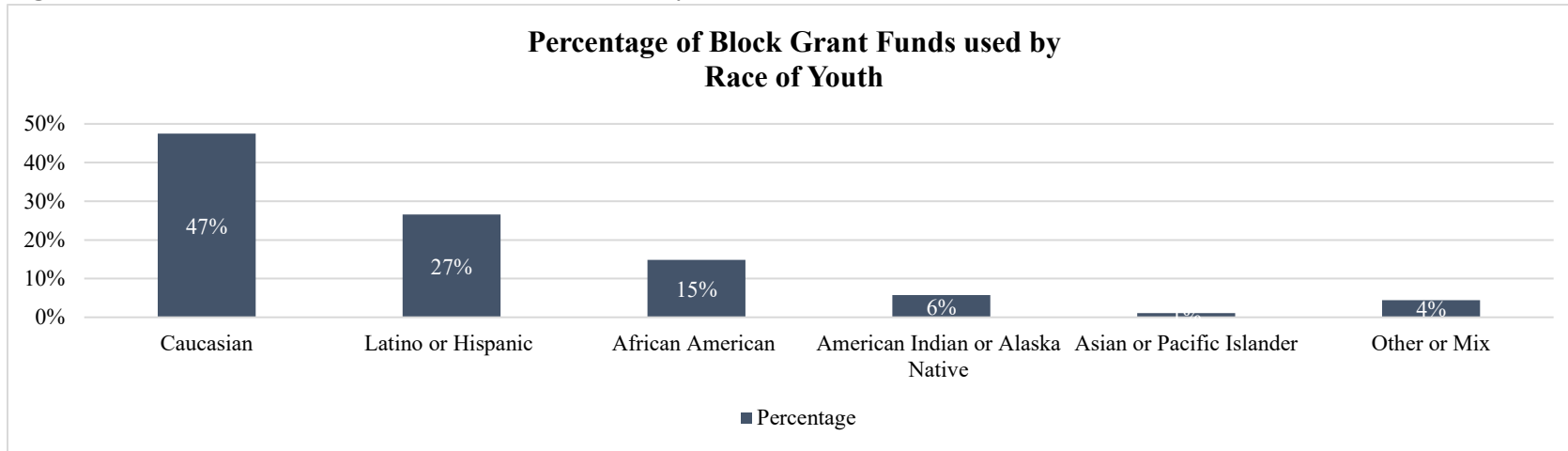


Figure 14: Youth Served with CCP Block Grant Funds by Age

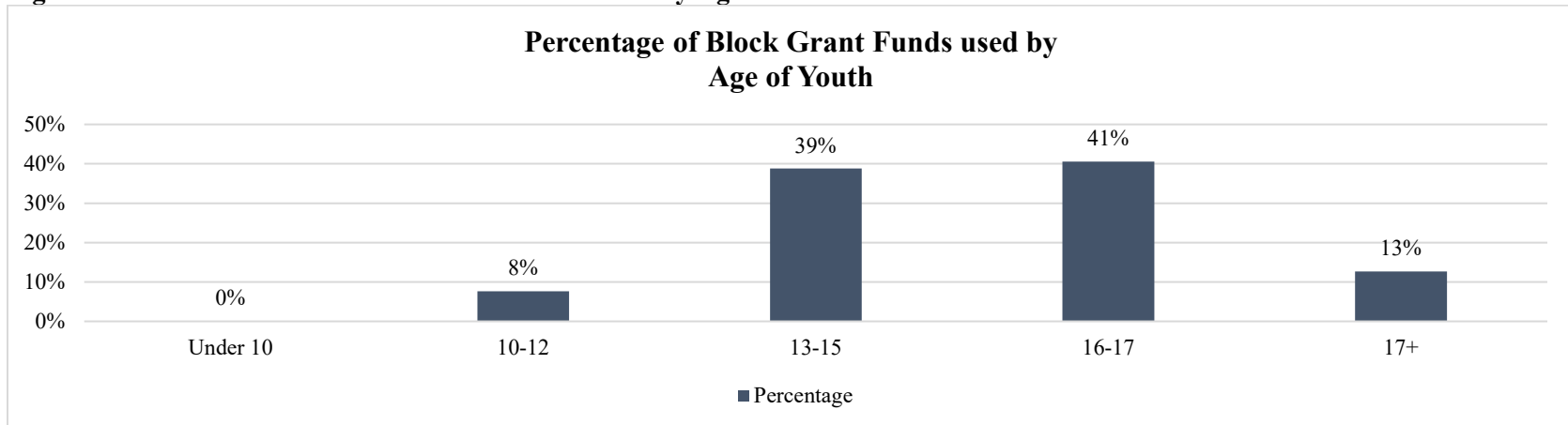


Figure 15: Youth Service with CPP Block Grant Funds by Gender

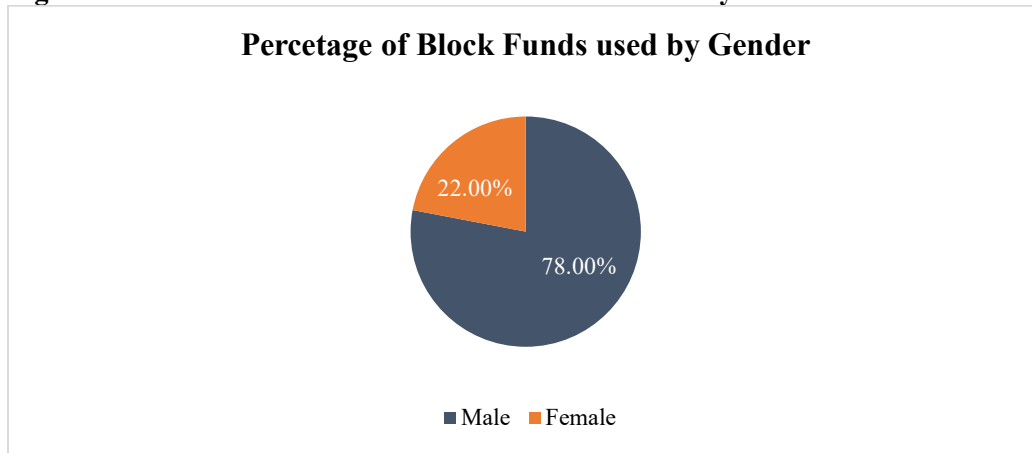
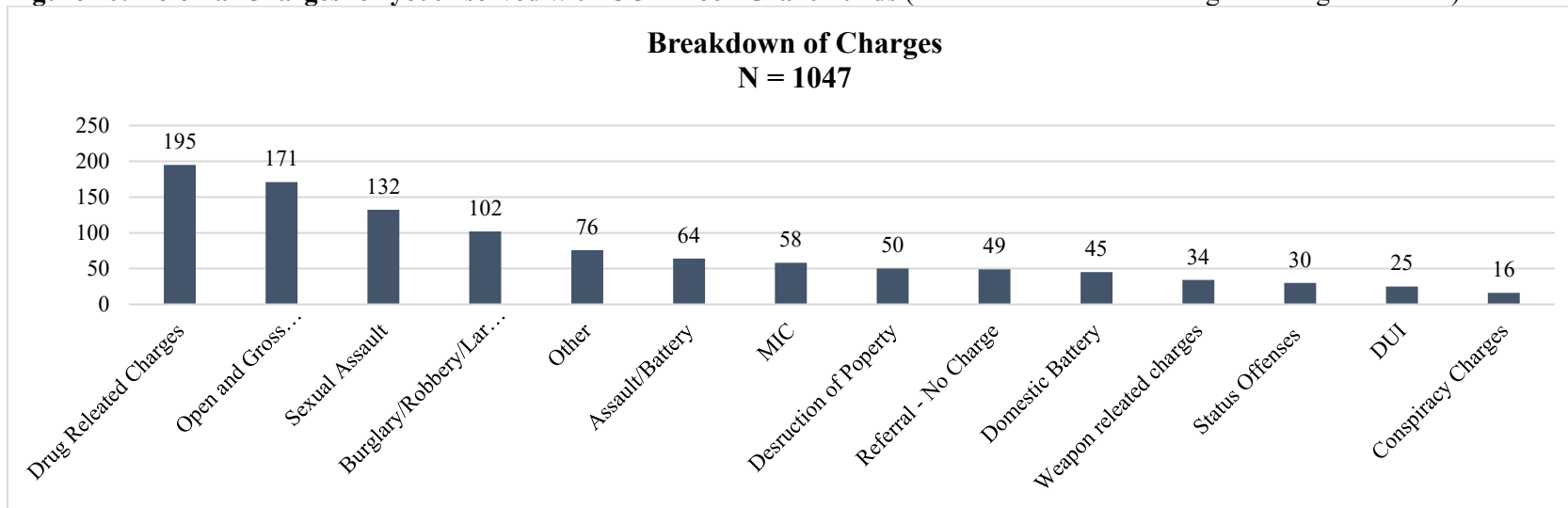


Figure 16: Referral Charges for youth served with CCP Block Grant Funds (Other = Referral w/o Charge or charge not listed)



DCFS receives federal funding from the Department of Justice through the Title II Formula Grant Program, a grant authorized to states who participate in the Juvenile Justice Reform Act (JJRA). The State was awarded \$510,482 on October 1, 2020, and sub granted \$267,921, as outlined below. However, DCFS shall conduct an informal request for proposals to sub grant another \$73,000 to ensure that 66 percent of the total award is sub granted (per federal requirements).

Table 6: Sub Grant Awards from the FY 20 Title II Formula Grant

Rank	Grantee	Program Name	Program Area	Amount Requested	Proposed Funding	% Funded	Formula Grant Number	CFDA #
1	City of Las Vegas	DMC Conference	# 21 Disproportionate Minority Contact	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	100%	FORMULA 2021-01	16.540
2	Clark County Department of Juvenile Services	MET/CBT 5	#12 Mental Health Services	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	100%	FORMULA 2021-02	16.540
2	Clark County Department of Juvenile Services	SAARP	#18 Substance Abuse and # 12 Mental Health Services	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	100%	FORMULA 2021-03	16.540
4	6th Judicial	SEEK	#6 Delinquency Prevention and #24 Indian Tribe Programs	\$36,120.00	\$36,120.00	100%	FORMULA 2021-04	16.540
5	NCJJ	JJ Resource Center	#5 Community Based Programs	\$51,575.00	\$51,575.00	100%	FORMULA 2021-05	16.540
6	11th Judicial	Youth Apprentice Program	#6 Delinquency Prevention	\$20,976.00	\$20,976.00	100%	FORMULA 2021-06	16.540
7	6th Judicial	Risk and Needs Assessment – Technical Assistance/Booster Training	#27 Juvenile Justice System Improvement	\$10,000	\$10,000	100%	FORMULA 2021-07	16.540
	Totals			\$263,846.00	\$263,846.00	100%		

The FY 21 Title II Formula Grant has not yet been awarded pending a completed revision of the state’s Compliance Manual indicating specific measures the state is taking to address the 2018 Re-Authorization of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act. OJJDP provided a compliance manual template to states on December 15, 2021. This manual is currently under revision.

SECTION 3: Risk and Needs Assessment, Case Planning, and Family Engagement

Risk and Needs Assessment: DCFS tracks risk and needs of youth at the time of commitment to a state facility, and as part of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Block Grant, to help determine if risk level is being used to ensure the youth are sent to a state facility based on a high risk of recidivism, and the rest are served in their communities (with the CCP Block Grant).

Figure 17: Assessed Risk Level of youth served with CCP Block Grant Funds (State Fiscal Year 2021) N =449

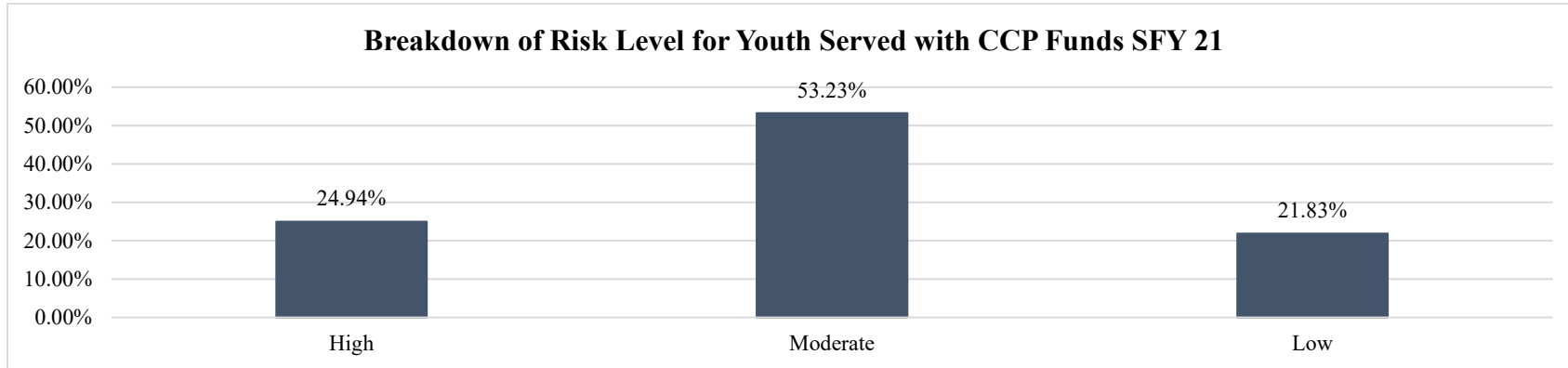
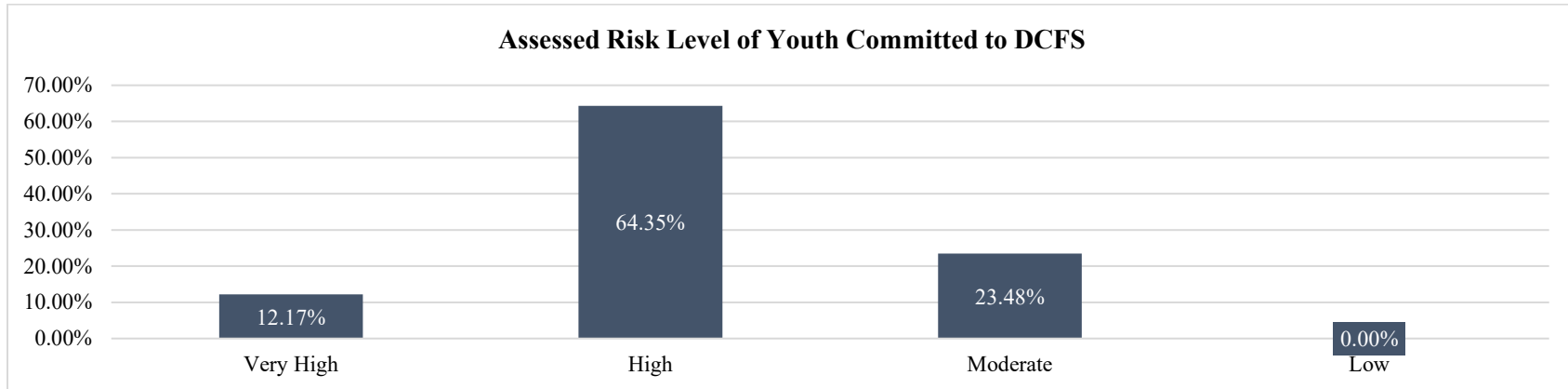


Figure 18: Assessed Risk Level at Commitment to a DCFS Facility (Calander Year 2021) N = 115



There were 192 committed to the state between January and December 2021. Of those, over 76 percent had a risk level of high or very high. This data is a good indicator that the right youth are being committed to DCFS. The percentage of Moderate youth is higher than the previous year by roughly 5 percent.

The average risk score for these assessments is 25.91 which falls into high risk level for both males and females.

Case Planning: NRS 62E.507 requires that all youth who have been placed under formal supervision by the juvenile court or sent to a regional facility for the treatment of youth receive a case plan. The measure below captures the percent of youth on formula supervision with a county probation department, with an active case plan.

Table 7: Percentage of Youth with Case Plans (County)

County	Percent of Youth w/ Case Plan
Carson	100%
Churchill	98%
Clark	***
Douglas	100%
Elko	***
Eureka	No youth on formal supervision
Humboldt	100%
Lander	100%
Lincoln	***
Lyon	100%
Mineral	100%
Nye/Esmeralda	***
Pershing	46%
Storey	100%
Washoe	100%
White Pine	100%
Total	94.91%

*** No data provided

Close to 95 percent of youth on formal probation had an active case plan.

Family Engagement: NRS 62B.645 requires family engagement in the case planning process for youth who require a case plan. Family engagement is assessed at case closure using the following question to gage participation: “*was the family invovled in all aspects of the youth progress from referral to case closure*”. The measure below captures the percent of youth who closed/terminated from a county probation department, with family engagement.

Table 8: Percentage of Youth with Family Engagement (County)

County	Percent of Youth w/Family Engagement
Carson	100%
Churchill	96%
Clark	***
Douglas	100%
Elko	***
Eureka	No Closures
Humboldt	No Closures
Lander	100%
Lincoln	***
Lyon	***
Mineral	0%
Nye/Esmeralda	***
Pershing	No Closures
Storey	100%
Washoe	100%
White Pine	No Closures
Total	85.09%

*** No data provided

SECTION 4: Racial and Ethnic Disparities¹

DCFS completes an annual Racial and Ethnic Disparity Assessment Report and Action Plan which has not yet been completed for 2021. Once completed, the document will be located on the DCFS website on the [Juvenile Justice Programs Office](#) page [2021 RED Assessment and Action Plan](#)). The 2020 RED Assessment and Action Plan are currently on the website.

¹ For additional data on racial and ethnic disparity, please refer to the [2021 RED Assessment and Action Plan](#)

SECTION 5: Quality Assurance

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

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

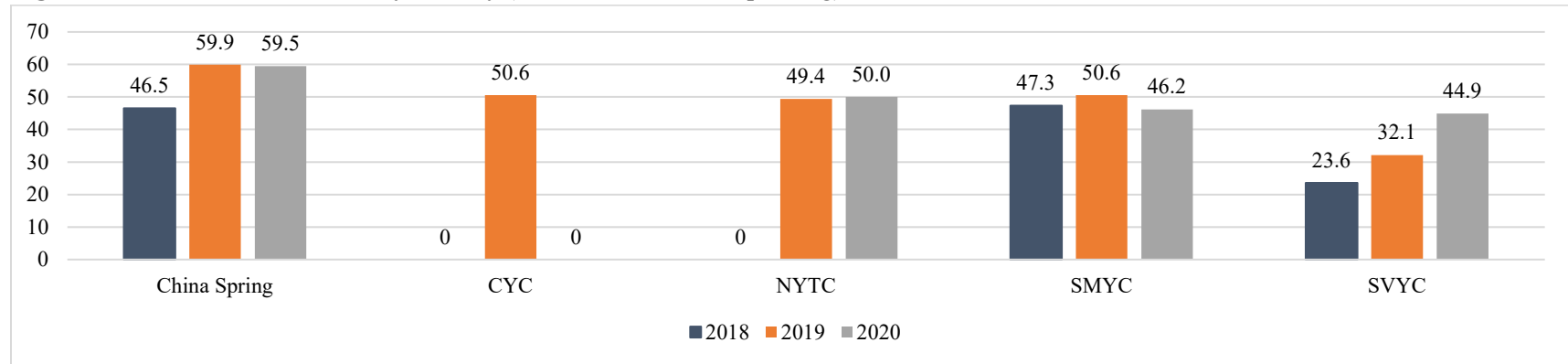
Of all facilities nationwide that use the CPC nationwide, 7 percent of the programs assessed have been classified as having Very High Adherence to EBP, 17 percent as having High Adherence to EBP, 31 percent as having Moderate Adherence to EBP, and 45 percent as having Low Adherence to EBP. Research conducted by UCCI indicates that programs that score in the Very High Adherence categories are programs with a higher likelihood of reducing recidivism.

List of all Completed CPCs in Nevada

Summit View Youth Center (SVYC): June 28, 2018	China Spring Youth Camp (CSYC): October 13 – 15, 2020
Spring Mountain Youth Camp (SMYC): September 20, 2018	Caliente Youth Center (CYC): January 9 – 11, 2021
China Spring Youth Camp (CSYC): October 3 & 4, 2018	Spring Mountain Youth Camp (SMYC): September 1 - 2, 2021
Caliente Youth Center (CYC): April 17 & 18, 2019	China Spring Youth Camp (CSYC): October 21 – 22, 2021
Spring Mountain Youth Camp (SMYC): September 24-25, 2019	Summit View Youth Center (SVYC): November 2 -3, 2021
Nevada Youth Training Center (NYTC): May 6 & 7, 2019	Nevada Youth Training Center (NYTC): November 8 -9, 2021
Summit View Youth Center (SVYC): July 23-25, 2019	Caliente Youth Center (CYC): January 18 – 19, 2022
Spring Mountain Youth Camp (SMYC): September 29 – October 12, 2020	
China Spring Youth Camp (CSYC): October 8-10, 2019	
Summit View Youth Center (SVYC): August 25 – 26, 2020	
Nevada Youth Training Center (NYTC): August 25 – 26, 2020	

All reviews are conducted on-site, which requires scheduling and coordination with both the facility and the reviewers. Further, reviews should occur annually within the same month. Review years 2018 and 2019 followed that rationale, but COVID disrupted the scheduling due to facility closures and COVID outbreaks. It may take another year or two to align reviews to annually within the same month.

Figure 19: CPC Review Results by Facility (2021 Results are still pending)



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

One challenge in implementing the CPC in Nevada has been maintaining a pool of certified assessors. Initially, the Division trained eight individuals to do this task, and since that time, three have left their positions and one has retired. In August 2021, seven new assessors were trained, three from DCFS, and four from Clark County Department of Juvenile Services. The training process includes an on-site review during the weeklong training, and a review without trainers. The review without trainers does include a review of the draft report prior to the facility receiving it, which has added in excess of 90 days to the timeframe for the facilities to receive their draft reports. In fact, no completed CPC draft report has been sent to the facilities as of the writing of this report for the 2021/2022 reviews, nor has data been gathered for this time period.

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

- Keep it Direct and Simple
- What About Marijuana
- Girls Circle
- Forward Thinking
- Wilderness
- Alternatives
- Parents Project
- Arise
- Alcohol and Drug Program

- Botvin Life Skills
- 3rd Millennium Wise Programming
- Boys Counsel
- Community Services

SECTION 6: Compliance with the Federal Juvenile Justice Reform Act

On December 13, 2018, Congress passed H.R. 6964, the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018 (the Act), with overwhelming bipartisan support.

Nevada, through the Division of Child and Family Services, has participated in the Act (previously named the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act; JJDP A) since the 1980s through a series of Executive Orders by the Governor. The last revision signed on December 1, 2017, was Executive Order 2017-21.

The four core protections of the Act are:

- **Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED):** Requires that states collect and analyze data on racial and ethnic disparities, determine which points in time create RED, and establish a plan to address RED.
- **Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO):** Requires that states track juvenile offenders charged with or adjudicated for conduct which would not, under the law of the jurisdiction in which the offense was committed, be a crime if committed by an adult.
- **Sight and Sound Separation:** This requirement ensures that accused and adjudicated delinquents, status offenders, and non-offending juveniles are not detained or confined in any institution where they may have contact with adult inmates.
- **Jail Removal:** Youth held in adult jails, including those charged as adults, must be removed to juvenile detention centers by December 13, 2021. An exception continues to exist for cases where a court finds, after a hearing and in writing, that it is in the interest of justice.

The Title II Formula Grant provides funding for the state authorized under the Act. This funding supports Nevada's efforts to improve outcomes for youth who have entered the juvenile justice system and prevent further immersion in the system. The Nevada Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission (JJOC)², established in 2017, serves as the State Advisory Group (SAG) as defined in Title II of the Act. The Act requires that each SAG continuously analyze delinquency prevention and intervention programs and policies. This analysis then serves as the basis of the comprehensive strategic three-year plan and annual updates. In addition to Title II of the Act, the JJOC also serves as an oversight commission pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 62B.600 through NRS 62B.645 and provides for the establishment of an evidence-based program resource center (Appendix B); requires the juvenile court to make certain findings before committing a youth to the custody of a state facility; requires the implementation of a risk assessment and mental health screening; revises provisions regarding the release of information of youth in the juvenile justice system; requires policies and procedures relating to responses to a youth's violation of parole; reviews the practice of room confinement (see Appendix C) and includes processes for parole revocations.

² See Appendix A for JJOC membership

Federal Oversight of the Core Requirements

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) monitors states’ compliance with the four core requirements (protections) through an annual Compliance Report. This comprehensive report provides OJJDP with information regarding the state’s monitoring system as well as compliance with each standard. OJJDP staff review the report and issue findings to the state. The letter either confirms the state is in full compliance or it outlines deficient areas. The JJOC reviews and approves the annual Compliance Report submitted by the state to the OJJDP. OJJDP has not provided a determination for the 2020 compliance year pending submission of the revised compliance manual, which was addressed under Title II Formula Grant funding. States have until June 13, 2022, to provide a revised manual.

To assist with the manual revision, DCFS has requested technical assistance from the Center for Coordinated Assistance to States (CCAS), which is the approved technical assistance vendor of the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). CCAS will review the draft compliance manual and pinpoint weak areas that require correction, prior to submittal to OJJDP.

Table 9: Total Secure Facilities in Nevada (Compliance Numbers)

Facility type	Total	Survey Returned	On Site Visit Completed
Adult Jails	25	22	6
Secure Adult Lockups (e.g., correctional, police station/substation, sheriff’s office, holding cell, courthouse)	74	66	18
Juvenile Detention Centers	7	7	2
Juvenile Correctional Centers	3	3	3
Juvenile Camps	2	2	1
Adult Correctional Facilities	7	3	Spot Check
Total	273	103	32
Percentage		118 Required 103 Returned 87.28%	111 Secure 32 Completed 28.82%

Each year, DCFS requests survey responses from secured facilities in Nevada to complete the compliance report. The survey return rate was 87.28% in 2020. The federal requirement is a minimum of 85%. Historically, it has been difficult to obtain cooperation from adult facilities on completing and returning this annual survey. The only requirement for facilities to comply is the Governor’s Executive Order signed on December 1, 2017; Executive Order 2017-21. It may be beneficial to place this requirement in NRS to strengthen the requirement of facilities to comply with annual surveys and onsite visits from DCFS staff (which may include contracted staff).

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

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)

The DSO Core Requirement has been part of the Act since its inception in 1974.

- Status offenses are offenses that only apply to minors whose actions would not be considered offenses if committed by adults. The most common offenses include skipping school, running away, breaking curfew, incorrigible or unmanageable, CHINS (Child in Need of Supervision), and possession or use of tobacco.
- Non-offenders are youth who are not charged with any offense (even a status offense) who are taken into custody by a law enforcement officer for another reason (e.g., undocumented).

The Act includes basic rules relating to the deinstitutionalization of status offenders. Nevada staff monitor the basic rules to identify violations as described in Table 10 if a status offender or non-offender is placed in secure custody.

Table 10: DSO Rules/Assessment of Violations

Basic Rule of the JJRA	Violation of the Basic Rule
No status offender or non-offender may be placed in secure detention or confinement (adult jail or prison) for any length of time.	<p>Violation of DSO is a status offender held in a juvenile facility for greater than 24 hours.</p> <p>Violation of DSO is a non-offender held in any facility (adult or juvenile) for any amount of time.</p> <p>May also be a violation of Jail Removal depending on where juvenile is held (see Table 15).</p>
A status offender may be booked and detained in a juvenile detention facility for up to 24 hours.	Violation of DSO only if held longer than 24 hours, not counting weekends or holidays.
<p>Use of a Valid Court Order (VCO) for a status offender greater than 24 hours.</p> <p>Note: The VCO must be issued for a status offense and the violation must be for a status offense.</p>	Violation of DSO if the conditions on the VCO checklist are not met.
<p>Law enforcement may complete the booking process of a status offender or non-offender in a secure booking area of an adult facility if there is no unsecured booking area available.</p> <p>The youth must be under continuous visual supervision with no adult offenders present and must be immediately removed from the secure booking area to a non-secure area for questioning or further processing.</p>	If these conditions are not met, the youth is in a “secure setting” and it is a DSO violation.
A status offender or non-offender may be handcuffed to him/herself but cannot be handcuffed to a stationary object.	If a status offender or non-offender is handcuffed to a stationary object, they are in secure custody, and it is a DSO violation.
Juveniles held in accordance with the Interstate Compact, such as out-of-state runaways, are exempt from the DSO mandate and can be securely held for greater than 24 hours solely for the purpose of returning the youth to the proper custody of another state.	Not a DSO violation
A status offender who is in possession of a handgun.	May be held longer than 24 hours depending on the charge(s). This is not a DSO violation.

A status offender or non-offender may also be placed in non-secure custody, which is not considered a violation. Non-secure custody is:

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

Data Collection:

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

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

State staff evaluate every status offense reported against federal violation standards (see Table 11).

Table 11: DSO Violation Ratio by Year

Compliance Year	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
DSO Violation Rate	1.03	1.39	1.47	Pending	Pending

Note: This chart indicates the number of DSO violations per 100,000 youth. The rate for FY 2019 must be less than 8.5 per 100,00 juvenile population to be in compliance. The state is in compliance with DSO in FY 2019. The FY 2019 data is the last data available as the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention has placed a hold on compliance data pending new compliance manuals from all states.

State Compliance:

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

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

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

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

Table 12: Sight and Sound Rules/Assessment of Violations

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

Data Collection:

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

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

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

Table 13: Sight and Sound Ratio by Year

Compliance Year	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Sight and Sound Separation	0	0	0	Pending	Pending

Note: This chart indicates the number of Sight and Sound violations per 100,000 youth. The state is in compliance with sight/sound separation with zero reported violations. The FY 2019 data is the last data available as the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention has placed a hold on compliance data pending new compliance manuals from all states.

State Compliance:

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

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

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

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

Table 14: Jail Removal Rules/Assessment of Violations

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

Data Collection:

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

- 1) Reports from an adult jail/lockup of youth booked and securely held in their facility to include time in, time out, and primary charge.
- 2) Annual self-report survey from all secure juvenile and adult facilities in the state.

State staff evaluate every status instance of a juvenile booked and held securely in an adult jail or lockup against federal violation standards (see Table 15).

Table 15: Jail Removal Violation Ratio

Compliance Year	FY2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Jail Removal	.30	.35	.45	Pending	Pending

The FY 2019 data is the last data available as the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention has placed a hold on compliance data pending new compliance manuals from all states.

State Compliance:

Full compliance is achieved when a state demonstrates that the last submitted monitoring report, covering 12 months of actual data, demonstrates that no juveniles were placed in adult jails or lockups exceeding six hours, not including exceptions. This rate represents a de minimis standard which compares the number of instances per 100,000 juveniles in the state. A rate at or below 9.0 is considered in compliance. With a ratio of .45 in FY 2019, Nevada is in compliance.

Status Offenders:

There were 32 reported status offender arrests in 2021. The represents a decrease of 83.6 percent decline from the previous year. Status offender data is complex and broken down in several different ways to provide data on: total number of status offenses, race, gender, and age of status offender; offense type; total number held under 24 hours; and total number held over 24 hours

Table 16: Total Status Offenses/Offenders by Race, Age, and Offense FY 2021 (As reported by juvenile detention facilities)

Total Number of Status Offences Placed in Juvenile Detention N=32	Number	Percentage
Total Number	32	
Total Number of Males	11	34.4%
Total Number of Females	21	65.6%
Total Number White	20	62.5%
Total Number Minority	12	37.5%
Total Number Unknown Race	0	
Average Age	15.55	M Ave Age: 15.76 F Ave Age: 15.44
OFFENSE BREAKDOWN N = 32	Number	Percentage
MIC	4	12.5% Note: Delinquent Offense in Nevada
Runaway	11	34.3%
Incorrigible	2	6.3%
CHINS	9	28.1%
Curfew	6	18.8%
SIGHT AND SOUND VIOLATIONS	0	<i>NOTE: All juveniles were placed in a juvenile detention center; therefore, there were no sight or sound violations.</i>

Table 17: Status Offenders Held Greater than 24 Hours by Race, Gender, Age, and Offense; n=22

Number of Status Offenses Over 24 Hours	Number	Percentage
Total Number	22	
Total Number of Males	14	63.7%
Total Number of Females	8	36.3%
Total Number White	11	50.0%
Total Number Minority	10	45.5%
Total Number Unknown Race	1	4.5%
Average Age	15.79	Male Average Age: 15.98 Female Average Age: 15.57
Offense	Number	Percentage
Minor in Consumption (MIC)	6	27.3%
Runaway	9	41.0%
Incorrigible	3	13.7%
Child in Need of Supervision (CHINS)	4	18.0%

Table 18: Non-Violations of Status Offenders Held Greater than 24 Hours n = 7 (One violation)

7 out of 32 Status Offenders were held longer than 24 hours with Reasons	Number	Percentage
Weekend/Holiday	4	57.2 %
VIOLATION	1	14.2%
Out of State Runaway	1	14.2%
Valid Court Order	1	14.2%

Table 19: Time in Secure Detention for Status Offenders Held Less than 24 Hours; n = 25

RELEASE TIME OF THOSE HELD 24 HOURS OR LESS n = 25	Number	Percentage
Less than 1 hour	3	12.00%
1 hours to 3 hours	8	32.00%
3 hours to 6 hours	6	24.00%
6 hours to 12 hours	3	12.00%
12 hours to 24 hours	5	20.00%

The average time in detention was 6 hours and 13 minutes, with the shortest time being 28 minutes and the longest being 16 hours and 30 minutes. There were no sight and sound violations as these youth were all held in juvenile detention facilities.

Adult Jails/Lockups

In 2021, a total of 2 youths were locked up in adult jails or lockups for at least one minute or longer; both resulted in violations.

Table 20: Youth in Adult Jails FY 2021

Total Number of Youth Placed in an Adult Jail or Lockup	Number	Percentage
Total Number	2	
Total Number of Males	2	100%
Total Number White	1	50%
Total Number Minority	1	50%
Average Age	15.75	17.39
OFFENSE		
DUI	1	
Possession of Drugs	1	
DSO - VIOLATIONS		
JAIL REMOVAL VIOLATIONS		
	2	1- Clark County Detention Center 2- Carson City Sheriff's Office
SIGHT AND SOUND VIOLATIONS		
	0	<i>NOTE: No sight/sound violations were reported. Facilities all visited within three years and have been provided technical assistance as to how to keep youth separated from adult offenders. It may be likely that youth with false ID were placed with adults without knowing they were juveniles.</i>

SECTION 7: Summary of Accomplishments and Recommendations

Accomplishments:

1. Policy Revision/Creation: DCFS staff revised or created the following juvenile justice policies in calendar year 2021. With these revisions came additional reporting requirements for the facilities and for the state. These revisions focus on best practice guidelines and rehabilitation practices, thus eliminating dangerous or outdated practices that may be harmful to youth.
 - Training and Staff Development (DCFS/JJS 100.05)
 - Quality Assurance (DCFS/JJS 100.11)
 - Formula Grant (DCFS/JJS 100.17)
 - Formula Grant Application and Award Process (DCFS/JJS 100.18)
 - Formula Grant Subrecipient Monitoring (DCFS/JJS 100.19)
 - Formula Grant Performance Measures (DCFS/JJS 100.20)
 - Abuse and Neglect Reporting (DCFS/JJS 300.06)
 - Emergency Planning and Response (DCFS/JJS 300.10)
 - Confidentiality and Release of Information (DCFS/JJS 300.11)
 - Medical Services (DCFS/JJS 400.10)

2. Database Enhancements:

Using federal grant funds, DCFS has increased their reporting capabilities by obtaining new reports for education and assessments. In addition, existing reports were enhanced to now include race/ethnicity and gender identity. This work is ongoing.

3. NAC Revisions:

DCFS is in the process of updating NAC 62B to meet the requirements of SB 108 dated June 4, 2021, and NAC 62H to meet the reporting requirements of SB 366 dated June 4, 2021. (Neither SB 108 nor SB 366 have been codified into statute at the time of this report).

4. JJOC Progress: The full JJOC met three (3) times in 2021 and the sub-committees met a combined 20 times. The mission of the JJOC remains unchanged from the previous year.

One noted accomplishment came from the Data and Performance Committee. This Committee is focused on data collection activities; specifically what data is required by the JJOC to make informed decisions and recommendations to the Executive Branch.

Recommendations to Address Racial and Ethnic Disparities:

1. The JJOC Committee on Racial and Ethnic Disparities identified from gaps in training and hiring practices that may help to address disparities in the juvenile justice system that stakeholders should consider when amending NRS. Training recommendations are as follows:
 - a. Provide training to dispatchers in some topic areas required by police officers such as, but not limited to, implicit bias, racial profiling, and mental health.
 - b. Require an updated list of community resources for each entity that has a dispatcher.
 - c. Require training and policy in how to recognize non-emergent calls, that may not require police interaction, and how to route them appropriately (see d).
 - d. Require each entity with a dispatcher have access to a mental health clinician or social worker that can handle non-emergent calls that are beyond the scope of a dispatcher but does not meet the level of police interaction.
 - e. Add to NRS 289.510, the following training for law enforcement:
 - i. Adolescent brain development
 - ii. Juvenile specific training, including, but not limited to:
 1. Social development
 2. Peer development
 3. Impact of child abuse or adverse childhood experiences
 4. Impact of development delays on communication and repour
 - iii. Trauma informed policing (Emphasis on mental health)
 - iv. Transporting juveniles based on the severity of the offense, based on community resources
 - f. Have a standardized training curriculum for all law enforcement agencies across the state
 - g. Support a platform for curriculum such as Nevada Elearn
 - h. Establish an oversight agency or entity to verify that training occurred upon hire and refreshers are held annually.
2. Recommendations for hiring practices that stakeholders should consider are as follows:
 - a. Recruit and hire females as officers
 - b. Recruit and hire individuals of color as officers
 - c. Train and promote females and individuals of color to leadership positions within law enforcement agencies
 - d. Develop policy and procedure for disciplining officers who 1) fail to follow procedure, 2) use a level of force deemed not appropriate for the situation, or 3) display extremist or racist behaviors on or off the clock.

Recommendations to address system barriers for dual eligible youth.

1. DCFS has done quite a bit of work around dual eligible youth in the last two years and have discovered 1) that dual custody youth don't always have the same judge/hearing master which creates conflicting court orders, and 2) confusion around the term "custody" causes dual eligible youth to slip through both the child welfare and the juvenile justice systems.
 - a. There are no requirements in either NRS 62B and NRS 432B to ensure that dual eligible youth are assigned the same judge or hearing master while both cases are open/active.

To address this: Stakeholders should consider adding language in both NRS 62B and NRS 432B to require the same judge or hearing master when a youth is dual custody.

2. Clarification of "custody" under the Division of Child and Family Services. The Division of Child and Family Services is an agency that provides a spectrum of services for children, including child welfare services for rural Nevada, juvenile justice placements, and parole services statewide. The problem lies in the fact that the term "custody" means different things for child welfare and juvenile justice. Child welfare becomes the custodian as defined in NRS 432B.060, while that term does not apply for juvenile justice placements or parole services. The fact that these two very different disciplines fall under DCFS creates confusion among DCFS staff as well as juvenile courts. Some juvenile courts order delinquent youth into DCFS custody which results in 1) Child welfare staff believing that juvenile justice is the "custodian" and juvenile justice staff not providing the level of services the juvenile court seeks since they are not a "custodian".

To address this: Stakeholders should consider: 1) Adding clarifying language that "custodian" refers to child welfare services, 2) Clarifying that delinquent youth under community supervision are not "custodians" and that parents remain the custodian, and 3) Training for juvenile court judges on clarifying orders requesting child welfare involvement in a delinquent case.

Recommendations to address the work around compliance with the Juvenile Justice Reform Act (JJRA) of 2018 (Previously called the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act):

This federal law requires states to provide data and information regarding the core requirements listed below, which requires the cooperation of both the adult and juvenile systems; specifically, prisons, and adult jails, lockups, and detention facilities that may securely hold a juvenile.

- **Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)** Pursuant to 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(11)(A), juveniles who are charged with or who have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult (status offenders), or juveniles who are not charged with any offense and are unauthorized immigrants or are alleged to be dependent, neglected or abused (non-offenders), shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities. Compliance with the DSO requirement has been achieved when a state can demonstrate that no such juveniles were placed in secure detention and correctional facilities, or when the state's DSO rate falls below the established threshold.
- **Removal of Juveniles Prosecuted as Adults from Adult Facilities:** Under Section 223(a)(11)(B), on or after December 21, 2021, a juvenile who is charged as an adult cannot be detained in an adult jail or lockup or have sight or sound contact with adult inmates in a secure adult facility, except as provided below.
- **Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates** Pursuant to 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(12), juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, status offenders, and juveniles who are not charged with an offense and who are unauthorized immigrants or alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused may not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have sight or sound contact with adult inmates. In order to comply with the separation requirement, states must also have in effect a policy that requires individuals who work with both juveniles and adult inmates, including in colocated facilities, to have been trained and certified to work with juveniles.

Problem areas and recommendations:

- 1) Data is the key to ensuring youth are safe in the criminal justice system, as required by the JJRA of 2018. The Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) expects states to have a robust system of data collection and to provide that data annually to OJJDP. In fact, OJJDP requires 100% reporting from all secure facilities annually. Further, the data requirements are specific. All facilities shall provide data on any juvenile held securely in their facility, plus provide a sampling of admissions data for verification of accurate data collection by the facility and to ensure all juveniles were reported as required.

The problem lies in the fact that there is nothing in Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) to support this work; rather this work is vaguely allowed through a Governor's Executive Order. However, such an order does not require any facility, especially adult facilities, to report data or provide a sampling

of admissions data. In fact, most adult facilities balk at providing any information and especially any adult offender data for sampling (as required by the Act).

To address this: Stakeholders should consider adding the following to NRS: 1) Require adult prisons, jails, lockups, detention facilities, and any facility that can securely hold individuals to submit documentation to DCFS on any juveniles held securely at a minimum, annually, but quarterly is recommended. These facilities shall still report even if the report includes Zero youth. 2) Require adult prisons, jails, lockups, detention facilities, and any facility that can securely hold individuals to submit a sampling of one month of admissions data to DCFS for review as required by the JJRA.

- 2) Another area that is problematic is the fact that Nevada allows for juveniles charged with adult crimes to be placed in adult jails. The JJRA strongly recommends against this practice but does not forbid the practice. It states that if juveniles are held in adult jails while pending charges, the court must hold hearings every 30 days in urban areas, and every 45 days in rural areas, to review the placement.

To address this: Stakeholders should consider: 1) Removing the Direct File allowance in NRS so all youth go through the certification process and thus beginning with the juvenile court, and 2) Adding language into NRS to account for court hearings to evaluate placements in adult jails, if that is where a juvenile pending adult charge is placed.

**APPENDIX A:
Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission (NRS 62B.600) and Advisory Board (NRS 62B.610)**

<u>Last Name</u>	<u>First Name</u>	<u>Geographical</u>	<u>Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission - Positions</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Walker	Egan	Reno	Governor's Designee	No Expiration
VACANT			Member nominated by the Senate, who is not a member of the Senate or Public Officers	
VACANT			Member nominated by the Senate, who is not a member of the Senate or Public Officers	
VACANT			Member nominated by the Assembly, not a member of the Assembly or Public Officers	
VACANT			Member nominated by the Assembly, not a member of the Assembly or Public Officers	
Hastings	Joey	Reno	Member nominated by the Supreme Court, who are not judges, justices, or public officers	8/31/2023
Maher	Katherine	Reno	Member nominated by the Supreme Court, who are not judges, justices, or public officers	8/31/2023
VACANT			The Administrator of the Division of Child and Family Services or his or her designee	
VACANT			The Deputy Administrator of Juvenile Services of the Division of Child and Family Services or his or her designee	
Salla-Smith	Pauline	Winnemucca	Director of juvenile services representing a county whose population is less than 100,000	8/31/2022
Florez	Elizabeth (Liz)	Reno	Director of juvenile services representing a county whose population is 100,000 or more but less than 700,000	8/31/2023
Martin	John (Jack)	Las Vegas	Director of juvenile services representing a county whose population is 700,000 or more	8/31/2023
Duffy	Brigid	Las Vegas	District Attorney	8/31/2023
VACANT			District Attorney	
Fraser	Jennifer	Las Vegas	Public Defender	8/31/2023
Verness	Gianna	Reno	Public Defender	8/31/2022
VACANT			Representative of a law enforcement agency	
Graham	Rebekah	Yerington	Representative of a nonprofit organization which provides programs to prevent juvenile delinquency	8/31/2023
Smith	Paula	Dayton	Representative of a nonprofit organization which provides programs to prevent juvenile delinquency	8/31/2022
Setters	Jeremy	Las Vegas	Volunteer who works with children who have been adjudicated	2/28/2023
Finnerty	McKenna	Reno	Member under the age of 24 years at the time of appointment	8/31/2022
Peirott	Daniel	Reno	Member under the age of 24 years at the time of appointment	2/28/2023
Bruce	Sarah	Reno	Member under the age of 24 years at the time of appointment	10/31/2023
Nadar	Jacquelyn	Las Vegas	Member under the age of 24 years at the time of appointment	3/31/2023
Velasquez	Jessica	Las Vegas	Member under the age of 24 years at the time of appointment	2/28/2023
VACANT			Member under the age of 24 years at the time of appointment	

			<u>Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission - Advisory Committee Positions Term</u>	
VACANT			Senate (D)	
VACANT			Senate (R)	
VACANT			Assembly (D)	
VACANT			Assembly (R)	
VACANT			Judge (urban areas)	
VACANT			Judge (rural areas)	

APPENDIX B: Evidence-Based Practices Definition Matrix

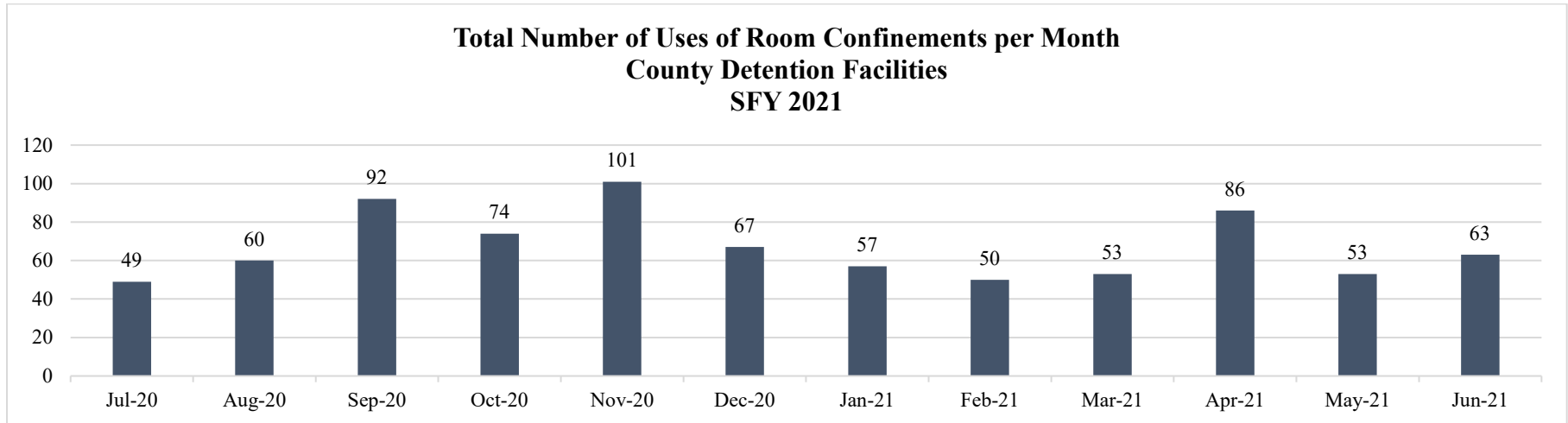
ELIGIBLE FOR PURPOSES OF STATE FUNDING

EXCLUDED FROM STATE FUNDING

	Evidence-Based Practices Research-Based Practices		Evidence Informed (to qualify, meets 1 of the bullets in each row below)	Ineffective Program	Harmful Program
Effect	Found to be effective		Some evidence of effectiveness Experimental evaluations show that there are contradictory findings Effects are short in duration Programs that include elements of approach known to be effective (es. Cognitive behavioral programming, problem solving, skill training, etc.)	Experimental evaluations failed to show significant differences between the treatment and the control group Or Based on statistical analysis or well-established theory of change, no potential to meet evidence- or research-based effect/criteria	Experimental evaluations show that the control group scored higher on targeted outcomes than did the treatment group OR Practice constitutes a risk or harm
Internal Validity	True experimental design	Quasi-experimental design	Non-experimental design, but statistically significant positive effects. True experimental design, but inconsistent inference of causality Delivers positive results, especially related to JJOC-required performance measures, but no research	True or quasi-experimental design	
Type of Evidence or Research Design	Randomized controlled experimental study	Quasi-experimental design	Locally developed programming with pre/post outcome measures Includes programs or practices with elements of researched based programs. Single group design Program matches the dimensions of a successful meta-analysis practice 1 large, multi-site, randomized / or statistically controlled experimental study	1 randomized and/or statistically controlled evaluation Or 2 quasi-experiments and 1 randomized controlled evaluation not conducted by an independent investigator	Any design with any results indicating negative effect
Independent Replication	Program replication with evaluation replication.		At least 1 replication without evaluation	At least 1 replication without evaluation	Either replicated or not; with or without evaluation
Implementation Guidance	Comprehensive	Comprehensive	Partial	Partial or comprehensive	Possible applied studies under similar or different settings
Extended Validity	Applied studies: different settings (2+)	Applied studies: similar settings (2+)	Real-world informed. Somewhat evidence informed.	Applied study(s): different or similar settings	Applied study(s): different or similar settings (2+)

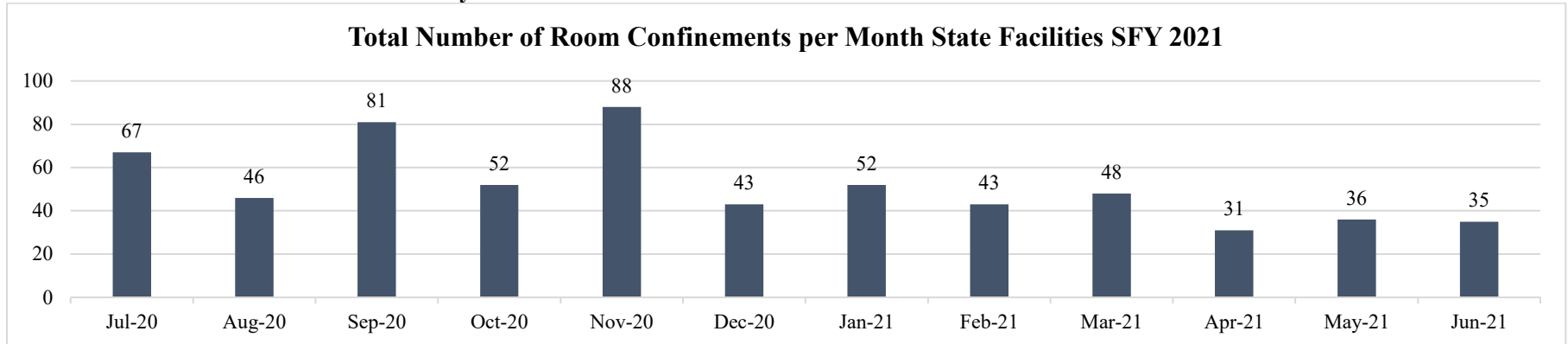
APPENDIX C: Room Confinement NRS 62B.215 and 63.505

Table 1: County Juvenile Detention Total Instances by Month



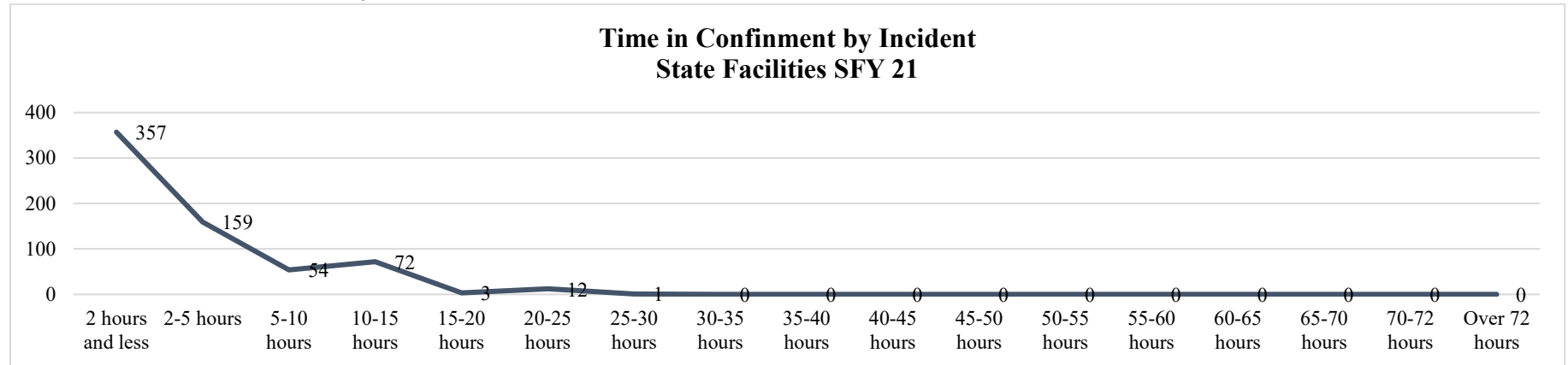
There was a total of 805 instances of room confinement in county juvenile detention facilities in SFY 2021.

Table 2: State Facilities Total Instances by Month



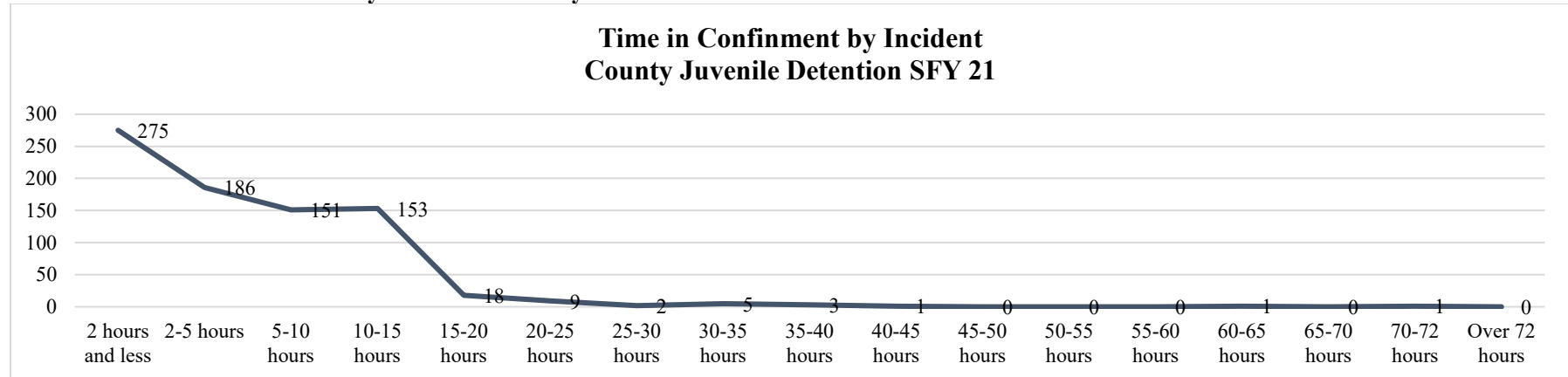
There was a total of 622 instances of room confinement in state facilities in SFY 2021.

Table 3: Time in Confinement by Incident – State Facilities



100 percent of incidents of Room Confinement are 30 hours or less, with 78.4 percent of incidents 5 hours or less.

Table 4: Time in Confinement by Incident – County Juvenile Detention



There is a wide range of time in confinement with a maximum of 70-72 hours used; however, 57.3 percent of incidents are 5 hours or less.

It is important to note that the incidents of room confinement in both county juvenile detention and state facilities are for a small number of youths, generally less than 10 percent of total youth in placement account for all incidents of confinement.