



# NEVADA JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PLAN

Prepared for

Ross E. Armstrong  
Administrator  
Division of Child and Family Services

And

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention  
Office of Justice Programs  
810 Seventh Street NW.  
Washington, DC 20531

By

The Juvenile Justice Programs Office  
Division of Child and Family Services

Through

The Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission (JJOC) On December 18, 2020

Effective: January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2023

## INTRODUCTION

The Nevada Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS), under the Department of Health and Human Services, is the state agency responsible for the implementation of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act and the Title II Formula Grant to include the development and revision of the state's three-year plan. DCFS supervises, prepares, administers, and implements the state's three-year comprehensive plan for the improvement of the juvenile justice system and prevention of juvenile delinquency. This plan, which is updated annually, serves as the basis for federal formula grant funds from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

In 1974, the U.S. Congress created the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA). The JJDPA guarantees four core protections to America's youth when they become involved in the juvenile justice system. Congress has continuously reauthorized the JJDPA in the years since its passage. The most current re-authorization occurred on December 13, 2018.

The four core protections of the JJDPA are:

- Reduction of racial and ethnic disparities for youth who encounter the juvenile justice system.
- Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO).
- Separation of juveniles from adults in secure facilities (sight and sound separation); and
- Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups (jail removal).

The Nevada Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission (JJOC) serves as the state advisory group (SAG) as defined in Title II of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002. The JJDP Act requires that each state advisory group (SAG) to continuously analyze delinquency prevention and intervention programs and policies. This analysis then serves as the basis of

the comprehensive strategic three-year plan, and annual updates. The purpose of this plan is to coordinate, monitor, and evaluate state and local efforts to improve outcomes for troubled youth who have entered the juvenile justice system and the methods that may prevent further immersion in the system.

Nevada has participated in the JJDP act since the 1980's through an Executive Order by the Governor. There have been multiple revisions of this Executive Order with the last revision signed on December 1, 2017: Executive Order 2017-21. The Governor, as identified in the JJDP Act of 2002, appoints individuals to the Commission. The goal is to have broad representation from the juvenile justice system, community organizations, and youth.

The state of Nevada does have unions at the school district, county, and state levels. Participation in these unions is voluntary and time spent conducting union business must be outside of work hours. The state assures the following: 1) any assistance provide under this grant will not cause displacement of any current employee nor the reduction of wages or hours for any current employee; 2) activities assisted under this grant will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and 3) that no such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved.

## **PURPOSE OF THE PLAN**

The purpose of the state's three-year plan is to ensure compliance with Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act, including how the state utilizes the Formula Grant funds that are authorized under the JJDP Act. These funds are authorized to assist states in supporting delinquency prevention and intervention services, but also to support the four core requirements of the JJDP Act. The state may use 10 percent of the total award on administrative costs, five percent for the state advisory group, and 67 percent on subgrants to local units of government or non-profit agencies who work directly with the state's youth population.

The sub grants funded are based on the results of the last survey of last juvenile justice stakeholders that was conducted in 2016. The results indicated that the overwhelming need in the state is additional access to mental health services, with a tie between aftercare/reentry, community-based services, and alternatives to detention for second place, and job training is third. These program areas are consistent and in line with previous survey's, so the state has not conducted any additional surveys and continues to fund subgrants in the following areas: mental health services, aftercare/reentry, community-based services, alternatives to detention, and job training.

The remaining 18 percent of the funds are used to fund compliance monitoring which are the activities conducted by the state to meet and maintain compliance with the four core requirements as indicated on page three (3) of this document.

## SYSTEM DESCRIPTION: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Nevada is the seventh largest state in the United States and consists of 109,826 square miles which 16 counties and one independent city which is its own county. The state's long western border is shared with California, the most populous state in the Country. On its northern and eastern borders are the states of Oregon, Idaho, Utah, and Arizona. The state's longest distance from the northwest corner to the southern tip is approximately 600 miles. At the widest point, it is nearly 350 miles.

Nevada's Juvenile Justice System is bifurcated. Counties are responsible for the courts, juvenile probation, and juvenile detention services, while the State is responsible for youth parole and youth correctional facilities. Counties operate independently from one another and from the State. The Juvenile Justice System's minimum age is 10 years old and may serve youth up to and including 20 years of age for acts committed prior to the youth's 18 birthday.

**Table 1: Bifurcation at a Glance**

State Operated	County, city, or local	State Oversight Yes/No
Child Welfare – 15 Rural Counties	Child Welfare – Urban Areas Clark and Washoe Only	Yes
	K – 12 Schools	No
State Youth Facilities (Correctional) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nevada Youth Training Center (NYTC) - Elko</li> <li>• Caliente Youth Center (CYC) - Caliente</li> <li>• Summit View Youth Center (SVYC) – Las Vegas</li> </ul>		NA
Youth Parole Services		NA
	Detention Centers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jan Evans – Reno</li> <li>• Murphy Bernadini – Carson City</li> <li>• Teurman Hall – Fallon</li> <li>• Northeastern - Elko</li> <li>• Leighton Hall – Winnemucca</li> </ul>	No

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clark County Detention Facility – Las Vegas</li> <li>• Douglas County Detention Facility - Stateline</li> </ul>	
	Youth Probation Services	No
	Courts	No
	Police Departments	No
Highway Patrol		NA
	University Police	No
State Parks	Local Parks and Recreation	No
Adult Prisons		NA
	Adult Jails	No
Medicaid		NA

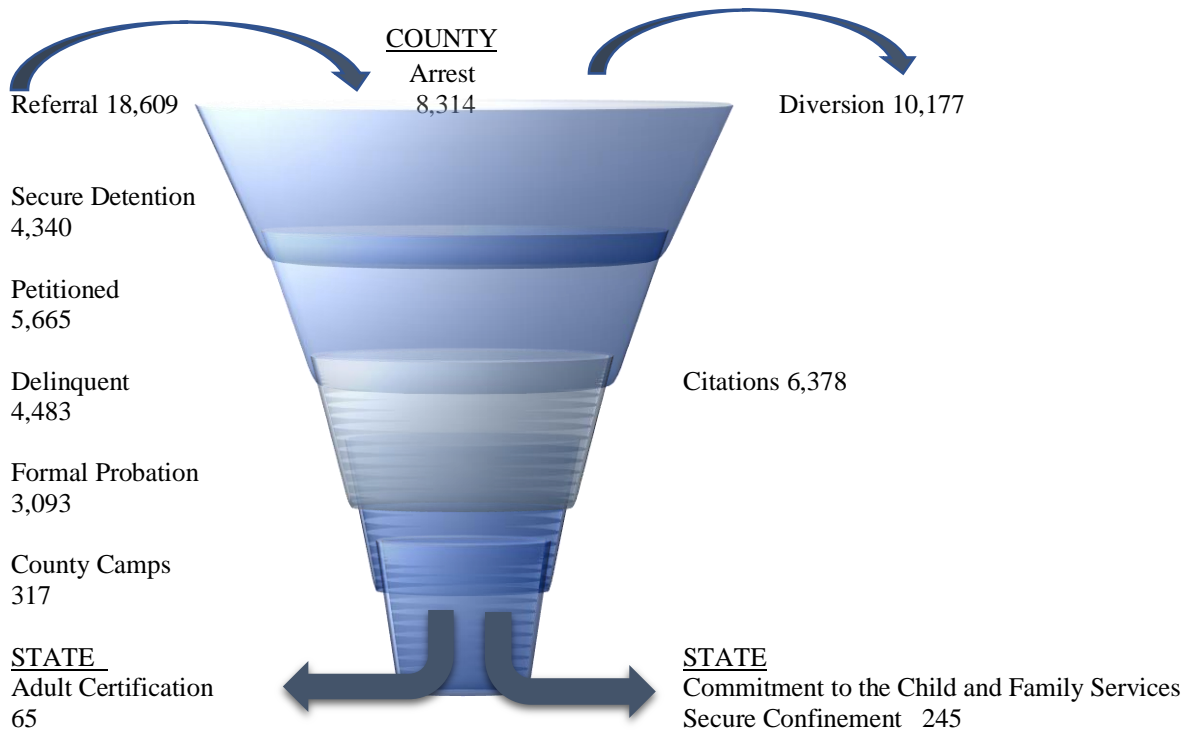
Bifurcation is one of the greatest barriers within the state for the following reasons: 1) data systems are separate with no bridges to pass data freely, 2) data sharing requires complex memorandums of understanding as the data crosses jurisdictions; county to county, and county to state; and 3) the state does not have the authority in many areas to require entities to follow policies or provide data. Most of the entities that require monitoring under the JJDP Act are county, local, or city operated.

Juvenile judges have great leeway in their decision making. There are no regulatory sentences for delinquent offences so judges can sentence youth to anything available within the system such as a residential treatment center (RTC's), secure detention, probation, house arrest, a county youth camp, or a state operated facility. However, the state does utilize a validated risk and needs assessment, the Youth Level of Services/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI), to help guide the juvenile judges to making a determination that is best suited for an individual youth.

The figure below indicates how youth enter the system, which is through a referral. State involvement begins at commitment to a state operated facility (secure facility) which must be ordered by a juvenile court judge.

The Juvenile Justice System’s minimum age is 10 years old and may serve youth up to and including 20 years of age for acts committed prior to the youth’s 18 birthday. The state agency responsible for the implementation of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act and the Title II Formula Grant is the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS).

**Chart 1: 2019 Juvenile Crime Data**



## **Local Law Enforcement**

In Nevada, local law enforcement consists of county sheriff's offices, city police, and state highway patrol. Local law enforcement is responsible for arrest and investigation in the juvenile justice system, which includes status offenses. They are also responsible for responding to child welfare issues with local child protective workers. Further, they may transport youth to local juvenile detention facilities, may assist in transporting youth to court appearances. In essence, they are the first line of contact with a youth who enters either the child welfare system or the juvenile justice system.

## **Juvenile Detention Centers (County Operated)**

Secure detention occurs towards the beginning of system involvement for youth who are not diverted from the system. In some cases, arrested youth are automatically placed in secure detention pending a hearing in juvenile court; however, not in all cases. There has been a push in detention facilities to detain only appropriate kids or certain felony charges that would score on the detention assessment as "detained" pending a detention hearing.

DCFS monitors seven (7) juvenile detention centers statewide by way of on-site inspections performed on a staggered review system which reviews 100 percent every three years. (DCFS attempts to visit every juvenile detention facility annually, but that is based on available resources and travel funds). The same documentation and records that are completed and maintained for adult facilities are completed and maintained for the juvenile detention centers. In addition, the Juvenile Justice Programs Office receives a monthly summary from the juvenile detention centers documenting occurrences whereby status offenders have been detained in secure custody for any length of time. During the inspection process, the facility staff or Juvenile Justice Programs Office staff may identify areas that



require technical assistance. If needed, technical assistance is provided on and off-site to all facilities. Any technical assistance provided is then documented within the facility file.

### **Juvenile Court (County Operated)**

A youth under the age of 18 may be charge with a juvenile delinquent act or charged with Child in Need of Supervision, which is an all-encompassing term for status offenses. Delinquent youth are afforded a detention hearing with 48 hours, except weekends or holidays, of being placed in a secure detention facility. Status offenders are afforded a detention hearing within 24 hours, except weekends or holidays, of being placed in a secure detention facility. Prior to the hearing, a youth is afforded an attorney from the public defender's office or a private attorney hired by the family. Either way, an attorney is present at the detention hearing. This hearing will determine if the charges are dropped or filed and if the youth will remain in detention or be released.

Plea Hearing: The youth much answer the petition of charges, alongside their attorney. There are two ways to answer the petition.

- 1) Admission: The youth admits to the allegation and a dispositional hearing is scheduled.
- 2) Denial: The youth denies the allegation and an adjudicatory hearing is scheduled.

Adjudicatory Hearing: The judge listens to the evidence presented by both sides, to include witnesses. The judge will render a decision of if the allegation/s was proven or not. If proven, a dispositional hearing is scheduled.

Dispositional Hearing: A juvenile probation officer may present an assessment narrative which includes recommendations made by the probation officer based on the results of a validated risk and needs assessment, which is Nevada is the Youth Level of

Services/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI),. The prosecutor, defense attorney, parent/guardian, school, therapists, etc. may provide additional information to assist the judge in making one of two decisions.

- 1) Juvenile probationary supervision, detention, outpatient services, or in-patient residential services; or
- 2) Commitment to the Division of Child and Family Services for correctional placement.

### **Secure Confinement/State Operated Facilities**

Youth who have multiple contacts with the system or receive multiple probation violations move further into the system when judge's order them to be committed to a state operated facility (correctional facility). Nevada has three such facilities.

- *Nevada Youth Training Center (NYTC)* is a staff secure facility in Northeastern Nevada for males only. During the legislative session of 2013, NYTC's capacity was decreased from 110 to 60 male youth. In July 2020, the capacity was reduced to 48, due to the COVID-19 crisis.
- *Caliente Youth Center (CYC)* is a staff secure facility in Southeastern Nevada for both male and female youth. Currently, CYC operates at a capacity of 140 youth: 100 male youth and 40 female youth. In July 2020, the capacity was reduced to 64, due to the COVID-19 crisis.
- *Summit View Youth Center (SVYC)* opened on February 23, 2016 under the supervision of the Division of Child and Family Services. The capacity is 48 beds for the most serious male youth offenders.

With the implementation of a new data management system, Tyler Supervision, the facility count is in real time and changes the moment a new admission enters the doors, or someone leaves. The average combined daily population in SFY 2018 was 204. Youth receive a wide array of services while they are residents of state juvenile correctional center that includes the following:

- Educational and vocational programs that are offered include required and elective academic subjects, remedial programs, special education, vocational education and interscholastic activities.
- Career and Technical Certifications and training are available in areas such as Culinary, Computer Technology, Employability Skills, Career Exploration, Laser and Printing Technology, Small Engine Repair, Construction Trades, Welding, Heavy Equipment and Diesel Mechanics.
- Mental health services in the form of specialized groups in multiple areas that impact our youth including anger management, coping and life skills, grief, and substance abuse.
- Support services to include nursing staff on site, laundry staff on site, and kitchen staff on site.
- Parental and family support in the form of letters, phone calls, and visits. The Division has a family program that funds in person facility visits, if funds are available.

**Table 2: Secure Confinement Beds and Average Number of Youth**

Facility	Recommended Population	Recommended Number of Boys	Recommended Number of Girls	Snapshot in Time July 28, 2020 Capacity
NYTC	48	60	0	38
CYC	64	40	24	67
SVYC	48	48	0	43

## Youth Parole

All youth who are released from a state operated youth center (correctional facility) are released on parole. Youth parole provides supervision and case management services to youth who are between 12 and 18 years of age. In Nevada, youth under the age of 12 cannot, by law, be placed in a correctional program or setting.

The following is a list of services provided to youth under the supervision of youth parole:

- Substance abuse treatment- individual and group sessions
- Mediation program in collaboration with the Neighborhood Justice Center, Judiciary, Public Defender Office, District Attorney's Office with the intention of providing restorative justice
- Partnered with the United States Marshall Services to serve warrants for youth absconding from Youth Parole whose charges include violent behavior and weapon charges
- Implemented Quality Assurance within Youth Parole, including case audits and direct observation of field work
- Developed a Field Training Manual to enhance field pre-service training
- Developed and Implemented Statewide Gang Training
- Developed and implemented Statewide Juvenile Sex Offender Training

### **Tables 3 through 7: Youth Parole Data**

#### *3. Average Number of Youth on Parole*

SFY 12	SFY 13	SFY 14	SFY 15	SFY 16	SFY 17	SFY 18	SFY 19	SFY 20
458	471.5	350.8	306	317.5	317.1	348.7	368.2	341.8

#### *4. Average Number of Males on Parole*

SFY 12	SFY 13	SFY 14	SFY 15	SFY 16	SFY 17	SFY 18	SFY 19	SFY 20
399	412	311	275	275	270.1	288.3	292.9	269.3

5. Average Number of Females on Parole

SFY 12	SFY 13	SFY 14	SFY 15	SFY 16	SFY 17	SFY 18	SFY 19	SFY 20
59	61	40	42	46	47.4	60.5	78	69.8

6. Average Length of Stay on Parole in Months

SFY 12	SFY 13	SFY 14	SFY 15	SFY 16	SFY 17	SFY 18	SFY 19	SFY 20
22	20	17	14	15	13	22	18	17

7. Recidivism Rate of Youth while on Parole Supervision (Based on an interface with Department of Corrections)

SFY 12	SFY 13	SFY 14	SFY 15	SFY 16	SFY 17	SFY 18	SFY 19	SFY 20
54%	56%	55%	56%	53%	45%	38%	Unknown	Unknown

Note: This recidivism rate is based only on those youth at the deep end of the system.

**Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information throughout a System of Bifurcation**

In 2019, DCFS signed data sharing agreements with each of the seventeen (17) Nevada counties to increase data sharing and reporting mechanisms. These data sharing agreements will eventually allow state staff to run specific reports from each county to include the annual DMC report, monthly status offender reports, and many others. This is crucial step by the state and the counties to share information.

**Gender Specific Services**

Historically, the state has not done a good job reporting data by gender. Whereas, all county and state jurisdictions collect on data by gender, the has not been shared historically; however, this changed in 2018 and counties are now reporting gender to the state. In the meantime, the counties provide gender specific programming with programs such as Boys Council and Girls Circle.

The state utilizes the *Voices* interactive journaling series from *The Change Companies* but understands the need for more gender specific data and services and has committed to conducting increased analysis on gender specific issues going forward. One initiative that is currently pending is the implementation of a Girls Health Screen within the Caliente Youth Center (CYC), the only state operated youth facility that accepts females. This implementation is pending the award of a federal grant.

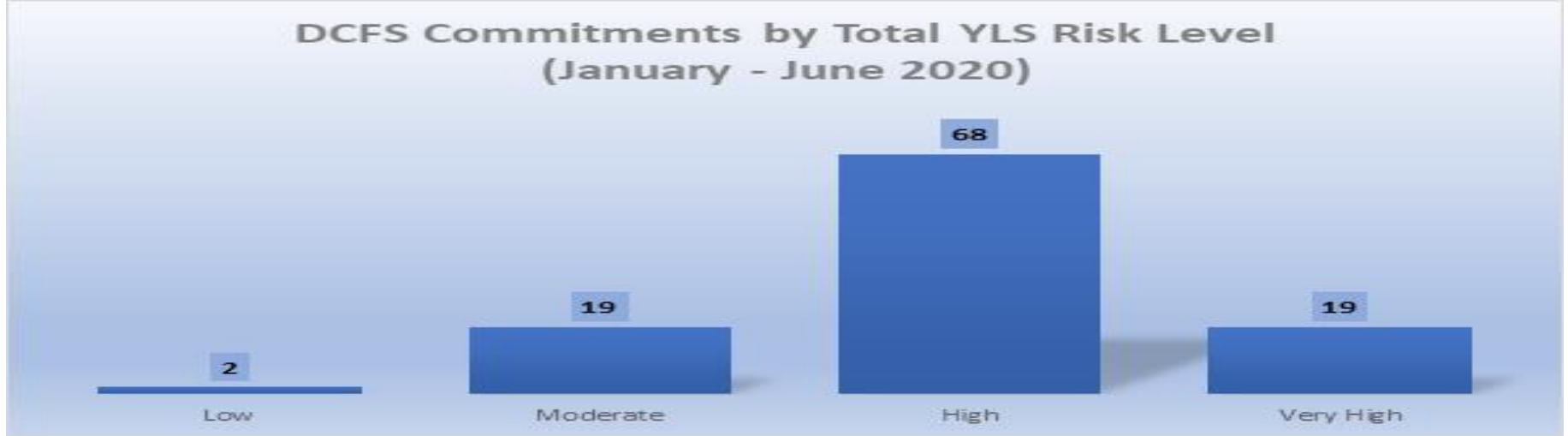
### **Risk and Needs Assessment and Mental Health Screening Tool**

Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 62B.625 requires the state to use a standardized and validated risk and needs assessment prior to disposition. The state has chosen the Youth Level of Services/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) as the tool. All staff were trained on the tool from March 2018 through March 2019. The state rolled the tool out in stages with some of the smaller counties and DCFS facility and youth parole staff being the first trained. Clark County (the state's largest county) was trained in August of 2018. The last remaining counties were trained in early 2019.

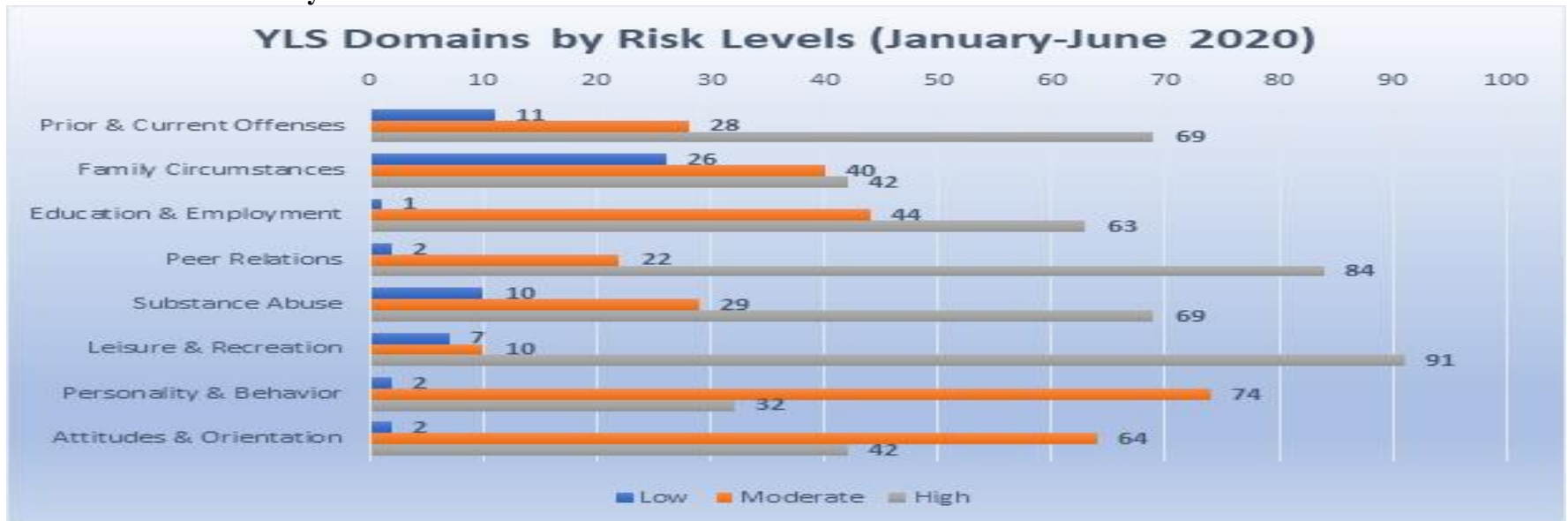
The YLS/CMI assesses the overall recidivism risk for youth. Risk/need levels are expressed as low, moderate and high and include 8 domain areas in the youth's life, including Prior and Current Offenses/Dispositions; Family Circumstances/Parenting; Education/Employment; Peer Relations; Substance Abuse; Leisure/Recreation; Personality/Behavior; and Attitudes/Orientation.

DCFS began tracking aggregated YLS/CMI data in January 2020, including the total risk levels and risk levels for each domain, for committed youth (Chart 2 and Chart 3).

**Chart 2: DCFS Commitments by Total YLS Risk Level**



**Chart 3: YLS Domains by Risk Levels**



## **Case Planning**

Per NRS 62E.507, each youth placed within a facility or on community supervision shall have an individualized case plan, including the elements listed in the NRS 62E.507. DCFS and county staff were also trained in a universal Case Plan that is used statewide. The Case Plan is developed within each youth's interdisciplinary team, known as the Child and Family Team (CFT), and includes facility and parole staff, parents/guardians, and others who are integral to the youth's success.

The Case Plan prioritizes the youth's high and moderate risk domains as identified in each youth's YLS/CMI. The CFT creates goals and activities using SMART goal techniques, writing goals that are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound. These goals and activities help to decrease recidivism by addressing the youth's highest risk/need areas. The Case Plan is also used to track the youth's current academic and employment status, strengths, barriers, level of family engagement, supervision level and any court orders. Case Plans are reviewed during each CFT meeting and are revised as needed.

A re-entry plan is required per NRS 62E.525. The Plan may be imbedded into the Case Plan or a separate document. DCFS has chosen to imbed the re-entry plan into the Case Plan document. In addition, each youth will be discharged with a comprehensive discharge plan.

## **Family Engagement**

DCFS has prioritized increasing family participation throughout the youth's services, from commitment to discharge. In 2019, the agency developed the Juvenile Justice Family Engagement Plan. This plan included increasing contact between families and DCFS



staff, engaging and involving families in case planning, treatment planning, and discharge planning, and soliciting feedback from families to improve agency services.

DCFS has been successful in implementing many goals in this plan, including developing a Family Handbook, updating facility websites to allow for online requests for facility visits and family assistance funding, increasing video visits between families and youth in a facility, ensuring a broad definition of family to be inclusive of all people important to the youth, calling families who have recently visited a facility to gain their satisfaction with their visit, developing a satisfaction survey done before parole discharge, and the development of a parental advisory group that meets quarterly.

In addition to the projects above, each DCFS facility participates in Performance-based Standards (PbS), a continuous improvement model based on national best practices for juvenile justice. PbS best practices include the most effective ways to engage families, in which the facilities utilize.

## JUVENILE CRIME ANALYSIS (Federal Fiscal Year 2019 Data)

Nevada’s population for 2019 is estimated at 3.08 million statewide, with roughly 90% of the total population living in Las Vegas and Reno. A relatively small percentage of Nevada's population lives in rural areas, such as Ely, West Wendover and Tonopah. The culture of rural Nevada is vastly different than the metropolitan areas, as most people in rural counties are native to the state, whereas Reno and Las Vegas are dominated by populations from other states, especially California. Rural populations are also less diverse, both racially and ethnically.

Nevada is currently estimated to be sixty-six (66) percent white, eleven (11) percent Hispanic or Latino, nine (9) percent African American, (8) percent Asian, (5) percent Two or more Races, and less than (1) percent Native American. Roughly fifteen (15) percent of the population lives in poverty while seventeen (17) percent are without health insurance. The unemployment rate is just under seven (7) percent and the latest graduation rate is 84.9 percent.

The state assures that an analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of programs and activities carried out under the plan is presented to the JJOC and to the state agency administrator on an annual basis. This is addressed and will continue to be addressed in the annual progress report and the DCTAT.

**Table 8: Data by Point in Time**

Year	Arrests	Detention	Confined	Probation	Diverted	Petitioned	Delinquency	Misdemeanor	Citations
2019	8,314	4,340	245	3,093	10,177	5,665	3,926	NA	6,378
2018	8,673	4,618	342	3,456	10,087	6,258	4,483	10,672	10,158
2017	8,478	4,726	316	3,916	10,259	6,480	4,781	9,196	8,980
2016	8,329	4,571	293	3,587	11,270	6,393	4,513	9,342	8,711
2015	9,128	1,820	321	3,759	11,056	6,646	4,615	10,349	9,320
2014	8,786	1,889	275	4,002	11,918	6,862	4,769	9,445	10,211

DCFS does not currently gather data on the number of youths sent to an in-state or out-of-state residential treatment facility by order of the juvenile, however, the counties are required to report out of state court ordered placements to the LCB quarterly.

**Table 9: Contact Point Broken Down by Gender for FFY 2019**

	Referrals	Arrests	Sec/ Det County	Confined State	Certified	Probation	J/Citations	Placed In County Camp	Diverted	Petitioned	Delinquent
Males	12425	5991	3215	186	59	2448	3941	286	6751	4256	2998
Females	6184	2323	1125	59	6	645	2437	31	3426	1409	928
<b>Total</b>	<b>18609</b>	<b>8314</b>	<b>4340</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3093</b>	<b>6378</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>10177</b>	<b>5665</b>	<b>3926</b>

**Table 10: Contact Point Broken Down by Race for FFY 2019**

	Referrals	Arrests	Sec/ Det County	Confined State	Certified	Probation	J/Citations	Placed In County Camp	Diverted	Petitioned	Delinquent
Caucasian	6076	2511	1383	61	12	812	2009	82	3210	1591	1209
African American	5470	2590	1296	95	28	977	2043	106	3085	1819	1153
Hispanic, Non- White	5857	2627	1251	72	19	1083	1939	102	3268	1850	1274
Asian	177	111	72	4	1	26	58	1	110	46	38
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	166	51	51	0	0	31	48	5	81	63	36
Native American or Alaska Native	293	161	127	4	0	60	82	8	114	86	68
Other	570	263	160	9	5	104	199	13	309	210	148
<b>Totals</b>	<b>18609</b>	<b>8314</b>	<b>4340</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3093</b>	<b>6378</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>10177</b>	<b>5665</b>	<b>3926</b>

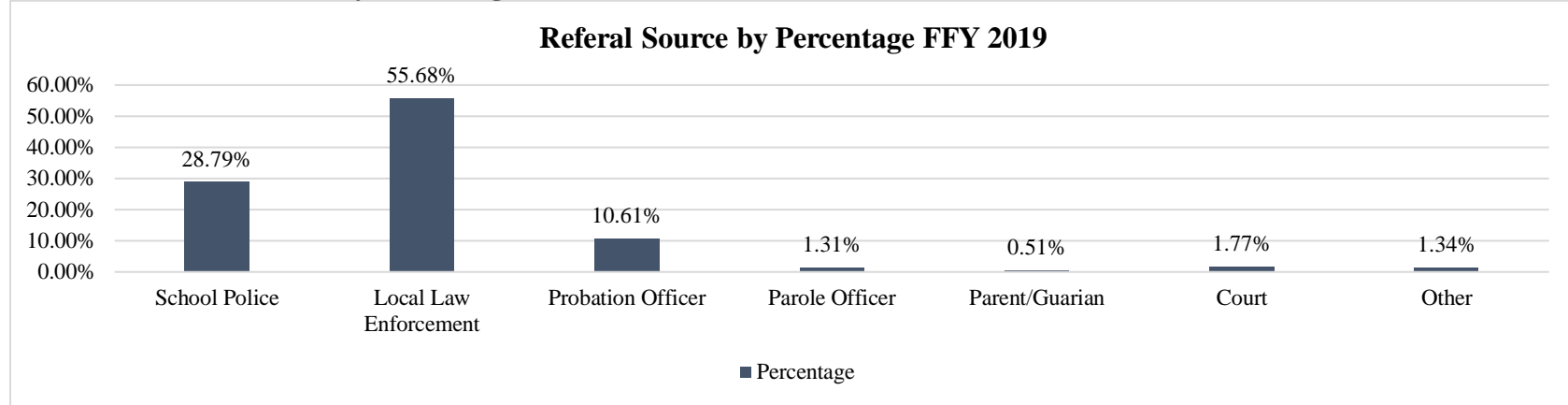
The state does not currently gather crime statistics by age for contact points in the counties. The only data available on age is average age at time of commitment to the state.

- Crime data is updated annually.
- The Formula Grant Application is updated annually.
- The Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission reviews and approves the Formula Grant Application annually prior to submittal.

**Table 11: FFY 2019 Juvenile Contact Point Data by County for FFY 2019**

County	Total Youth	Referrals	Arrests	Sec/ Det County	Confined State	Certified	Diverted
Carson	11243	546	248	248	5	1	369
Churchill	5574	597	279	272	5	0	234
Clark	517629	11,602	5491	2471	179	60	7010
Douglas	7917	418	33	78	1	1	418
Elko	14298	390	329	207	2	0	41
Esmeralda	126	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eureka	476	4	1	0	0	0	1
Humboldt	4537	408	87	55	3	0	82
Lander	1482	83	8	8	1	0	49
Lincoln	1031	13	1	0	0	0	0
Lyon	11946	693	81	81	2	0	365
Mineral	888	23	3	3	0	0	17
Nye	7618	282	267	35	7	1	105
Pershing	1086	57	12	12	1	0	7
Storey	486	14	3	3	0	0	11
Washoe	100776	3,315	1441	855	38	2	1442
White Pine	1884	164	30	12	1	0	26

**Chart 4: Referral Source by Percentage**



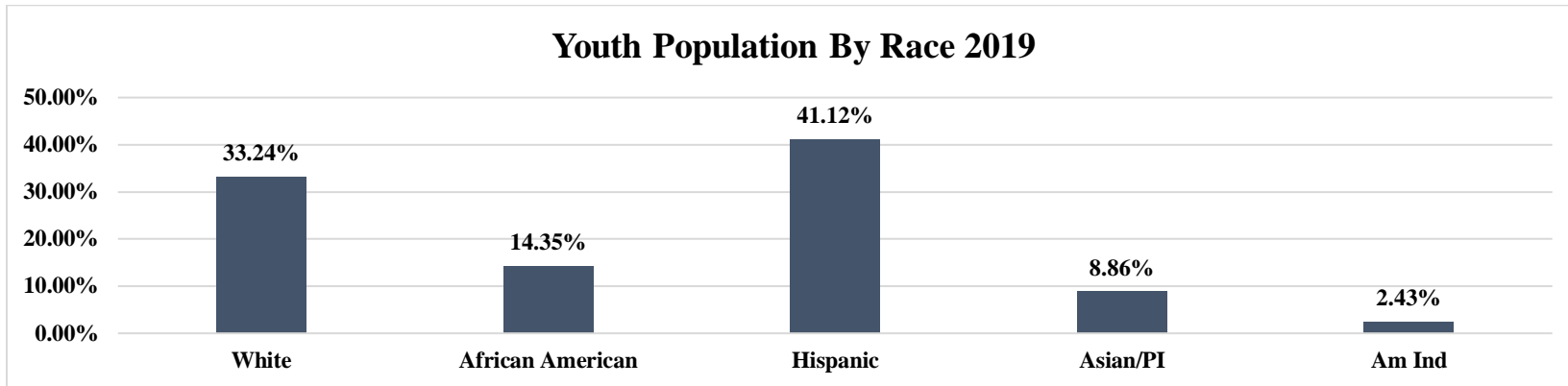
**Youth Demographics and Contact Point Data (Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED))**

In order to assess RED in any jurisdiction, the demographics of the jurisdiction must be outlined for comparison. The EZAPOPOP website ([www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/](http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/)) estimates that the total population in Nevada as of December 1, 2019 was 2,998,039. Twenty- four (24) percent of the total population consisted of youth ages Zero – 17. The EZAPOPOP website was further utilized to break down racial and ethnic background, by county, for youth ages Zero - 17.

**Table 12: Youth Ages Zero – 17 by County**

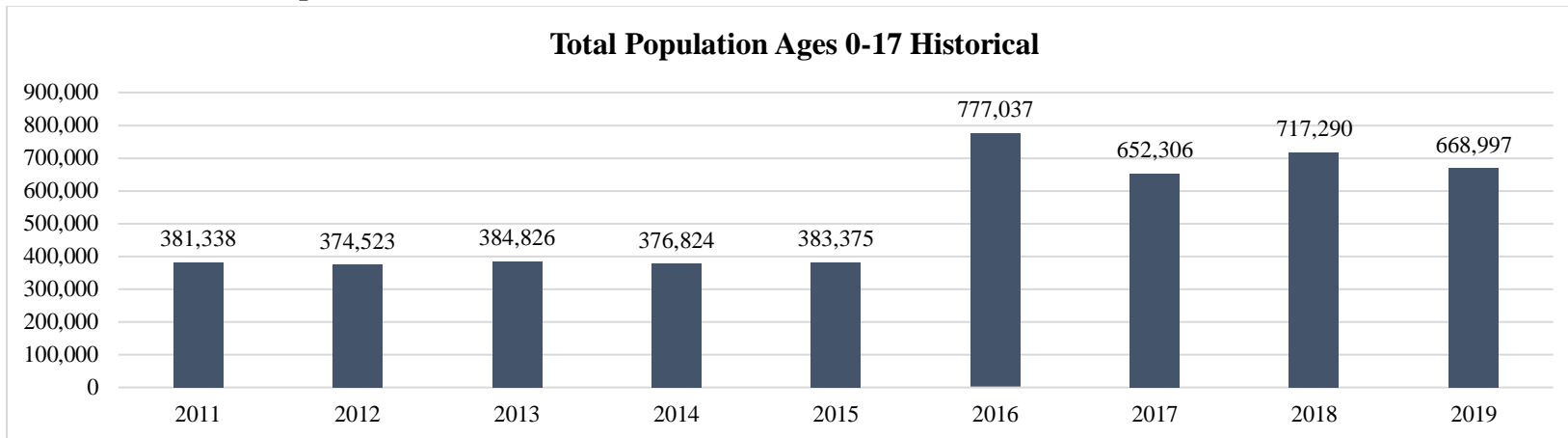
County	Total Youth	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Am Ind	All Minor	Percentage Minority	Males	Females
Carson	11243	5540	331	4525	327	520	5703	50.72%	5704	5539
Churchill	5574	3412	292	1254	213	403	2162	38.79%	2873	2701
Clark	517629	140726	91572	224035	52289	9007	376903	72.81%	264237	253392
Douglas	7917	5321	184	1879	182	351	2596	32.79%	4122	3795
Elko	14298	8064	328	4508	253	1145	6234	43.60%	7397	6901
Esmeralda	126	62	12	41	0	11	64	50.79%	65	61
Eureka	476	375	14	66	4	17	101	21.22%	247	229
Humboldt	4537	2420	106	1655	58	298	2117	46.66%	2302	2235
Lander	1482	863	36	446	17	120	619	41.77%	735	747
Lincoln	1031	864	26	105	9	27	167	16.20%	550	481
Lyon	11946	7378	460	3178	283	647	4568	38.24%	6177	5769
Mineral	888	341	64	195	37	251	547	61.60%	468	420
Nye	7618	4749	391	2078	208	192	2869	37.66%	3859	3759
Pershing	1086	569	39	366	10	102	517	47.61%	551	535
Storey	486	383	17	60	19	7	103	21.19%	230	256
Washoe	100776	46719	4942	38580	7085	3450	54057	53.64%	51681	49095
White Pine	1884	1221	72	377	37	177	663	35.19%	941	943
<b>Total</b>	<b>688,997</b>	<b>229,007</b>	<b>98,886</b>	<b>283,348</b>	<b>61,031</b>	<b>16,725</b>	<b>459,990</b>	<b>66.7%</b>	<b>352,139</b>	<b>336,858</b>
<b>Percentage</b>		<b>33.3%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>41.1%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>			<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>

**Chart 5: Youth Population by Race 0 – 17 Years**



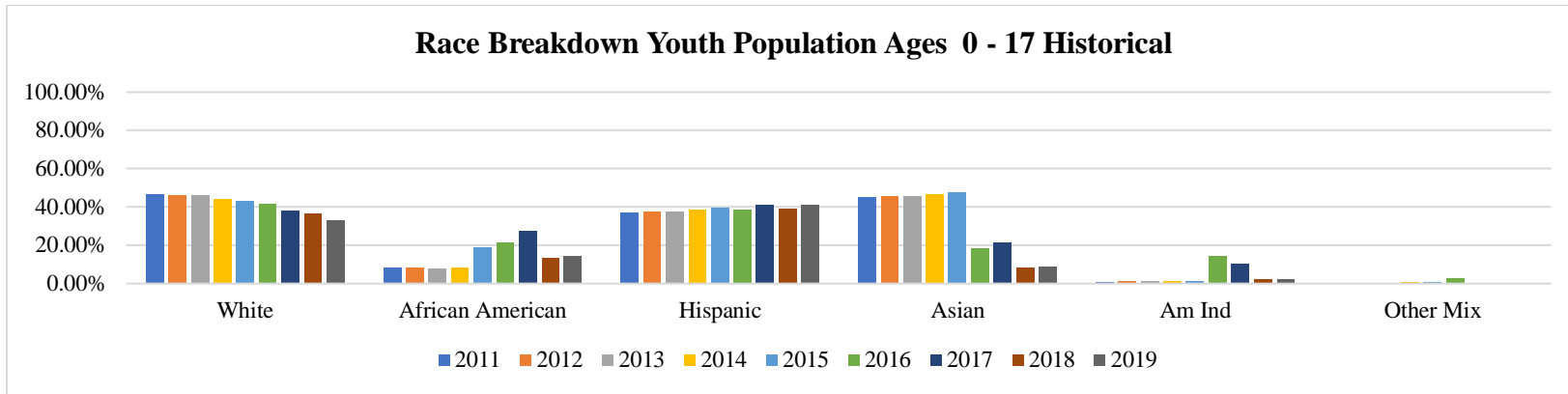
The statewide youth population breakdown by race/ethnicity. The largest population is Hispanic followed by White.

**Chart 6: Historical Population and Race Data**



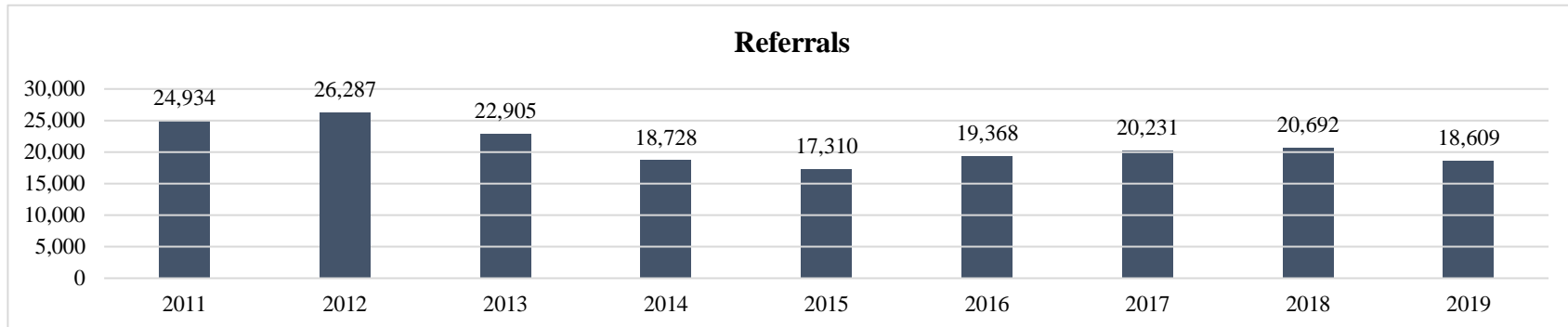
A snapshot of juvenile populations and a breakdown of race from 2011 to 2019.

**Chart 7: Historical Race Breakdown**



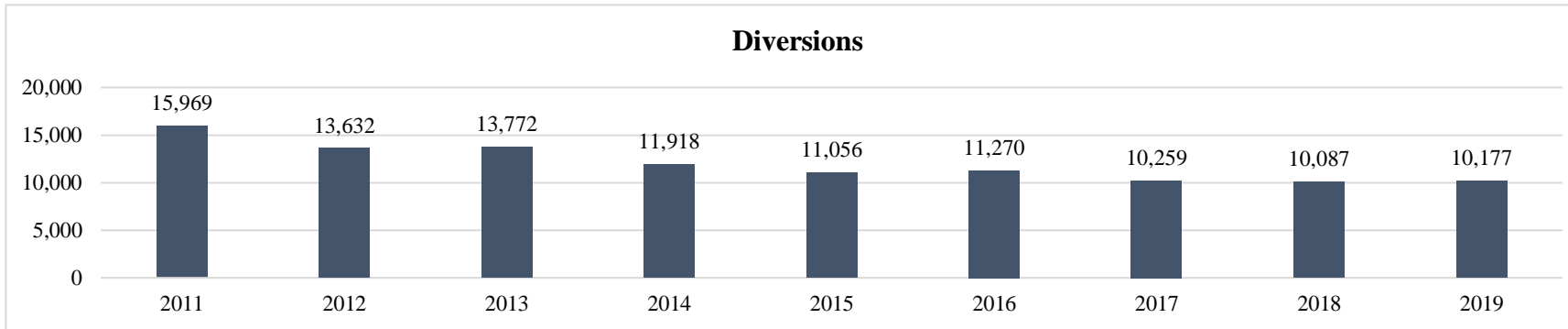
White youth has declined since 2011, African American youth have fluctuated, Hispanic youth has remained steady, and Asian youth have seen a dramatic decline in 2018/2019.

**Chart 8: Historical Referrals**

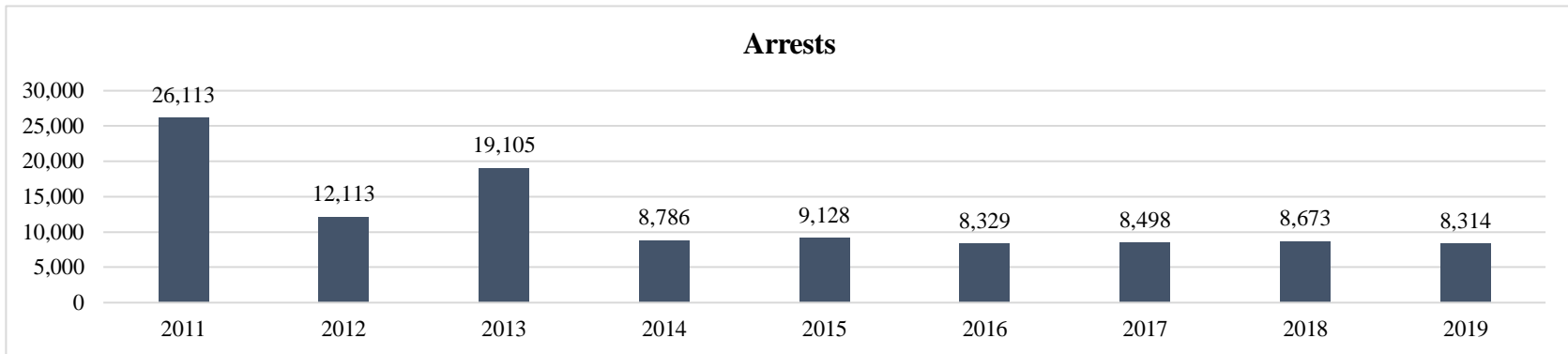




**Chart 9: Historical Diversions**



**Chart 10: Historical Arrests**



Referral

The front end of the system consists of a referral from various sources to a local department of juvenile services.

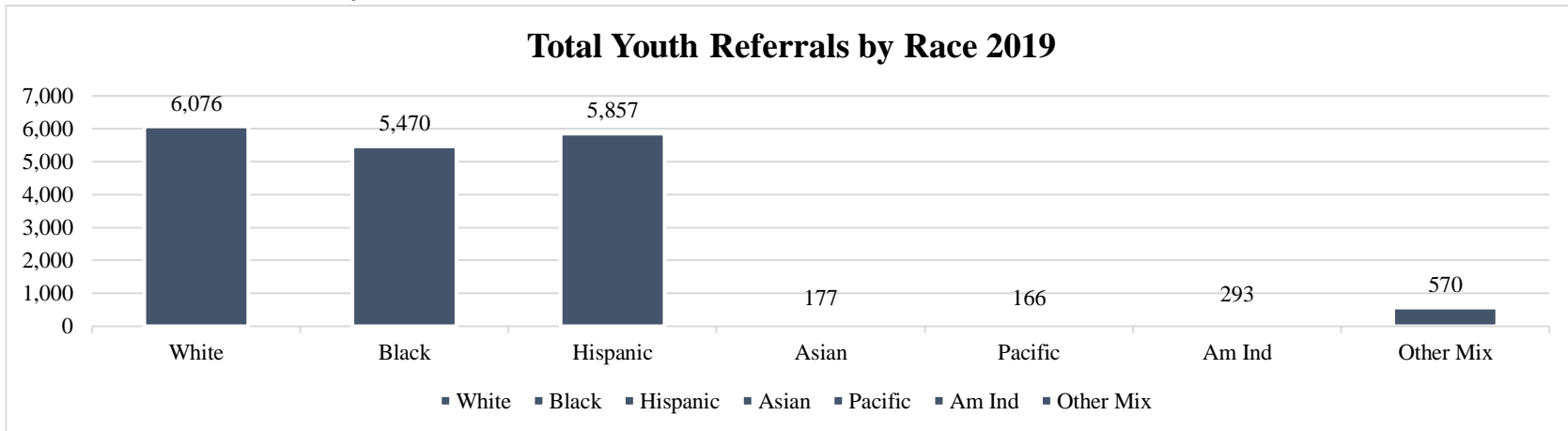
**Chart 11: 2019 Referrals by Gender**



There were 18,609 total referrals to the juvenile justice system in 2019: 65% of those referrals were males.

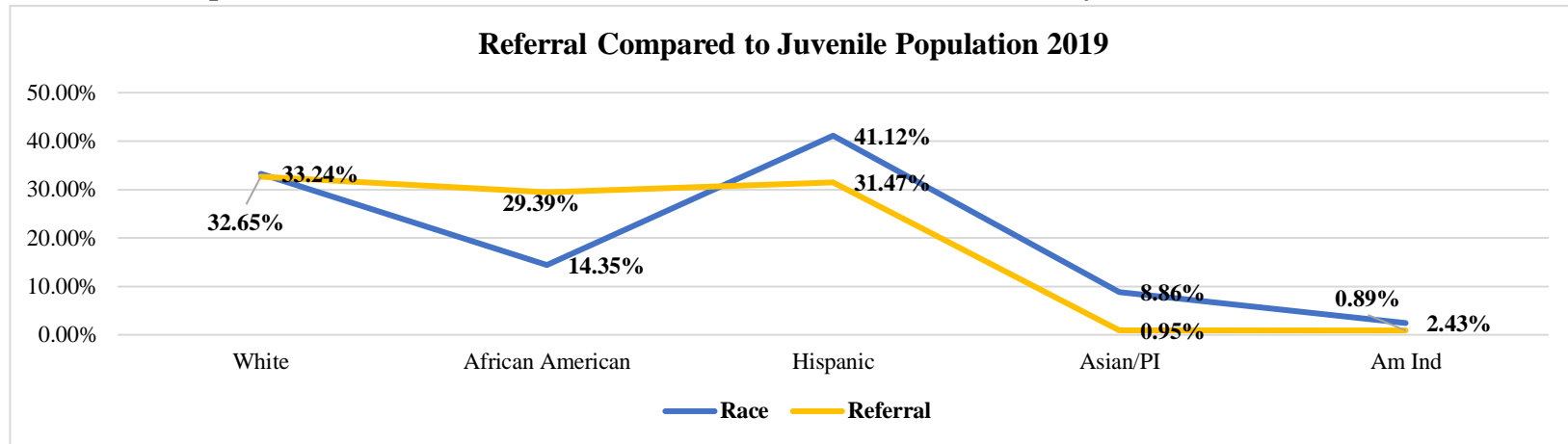
There is gender disparity in the juvenile justice system in that 67 percent of all referrals are males, but they make up only 51 percent of the total youth population in Nevada.

**Chart 12: 2019 Referrals by Race**



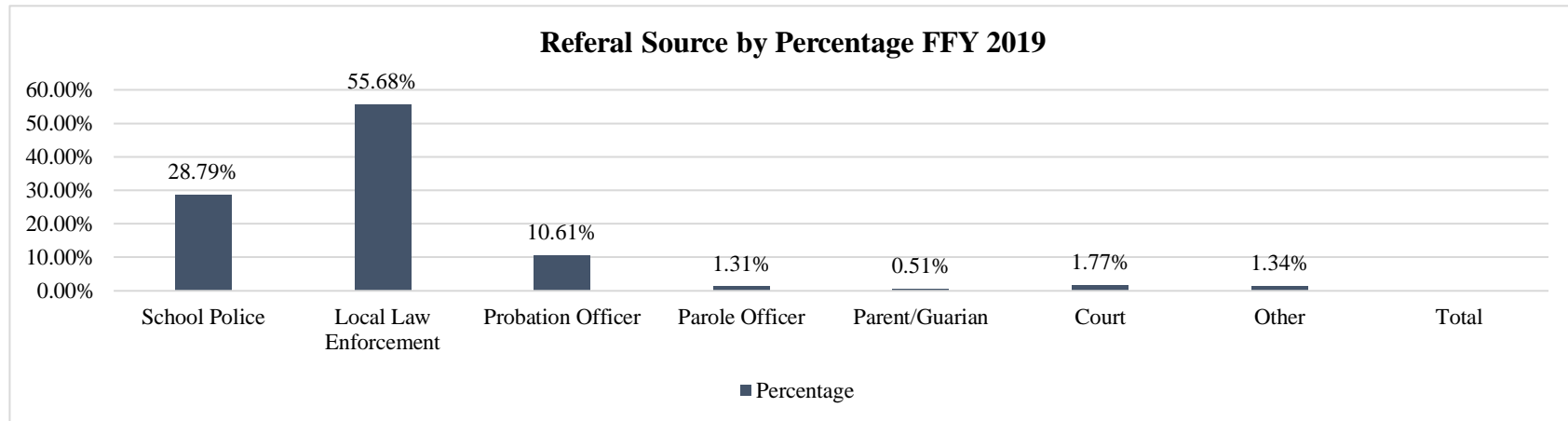
White youth make up 33% of the total youth population and 32% of the total referrals. Hispanic youth make up roughly 41% percent of the total population and 31% of the total referrals. African American youth make up 14% of the total population and 31% of the total referrals.

**Chart 13: Comparison of 2019 Race Breakdown and 2019 Referral Breakdown by Race**



Based on this data alone, disparity is found within two minority groups; 1) a higher rate of referrals for African American youth, and 2) a lower rate of referrals for Hispanic youth, based on the overall population of Nevada. In addition, disparity is seen with Asian youth and American Indian youth with greater referrals to the system as compared to the overall population.

**Chart 14: 2019 Breakdown of Referral Source**

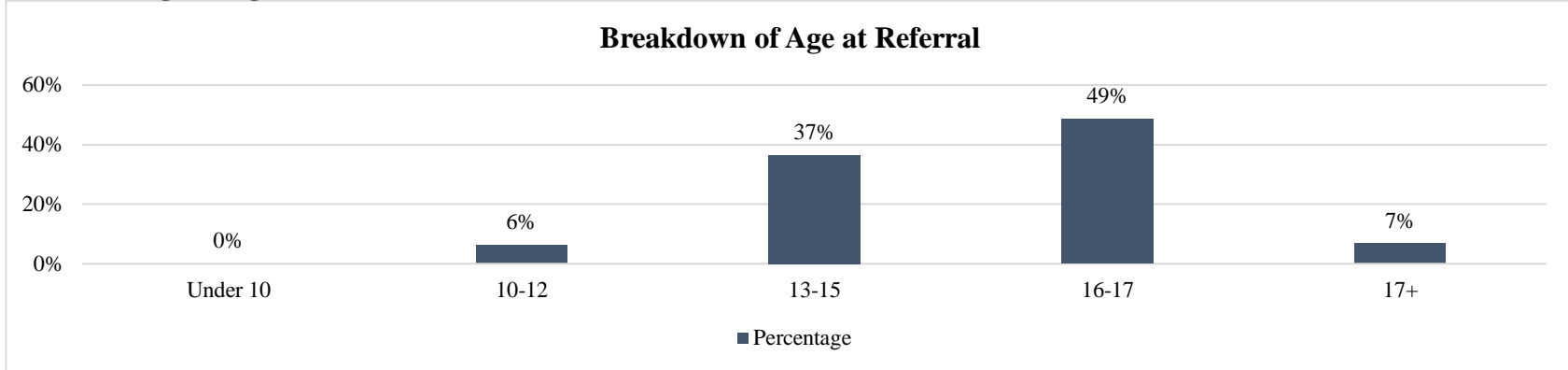


Fifty-five percent of all referrals to the juvenile justice system in Nevada come from local law enforcement. In those counties with a juvenile detention facility, local law enforcement transport youth directly to those detention centers for booking while rural law enforcement contacts juvenile probation to pick up the youth and transport them to the closest juvenile detention facility. In rural counties, local law enforcement may bring youth back to administrative offices or hold youth in the back of a police car pending the arrival of the juvenile probation officer. On rare occasions, local law enforcement will transport youth to the nearest juvenile detention facility in their police car.

Average Age at Referral:

The average age at referral is 15.51 years of age. Age at referral is broken down by age groups for the following chart.

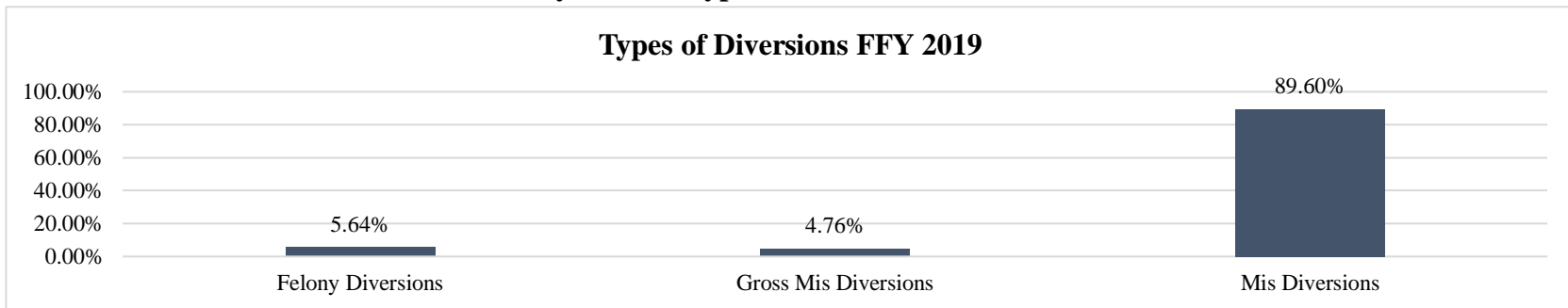
**Chart 15: Age Ranges at Referral**



**Diversions**

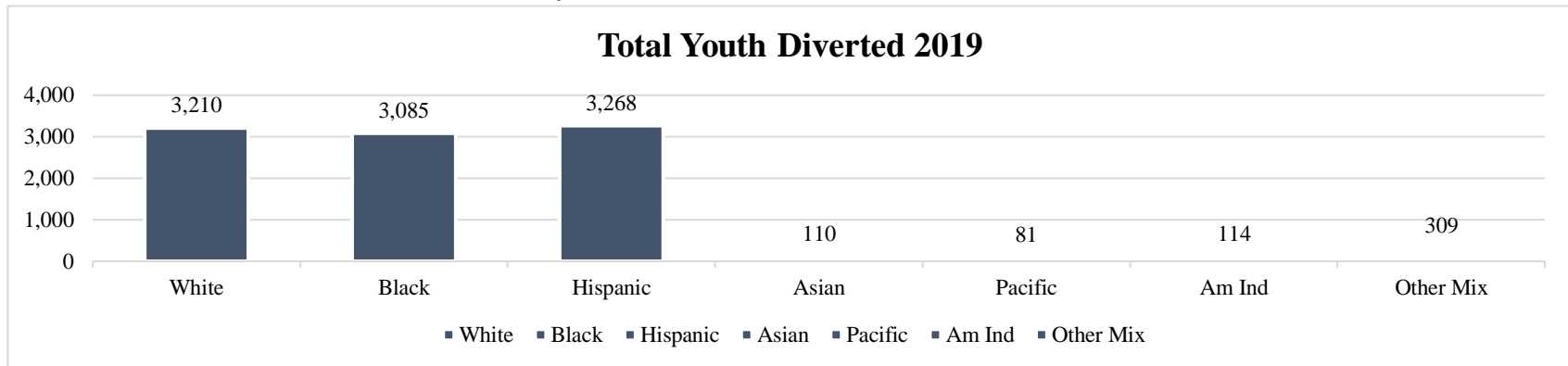
Diversions are designed to hold youth accountable for their actions while avoiding formal court processing or submerging youth deeper into the juvenile justice system. Diversions can include informal probation, other informal activities, or another form of diversion ordered by the juvenile court. The number of diversions is based on the number of referrals to the system.

**Chart 16: Breakdown of 2019 Diversions by Offense Type**



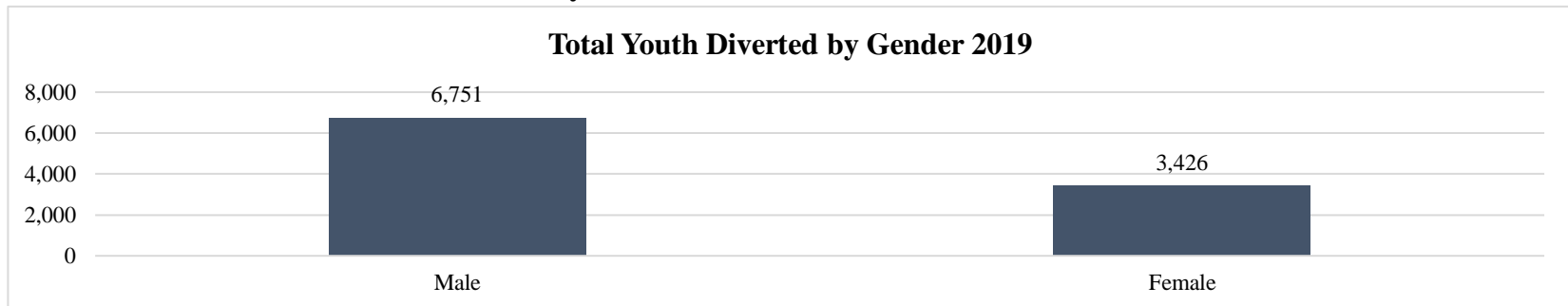
Local jurisdictions diverted close to 55 percent of all referrals. The above chart indicates what types of charges were diverted from the system.

**Chart 17: Breakdown of 2019 Diversions by Race**



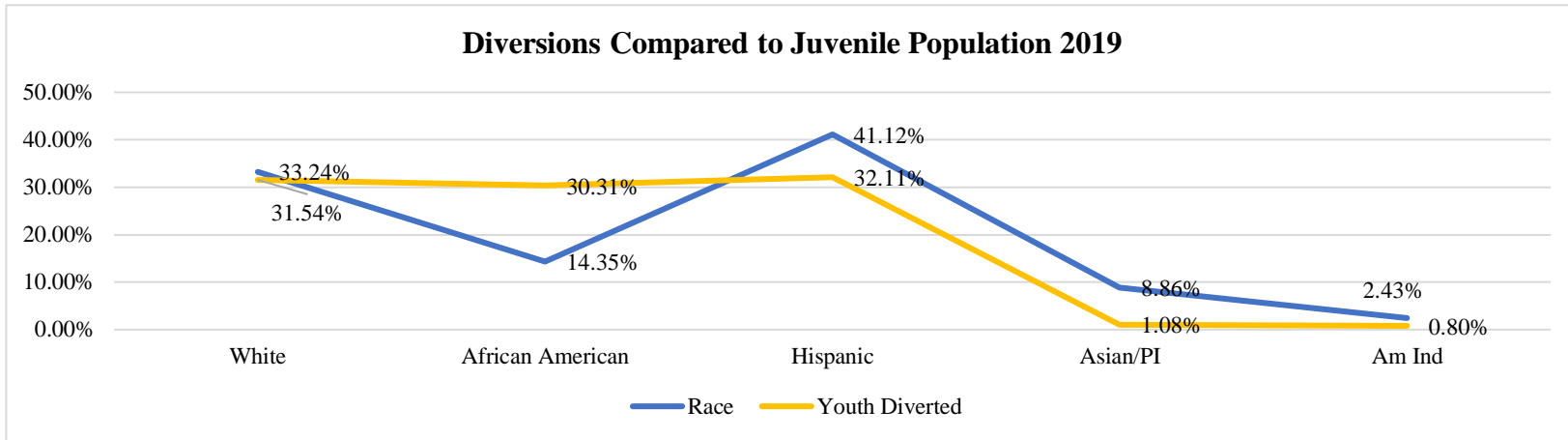
There were 10,177 diversions from the system which represents slightly less than 55 percent of all referrals to the system. The greatest number of youth diverted from the system are Hispanic youth, followed by White and African American youth.

**Chart 18: Breakdown of 2019 Diversions by Gender**



The number of males diverted from the system is indicative of the fact that roughly 60 percent of all referrals are males.

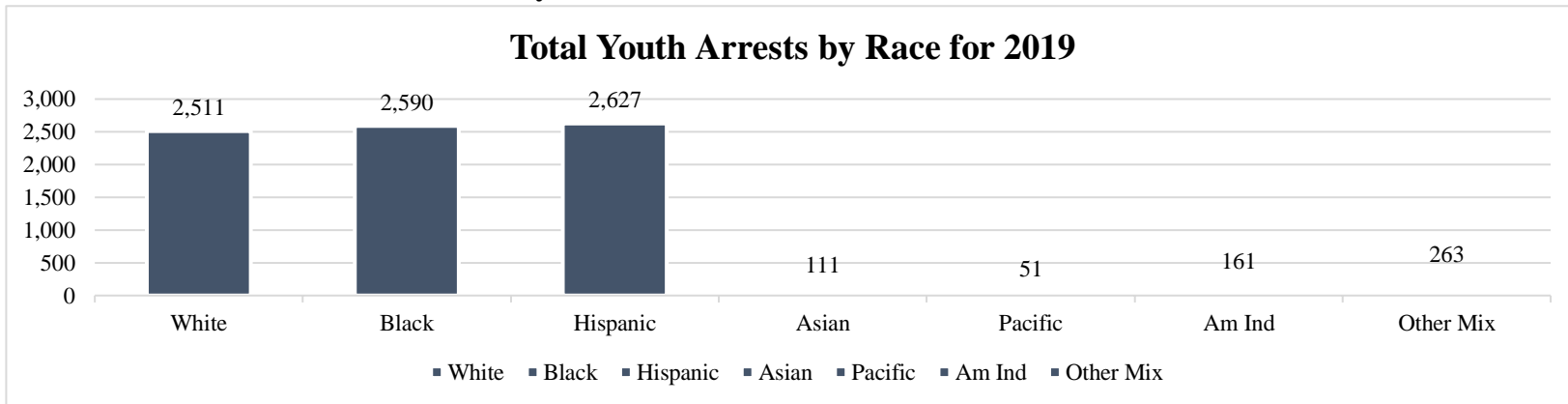
**Chart 19: Comparison of 2019 Race Breakdown and 2019 Diversion Breakdown by Race**



Diversions compared to the overall youth population breakdown indicates that a disproportionate number of African American youth are system involved but are also diverted from the system at a slightly lower rate than White youth.

Arrest

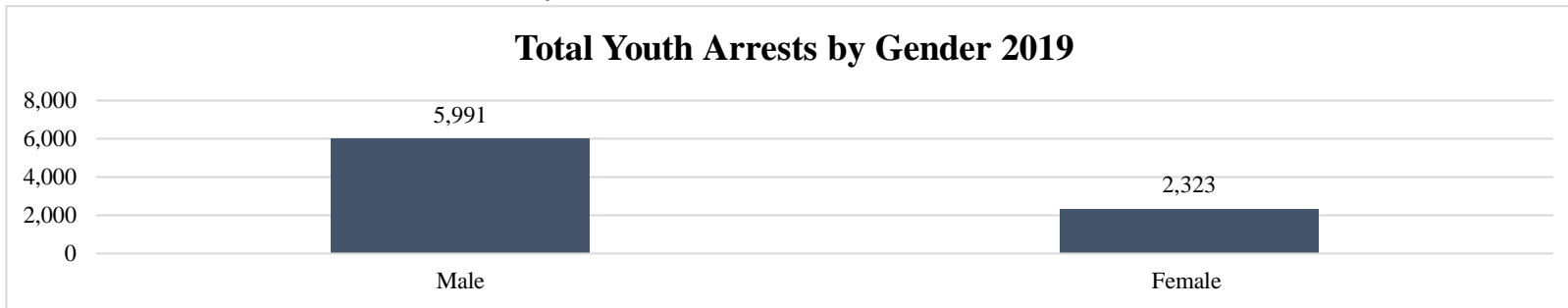
**Chart 20: Breakdown of 2019 Arrests by Race**



The largest racial group at arrest was Hispanic, African American, with White coming in third. The racial breakdown in Nevada

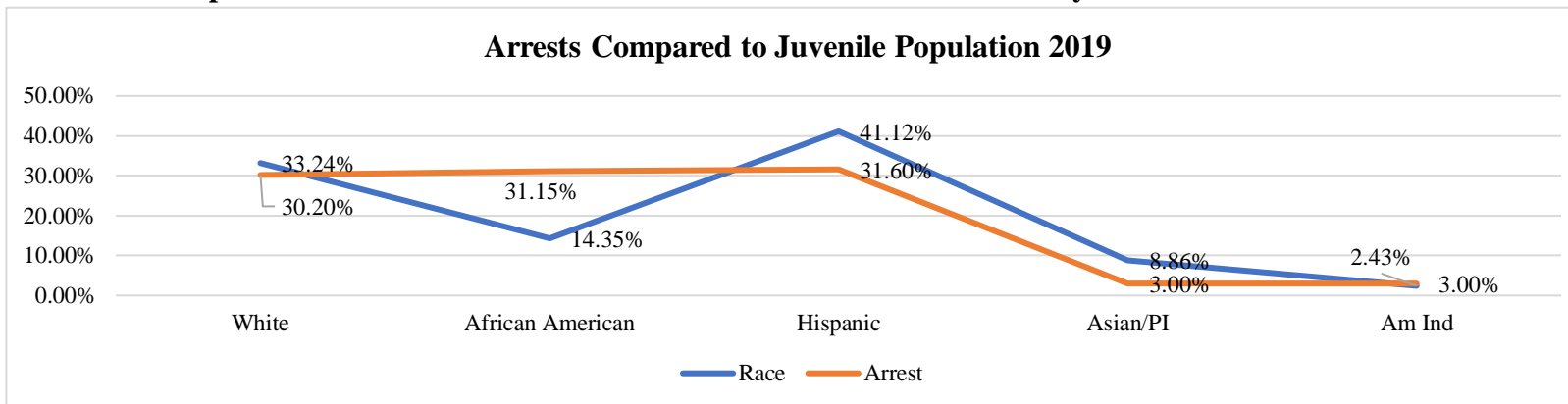
indicates Hispanics as the 41 percent of the youth population so there is no disparity found in the number of Hispanic arrests.

**Chart 21: Breakdown of 2019 Arrests by Gender**



72 percent of all arrests are male.

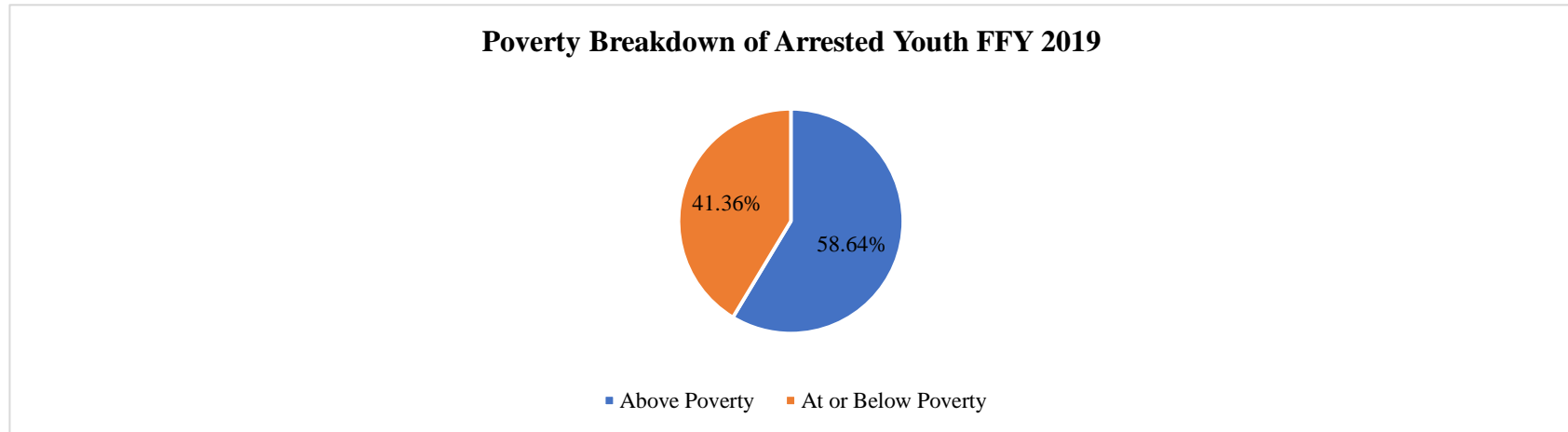
**Chart 22: Comparison of 2019 Race Breakdown and 2019 Arrest Breakdown by Race**



This comparison indicates disparity in the African American population and slightly within the Native American/American Indian population.

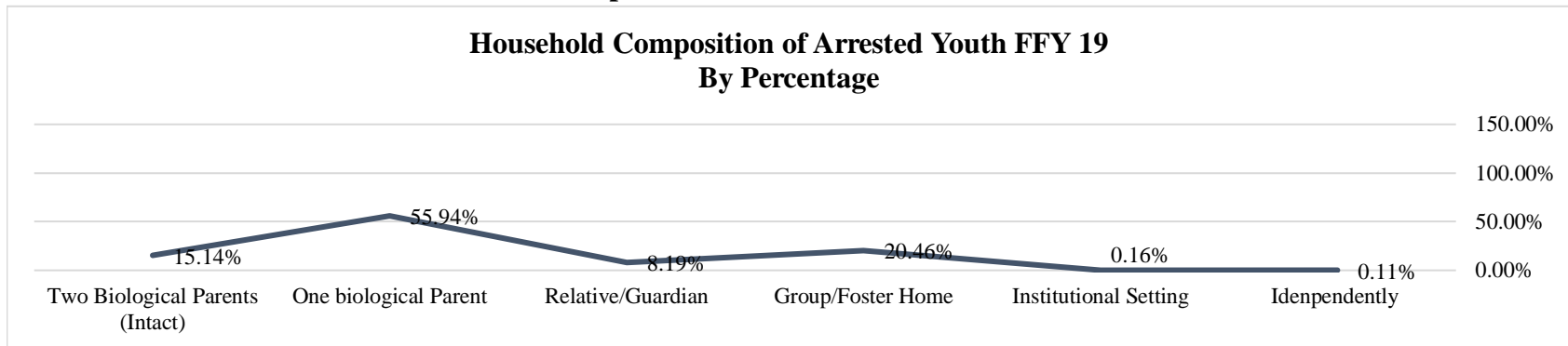


**Chart 23: Breakdown of 2019 Poverty (Above or At/Below) level of Arrested Youth**



Just over 41 percent of arrested youth live at or below the poverty line.

**Chart 24: Breakdown of 2019 Household Composition level of Arrested Youth**



Fifteen percent of arrested youth have an intact family (i.e., two biological or adoptive parents in the home). Close to 30 percent of youth are in a household without either parent.

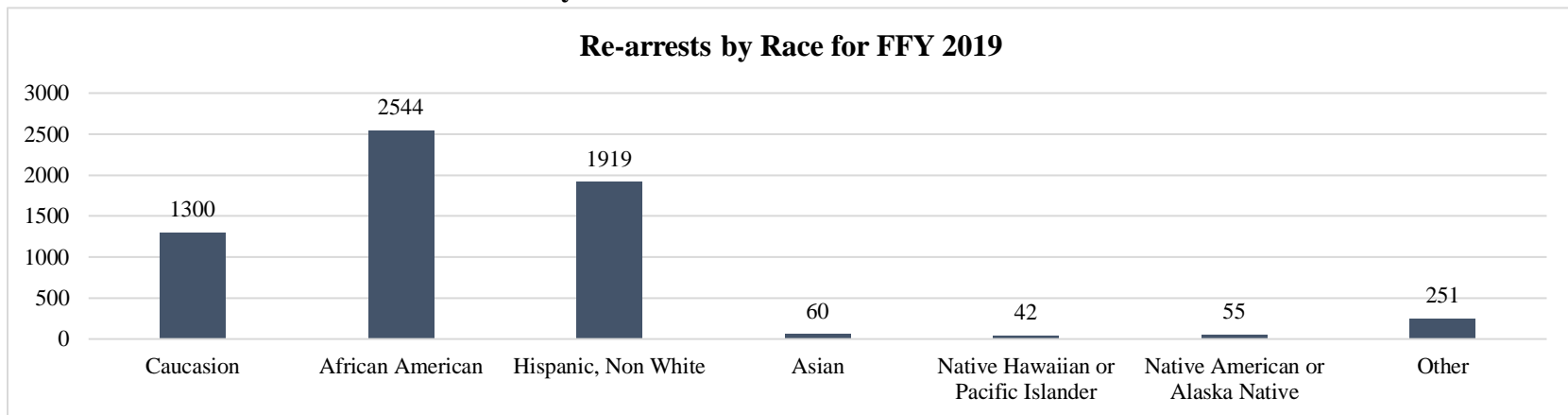
## Recidivism

The state is still working on methods to gather recidivism data. The state’s definition of recidivism is “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 will be measured when an individual, within 3 years of initial arrest/citation, adjudication, commitment or placement into an out of home facility, placement under probation or parole supervision or when convicted as an adult is:

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

However, what is difficult about each measurement is to identify these numbers, not by the total numbers, but by the unduplicated number of youths. The state is still pending the creation of specific reports on these measurements using unduplicated youth.

**Chart 25: Breakdown of 2019 Re-Arrests by Race**



Seventy-nine percent of all re-arrests were minority youth; with 41 percent African American youth alone.

**Table 13: Top 10 Most Common Charges in Nevada for the past 3 years**

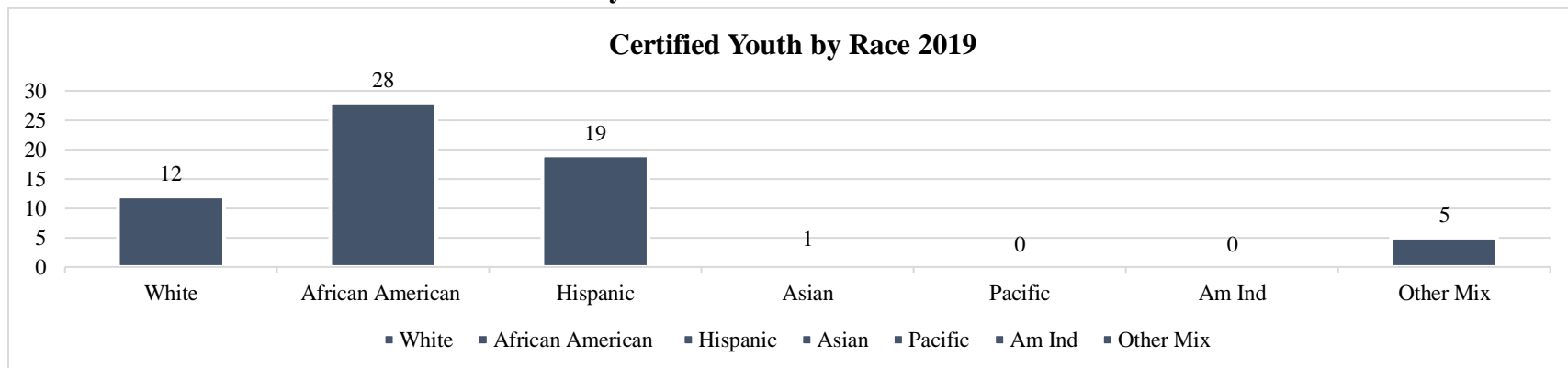
2019	2018	2017
Assault/Battery	Assault/Battery	Assault/Battery
Possession of Marijuana	Possession or use of an illegal drug	Technical Violations
Fighting	Fighting	Larceny/Theft/Robbery
Violation of Probation/Parole	Violation of Probation/Parole	Drug Possession or Under the Influence of Drugs
Possession of a controlled substance	Curfew	Burglary
Curfew	Petit Larceny	Obstructing Police/Providing false information
Theft/burglary	Habitual Truancy	Domestic Battery
Truancy	Obstructing a police officer/False Statement to Police	Petit Larceny
Trespassing	Burglary/Theft	Curfew
Domestic battery	Trespassing	Assault with a deadly weapon

**Direct File/Certified Youth**

Youth who are direct filed do not touch the juvenile court system; therefore, DCFS does not have access to the number of youths who fall under this category.

DCFS does have access, through county data, to the number of youths who were certified through a juvenile court.

**Chart 26: Breakdown of 2019 Certified Youth by Race**



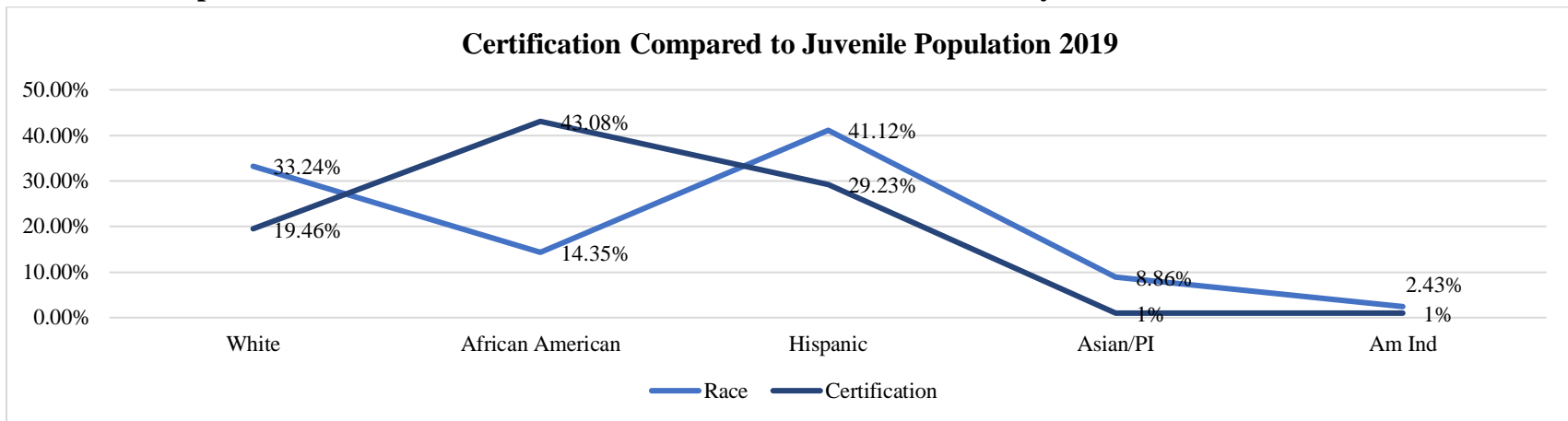
Approximately 80% of all certified youth are minority youth, with 43 percent African American youth.

**Chart 27: Breakdown of 2019 Certified youth by Gender**



The state saw an increase in female certifications, but overall, certifications are mostly males.

**Chart 28: Comparison of 2019 Race Breakdown and 2019 Certified Breakdown by Race**



African American and Hispanic youth are disproportionately represented at the certification contact point.

In addition to the information above, as presented by county jurisdictions, DCFS certified an additional 17 youth for a combined total of 82. DCFS does not have the breakdown of race or gender to provide currently.

## **Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission (JJOC) – NRS 62B.600**

The members of the JJOC envision that Nevada’s juvenile justice system will continue to protect public safety and that all children who have contact with the juvenile justice system will leave the system in a better position than they arrived. The JJOC’s views success as:

- The rates of recidivism, commitments, and referrals decline
- Diversions increase
- Fewer youth move from the juvenile justice system to the adult system
- Youth leave the juvenile justice system ready for life and employment because their mental health issues, educational issues and overall health was addressed
- The juvenile justice system operates effectively and collaboratively from the referral to case closure

**The JJOC’s vision is to ensure:** “Each child who is subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court must receive such care, guidance and control, preferably in the child’s own home, as will be conducive to the child’s welfare and the best interests of this State; and when a child is removed from the control of the parent or guardian of the child, the juvenile court shall secure for the child a level of care which is equivalent as nearly as possible to the care that should have been given to the child by the parent or guardian” (*Nevada Strategic Plan FY 19 -23*).

**The JJOC’s mission** is greater than the requirements of the JJDP Act and the Formula Grant. Therefore, it is important to note that their work goes above and beyond JJDP Act and Formula Grant compliance and oversight. Their mission is to establish and

maintain a seamless statewide juvenile justice system which incorporates many things such as assessment and screening, the utilization of proven programs, cross agency collaboration, and the use of tailored services for every youth in the system.

**The JJOC meets quarterly** and is responsible for juvenile justice reform and JJDP Act oversight. The Governor believes in streamlining activities which is the reason the JJOC oversees statewide initiatives and provides oversight for the JJDP Act and the Formula Grant. It is more beneficial for the State to utilize one commission rather than create two, three, or four commissions whose work is bound to overlap.

**The greatest barrier of the JJOC** is ensuring it meets the State Advisory Group Requirements. The three biggest challenges are 1) participation from youth members, 2) keeping an elected official for more than six (6) months, and 3) keeping the majority as non-government employees. The barrier of too many government employees is exacerbated by state statute. Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 62B.600 dictates the membership of the JJOC. It is important to note that all judges, law enforcement officials, district attorneys, and public defenders are all government employees, as are child welfare workers and front-line detention, probation, correctional, and parole staff.

NRS 62B.600 states: The Commission consists of the Governor or his or her designee and 25 members appointed by the Governor. The Governor shall appoint to the Commission (the numbers correspond with Table 14):

1: Governor or his/her designee:

2&3: Two members nominated by the Senate, who are not members of the Senate or public officers (1 Vacant).

4&5: Two members nominated by the Assembly, who are not members of the Assembly or public officers (1 Vacant).

6&7: Two members nominated by the Supreme Court, who are not judges, justices or public officers.

8: The Administrator of the Division of Child and Family Services or his or her designee.

9: The Deputy Administrator of Juvenile Services of the Division of Child and Family Services or his or her designee.

10&11&12: Three members who are directors of juvenile services, one each of whom must represent a county whose population:

(1) Is less than 100,000.

(2) Is 100,000 or more but less than 700,000.

(3) Is 700,000 or more.

13&14: Two members who are district attorneys (1 Vacant).

15&16: Two members who are public defenders.

17: One member who is a representative of a law enforcement agency.

18&19: Two members who are representatives of a nonprofit organization which provides programs to prevent juvenile delinquency.

20: One member who is a volunteer who works with children who have been adjudicated delinquent (Vacant).

21 – 26: Six members who are under the age of 24 years at the time of appointment (3 Vacant).

To mitigate the constraints of state statute, the JJOC chairs and the DCFS Administrator have worked directly with the Governor's Office to appoint non-government employees to fulfill subsets (a), (b), and (c) of 62B.600. This continues to be a work in progress. The state is determined to meet the requirements of the State Advisory Group with all 25 members of the JJOC at some point in the future. However, until that happens, the official SAG will be a subset of the JJOC and are the only members who may cast votes on issues related to the JJDP Act or the Formula Grant. The SAG is indicated as a "SAG Voting Member".



**Table 14: JJOC Membership/SAG Requirement's**

	Last Name	First Name	Geographical	Youth	GOV	Profession	SAG Voting Member	SAG Role	Email	Term
1	Walker	Egan	Reno			Elected Washoe County Judge	X	A Prior System Involvement	<a href="mailto:egan.walker@washocourts.us">egan.walker@washocourts.us</a>	10/16/2017 - Open ended
2	Hanan	Margaret (Eve)	LV			University Professor	X	E, F, G	<a href="mailto:eve.hanan@unlv.edu">eve.hanan@unlv.edu</a>	09/01/2019 - 08/31/2021
3	<b>VACANT</b>									
4	<b>VACANT</b>									
5	Shick	Scott	Gardnerville		X	Chief Probation Officer - Douglas		B, F, G	<a href="mailto:sshick@douglas.nv.gov">sshick@douglas.nv.gov</a>	09/01/2019 - 08/31/2021
6	<b>Hastings</b>	<b>Joey</b>	<b>Reno</b>			<b>Non-Profit</b>	X	<b>D</b> <b>SAG Chair</b>	<a href="mailto:jhastings@ncjfcj.org">jhastings@ncjfcj.org</a>	09/01/2019 - 08/31/2021
7	Maher	Katherine	Reno		X	Attorney		B	<a href="mailto:Kmaher@washocounty.us">Kmaher@washocounty.us</a>	09/01/2019 - 08/31/2021
8	Armstrong	Ross	Carson City		X	Administrator of DCFS	X	B, C	<a href="mailto:Ross.Armstrong@dcsf.nv.gov">Ross.Armstrong@dcsf.nv.gov</a>	09/01/2018 - 08/31/2022
9	Saitta	Nancy	Las Vegas			Retired Supreme Court Justice	X	E, F, G	<a href="mailto:nancysaitta@yahoo.com">nancysaitta@yahoo.com</a>	09/01/2019 - 08/31/2021
10	Salla-Smith	Pauline	Winnemucca		X	Director of Humboldt County Juvenile Services	X	B, C, F, G, H Prior System Involvement, Licensed Drug and Alcohol Counselor (Specializes in Juvenile Addiction)	<a href="mailto:psalla@hcjsnv.com">psalla@hcjsnv.com</a>	09/01/2018 - 08/31/2022
11	Cervantes	Frank	Reno		X	Director of Washoe County Juvenile Services	X	B, C, F, G	<a href="mailto:fcervantes@washocounty.us">fcervantes@washocounty.us</a>	09/01/2019 - 08/31/2021
12	Martin	John (Jack)	LV		X	Director of Clark County Juvenile Services	X	B, C, F, G	<a href="mailto:john.martin@clarkcountynv.gov">john.martin@clarkcountynv.gov</a>	09/01/2019 - 08/31/2021
13	Duffy	Brigid	LV		X	Clark County Juvenile DA		B	<a href="mailto:brigid.duffy@clarkcountynv.gov">brigid.duffy@clarkcountynv.gov</a>	09/01/2019 - 08/31/2021

14	Wickes	Jo Lee	RN			Juvenile DA		B	<a href="mailto:jwickes@washoecounty.us">jwickes@washoecounty.us</a>	09/01/2019 - 08/31/2023
15	Fraser	Jennifer	LV	X		Clark County Juvenile Public Defender		B	<a href="mailto:fraserja@clarkcountynv.gov">fraserja@clarkcountynv.gov</a>	09/01/2019 - 08/31/2021
16	Verness	Gianna	Reno	X		Washoe County Juvenile Public Defender		B	<a href="mailto:gmverness@washoecounty.us">gmverness@washoecounty.us</a>	09/01/2018 - 08/31/2022
17	McMahill	Kevin	LV	X		Captain - LVMPD	X	B, G	<a href="mailto:k3948m@lvmpd.com">k3948m@lvmpd.com</a>	09/01/2019 - 08/31/2021
18	Graham	Rebekah	Yerington			Private Provider/Non Profit	X	B, D, I Director of Rite of Passage (Females Only & Victims of Sexual Abuse/Exploitation), Prior Probation Officer	<a href="mailto:rebekah.graham@rop.com">rebekah.graham@rop.com</a>	09/01/2019 - 08/31/2021
19	Smith	Paula	Dayton			Contractor (Juvenile detention line staff and probation services)	X	B, J Washoe Tribe Member	<a href="mailto:Paula.Smith@washotribe.us">Paula.Smith@washotribe.us</a>	09/01/2018 - 08/31/2022
20	<b>VACANT</b>									
21	Finnerty	McKenna	Reno	X		Student	X	E, F, G	<a href="mailto:mckennafinn98@gmail.com">mckennafinn98@gmail.com</a>	09/01/2019 - 08/31/2022
22	<b>VACANT</b>					Youth				
23	Gonzalez	Alejandro	LV	X		Student	X	E, F, G Prior System Involvement	<a href="mailto:aj.corp0502@gmail.com">aj.corp0502@gmail.com</a>	09/01/2019 - 08/31/2021
24	Waddell-Upton	Alexis	Reno	X		Student	X	E, F, G	<a href="mailto:lexyupton22@gmail.com">lexyupton22@gmail.com</a>	09/01/2019 - 08/31/2021
25	<b>VACANT</b>					Youth				
26	<b>VACANT</b>					Youth				

Per the JJDP Act and the Title II Formula Grant, the State Advisory Group (SAG) is to be made up of the following:

- A at least 1 locally elected official representing general purpose local government;

- representatives of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth, and probation workers;
- B representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, such as welfare, social services, child and adolescent mental health, education, child and adolescent substance abuse, special education, services for youth with disabilities recreation, and youth services;
- C representatives of private nonprofit organizations, including persons with a special focus on preserving and strengthening families, parent groups and parent self-help groups, youth development, delinquency prevention and treatment, neglected or dependent children, the quality of juvenile justice, education, and social services for children;
- D volunteers who work with delinquent youth or youth at risk of delinquency;
- E representatives of programs that are alternatives to incarceration, including programs providing organized recreation activities;
- F persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion;
- G persons, licensed or certified by the applicable State, with expertise and competence in preventing and addressing mental health and substance abuse needs in delinquent youth and youth at risk of delinquency;
- H representatives of victim or witness advocacy groups, including at least one individual with expertise in addressing the challenges of sexual abuse and exploitation and trauma, particularly the needs of youth who experience disproportionate levels of sexual abuse, exploitation, and trauma before entering the juvenile justice system:
- I (X) for a State in which one or more Indian Tribes are located, an Indian tribal representative (if such representative is available) or other individual with significant expertise in tribal law enforcement and juvenile justice in Indian tribal communities;
- J (iii) a majority of which members (including the chairperson) shall not be full-time employees of the Federal, State, or local government;
- (iv) at least one-fifth of which members shall be under the age of 28 at the time of appointment; and

(v) at least 3 members who have been or are currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system or, if not feasible and in appropriate circumstances, who is the parent or guardian of someone who has been or is currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system.

The JJOC has five (5) subcommittees that specialize in certain areas. There is no youth subcommittee, but each committee has at least one (1) youth member. These committees also include DCFS staff members and at least one community stakeholder as non-voting members.

**Table 15: JJOC Sub Committees (Voting Members; Non-Voting Members)**

<b>Data Performance Committee</b>	<b>State Advisory Group Planning Committee</b>	<b>Racial and Ethnic Disparity Committee</b>	<b>Grants and Quality Assurance Committee</b>	<b>Strategic Planning Committee</b>
Brigid Duffy (Chair)	Pauline Salla Smith (Chair)	Rebekah Graham (Chair)	Jo Lee Wickes	Frank Cervantes (Chair)
Gianna Verness	Joey Orduna Hastings	Jennifer Fraser	Eve Hanan	Jennifer Fraser
Ross Armstrong	Rebekah Graham	Katherine Maher	Alexis Waddell Upton	McKenna Finnerty
Pauline Salla Smith	Jennifer Fraser	Alejandro Gonzalez	Paula Smith	Kevin McMahill
Scott Shick	Jack Martin	Brigid Duffy		Brigid Duffy
Vacant Youth	Vacant Youth			Nancy Saitta
Ali Banister (Carson City)	Heather Plager (Elko)	Toshia Shaw (LV)	Eboni Washington (LV)	Mike Whelihan (LV)
Kathryn Roose	Christine Eckles (Reno)	Captain Kenneth Young (LVMPD)	Sara Velasquez (DCFS State Facility)	Judge William Voy (LV)
Jennifer Simeo	Eric Smith (Lyon)	Jennifer Simeo	Leslie Bittleston	Judge Egan Walker
Leslie Bittleston	Leslie Bittleston	Leslie Bittleston	Jennifer Simeo	Leslie Bittleston
	Jennifer Simeo	Trinette Burton (DCFS State Facility)		Jennifer Simeo
Kayla Landes	Kayla Landes	Kayla Landes		

## **Plan for Compliance with the Core Requirements of the JJDP Act**

The State of Nevada, through the Juvenile Justice Specialist and the Juvenile Justice Programs Office, will continue to conduct annual compliance monitoring tasks to ensure continued compliance with the JJDP Act. Monthly reports are submitted to the Juvenile Justice Programs Office from juvenile detention facilities reporting status offenders placed in juvenile detention facilities. If there is a violation of the 24-hour rule or the use of a Valid Court Order, the Juvenile Justice Specialist contacts the facility and requests more information to determine if the alleged violation is a violation. If needed, technical assistance is provided on and off-site to facilities. Any technical assistance provided is then documented within the facility file.

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

Lastly, Juvenile Justice Program Office staff conducts on site monitoring visits of secure adult jails, adult lockups, adult correctional facilities, juvenile detention facilities, juvenile secure youth camps, and juvenile correctional facilities. However, on site monitoring visits may be modified in the event of a worldwide pandemic such as the COVID-19 virus which hit the United States in

January/February of 2020. A vaccine for this virus was announced in November of 2020, it will take many months for the Juvenile Justice Programs Office Staff to get vaccinated. While secure detention and correctional facilities are part of the phase I vaccination process, general office staff are not expected to be vaccinated until late spring or summer of 2021.

Nevada was under a stay at home order from Mid-March 2020 through early June 2020 when the state began Phase I opening procedures. However, the state has never progressed beyond Phase I opening procedures and, in fact, tightened procedures again in November 2020 which essentially limited unnecessary travel and contact; a stay at home directive was issued. A list of all the Governor's Executive Orders related to COVID-19 are listed here; [https://gov.nv.gov/News/Emergency\\_Orders/Emergency\\_Orders/](https://gov.nv.gov/News/Emergency_Orders/Emergency_Orders/) Nevada currently has a 19.6% COVID positivity rate, and additional data may be found here; <https://nvhealthresponse.nv.gov/>

The JJOC and the DCFS leadership have directed Juvenile Justice Program Office staff to not conduct on site visits while this pandemic continues to spread at a high rate. State staff, who are not essential workers, are still working from home and are still under orders not to travel. Compliance monitoring staff shall notify secure facilities selected for on-site visits and they shall have the option of virtual (Zoom, Microsoft Teams, Go To), video conferencing, or phone visits. Compliance monitoring staff shall document the platform used for those on-site visits. All on site visits shall return to normal once the pandemic is under control and compliance monitoring staff are vaccinated.

### **Monitoring Authority and Compliance Universe**

The state shall have legal authority to monitor all facilities in which juveniles might be placed under public authority. The monitoring authority requires each facility that could be classified as secure to be inspected for classification purposes, to maintain

specific juvenile admission and release records and permit the designated compliance monitor to review these records at selected intervals during the year.

1. The basic authority should give the compliance monitor the right to develop and enforce standards for all secure facilities that might hold juveniles, to inspect the facilities for compliance, to provide the facilities a list of violations, and to request facilities to correct any identified violations.
2. The basic authority should give the compliance monitor the right to review records involving allegations of delinquency and the detention of any youth that would be a crime if committed by an adult, including:
  - a. The nature of the offense allegedly committed and the circumstances immediately surrounding the alleged offense, including the time, location, and property involved.
  - b. The age and sex of any juvenile apprehended or sought for the alleged commission of the offense.
  - c. The identity of a juvenile, if the juvenile is apprehended or sought for the alleged commission of an offense over which a juvenile court does not have jurisdiction.

On May 18, 1994, the Governor of the State of Nevada created an executive order, Pub. L. No. 93-415, which outlines the requirements of the advisory groups and includes a section for monitoring authority. This Order was updated on December 1, 2017 to rename the State Advisory Group the Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission (JJOC). All previous Executive Orders on this subject remain valid.

Page 4, number 3 of the executive order states:

*“Monitor state compliance with the requirements of the Act, including the authority to monitor juveniles incarcerated or potentially incarcerated in adult jails and lockups. To the extent permitted by law, the Division of Child and Family Services Juvenile Justice Programs Chief and/or their Designee shall have, for inspection purposes, access to any secure or non-secure facility that detains, or*

*potentially detains minors. If the facility is required to keep a log, a copy of the log, and any related documentation requested, shall be submitted to the Division of Child and Family Services Programs Chief and/or their Designee monthly.”*

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

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

The most significant barrier to compliance monitoring is the absence of a state law that requires facilities to report. The Nevada Supreme Court does not require its District Courts (acting as juvenile courts) to report statistical information in this regard. Whereas the Juvenile Justice Programs Office may utilize the availability of OJJDP sub grants to ensure the timely reporting of relevant compliance monitoring data from juvenile detention centers, the adult facilities are under no obligation to report this information. To date, the Juvenile Justice Programs Office has relied on a comprehensive system of cooperation and assistance.

Nevada’s compliance universe includes correctional facilities, detention centers, jails, lockups, court holding facilities, and court houses. Recently, school police, universities, and sporting arenas have been added. Casinos and malls are not included within the compliance universe. Casinos and malls utilize private security companies or guards and involve local law enforcement when incidents occur.



Residential treatment facilities, group homes, and other medical type facilities are licensed and regulated by the Department of Health and Human Services, Health Care Quality and Compliance (HCQC). HCQC completes all initial and ongoing licensing and completes investigations regarding any complaints made by facility staff, residents, or family members, and handles any correction action steps.

The following types of facilities are licensed by HCQC.

- Alcohol and Drug Treatment Facilities
- Child Care Institutions
- Psychiatric Hospitals
- Other hospitals and skilled nursing facilities
- Group Homes

The state does utilize Residential Treatment facilities for youth out of state if there are no providers in the state that provide the treatment needed. The state relies on the other states’ laws and regulations surrounds those facilities. Youth parole or probation officers are required to have weekly contact with youth and will make a special trip on an as needed basis.

**Table 16: 2020 Secure Facilities**

Facility type (Secure Facilities)	2020
Adult Jails	25
Adult Correctional Facilities, Conservation Camps, and Federal Court Houses	18
Adult Lockups (Includes adult correctional, police stations and substations, sheriff’s offices, holding cells, and court houses)	75
Juvenile Detention Centers	7
Juvenile Correctional Centers	3
Juvenile Youth Camps	2
Total	130

**Monitoring Requirements for Secure Facilities:**

- 1) Annual Survey Required
- 2) Summary of Youth in Adult Jails Required for Jails and Adult Lockups (if residential)
- 3) Summary of Status Offenses Required from Juvenile Detention Facilities
- 4) 20 – 30% Onsite Visits Required for Adult Jails, Adult Lockups, Juvenile Detention Facilities, Juvenile Correctional Facilities, and Juvenile Youth Camps.
- 5) Spot-checks Required for Adult Correctional Facilities and Conservation Camps
- 6) No Requirement to complete Onsite Visits at 2 Federal Court Houses

**Table 17: 2020 Non-Secure Facilities**

Facility type (Non Secure Facilities)	2020
Adult Non-Secure Facilities	113
Juvenile Probation and Parole Offices	32
Total	145

**Monitoring Requirements for Secure Facilities:**

- 1) No Annual Survey Required
- 2) Spot-checks Required

**Rural Removal Exception:**

Nevada is mostly rural and does experience severe weather, so the rural removal exception is requested for the next three (3) years. A statutory “rural” exception, allowing the temporary detention beyond the 6-hour limit of juveniles in rural areas accused of delinquent offenses who are awaiting an initial court appearance within 72 hours (excluding weekends and holidays). All counties except Carson City, Clark, and Washoe qualify. The greatest barriers to transport to a juvenile detention facility are weather and road safety. In good conditions, transport may occur, but in bad weather or poor road conditions, transport will be delayed.

- Nevada certifies that rural facilities meet sight and sound separation standards.

- Nevada certifies that it has a policy in effect that requires individuals who work in collocated facilities, with both juveniles and adult offenders, are trained and certified to work with juveniles.
- Nevada certifies the rural exception is only for those facilities located outside a metropolitan area and has no existing acceptable alternative placement available.
- Nevada certifies that these facilities are located in areas where conditions of distance to be traveled or the lack of highway, road, or transportation do not allow for court appearances with 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) so that a brief delay (no to exceed 72 hours) is excusable; and
- Nevada certifies that these facilities are located where conditions of safety exist, such as severe life threatening weather conditions that do not allow for safe travel, in which case the time for an appearance must be delayed until 24 hours after such time that the conditions allow for reasonably safe travel.

**Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)**

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

**Table 18: DSO Rules/Assessment of Violations**

Basic Rule per the JJDP Act	How the Basic Rule may be a Violation
No status offender or non-offender may be placed in secure detention or confinement (adult jail or prison) for any length of time.	Violation of DSO  May be a violation of Jail Removal depending on where juvenile is held.

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

Non- secure custody:

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

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

Data Collection:

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

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

3) Annual self-report survey from all secure juvenile and adult facilities in the state.

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

**Table 19: DSO Violation Ratio by Year**

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

*Note: This chart indicates the number of DSO violations per 100,000 youth. The rate for FFY 2019 must be less than 8.5 per 100,000 juvenile population to comply. The state is in compliance with DSO in FFY 2019. The target for FFY 2020 is 4.57.*

State Compliance:

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

Status Offenders

There were 291 reported status offender arrests in 2019. Forty of those status offenders remained in custody greater than twenty-four (24) hours; 9 were actually violations and 2 uses of a valid court order. Note: This data includes minors in consumption of alcohol (MIC) which is Nevada is a delinquent offense, per NRS 202.020. MIC's held longer than 24 hours are not counted as a violation of DSO.

**Table 20: Breakdown of Status Offenses/Offenders**

<b>Total Number of Status Offences Placed in Juvenile Detention N 291</b>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Total Number	291	
Total Number of Males	153	53%
Total Number of Females	138	47%
Total Number White	157	54%
Total Number Minority	123	42%
Total Number Unknown Race	11	4%
Average Age	15.4	Average Age Females: 15.56 Average Age Males: 15.26
<b>OFFENSE BREAKDOWN N 291</b>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
MIC	48	16%
Runaway	81	28%
Incorrigible	34	12%
CHINS	104	36%
Curfew	24	8%
<b>Total Number of MIC s Placed in Juvenile Detention Not a Status Offense in Nevada N 48</b>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Total Number	48	
Total Number of Males	31	65%
Total Number of Females	17	35%
Total Number White	24	50%
Total Number Minority	23	48%
Total Number Unknown Race	1	2%
Average Age	16.52	Average Age Females: 16.38 Average Age Males: 16.59

**Table 21: Breakdown of Status Offenders Violation and those Held Greater than 24 Hours**

<b>DSO VIOLATIONS</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22.5%</b>
<b>VALID COURT ORDER</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5%</b>
NON- VIOLATIONS (Breakdown below)	29	72.5%
MIC – not a status offense in Nevada	2	7.0% (out of non-violations)
WEEKEND	9	31.0% (out of non-violations)
OUT OF STATE RUNAWAYS	8	27.5% (out of non-violations)
DELIQUENT OFFENSE ADDED SUCH AS VIOLATION OF PROBATION	10	34.5% (out of non-violations)
<b>OFFENSE BREAKDOWN OF THOSE HELD 24 HOURS OR GREATER N 40</b>		
MIC	5	12%
Runaway	16	40%
Incorrigible	6	15%
CHINS	13	33%

For 251 reported status offenders held under 24 hours, the minimum time held was 1 minute and the max was 23 hours and 10 minutes. The average time 5 hours and 14 minutes.

**Table 23: Breakdown of Status Offenders Held Less than 24 Hours**

<b>Total Number of Status Offenses Under 24 Hours N 251</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Total Number	251	
Total Number of Males	139	55%
Total Number of Females	112	45%
Total Number White	130	52%
Total Number Minority	111	44%
Total Number Unknown Race	10	4%
Average Age	15.27	Average Age Females: 15.41 Average Age Males: 15.16
<b>OFFENSE BREAKDOWN OF THOSE HELD LESS THAN 24 HOURS N 251</b>		
MIC	36	14%
Runaway	70	28%
Incorrigible	28	11%

Curfew	25	10%
CHINS	92	37%
<b>RELEASE TIME OF THOSE HELD 24 HOURS OR LESS (291 40 279) N 251</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Less than 1 hour	22	9%
1 hours to 3 hours	103	41%
3 hours to 6 hours	60	24%
6 hours to 12 hours	32	12%
12 hours to 24 hours	34	14%

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

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

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

**Table 24: Sight and Sound Rules/Assessment of Violations**

<b>Basic Rule per the JJDP Act</b>	<b>How the Basic Rule may be a Violation</b>
Sight Separation: Adult and juvenile offenders are in the same building, but unable to see each other and cannot have physical contact with each other. This includes juveniles ages 18 – 21 who are under the supervision of a juvenile court.	Sight violation if this does not occur.
Sound Separation: Adult and juvenile offenders are in the same building but cannot hear each other.	Sound violations if this does not occur.



Environmental Separation: Adult and juvenile offenders are not in the same building or in the same location.  For the purpose of court holding facilities, juvenile and adult offenders are seen at different times or on different days.	No violation.
Co-located Facility. Adult inmates and juveniles are located in the same facility or property but have separate units or areas.	No violation.
Certified or direct file youth: Juveniles under age 18 may be detained in an adult facility awaiting trial.	No violation.
Correctional Facilities: Juveniles under age 18 may be detained in an adult correctional facility if found guilty in adult criminal court.	No violation.

Data Collection:

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

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

It must be noted that many secure adult facilities have policies in place in which they do not allow juveniles within their facilities.

Law enforcement officers generally call the local juvenile probation officer for direction and may stay with the youth at the initial contact point until the juvenile probation officer can pick up the youth. If the youth is near a juvenile detention facility, local law enforcement will transport directly to that facility.

**Table 25: Sight and Sound Ratio by Year**

Compliance Year	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019
<b>Sight and Sound Separation</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

*Note: This chart indicates the number of Sight and Sound violations per 100,000 youth. The rate for FFY 2019 must be less 0.32 per 100,00 juvenile population. The state is in compliance with sight/sound separation. The target for FFY 2020 is 2.54.*

State Compliance

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

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

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

Juveniles may not be detained in adult jails except for limited periods before release or transporting them to an appropriate juvenile placement (6 hours), in rural areas (24 hours excluding weekends and holidays), or when weather and travel conditions prevent authorities from transporting them. In Nevada, murder, attempted murder, and sexual assault with a deadly weapon are automatic

transfers to the adult system. These youth that meet the requirements of an automatic transfer can be remanded to the juvenile system if the judge believes it is in the best interest of the youth.

**Table 26: Jail Removal Rules/Assessment of Violations**

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

Data Collection:

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

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

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

**Table 27: Jail Removal Violation Ratio**

Compliance Year	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019
Jail Removal	.30	.35	.17

*Note: This chart indicates the number of Jail Removal violations per 100,000 youth. The rate for FFY 2019 must be less 1.00 per 100,00 juvenile population. The state is in compliance with sight/sound separation. The target for FFY 2020 is 4.73.*

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.

Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED)

The FFY 2019 data displayed earlier in this document shows an increase in the rates of referrals to the system, detention rate, placement rate and especially the certification rate for African American youth.

The analysis of race and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system is multi-faceted and requires a significant amount of complete and accurate data, some of which is not currently collected by non-DCFS reporters. The following items may provide additional information as to the causes of disparity in the system if it was gathered and broken down by race and ethnicity:

- Education levels of youth at time of referral or arrest.

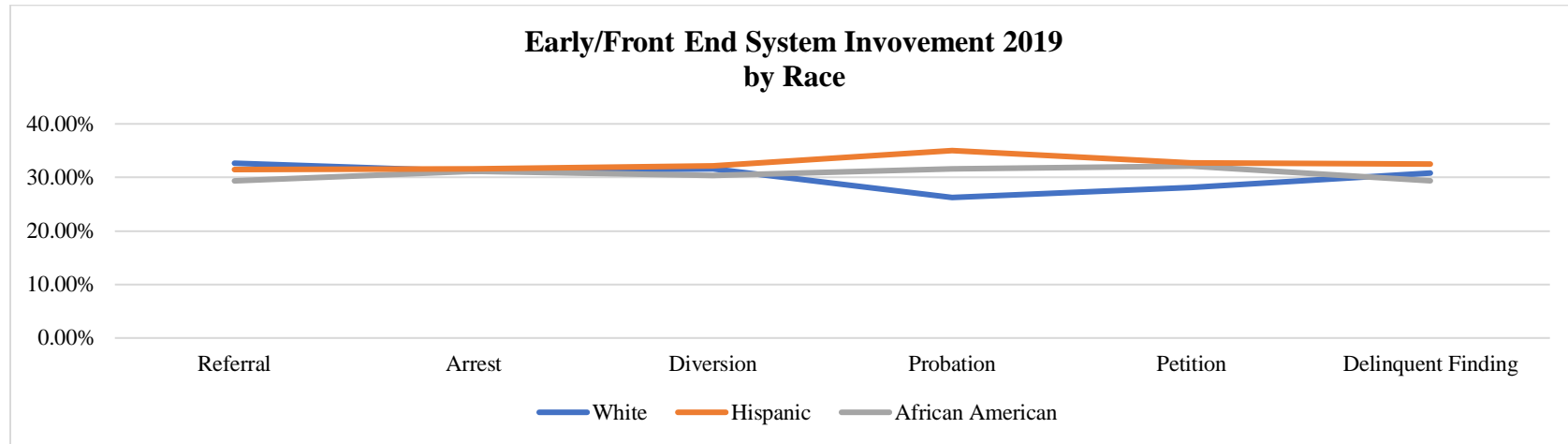
- Risk factors of youth at time of arrest – assessed by a validated risk assessment.
- Placement successes/failures.
- List of services and interventions provided.
- Poverty data for one hundred (100) percent of youth at time of arrest.
- Subsequent offending while on probation or parole; and
- Breakdown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

The state can present successes in the 2-year decrease in the number of arrests and increase in diversions of African American youth. However, the 2019 data is alarming in the significant increase in the contact points deeper into the system. Here are some of the outliers of the data:

- Disparity is found primarily in the state's two largest counties, Clark County and Washoe County.
- Rural jurisdictions see more disparity with Native American Youth than any other population.
- Clark County approximately comprises 75 percent of the total state population; disparity with African American youth in seen mostly in this county.

The state can also present successes from referral to diversion in that White, Hispanic and African American youth are tightly bunched at those contact points. However, African American youth, but population proportion, are still overrepresented in the juvenile justice system, the following chart only identifies that of those in the system, treatment in the system from referral to diversion is relatively consistent and equal.

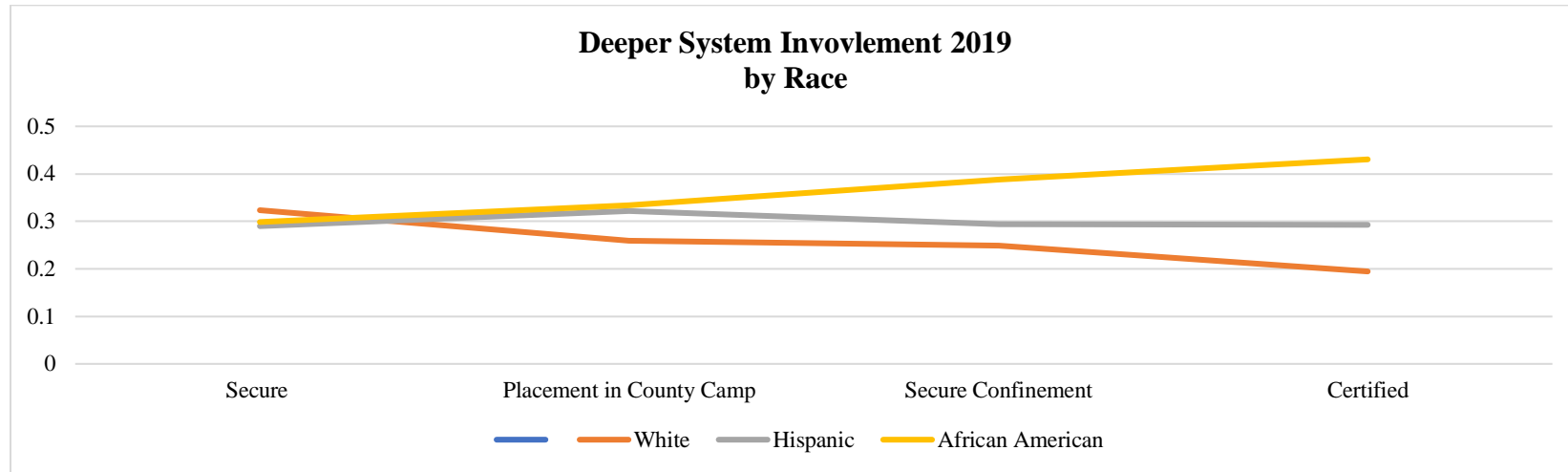
**Chart 29: Front in System Involvement for 2019**



Separation of White, Hispanic, and African American youth is found at Probation. White youth are placed on formal probation and petitioned at a lesser rate than both Hispanic and African American youth. The groups tight up at the point of Delinquent Findings. African American youth see the greatest disparity at secure detention (right) through certification (left), and far exceeds the numbers of both White and Hispanic youth. These decision points live in local jurisdictions through the juvenile court. The first contact with DCFS is secure confinement and then juvenile parole services upon release.

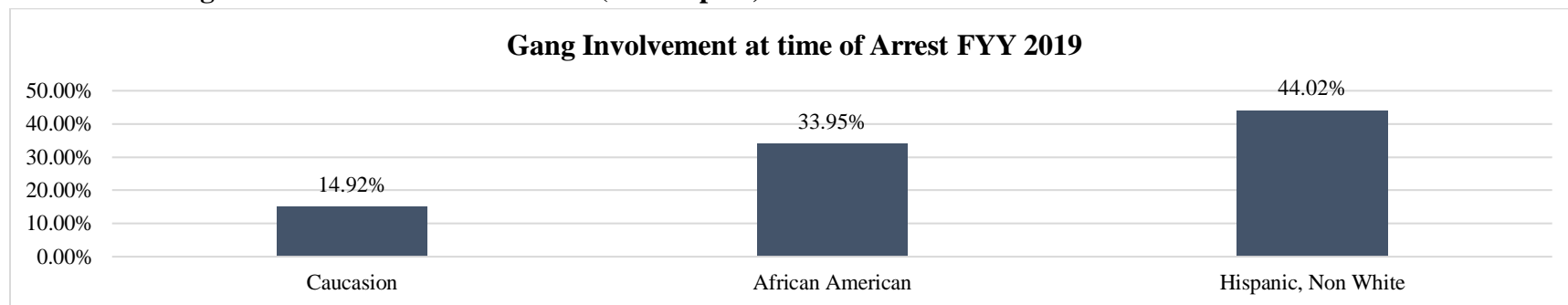
Separation begins to appear as the youth moves deeper into the system. Again, African American, by population proportion, are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system, but that overrepresentation begins to expand at county camp placement, secure confinement, and certification.

**Chart 30: Deep in System Involvement for 2019**



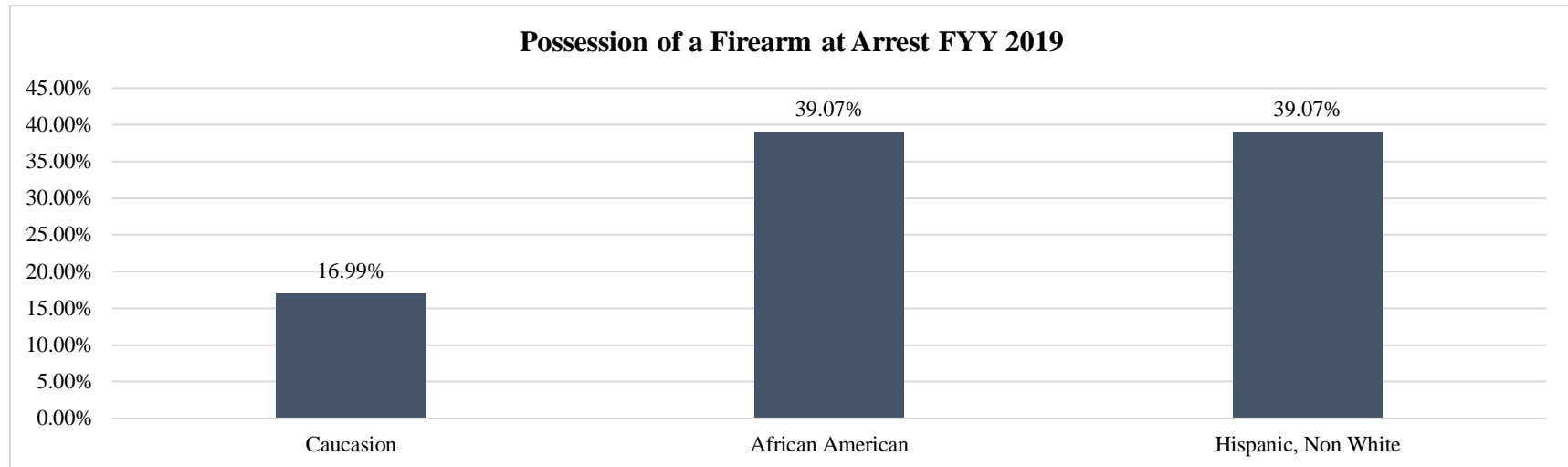
Various literature over time has speculated that poverty and household composition may play a role in criminal behavior, which may or may not be true. But there are other potential risk factors or mitigating circumstances. Two such mitigating circumstances can be found at time of arrest; they are gang involvement and possession/use of a firearm

**Chart 31: Gang Involvement at time of Arrest (Self-Report)**



Gang involvement is 2 times greater for African American youth and almost 3 times greater for Hispanic youth.

**Chart 32: Possession of a Firearm at Arrest**



Possession of a firearm at the time of arrest is more than 2 times greater for both African American youth and Hispanic youth over White youth.

Disparity is clearly seen in the deep end of the system, but disparity is also seen in the level of violence which may be a factor in determining placement or in the certification of a youth to adult criminal court. DCFS does not have jurisdiction over juvenile courts. Based on this data, DCFS will request that the JJOC look at the reasons for disparity, especially in Clark County for these two deep end contact points.



## FEDERAL FUNDING

Reductions in Federal funding for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention efforts have impacted the state’s ability to aid state and local initiatives. This reduction in funding has come at a time when the requirements for the funding have increased, leaving the state in a distressed situation of funding local programs and meeting the requirements of the JJDP A and the Grant.

**Table 24: Federal Funding for Juvenile Justice**

Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)	Formula Grant	Juvenile Justice Accountability Block Grant	Total
2011	\$600,000	\$419,746	\$1,019,746
2012	\$405,210	\$249,867	\$655,077
2013	\$393,667	\$192,141	\$585,808
2014	\$393,667	\$0	\$393,667
2015	\$393,667	\$0	\$393,667
2016	\$394,337	\$0	\$394,337
2017	\$394,924	\$0	\$394,924
2018	\$411,267	\$0	\$411,267
2019	\$406,333	\$0	\$406,333
2020	\$510,482	\$0	\$510,482

This indicates a 61 percent decrease in funding for juvenile justice programs and services from 2011 to 2014. The funding was stagnant from 2013 through 2017, and began to increase slightly in 2018. The reduction of funding directly affects more than the state administrative agency; it affects local departments of juvenile services and providers. DCFS has only been able to sub grant roughly \$250,000 combined since 2014 to local departments of juvenile services or community providers to provide programs and services to Nevada’s youth. Despite the lack of funding available, DCFS has seen an increase in funding requests. In FFY 2015, DCFS was able to fund 80 percent of total requests, but only 73 percent of total requests in FFY 2018. There is greater need than there are funds available.

**Table 25: Sub - Grants for FFY 2018**

Rank	Grantee	Program Name	Program Area	Amount Requested	Proposed Funding	% Funded	Amount Unfunded
1	NCJJ	Evidence Based Resource Center	# 27 - Juvenile Justice System Improvement	\$51,806.00	\$51,806.00	100%	
2	Sixth Judicial District Youth and Family Services	SEEK	#3 Alternatives to Detention and #24 Indian Tribe Programs	\$33,120.00	\$33,120.00	100%	
2	Quest Counseling & Consulting	Mental Health Program	#12 - Mental Health Services	\$32,968.00	\$32,968.00	100%	
4	Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice	Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET)	#12 - Mental Health Services	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	100%	
5	Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice	Substance Abuse Assessment and Referral Program	#18 - Substance and Alcohol Abuse and #12 - Mental Health Services	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	100%	
6	Carson City Juvenile Probation	Mental Health Program	#12 - Mental Health Services	\$24,000.00	\$9,000.00	37.5%	\$14,000.00
7	Elko County Juvenile Probation	Community Services Program	#3 - Alternatives to Detention	\$14,820.00		0%	\$14,820.00
8	City of Las Vegas Youth Development and Social Innovation Department	DMC	#21 Disproportionate Minority Contact	\$15,000.00		0%	\$15,000.00
9	Carson City Juvenile Probation	Brewery Arts Program	#3 - Alternatives to Detention	\$6,500.00		0%	\$6,500.00
10	Carson City Juvenile Probation	Leadership and Resiliency Wilderness Program	#3 - Alternatives to Detention	\$14,250.00		0%	\$14,250.00
11	Eleventh Judicial district Youth and Family Services	Restitution and Restorative Justice Program	#10 - Job Training	\$29,700.00		0%	\$29,700.00
<b>Totals</b>				<b>\$352,164.00</b>	<b>\$256,894.00</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>\$94,270.00</b>

However, the Title II Formula Grant has been frozen for the past 16 months which has had a huge impact on the sub grant requests for FFY 19. Sub grantees are leery of DCFS's ability to reimburse for services provided through these sub grants based on the frozen

grant funds. DCFS has been unable to draw on its awarded FFY 18 and FFY 19 Formula Grant funds; therefore, all awarded subgrantees for FFY 18 and FFY 19 have not received any funds for their programs.

**Table 26: Sub – Grants for FFY 19**

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

Despite the frozen funds, DCFS intends to continue to apply for the Title II Formula Grant annually. However, program and fiscal staff are reviewing options for how to better utilize these funds. Currently, there is one FTE tied to this grant. If DCFS can shift the funds for this FTE to state general funds, there will be additional grant money for additional subgrants or system improvement projects such as data management enhancements.

## **QUALITY ASSURANCE REVIEWS: EVIDENCE BASED PROGRAMS**

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

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

As mentioned above, the CPC represents an ideal program. Based on the assessments conducted to date, programs typically score in the Low and Moderate Adherence to EBP categories. Overall, 7 percent of the programs assessed have been classified as having High Adherence to EBP, 17% as having High Adherence to EBP, 31 percent as having Moderate Adherence to EBP, and 45 percent as

having Low Adherence to EBP. Research conducted by UCCI indicates that programs that score in the Very High and Adherence categories look like programs that can reduce recidivism.

**Completed CPC's (2018 – 2019)**

Summit View Youth Center (SVYC): June 28, 2018

Spring Mountain Youth Camp (SMYC): September 20, 2018

China Spring Youth Camp (CSYC): October 3 & 4, 2018

Caliente Youth Center (CYC): April 17 & 18, 2019

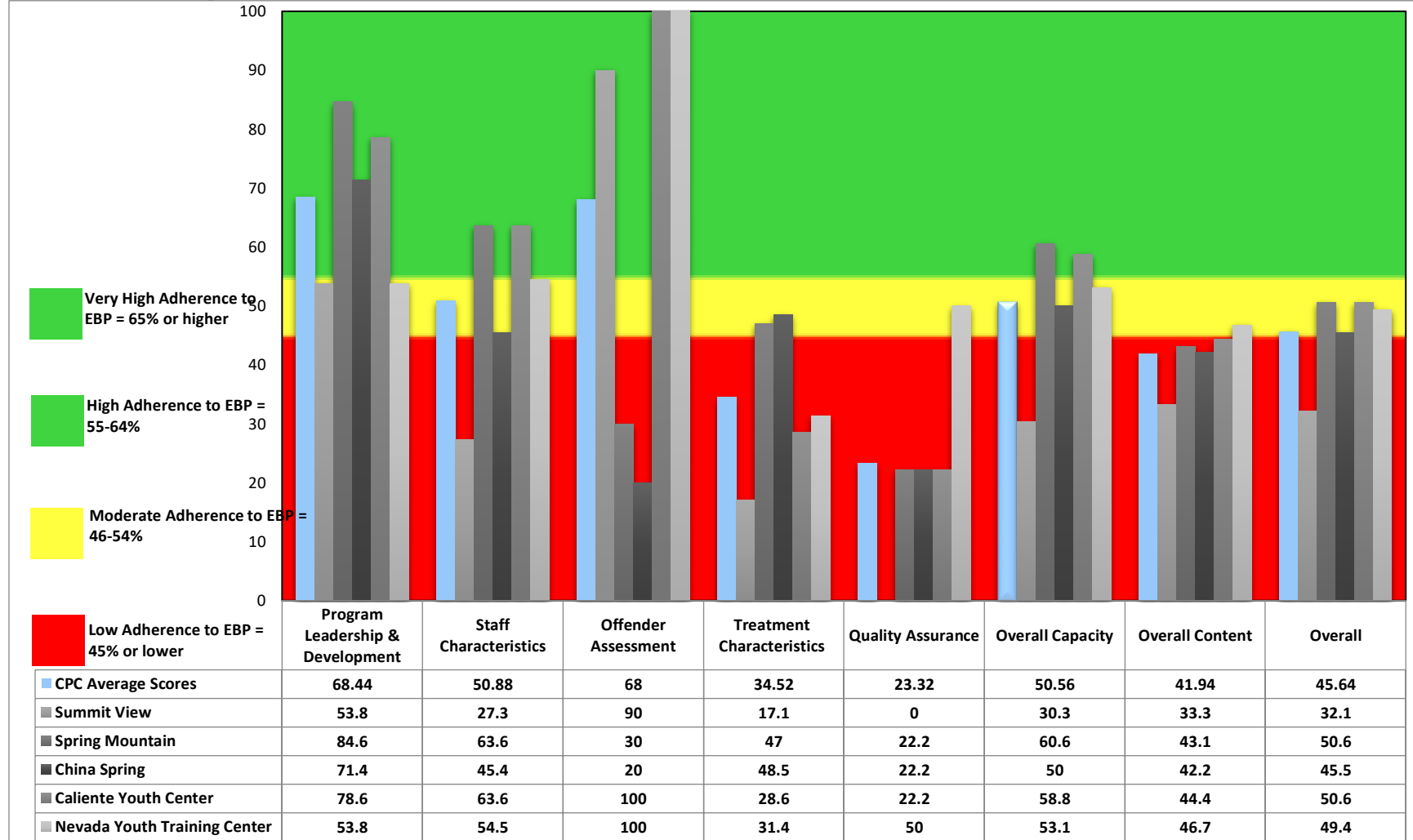
Nevada Youth Training Center (NYTC): May 6 & 7, 2019

Summit View Youth Center (SVYC): July 23-25, 2019

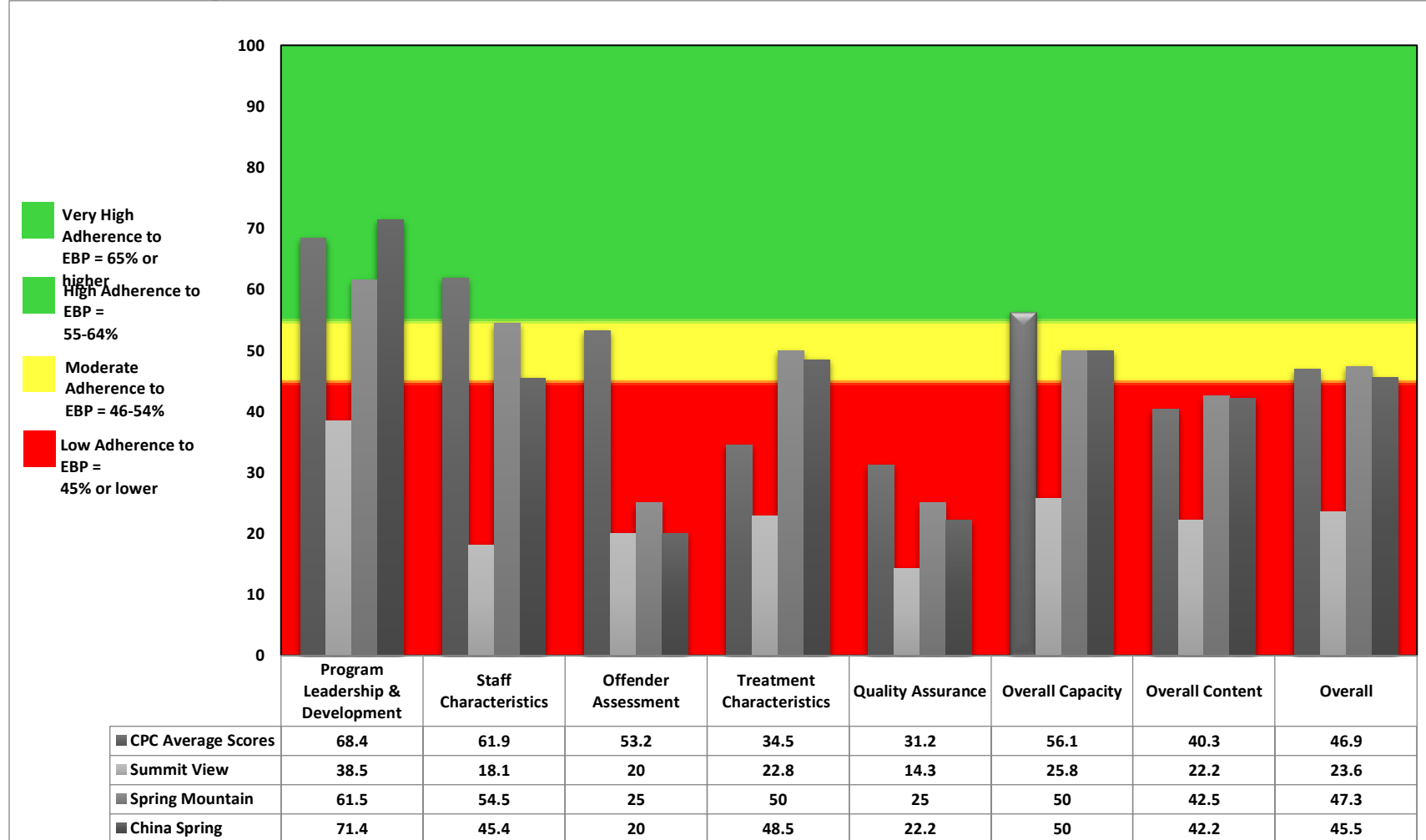
Spring Mountain Youth Camp (SMYC): September 24-25, 2019

China Spring Youth Camp (CSYC): October 8-10, 2019

**Chart 33: All Program Scores For 2019**

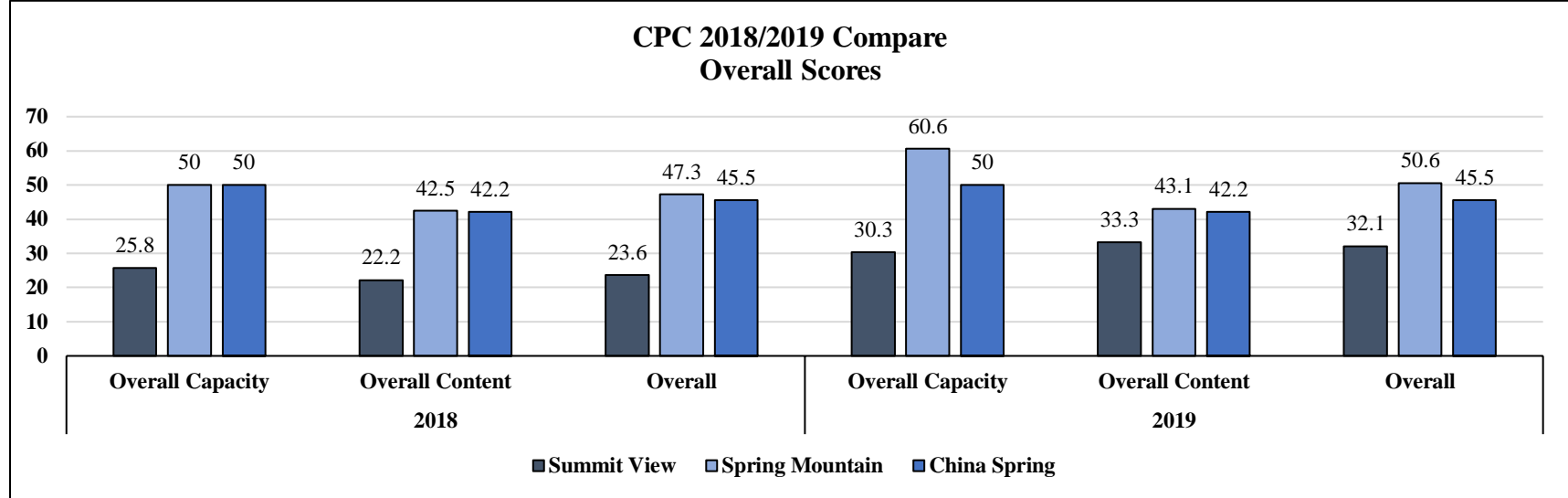


**Chart 34: All Program Scores For 2018**



Only three facilities have been reviewed more than once, so comparison is limited to only those facilities. Side by side comparison indicates that China Spring, Spring Mountain, and Summit View Youth Center all improved from 2018 to 2019. This is a success for each facility and continued improvement is expected.

Chart 35: 2018/2019 Compare

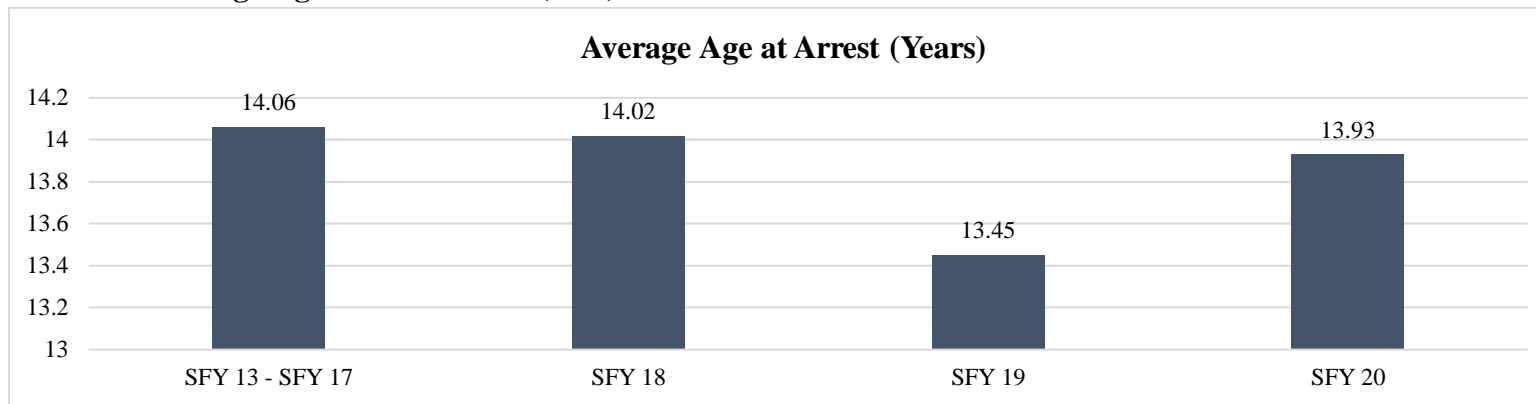




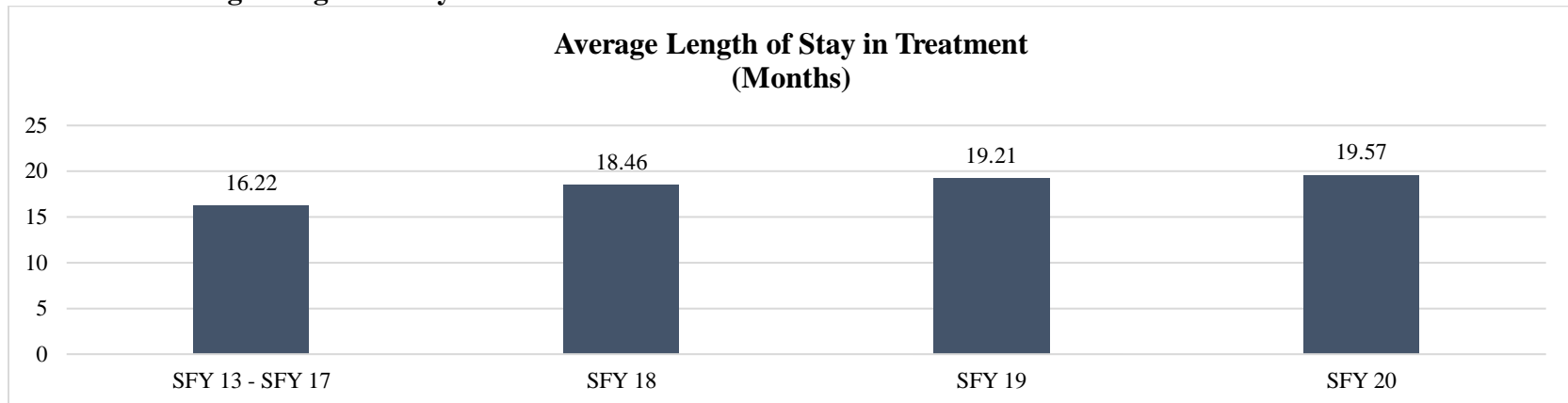
## JUVENILE SEX OFFENDERS

Juvenile sex offenders are required to attend treatment and are on community supervision for three years following the completion of treatment. DCFS has been collecting juvenile sex offender treatment data since August of 2012. The data captured includes the average age at initial arrest, the length of stay of treatment, completed treatment, and re-offenses during and after treatment.

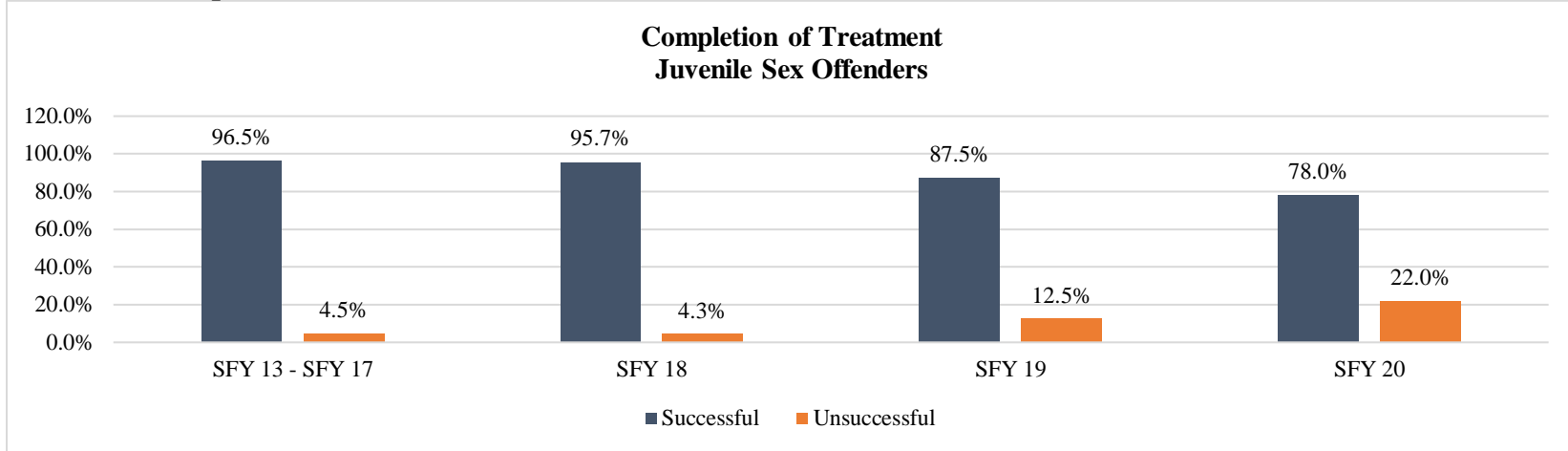
**Chart 36: Average Age at First Arrest (JSO)**



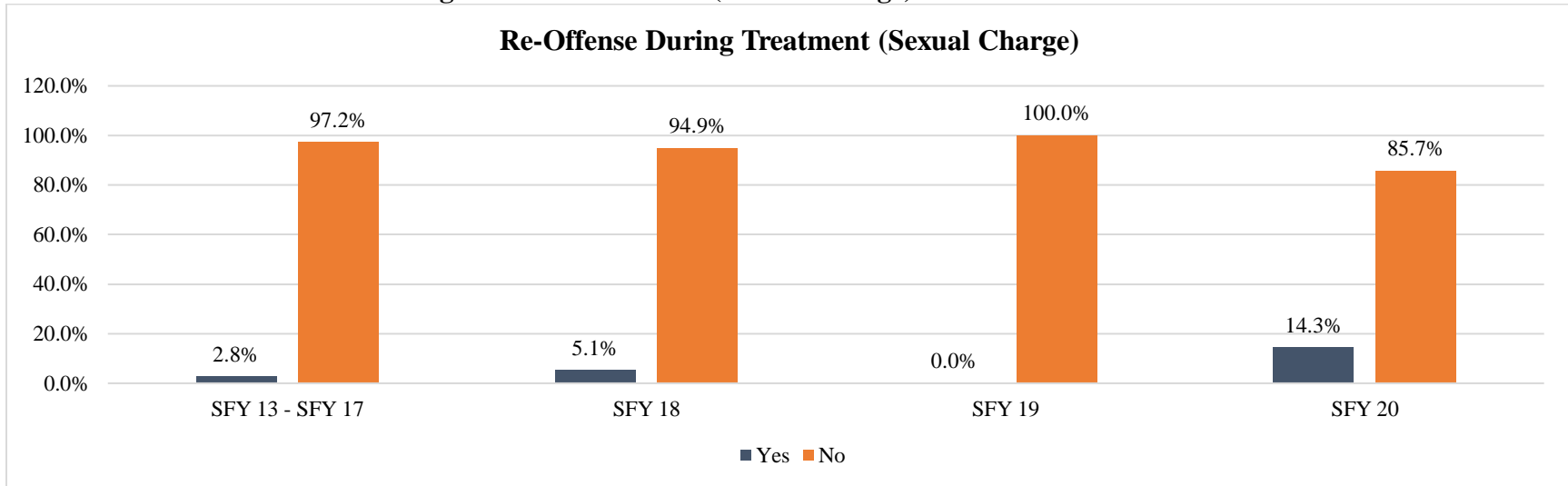
**Chart 37: Average Length of Stay in Treatment**



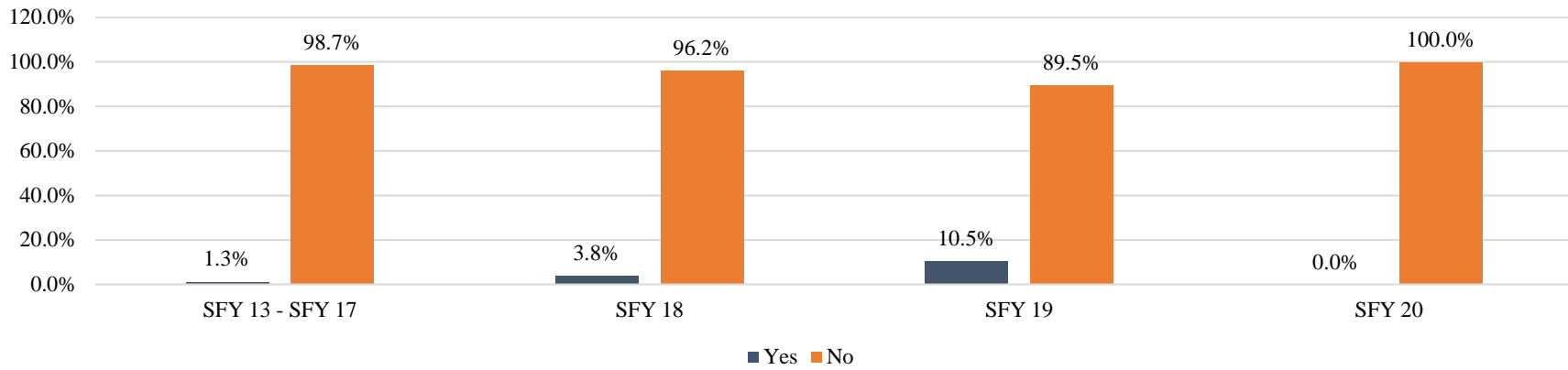
**Chart 38: Completion of Treatment**



**Charts 39 & 40: Re-offenses during and after treatment (Sexual Charge)**

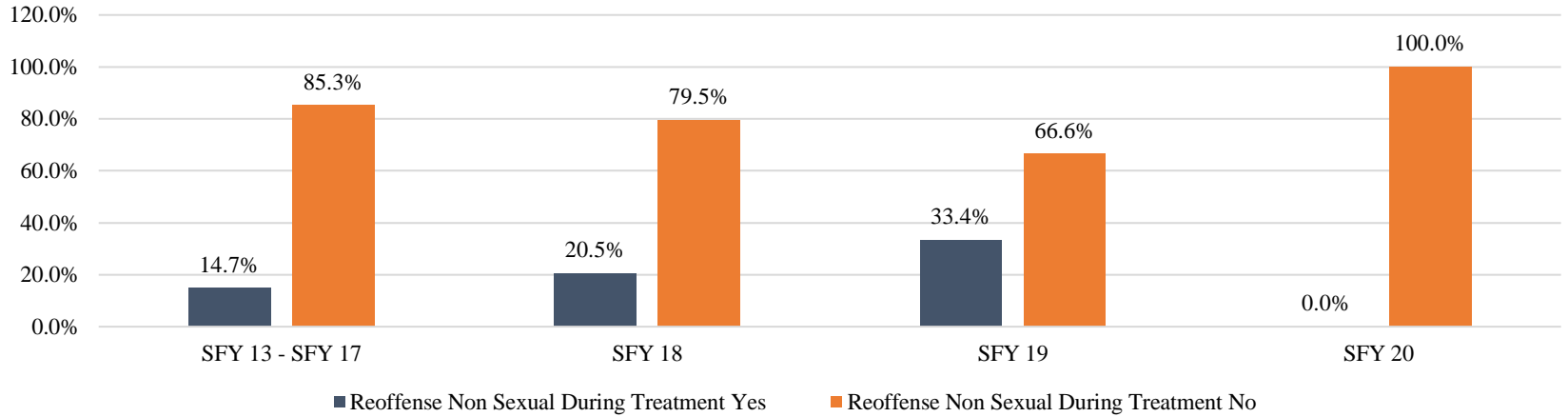


### Re-Offense After Treatment (Sexual Charge)

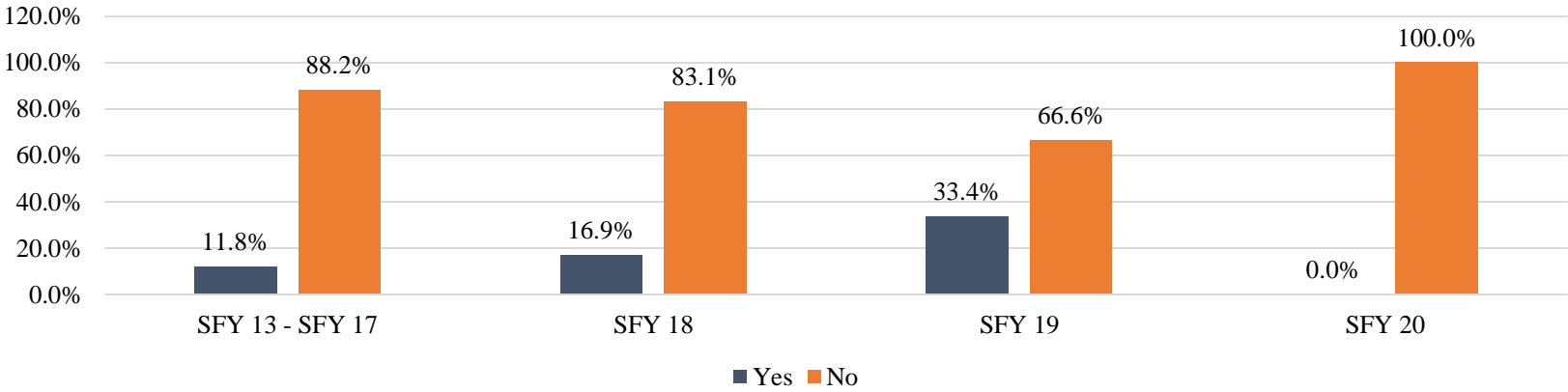


### Charts 41 & 42: Re-offenses during and after treatment (Non-Sexual Charge)

#### Re-Offense During Treatment (Non-Sexual Charge)



**Re-Offense After Treatment (Non-Sexual Charge)**



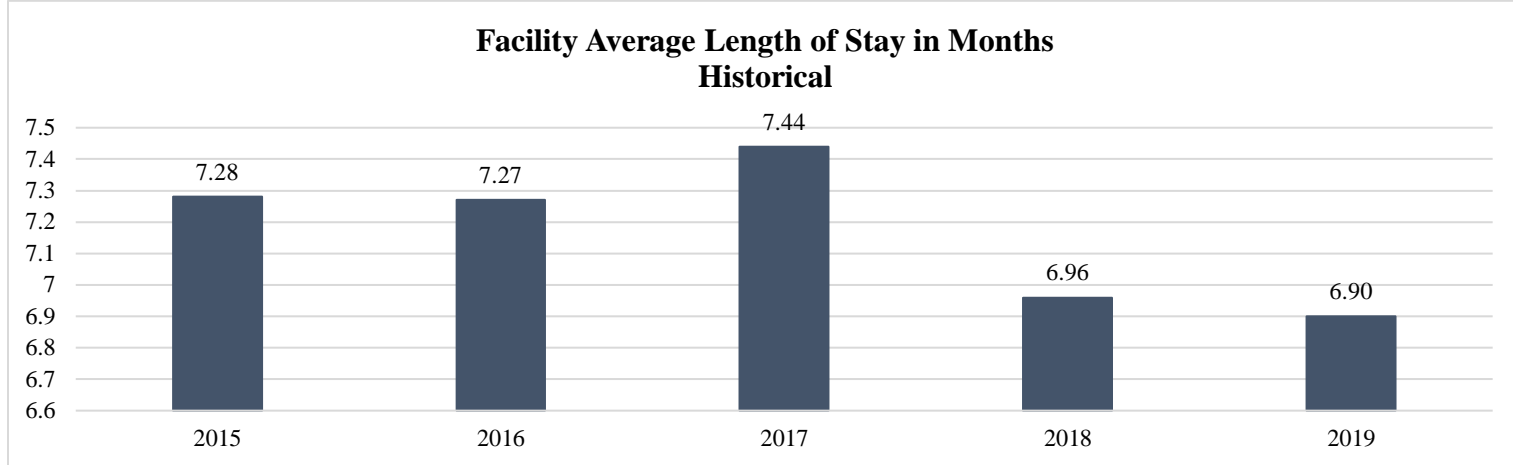
## **COLLABORATION WITH TITLE I EDUCATION FUNDING**

DCFS is committed to providing quality education to youth who are in custody of a state operate juvenile correctional facility. Literature suggests that many of youth who are incarcerated have had prior difficulties in school which include truancy problems, suspensions, and youth barely performing at grade level. Providing a solid educational program is one way to assist incarcerated youth in being successful upon their reentry into community living. DCFS is dedicated to the continuation of successful educational programming year after year and utilizes a combination of state general funds and Title I Education funds through the Department of Education (DOE) to accomplish this goal.

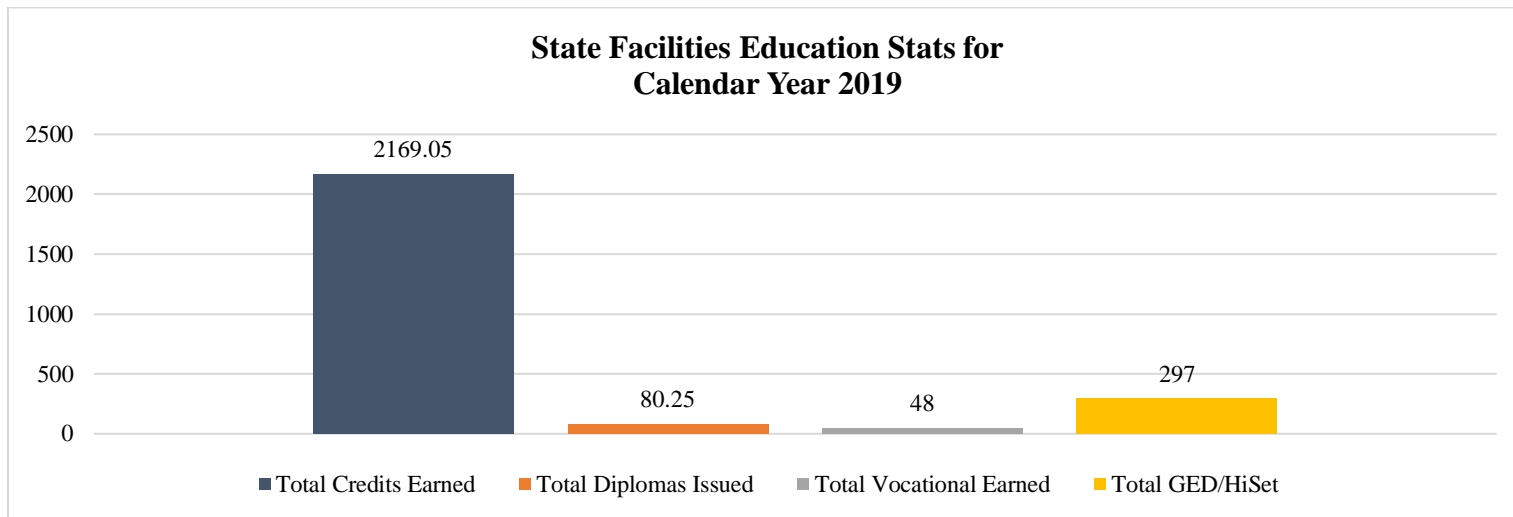
All youth who enter as state operated juvenile correctional facility go through an intake process which assesses their present level of education. Students take the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) test and participate in a one-to-one interview to discuss academic history (including attendance, credit, proficiency status, and participation in special needs programs) so individuated education needs can be met immediately rather than waiting for transcripts or other school records. During this process, youth with special needs, or have an Individual Education Plan (IEP), are identified and additional records will be requested from prior schools.

Title I education funding keep classrooms size small which allows teachers to better meet the needs of students with learning difficulties, substance abuse or other special needs. Additional supplemental paraprofessional increases the school's ability to meet individual needs. Education stats in charts 43 through 45.

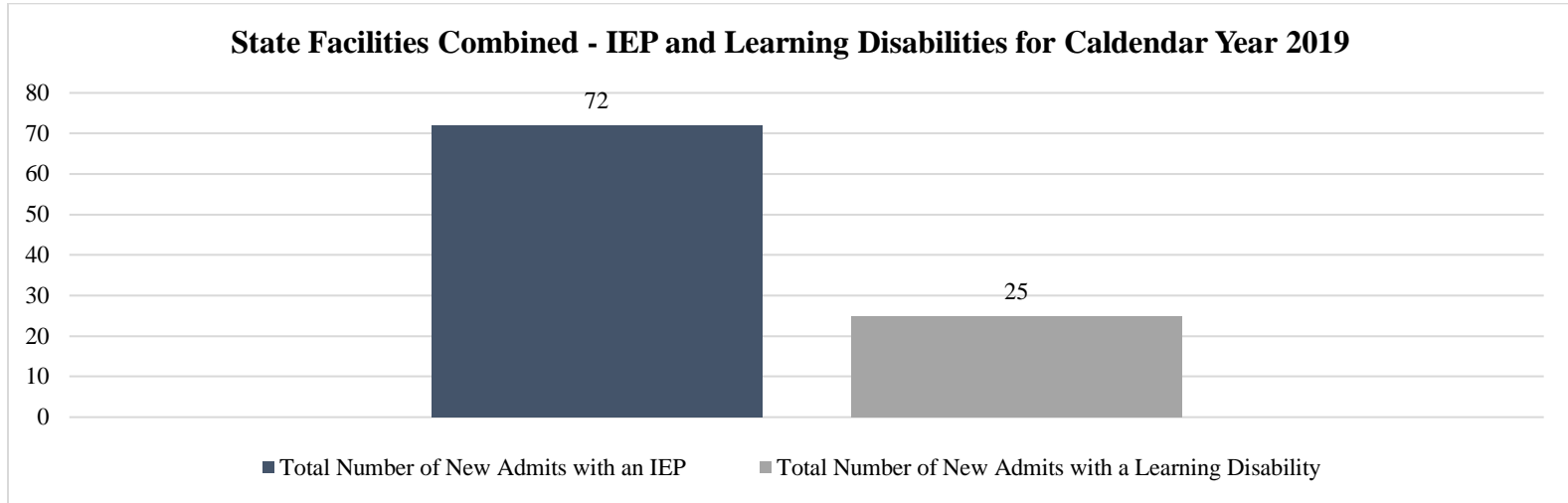
**Chart 43: Historical State Facility Length of Stay**



**Chart 44: State Juvenile Correctional Facilities Combined Education Stats**



**Chart 45: State Juvenile Correctional Facilities New Admits with an IEP and/or a Learning Disability**



## **STATEWIDE ASSURANCES FOR YOUTH IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM (Based on Nevada Revised Statutes)**

Nevada guarantees the following measures to youth in the juvenile justice system including, but not limited to, the following.

- 1) Age limitation for placement in a juvenile detention facility, NRS 62E.510.1.
- 2) Definition of “child”, NRS 62A.030. (Juvenile court jurisdiction)
- 3) Provide a detention hearing within 72 hours after placement in detention, NRS 62C.040(d).
- 4) Be released from detention if their only offense is a status offense within 24 hours, NRS.62C.050.1.
- 5) Have the right to be treated in accordance with their gender identity, NRS 62B.212.
- 6) Have civil rights while placed within a facility, NRS 62B.510.
- 7) Have the right to file a grievance while in a facility, NRS 62B.525.
- 8) To have their risk and needs assessed prior to disposition, NRS 62E.506.
- 9) Requirements for commitment or placement of youth, NRS 62E.110 through NRS 62E.170.
- 10) To have specific court findings prior to commitment to a juvenile correctional type setting, NRS 62E.505.
- 11) Outline of how/when to certify youth to adult criminal court, NRS 62B.390.
- 12) Outline of how/when a youth bypasses juvenile court and goes directly to adult criminal court, NRS 62B.330 and NRS 62B.335.
- 13) Requirement for all practitioners who work within juvenile justice to have a background check, NRS 62B.270.
- 14) Agencies are required to have a family engagement plan to include the family in case planning and the treatment of youth, NRS 62B.645.
- 15) Notification of a parent/guardian when a youth is taken into custody, NRS 62C.010.
- 16) Provisions for detaining youth in adult jails and lockups, and sight and sound separation, NRS 62C.030.3 (Adult jails and lockups), and NRS 62C.030.3(c).
- 17) Protections for the community regarding youth who committed an offense involving a firearm, NRS 62C.060.
- 18) The allowance for informal supervision as a diversion measure, NRS 62C.200.



- 19) Information regarding youth engaged in bullying or cyber bullying the appropriate school district, NRS 62C.400.
- 20) The right to representation by an attorney, NRS 62D.100.
- 21) Provisions for determining competency for youth, NRS 62D.140 through 190.
- 22) Description of how to handle a youth of an Indian Tribe, NRS 62D.200.
- 23) A disposition determination shall be made within 60 days of the date the petition was filed, NRS 62D.310.
- 24) The use of evidence based and trauma informed programs, NRS 62B.630

Restraints/Isolation:

- 1) Use of restraints during court, NRS 62D.415.
- 2) The use of restraints are prohibited on a youth who is in labor, delivering a baby, or recuperating from the delivery unless there are compelling reasons to believe the youth presents a serious and immediate risk of harm to self, staff, or others, or who is a substantial flight risk. If restraints are used in these cases, only the least restrictive may be used. NRS 63.185 and NRS 62B.230
- 3) Not be held in isolation in a juvenile detention or correctional facility for greater than 72 consecutive hours without justification, NRS 62B.215.6.
- 4) Limitations on the use of room confinement/isolation. NRS 62B.215.

Certification/Direct File:

- 1) Acts deemed not to be delinquent (certification), NRS 62B.330.
- 2) Youth charged as an adult, bypass juvenile court (direct file), NRS 62B.335.

Sexual Exploitation of Youth

- 1) Sexual Exploitation of Youth defined, NRS 432C.110.
- 2) Detection, investigation and response of sexual exploitation, NRS 432B.600.
- 3) Protections for victims of commercial sexual exploitation from criminal prosecution, NRS 62C.015.

### Risk and Needs Assessment& Screening for Mental Health

- 1) Provide a screening for mental health issues and substance abuse issues when taken into custody and detained, NRS 62C.035.
- 2) Provide for a validated risk and needs assessment and mental health screening prior to disposition, NRS 62B.625

### Case Planning and Re-Entry Planning

- 1) To have an individualized case plan while they are in a facility or on community supervision, NRS 62E.507.
- 2) Re-entry plan requirement, NRS 62E.525.

### Training

- 1) Facility staff that are appropriately trained, NRS 62B.250. This includes the following topics:
  - Controlling the behavior of children.
  - Policies and procedures concerning the use of force and restraint on children.
  - The rights of children in the institution or agency.
  - Suicide awareness and prevention.
  - The administration of medication to children.
  - Applicable state and federal constitutional and statutory rights of children in the institution or agency.
  - Policies and procedures concerning other matters affecting the health, welfare, safety and civil and other rights of children in the institution or agency.
  - Working with gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender and questioning children.
  - Proper reporting of suspected abuse or neglect.
  - Proper reporting and investigation of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct consistent with the requirements set forth in the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003.
  - The conditions and limitations of the use of corrective room restriction set forth in [NRS 62B.215](#).

- The plan for care of children in the institution during disasters developed pursuant to [NRS 62B.220](#).
- Trauma-informed care of children; and
- Data collection.

#### Access to Mental Health Services:

The state assures that each youth is assessed with a validated mental health screening tool as referenced in NRS 62B.625. This tool is used to identify youth who need a referral for additional or more targeted mental health assessments or evaluations.

Youth that are committed for secure correctional placement are all given a comprehensive mental health evaluation by a licensed mental health clinician to assess their needs while they are in the facility. This evaluation may lead to referrals to individual counseling, group counseling, or to a psychiatrist for further evaluation. Each secure correctional facility contracts with outside providers to provide psychiatric services and individual counseling. Group counseling is provided by facility mental health clinicians. Counseling services are ongoing psychiatric care is referred to community providers upon release from a secure correctional facility, if those services are recommended to continue in the community.

## STATE PROGRESS TOWARDS JJDP ACT REQUIREMENTS FROM 2018 RE-AUTHORIZATION

The following areas in the JJDP Act are already addressed by Nevada Revised Statutes.

- The use of restraints on pregnant youth.
- Family engagement.
- Reentry planning.
- Case planning.
- Risk and needs assessment, mental health screening, suicide screening, and substance abuse screening.
- Limitations of room confinement/isolation.
- Court proceedings.
- Working with LGBT youth.
- Identification of victims of sex trafficking and providing services to those victims

The state has revised or created the following policies in calendar year 2020. With these revisions came additional reporting requirements for the facilities and for the state. These revisions focus on best practice guidelines and rehabilitation practices, thus eliminating dangerous or outdated practices that may be harmful to youth.

- Documentation Standards (DCFS/JJS 100.13)
- PbS (Performance based standards) (DCFS/JJS 100.14)
- Evaluation of Evidence Based Programs (DCFS/JJS 100.16)
- Youth Grievance (DCFS/JJS 300.01)
- Use of Force (DCFS/JJS 300.02)
- Youth Rights (DCFS/JJS 300.03)

- Use of Force Review (DCFS/JJS 300.04)
- Child Abuse and Neglect (DCFS/JJS 300.06)
- Privilege and Discipline (DCFS/JJS 300.08)
- Search (DCFS/JJS 300.14)
- Suicide Prevention and Response (DCFS/JJS 400.01)
  - Includes screening for risk of suicide using the Columbia Protocol Triage Screening Tool
  - Includes how to respond to youth who are identified as moderate or high risk of suicide
- Mental Health Treatment Plan (DCFS/JJS 400.06)
- Substance Abuse (DCFS/JJS 400.08)
  - Includes screen for Substance Abuse using the Adolescent Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory-A2 (SASSI)
  - Includes contracting for substance abuse services while youth are placed within a state facility
- Quality Assurance (DCFS/JJS 500.02)
- Formula Grant Monitoring (DCFS/JJS 500.15)
- Court Coverage (DCFS/JJS 500.16)
- Youth Level of Service (YLS) (DCFS/JJS 500.17)
- Screening and Evaluation (DCFS/JJS 500.18)
  - Includes screening for potential victims of commercial sexual exploitation using a tool titled the Nevada Rapid Indicator Tool (NRIT) created by Nevada stakeholders
  - Includes mental health screening using the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument Version 2 (MAYSI-2)
- Case Plan (DCFS/JJS 500.20)
  - Includes Re-entry planning

**The following areas of the JJDP Act Reauthorization still require action steps.**

- Collect data on child abuse or neglect reports relating to juveniles entering the juvenile justice system with a prior reported history of arrest, court intake, probation and parole, juvenile detention, and corrections; and provide a plan to use this data to provide necessary services for the treatment of such victims of child abuse or neglect.
- Enhancement of Memorandums of Understanding to better coordinate efforts for dual custody youth
- Enhancement of Memorandums of Understanding to obtain past records of dependency related issues
- Enhancement of Memorandums of Understanding with local school districts to ensure:
  1. The student records of adjudicated juveniles, including electronic records if available, are transferred in a timely manner from the educational program in the juvenile detention or secure treatment facility to the educational or training program into which the juveniles will enroll.
  2. The credits of adjudicated juveniles are transferred; and
  3. Adjudicated juveniles receive full or partial credit toward high school graduation for secondary school coursework satisfactorily completed before and during the period of time during which the juveniles are held in custody, regardless of the local educational agency or entity from which the credits were earned.

- Removal of juveniles from adult jails

Nevada Assembly Bill (AB) 449 which was signed into law effective July 1, 2019 requires the Legislative Committee on Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice to conduct a study relating to juvenile detention in Nevada. The study must include the following:

- (a) Consideration of the implementation of a regional approach to the housing of juvenile offenders in this State, through which the Nevada Department of Corrections retains jurisdiction over juvenile offenders who are housed locally in other local or state institutions or facilities.
- (b) A review of the adequacy of the current capacity of institutions and facilities in this State to house juvenile offenders.
- (c) A review of the current level of family and community engagement afforded to juveniles in the juvenile justice system and the feasibility of programs to increase the level of family and community engagement received by juveniles in the juvenile justice system: and
- (d) An analysis of the current offerings of educational, health and wellness programming for juvenile offenders in institutions and facilities in this State.

As of September 2020, some work has been conducted by the Legislative Committee on Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice on the bill, but the Committee is behind due to several meeting cancelations due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

## STATE THREE-YEAR ACTION PLAN

### **I Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails:**

The 2018 Re-authorization of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act allows states three (3) years from the effective date of the reauthorization to completely remove juveniles from adult jails who have not been convicted of a crime in adult criminal court. The date of compliance is December 21, 2021. However, the state does not believe it will meet that deadline due to the following action steps and barriers.

#### Action Step:

1. The Governor of the State of Nevada signed Assembly Bill (AB) 449 into law in July 2019. This bill assigned the Committee on Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice to study the infrastructure of the adult jails and the juvenile detention facilities, and the barriers to placing youth in juvenile facilities while they are pending trial as an adult.

#### Barriers:

1. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Committee has not been able to meet regularly and are behind on their work in making a recommendation to the Legislature for the 2021 Session.
2. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the state had to implement a 14% budget reduction beginning May 2020. This has reduced the number of juvenile correctional facility beds by 72.
3. The juvenile infrastructure is aging and barely feasible. It is currently unknown if the current juvenile facilities are appropriate for certified and direct file youth. There is no funding for new buildings.



The state supports the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act of removing juveniles from adult jails who have not yet been convicted of a crime but may not meet the December 21, 2021 deadline due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The state may need to request an additional two (2) years for implementation.

**II New Data Enhancements:**

The 2018 Re-authorization of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act incorporated new data requirements. The state response to the data requirements is as follows:

**Table 27: New Data Requirements**

New Data Requirement	Barriers	Action Steps to be Taken
The Number of youth who entered the Juvenile Justice System who have been abused/neglected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The child welfare data system and the juvenile justice data system do not interact.</li> <li>• Child welfare and juvenile justice staff struggle to work together due to lack of understanding of roles and functions when a youth is dually involved in both systems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working on a statewide draft policy to identify the roles of child welfare and juvenile justice staff when a youth is dually involved in both systems.</li> <li>• Will develop a workgroup to identify a process to share information on youth who have had substantiated abuse or neglect cases in the past.</li> <li>• Will recommend a change in state law that requires the same judge to handle both the dependency and delinquency hearings for dually involved youth.</li> </ul>
The Number of youths who entered the Juvenile Justice System who have learning disabilities or other disabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County detention facilities do not currently report this.</li> <li>• State facilities capture this data, but only in paper records.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify placement for this information in the new data management system.</li> <li>• Create a report in the new data management system to pull this data and eliminate hand counting for state facilities.</li> </ul>
The use of restraints and isolation in a juvenile detention facility and state facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County detention facilities do not currently report this.</li> <li>• State facilities capture this data, but only in paper records.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a report in the new data management system to pull this data and eliminate hand counting for state facilities.</li> <li>• Identify a month for county facilities to report.</li> </ul>

Status Offender Data	Findings used to justify placement in detention	All status offender data with exception of findings uses to justify placement is currently reported.
Community Placement after Release	This is not data that is currently gathered or reported.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify placement for this information in the new data management system.</li> <li>Create a report in the new data management system to pull this data and eliminate hand counting for state facilities.</li> </ul>
Pregnant Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This has not been a common practice and testing has only occurred when females have mentioned a possibility of being pregnant.</li> <li>This data has not been gathered and reported outside of medical records.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify placement for this information in the new data management system.</li> <li>Create a report in the new data management system to pull this data and eliminate hand counting for state facilities.</li> </ul>
Referrals on school grounds, off school grounds but a school event.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unknown if school districts keep data in this manner.</li> <li>This is not something that local law enforcement keeps track of.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Referrals from school are already gathered, but unknown how to break them down by on or off school grounds.</li> </ul>
National Recidivism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No national recidivism measure has been provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pending a national recidivism measure</li> </ul>

The state anticipates the completion of most or all these new data measures by SFY 2022.

### **III Racial and Ethnic Disparities:**

The Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission has several sub committees with one being the Racial and Ethnic Committee whose goal is the create and fair and equitable juvenile justice system through policy analysis, data analysis, and training recommendations.

The most powerful thing states can do is to educate. That education needs to be widespread and statewide. Juvenile justice stakeholders need to be educated as well as schools, youth, and families. Education does not mean that youth will no longer be arrested or held accountable for serious violations of the law, but rather the system is treating youth in same manner based on the violation of the law.

However, it is unreasonable to expect a state agency to have control over the entire juvenile justice system or the in a state that is bifurcated or even trifurcated. County juvenile justice practitioners have steadily stated for the past 12 – 24 months that caseloads are increasing, detention numbers are rising, and the level of need for the youth is increasing. They focus their energy on safety of the youth in their care and of the community at large. The agencies we rely on to address RED are the same agencies that provide direct services to youth, such as juvenile detention, juvenile court, and local law enforcement. Some jurisdictions may lack the expertise or resources needed to analyze and dissect the complexities of the juvenile justice system to identify the root cause/s of disparate treatment. The state is always looking for additional resources to help address racial and ethnic disparities.

Success is a several step approach. First, success would be a complete understanding of the data to include how to analyze disparities at each decision point. Second, success would be the identification of at least one contributing factor of disparities at the major decision points of arrest, placement in secure detention, placement in secure confinement, and certification to adult court. Third success would include finding the appropriate response to the contributing factors and provide that response to the appropriate audience and having the funding to implement and sustain the response. In addition, if changes to legislation is identified and deemed necessary during this third phase, that there is unanimous support for the change. Last, success would be a significant drop year to year in those core decision points within the largest counties and statewide.

The RED Committee spent the first part of 2020 analyzing the data and made the determination that the first contact with youth is the most problematic in the state. The Committee has created and distributed a survey to local law enforcement on their understanding

of how to interact with juveniles, racial profiling, trauma informed policing, and training requirements. The Committee will review this data and provide recommendations in 2021.

**IV Title II Formula Grant Funding**

A. The state shall utilize the Formula Grant allocations and program areas over the next three (3) years as follows:

**Table 28: Proposed Formula Grant Funding for FFY 2021**

Program Area Name	Program Area Identifier	Program Area Funding Recommendation
Compliance Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To fund a position to do compliance monitoring</li> <li>To fund travel costs associated with compliance monitoring</li> </ul>	W (Monitoring for compliance)	\$98,382
Indian Tribal Programs (Passthrough/Subgrant)	H (Counseling, training mentoring)	\$5,000
Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) (Passthrough/Subgrant)	E (Educational programs or supportive services)	\$15,000
Community Programs (Passthrough/Subgrant/Contract) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To assist the resource center in identification of new evidence-based programs</li> <li>To conduct quality assurance reviews to ensure the use of evidence-based programming in facilities</li> </ul>	E (Educational programs or supportive services)	\$51,000
Planning and Administration (\$40,000 fed/ \$56,000 state match) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To fund administrative costs for the Juvenile Justice Specialist</li> <li>To fund supplies for the juvenile justice specialist such as postage, items for the SAG, room rentals, virtual meeting costs, etc.</li> <li>State match come from 1/3 Administrative Assistant and 1/4 of a Program Office to assist with compliance monitoring.</li> </ul>		\$40,000
Mental Health Services (Passthrough/Subgrant)	T (Programs designated to provide mental health or co-occurring disorder services for court involved youth)	\$76,000

Substance Abuse Services (Passthrough/Subgrant)	K (Programs designed for treatment of youth with dependence on alcohol)	\$80,000
Alternatives to Detention (Passthrough/Subgrant)	A (Community based alternatives)	\$60,000
State Advisory Group (SAG) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To fund travel for SAG members to visit facilities or attend a conference</li> </ul>		\$20,000
Juvenile Justice System Improvement (State non passthrough)		\$15,000
Total		\$510,482
Total and Percentage of Passthrough	66.1%	\$337,000
Total and Percentage spent on programs areas not including planning and administration, SAG, and DMC	82.3%	\$420,482
Total and Percentage on program administration, SAG, and DMC	17.7%	\$90,000

Note: Seventy-five percent or greater of the total grant award must be spent on Formula Grant Program Areas (A through W), and up to 25 percent may be spent on a combination of programs under Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, Diversion, Indian Tribes, Jail Removal, Juvenile Justice System Improvement, Planning and Administration, Racial and Ethnic Disparities, Reducing Caseloads, Rural Juvenile Programs, Separation of Juveniles from Adult Jails, and the State Advisory Group Allocation.

The allocation amount is based on historical expenses and the goal of increasing access to evidence-based programs and services and supporting front end services. The following subgrants will support those goals:

Indian Tribal Programs (\$5,000): This program is under the auspice of alternatives to detention and provided in a rural area of Nevada that includes the use of art therapy and evidence based interactive journaling. The program is roughly 12 weeks long and meets at the local juvenile probation office after school.

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) (\$15,000): This program is under the realm of educational services and is provided to juvenile justice stakeholders in Clark County in the form of an annual training day. The training centers on such topics as trauma informed policing, illicit biased, and racial profiling. This training allows up to 300 folks.

Alternatives to Detention (\$60,000): This is split up into two programs that are both provided in rural areas of Nevada. One program is like the Indian Tribal Program, and the other program includes a job training component where youth can meet with members of the community to learn about different types of jobs/professions. This is in addition to evidence-based interactive journaling.

Community Based Programs: (\$51,000): This program is under educational services. This money goes to the state's evidence-based resource center to expand the clearing house of evidence-based programs that can be used on the front end.

Mental Health Services (\$76,000): These funds cover two programs. One program is based in Nevada's largest county and centers on at risk youth and youth in the system who have been referred for mental health counseling services. The other program is based in a smaller jurisdiction and provides a part time clinician to assess at risk youth and youth in the system for mental health disorders.

Substance Abuse Services (\$80,000): This is one program based in Nevada's largest county and centers on at risk youth who are assessed for a substance abuse disorder. If the assessment identifies a disorder, youth will be referred for services. This program is used primarily as a diversion tactic as a good percentage of youth who enter the juvenile justice system have a substance abuse disorder, and if services can be provided, deeper system involvement may be avoided.

In addition to the subgrants, the state will enter into a contract with a vendor to assist the state in assurance of the use of evidence-based programming within facilities and community supervision (\$50,000).

The federally required planning and administration allocation will cover the expenses incurred by the Juvenile Justice Specialist such as travel, computer fees and equipment, cell phone costs, and space allocation. In addition, these funds cover general supplies such

as mailing supplies, postage, and items needed for the JJOC. The state will provide an overall 10% grant match which will come from staff members that report to the Juvenile Justice Specialist including roughly 1/3 of the administrative assistants' salary and ¼ of a program officer's salary.

The federally required SAG allocation will be used to cover the cost of Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission (JJOC) meetings and support any subcommittees or subgroups of the Commission. Currently, all meetings are held virtually so the allocated amount is used to fund virtual platforms. Funds are also used for travel and conference fees for SAG members.

Juvenile Justice System Improvement (\$15,000) funds will be used by DCFS to enter into a contract to train staff on the JJOC selected tool to assess evidence-based programs and services called the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) which is through the University of Cincinnati. These funds will train four (4) new assessors.

**Supplanting Prohibition:** Federal Funds will be used to supplement existing funds for program activities and will not replace or supplant non-Federal funds that have been appropriated for the same purposes.

**Lobbying Prohibition:** Federal Funds will not be used, either directly or indirectly, to support the enactment, repeals, modification or adoption of any law, regulation, or policy, at any level of government, without the express approval by the Office of Justice Programs.

#### B. Federal Fiscal Year 21 Approved Grants

Table 29 indicates the FFY 20 JJOC approved sub grants. This is a replica of the approved grants for FFY 20. Due to the frozen funds from the FY 18 Formula Grant, potential sub grantees were skeptical on applying for Formula Grant Funds

**Table 29: Sub – Grants for FFY 21**

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

Due to the frozen grant funding, sub grant applications decreased for the FY 19 grant, which is currently frozen. The state determined the same grant allocations shall be made for FY 20 as it is anticipated that this grant will initially be frozen. The subgrant threshold has not be met for FY 19 or FY 20, but the state plans to award or contract additional funds once the grants are unfrozen through a special request for application process or through system improvements measures that include contracting for services.

C. Adjustment of Funding for FY 22 and FY 23

The sub grant award process will change for FY 22 and ongoing, based on the increased amount of federal funding awarded to the state in FY 20 grant award. Assuming the grant awards will be roughly the same as FY 20, the state anticipates an ongoing request for proposal allowance in the following areas.



**Table 30: Proposed Sub Grant Funding for FY 22 and FY 23 State Awards**

Program Area Name	Program Area Identifier	Program Area Funding Recommendation
Front End Services (Passthrough/Subgrant) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Substance abuse</i></li> <li>• <i>Mental Health Services</i></li> <li>• <i>Indian Tribal Programs</i></li> <li>• <i>Community Programs</i></li> <li>• <i>Alternatives to Detention</i></li> <li>• <i>Job Training</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• K (Programs designed for treatment of youth with dependence on alcohol)</li> <li>• T (Programs designated to provide mental health or co-occurring disorder services for court involved youth)</li> <li>• H (Counseling, training mentoring)</li> <li>• E (Educational programs or supportive services)</li> <li>• A (Community based alternatives)</li> </ul>	\$322,000
Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) (Passthrough/Subgrant)	E (Educational programs or supportive services)	\$15,000
Total		\$337,000

Due to the fact that only \$253,671 has been awarded to sub grants, DCFS shall create a special request for application process to award an additional \$83,329 to potential applicants in the program areas described.

**V System Improvements/Enhancements**

The reauthorization of the JJDP Act requires additional enhancements to the Nevada’s system in the area of abuse/neglect reporting, working with youth dually involved in both child welfare and the juvenile justice system, and education records for youth in custody.

Action Steps:

1. Create a statewide policy and procedure for case workers assigned to youth who are dually eligible in both the child welfare system and the juvenile justice system to outline the roles and responsibilities for both while the youth is being served by both systems simultaneously.
2. Recommend a legislative change to require that the same juvenile court judge be responsible for hearings for youth who are dually eligible.
3. Set minimum standards for data sharing between child welfare and juvenile justice caseworkers for youth who are dually eligible.
4. Set up a mechanism to verify if youth have a past substantiated abuse/neglect case at referral or arrest within the juvenile justice system.
5. Engage local school districts to outline the following education information that is to be shared with juvenile justice.
  - The student records of adjudicated juveniles, including electronic records if available, are transferred in a timely manner from the educational program in the juvenile detention or secure treatment facility to the educational or training program into which the juveniles will enroll.
  - The credits of adjudicated juveniles are transferred; and
  - Adjudicated juveniles receive full or partial credit toward high school graduation for secondary school coursework satisfactorily completed before and during the period of time during which the juveniles are held in custody, regardless of the local educational agency or entity from which the credits were earned.

Barriers:

1. Child welfare and juvenile justice case workers are from different disciplines with child welfare staff being social workers and juvenile justice staff being peace officers. This creates unintentional issues such as a different understanding of requirements and different responses to situations.
2. Youth who are dually eligible have a multitude of court appearances by both a dependency judge and a delinquency judge.
3. Child welfare and juvenile justice utilize different data management systems which are not linked and cannot share data.
4. Education is bifurcated in that there is a state department of education that oversees funding and local school districts that provide education.

The state supports these system improvements and will be working on them over the next three years with the various stakeholders involved.

**STATE STAFF ORGANIZATIONAL CHART – DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES**

Ross Armstrong, Administrator



**Program Operation**

Kathryn Roose, MA, Deputy Administrator Quality and Oversight



Leslie Bittleston, MSQA, Social Services Chief & Juvenile Justice Specialist  
1.0 FTE for JJDP Act and Title II Formula Grant



Kayla Landes, Program Officer I, Compliance and State Initiatives  
.50 FTE for JJDP Act Compliance



Kayla Dunn, Administrative Assistant  
.75 FTE for SAG Administrative Functions  
And Compliance Travel Administrative Functions

**Fiscal Management**

Mandi Davis, Deputy Administrator Fiscal



David Anderson, Admin Services Officer III



Brian Dahlberg, Management Analyst III  
.25 FTE for Title II Formula Grant Fiscal



John Lum, Quality Assurance Specialist III  
.10 FTE Compliance Visits

## **CONTACT INFORMATION FOR THIS REPORT**

Leslie Bittleston, MSQA  
Social Services Chief/Juvenile Justice Specialist  
Division of Child and Family Services  
4126 Technology Way 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
Carson City, NV 89706  
[lbittleston@dcfs.nv.gov](mailto:lbittleston@dcfs.nv.gov)