

INTRODUCTION – NEVADA FORMULA GRANT APPLICATION 2018

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).

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 maximum number of commissioners is 33, and one-fifth of the Commission must be youth, appointed prior to the age of 24.

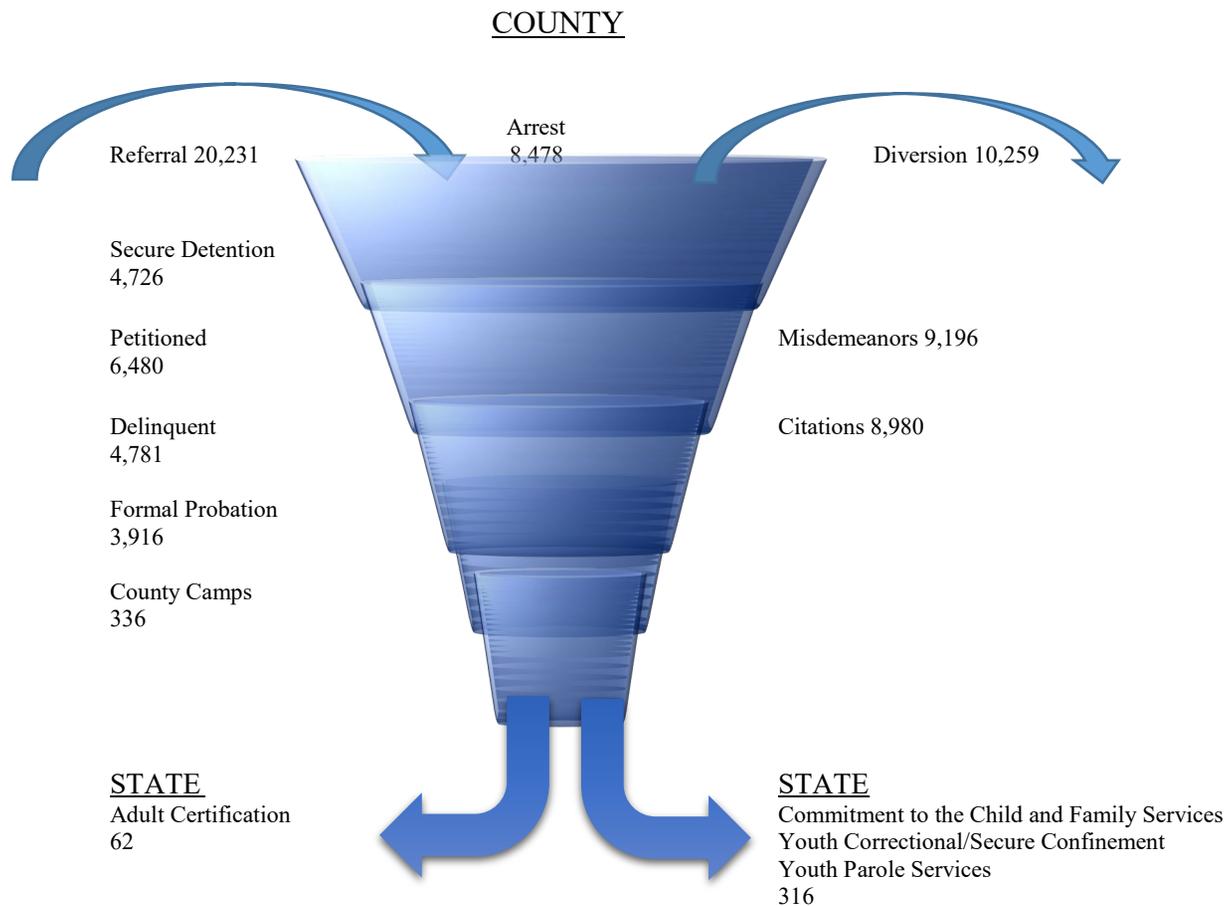
The state of Nevada does have voluntary unions at the school district, county, and state levels. Participation in these unions is voluntary and time spent conducting union business must be outside work hours. The state assures the following: 1) any assistance provide under this grant will not cause displacement 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.

The state does not request a waiver for passthrough.

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The following outlines the Juvenile Justice System overview using 2017 actual data:

The funnel represents the front end of the system which is operated independently within each county. Each county is responsible from referral until adult certification or commitment to the Division of Child and Family Services for youth correctional services and youth parole.



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.

The funnel on the previous page indicates how the system works in a system of bifurcation. The entire funnel represents county operations from initial arrest all the way to adult certification or commitment to DCFS. Both adult and juvenile corrections in Nevada are state functions.

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. Youth are afforded a detention hearing with 48 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. 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.

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.

Average Population in State Juvenile Detention Facilities for SFY 2016

Facility	Number of Beds	Average Daily Population	Average Length of Stay
Jan Evans – Reno	108	37.6	15 Days
Teurman Hall – Fallon	16	7.3	Not Provided
Murphy Bernardini – Carson City	16	11.4	16.5 Days
Clark County Juvenile Detention Center	192	135.1	17.1 Days
Douglas County Juvenile Detention Center	16	2	7 Days
Leighton Hall - Winnemucca	16	4.7	11.7 Days
Northeastern – Elko	24	10.75	16.75 Days

Juvenile Correctional Facilities (State Operated)

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 youth center (correctional facility). Nevada had 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. NYTC operates a full time accredited high school, vocational training and provides evidenced based programming to match the needs of the youth.
- *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. CYC contracts with Lincoln County to provide a full time accredited high school, vocational training and provides evidenced based programming to match the gender specific needs of the youth.
- *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. SVYC, in cooperation with Clark County School District, operates school programs that offer both required and elective academic subjects, remedial programs, special education programs, vocational programs, and interscholastic activities. SVYC has nursing staff, a psychologist, contracted physicians, a contracted psychiatrist, and a contracted dentist to provide comprehensive on-site medical services.

Average Population in State Juvenile Correctional Facilities for SFY 2017

Facility	Recommended Population	Recommended Number of Boys	Recommended Number of Girls	2017 Average Daily Population
NYTC	60	60	0	53
CYC	140	92	48	116.4
SVYC	48	48	0	33

The youth who are committed to these facilities have typically been in the juvenile justice system for some time and have high risk levels. Commitment to a State Juvenile Training (Correctional) Facility is usually the last step in the process. By this time, many youths have been placed in a county detention facility and are already on probation. As indicated in the breakdown of commitments to the state, the number one reason is Violation of Parole or Probation. These in Nevada are considered technical violations.

YOUTH CRIME ANALYSIS

Nevada's population for 2018 is estimated at 3.06 million which is a sizable increase from 2.7 million in 2010. 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. The largest metropolitan areas, and where the majority of the population is concentrated, includes Las Vegas, Henderson and North Las Vegas in Clark County and Reno in Washoe County.

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.

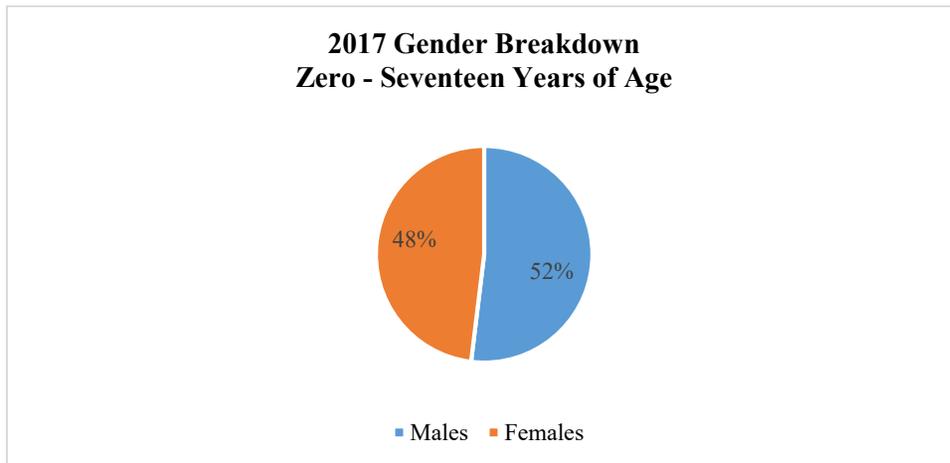
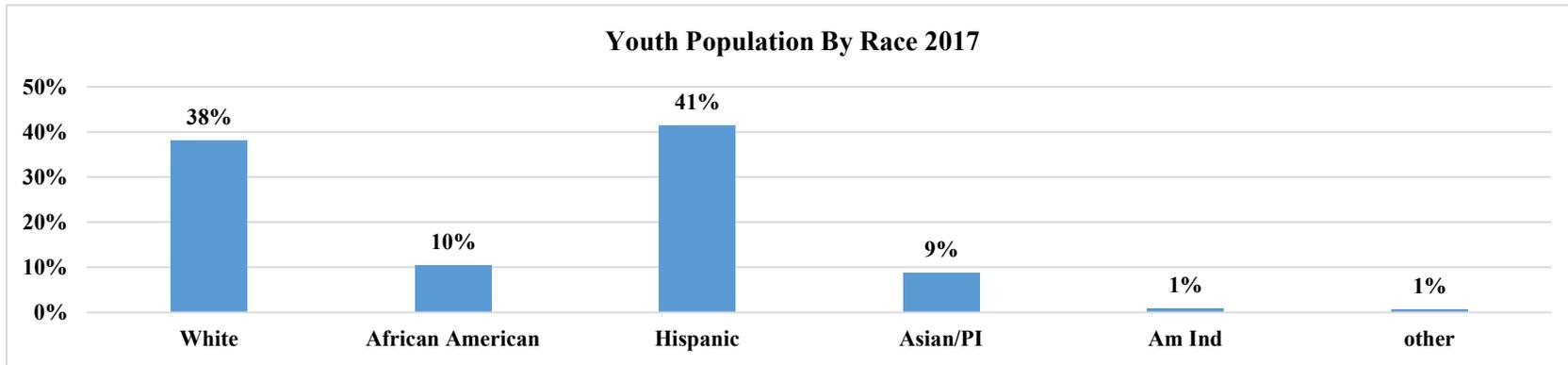
Data by Point in Time

Year	Arrests	Detention	Confined	Probation	Diverted	Petitioned	Delinquency	Misdemeanor	Citations
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

- 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.
- DCFS surveys' state and local jurisdictions every other year to determine state and local needs. The last survey was completed for the FY 2016 grant application, so the next survey will be for the FY 2018 application.

- The state will not award grant funds to any sub grantee who has not achieved substantial success in their goals.

Population of Youth in Nevada Broken Down by Race for FFY 2017 (Zero – Seventeen Years of Age)



Population of Youth in Nevada by County Broken Down by Race for FFY 2017 (Zero – Seventeen Years of Age)

County	Total Youth	White	African Am.	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Am Ind/Alaska Native	Other	All Minority	Males	Females
Carson	10792	5166	636	4605	60	255	70	5626	5558	5234
Churchill	3816	2377	69	788	101	223	258	1439	1968	1848
Clark	529385	180520	65644	227107	52938	3176	0	348865	275280	254105
Douglas	9427	6328	60	2012	154	305	568	3099	4872	4555
Elko	9720	5728	73	3106	87	578	148	3992	4977	4743
Esmeralda	234	150	7	68	3	3	3	84	118	116
Eureka	301	239	0	28	4	20	10	62	161	140
Humboldt	3527	1954	21	1251	177	124	0	1573	1975	1552
Lander	979	588	5	313	5	58	10	391	502	477
Lincoln	1040	889	62	84	2	1	2	151	563	477
Lyon	7979	5151	69	2327	260	20	152	2828	4037	3942
Mineral	591	371	10	104	25	72	9	220	314	277
Nye	8047	5134	265	2301	120	107	120	2913	4064	3983
Pershing	1332	959	4	167	0	75	127	373	681	651
Storey	504	427	6	39	11	8	13	77	256	248
Washoe	63275	31891	1519	25626	3417	822	0	31384	32761	30514
White Pine	1357	967	16	138	97	56	83	390	678	679
Total	652,306	248,839	68,466	270,064	57,461	5,903	1,573	403,467	338,765	313,541

Juvenile Crime Data/Contact Points for 2017 (Zero – Seventeen Years of Age)

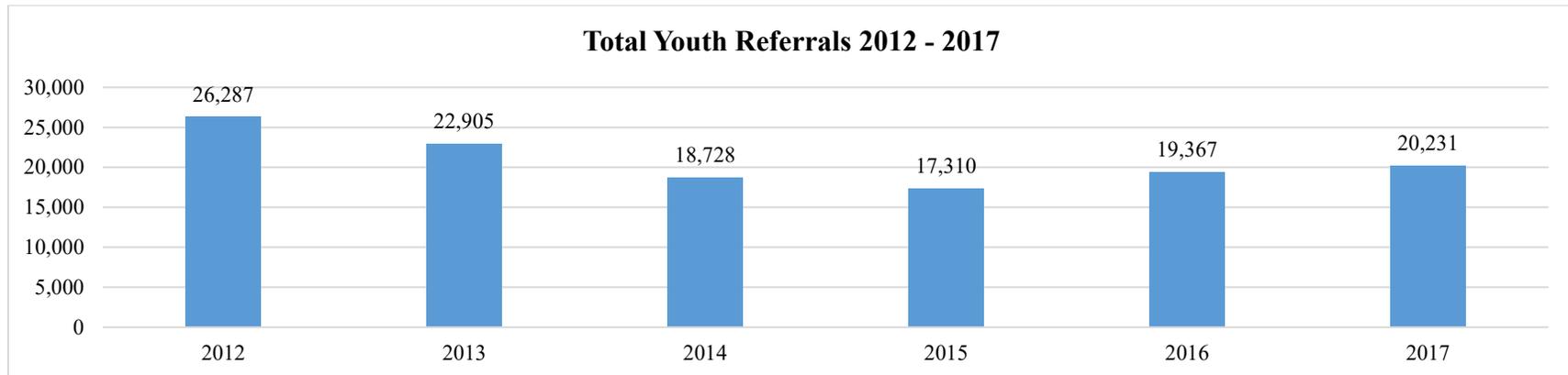
County	Total Youth	Referrals	Arrests	Sec/ Det County	Confined State	Certified	Probation	J/Misdem	J/Citations	Placed in County Camp	Diverted	Petitioned	Delinquent
Carson	10792	680	416	416	5	0	211	112	185	16	354	100	70
Churchill	3816	572	317	86	0	0	37	289	391	1	181	185	178
Clark	529385	13038	5409	2862	226	58	2916	5767	5996	217	7641	4428	3385
Douglas	9427	290	101	68	3	0	26	128	NA	26	12	36	47
Elko	9720	681	215	102	4	0	40	380	252	10	124	228	150
Esmeralda	234	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	1
Eureka	301	6	5	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	5	1	1
Humboldt	3527	299	142	140	4	0	31	255	273	4	81	98	141
Lander	979	87	2	2	0	0	3	22	45	0	27	12	16
Lincoln	1040	10	8	4	2	1	5	2	0	0	0	10	10
Lyon	7979	860	126	126	0	1	48	432	0	6	309	136	163
Mineral	591	13	1	1	1	0	4	3	15	1	3	7	4
Nye	8047	313	271	31	0	0	102	163	61	11	98	202	17
Pershing	1332	119	6	6	0	0	8	24	42	1	13	61	60
Storey	504	10	3	3	0	0	0	12	3	0	9	0	0
Washoe	63275	3163	1412	865	69	2	464	1561	1702	39	1395	906	464
White Pine	1357	86	43	14	2	0	19	39	11	4	7	69	74
Total	652,306	20,231	8,478	4,726	316	62	3,916	9,196	8,980	336	10,259	6,480	4,781

Roughly three (3) percent of the overall youth population in Nevada touches the criminal justice system at the front end, with less than one quarter (1/4) of one (1) percent entering the deep end of the system. Fifty percent (50) of youth referrals are diverted out of the system either through informal supervision, referrals to community services, or a combination of both.

Referrals

Youth who encounter the Juvenile Justice System are usually done so through some type of referral. Referrals can be due to youth accused of committing a delinquent or criminal act, charged with a status offense, or something else. According to a study on

youth.gov, the overall rates of referrals are declining. Nevada has a significant decline from 2012 to 2015 but has seen an increase over the last two (2) years.

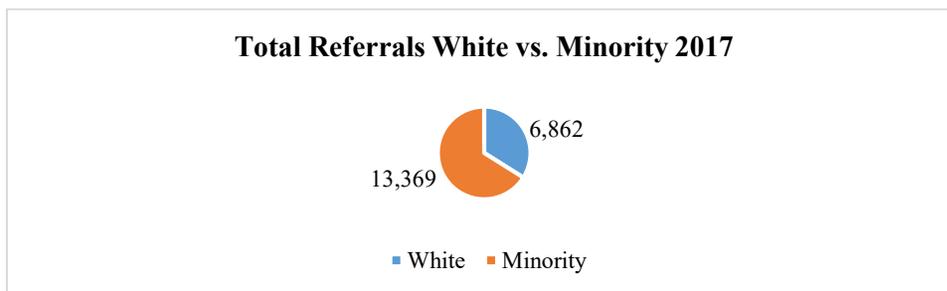
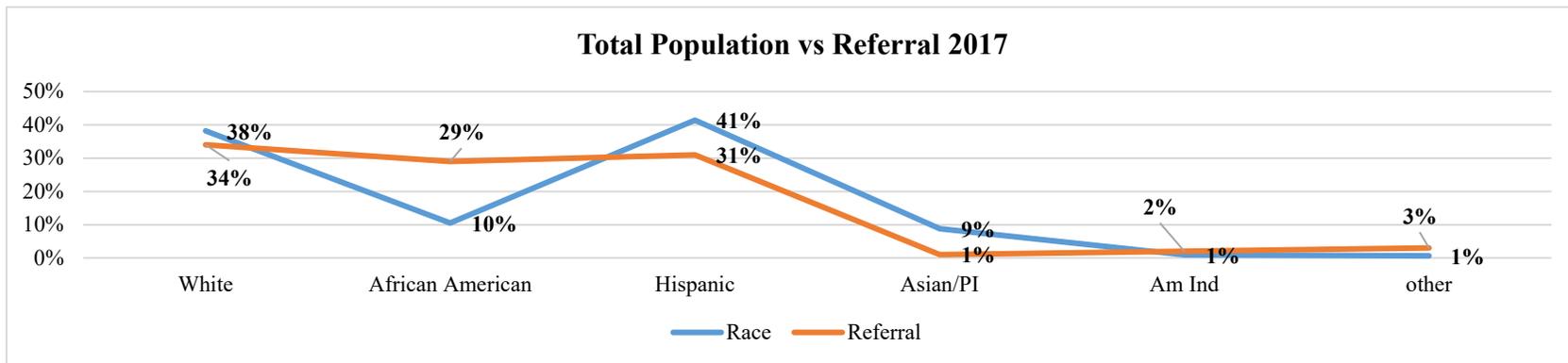


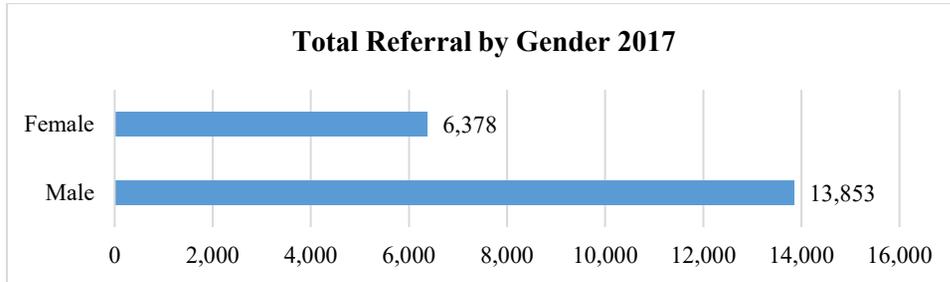
The reason for this phenomenon in Nevada is currently unknown. Further, it is also unknown how many of these referrals are youth already known to the juvenile justice system. This is one of the reasons the state signed a comprehensive juvenile justice reform bill into law in June of 2017. The law, known as Assembly Bill 472, directs the state to move to a state-wide data management system which will bridge the gap from county to county and county to state. This system will allow more comprehensive data matching on referrals to determine how many referrals are youth currently known to the system and how many are new to the system. This system is expected to be up and running by July 1, 2018 in the entire Nevada Juvenile Justice System, state and county.

Referral source:

2017	School Police	Local Law Enforcement	Probation Officer	Parole Officer	Parent/Guardian	Court	Other	Total
Number	6,124	10,465	2,219	264	74	418	667	20,231

This data clearly indicates that the first contact with youth come from local law enforcement to include school police. Most of the cases that local law enforcement encounters either result in the police officer transporting the youth to the local juvenile services department or making an electronic referral to the local juvenile services department. In Nevada, juvenile probation officers and parole officers are peace officers and may arrest youth if necessary for probation or parole violations.

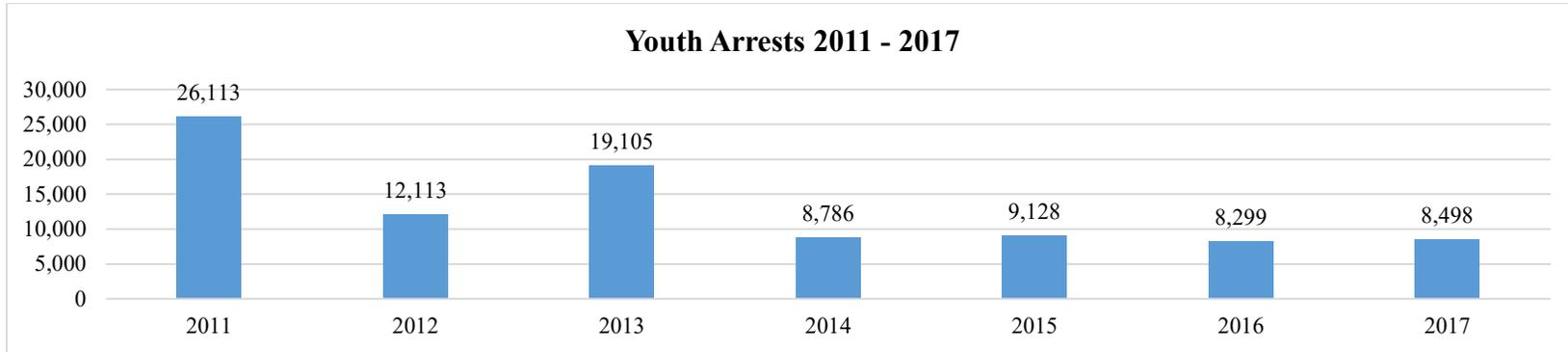




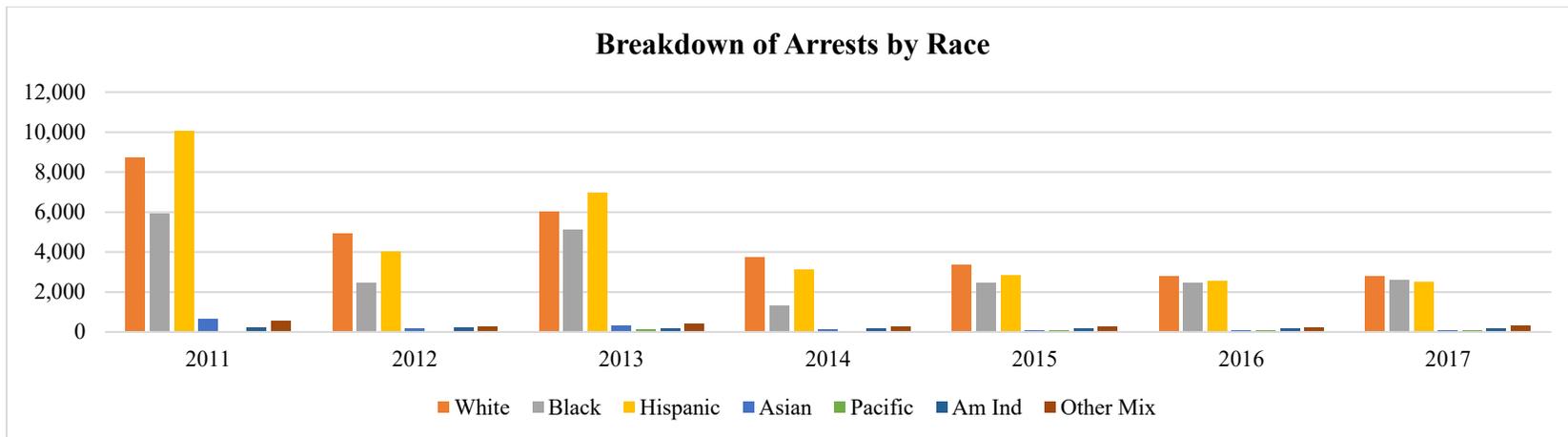
Most of the referrals are males and are white. There is disproportionality in the number of African American youth referred to the juvenile justice system as compared to the population. However, this same level of disproportionality can be seen in many contact points, including diversion.

Arrests

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



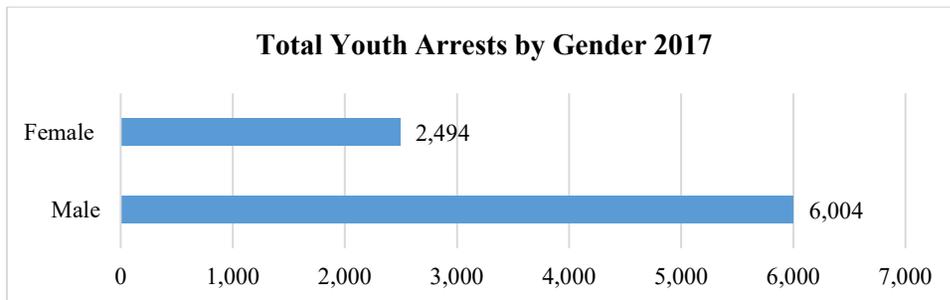
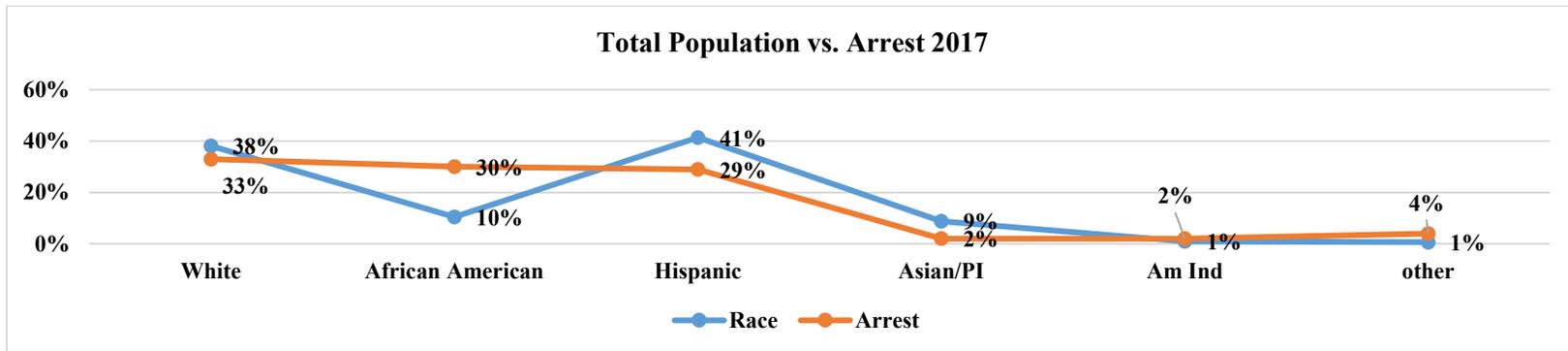
The 2017 arrest data does indicate a disproportionate amount of youth of color as compared to the population, especially for African American youth. The data indicates in significant decrease in arrest of African American youth in 2014, but an increase in 2015 to current. The number of African American and white youth arrest rates in 2016 and 2017 comparable, but there is a seventy-two (72) percent difference in the population between white youth and African American youth.



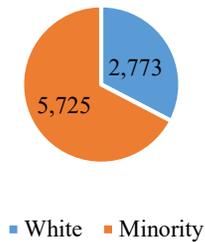
Top Ten Juvenile Arrest Charges:

2016	2017
1. Technical Violations (Includes Probation and Parole Violations)	1. Assault/Battery
2. Assault/Battery	2. Technical Violations
3. Drug Possession or Under the Influence of Drugs	3. Larceny/Theft/Robbery
4. Burglary	4. Drug Possession or Under the Influence of Drugs
5. Curfew	5. Burglary
6. Larceny/Theft/Robbery	6. Obstructing Police/Providing false information
7. Obstructing Police/Providing false information	7. Domestic Battery
8. Domestic Battery	8. Petit Larceny
9. Trespassing	9. Curfew
10. Assault with Deadly Weapon	10. Assault with a deadly weapon

The majority of those arrested are males; close to seventy-one (71) percent of total arrests are male.



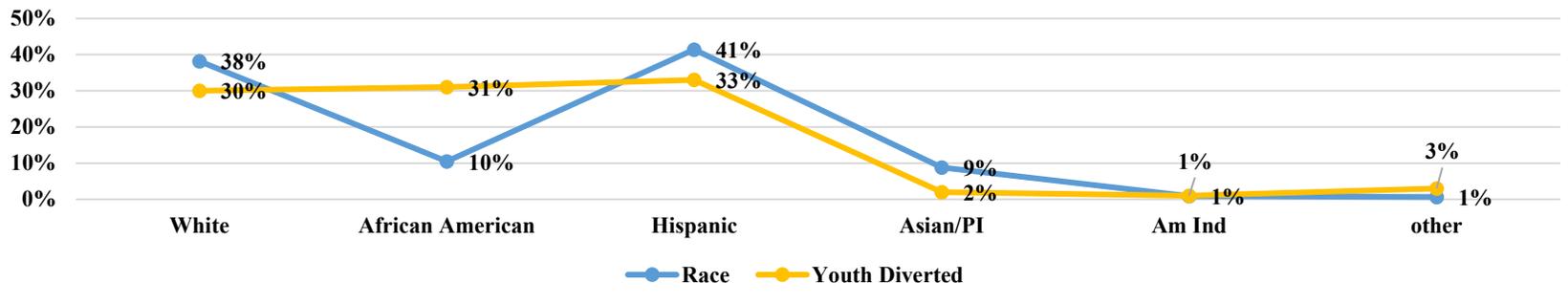
Total Arrests White vs Minority 2017



Juvenile Crime Problems – Comparing Population with Contact Points for 2017

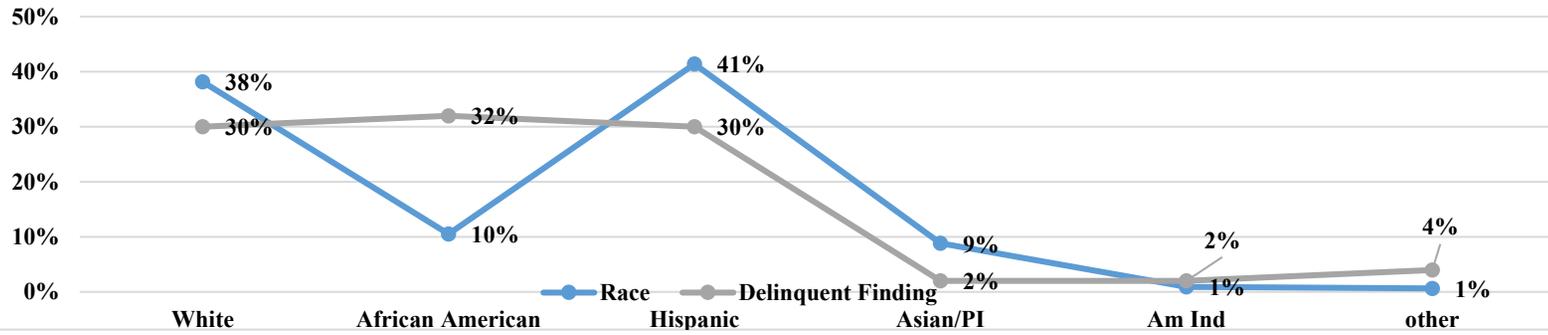
Referral and arrest data were presented above. This data will cover additional contact points such as diversion, petition, delinquent, secure detention, and secure confinement.

Total Population vs Diverted 2017

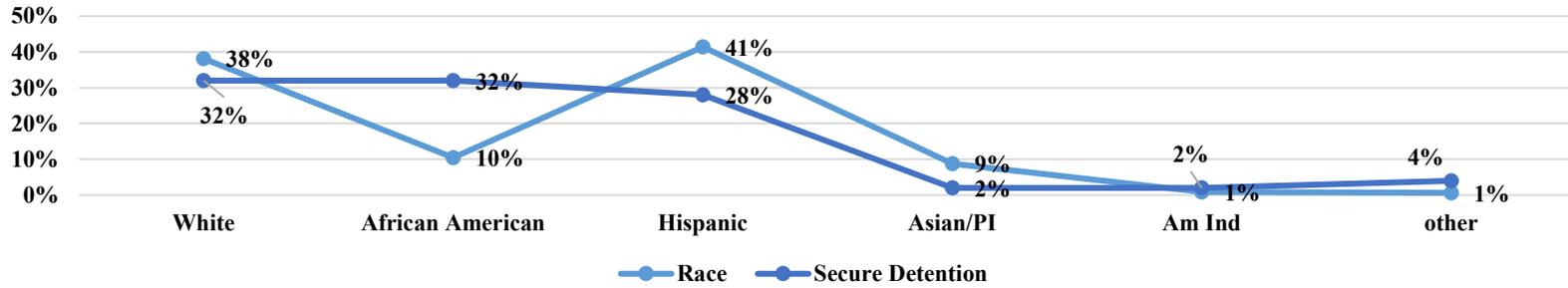


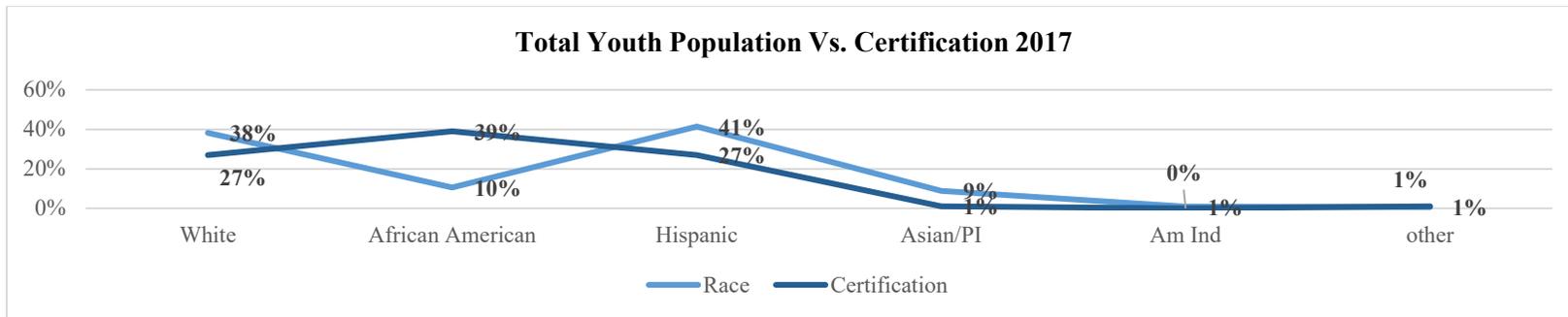
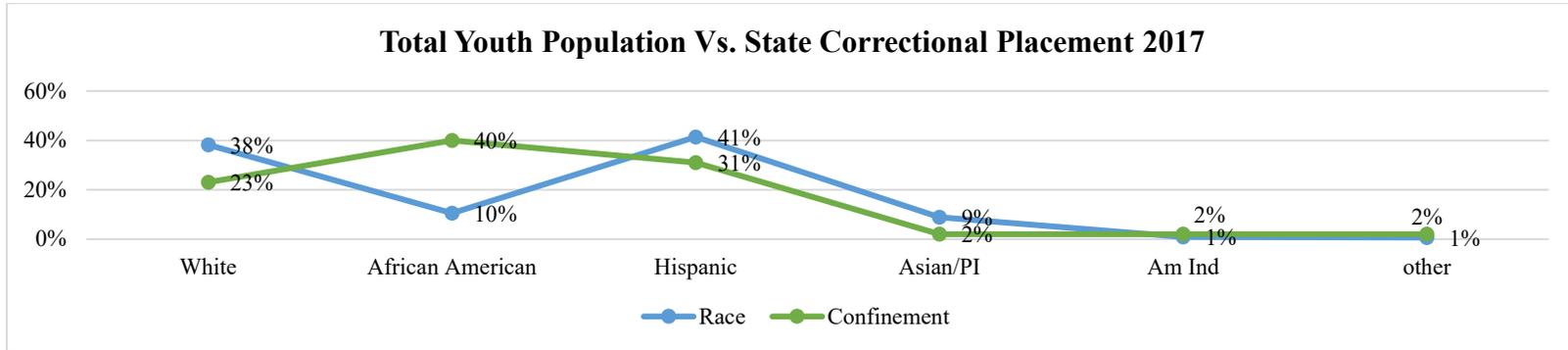
There were 10,259 youth diverted in 2017 with fifty-four (54) percent being male and seventy (70) percent being white.

Total Youth Population Vs. Delinquent Finding 2017



Total Population vs Secure Detention 2017





One hundred (100) percent of youth certified in 2017 were males.

Juvenile Crime Contact Point Analysis

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 address and will continue to be address in the annual progress report and the DCTAT.

The trend for 2017 is similar across most major contact points regarding White, African American, and Hispanic youth across the board. The same number of youth who are petitioned, are also diverted. However, there is a disproportionate number of African American youth in the juvenile justice system. There is higher disproportionality of African American youth deeper into the system, as noted at youth corrections and certifications. Hence, the juvenile justice system in Nevada is unbalanced for African American youth as compared to the statewide population.

Recidivism

Many states have defined recidivism to include a specific point in time as compare to a specific time. Nevada has recently reviewed the definitions of other states, past state definitions, and information from research experts to attempt to understand what the goal of recidivism is. The consensus in the state is there is a big “R” and a little “R” when discussing recidivism.

The big “R” is a general all-encompassing definition of recidivism and the little “R” is the context around data collection and analysis. The state proposes the following definition of recidivism: A child’s relapse into a justice system after intervention of the Juvenile Justice System.

The little “R” is proposed to provide context to what the measurement means and how the measurements will occur. The context of recidivism is: Recidivism data must be maintained and shared as appropriate and authorized, pursuant to statute, on every child who has contact with a juvenile justice agency.

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

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

This comprehensive view of recidivism was approved by the JJOC on March 9, 2018. With this approval, the state will begin to develop processes to capture this data and to report this data. The capturing of this data goes across county and state lines which requires data sharing agreements and new data sets by state and county entities. Further, the state's juvenile and adult system do not currently interact, so a comprehensive data agreement must be established to obtain data on youth now in the adult system.

The state anticipates having the following measures:

- Percent of juveniles, after three (3) years, have been arrested or referred to a justice agency.
 - Broken down by demographics such as race, county, zip and age.
 - Broken down by their assessed risk level.
 - Broken down by the services and interventions provided.
- Percent of juveniles, after three (3) years, have been adjudicated by a juvenile court.
 - Broken down by demographics such as race, county, zip and age.
 - Broken down by their assessed risk level.
 - Broken down by the services and interventions provided.
- Percent of juveniles, after three (3) years, have been committed or placed out of home.

- Broken down by demographics such as race, county, zip and age.
- Broken down by their assessed risk level.
- Broken down by the services and interventions provided.
- Percent of juveniles, after three (3) years, have been violated probation or parole.
 - Broken down by demographics such as race, county, zip and age.
 - Broken down by their assessed risk level.
 - Broken down by the services and interventions provided.
- Percent of juveniles, after three (3) years, have been convicted by an adult court.
 - Broken down by demographics such as race, county, zip and age.
 - Broken down by their assessed risk level.
 - Broken down by the services and interventions provided.

As stated previously, this is new for the state and not yet in practice. The state hopes to have a baseline of each of these measures by the end of SFY 2019.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

Reductions in Federal funding for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention effort has 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 and the Grant.

Federal Funding for Juvenile Justice:

Federal Fiscal Year (FYY)	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	\$394,924	\$0	\$394,924

This indicates a sixty-one (61) percent decrease in funding for juvenile justice programs and services from 2011 to 2017.

In 2016, OJJDP proposed a set of new rules for the Formula Grant which proposed to drastically reduce the acceptable violation rates for jail removal, deinstitutionalization of status offenders, and sight and sound violations that a state may have to be “in compliance”. Further, the proposed rules raise the bar for states to maintain compliance with disproportionate minority contact by requiring a comprehensive assessment and evaluation of the contributing factors of disproportionality, but also put process in place to address those factors. Lastly, states must collect data from 100% adult jails and lockups on any youth who may be detained or confined in any secure area, which may not be a jail cell, which placed a burden on the state administrative agency to train adult jails and lockups as to what “detain and confine” means. All these stricter requirements with sixty-one (61) percent less federal funding.

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.

FFY 2015 Percentage sub grant funding compared to sub grant request	FFY 2016 Percentage sub grant funding compared to sub grant request	FFY 2017 Percentage sub grant funding compared to sub grant request
80%	86%	90%

These percentages are somewhat misleading as the state has reached out to potential grantees over the last few years and explained the decreased in funding, so sub grantees are scaling back what they request.

Additional Funding

Nevada allocates roughly 2.3 million dollars in state general funds annually for distribution to all seventeen (17) counties to provide front end services or diversion tactics to youth in in the system or at risk of system involvement. The state requires the use of evidence-based programs and services on a percentage of funding with 100% of funding required on this type of programming by 2022. The greatest needs among counties is funding to provide program and services which are not provided by a service provider. Nevada struggles with lower level of care options for youth who cannot remain at home and who do not necessarily require a stay at a Residential Treatment Center (RTC). Neither these state general funds nor the Formula Grant funding can address the lack of service provider options the state is currently experiencing.

The state will be forming a three-way partnership between DCFS, the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), and the vendor for the evidence-based resource center, the Nation Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) to apply for the State Justice Statistic Program for Statistical

Analysis Centers, 2019. The premise of this funding is to assist the state in developing analytical tools to assess system performance and to create a recidivism baseline to post on the state’s SAC website.

The state is making an investment in research and evaluation with the collaboration with the SAC and NCJJ through this grant opportunity and through the implementation of juvenile justice reform in 2017 in the form of Assembly Bill 472.

Formula Grant Initiatives

Nevada will fund the program areas identified in this list with the 2018 Formula Grant.

- Compliance Monitoring: Program Area 19
- Planning and Administration: Program Area 28
- State Advisory Group: Program Area 32
- Disproportionate Minority Contact: Program Area 21
- Mental Health Services Standard: Program Area 12
- Indian Tribal Programs: Program Area 24
- Aftercare/Reentry: Program Area 1
- Juvenile Justice System Improvement: Program Area 27

2017 Formula Grant Program Areas Approved by the State Advisory Group on August 25, 2017

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

7	Eleventh Judicial District Youth and Family Services	Restitution and Restorative Justice Program	#2 Alternatives to Detention	\$6,000.00
8	Quest Counseling & Consulting	Job Training	#18 - Job Training	\$21,666.71
9	Quest Counseling & Consulting	Mental Health	#20 - Mental Health Services	\$18,720.00
Totals				\$255,013.00

The state assures that both county and state entities provide for the coordination and maximum utilization of existing juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other related programs, as outlined above. The state requires subgrants to report on the OJJDP mandatory performance measures by program area on a quarterly basis.

This allows the state to monitor the grant and provide the following assurances:

- The state assures that it provides for an equitable distribution of assistance.
- The state assures that it that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably based on gender, race, family income, and disability; and that sub grantees follow this rule as well.
- The state assures that it will not fund a program if the sub grant recipient fails, in 2 years, to demonstrate substantial success in meeting the goals specified in the original sub grant application.

The state utilizes 100% of grant funding on Formula Programs Areas through an equitable distribution of assistance. Further, the state provides equitable distribution of funds to both urban and rural sub grantees and does not discriminated based on gender, race, family income, and disability; and that sub grantees follow this rule as well. Sub grantees are monitored annually through the collection and review of performance measure data. The state will not fund a program if the sub grant recipient fails, in 2 years, to demonstrate substantial success in meeting the goals specified in the original sub grant application.

All programming funded uses evidenced based curriculum to ensure compliance with the federal JJDP Act.

The state assures, to the extent practical, give priority in funding to programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic and objective research that is scientifically based.

The state has contracted with a vendor to create a statewide Evidence Based Resource Center which will be operational by July 9, 2018. The vendor will help ensure juvenile justice stakeholders use programs and services based on rigorous, systematic and objective research that is scientifically based.

JJOC Oversight and Selection Process of Sub Grantees

The Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission (JJOC) has been granted full power and authority by the Governor of Nevada to conduct its business per the direction of the Chair and the members. The JJOC has multiple functions which include compliance with the JJDP, compliance with the Formula Grant, juvenile justice reform, annual reports to the governor and Legislative Counsel Bureau (LCB), and system improvement through recommendations to the Governor and LCB. The JJOC completes its work through the creation of sub committees that conducts most of the work. These subcommittees bring information and decisions to the JJOC for final approval and implementation. One such committee is the State Advisory Group (SAG) Planning Committee. This committee was created as the JJOC wishes to be the oversight and decision body which leaves the SAG Planning Committee responsible for compliance oversight and Formula Grant activities, such as the review of grant applications. These functions are delegated entirely to the SAG Planning Committee meaning the entire JJOC does not wish to review and comment on grant applications. This function is delegated 100% to the grants committee.

The entire JJOC will review and approve compliance reports, DMC reports, planning documents and the annual the grant slate as presented by the SAG Planning Committee. The JJOC will approve the recommended grant slate from the SAG Planning Committee. The state assures the money allocated for sub grantees is approved within 30 days of selection.

The JJOC must review and approve the annual governor's report which is generally completed in April or May of each year. The JJOC Chair is responsible for submitting the report to the Governor and the LCB.

Implementation: Activities and Services

All youth who are released from a state operated youth center (correctional facility) are released on parole, which is a state operated service in Nevada. Youth parole provides supervision and case management services to youth who are between 12 and 18 years of age. All juveniles on parole must have a case plan. Case planning begins prior to release from the correctional facility and includes facility staff, mental health staff, parole staff, the youth and their family. Note: In Nevada, youth under the age of 12 cannot, by law, be placed in a correctional program or setting.

Programs and Services: The Youth Parole Bureau works to connect youth and families to numerous treatment and rehabilitation programs and services.

- Academic Tutoring: Washoe County youth entering parole status will attend a school staffing to determine the best academic placement to be successful. The team reviews transcripts and behavioral history, adjudications, previous school records, IEP records, current gang issues and trends. The members include the School Behavior Programs Director, School Police, Special Education Services, the youth's zoned school representative, Parole Counselor, and the youth and their parent(s).
- Adoption Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS) for Youth Parole: The Nevada Youth Parole Bureau continues to apply child welfare practices to the supervision of parole youth who require out-of-home placements. This process requires the

implementation of child welfare policies into Youth Parole supervision practices and enhancements within UNITY, our Information Management Services (IMS)

- Anger Management Program: This program is designed to help parolees who have exhibited a difficult time controlling their anger in either the correctional or social arenas. Youth who complete the program are provided the tools necessary to address their anger in an appropriate and effective manner. The program is an eight-week group that meets for approximately ninety minutes, once a week with 6-8 parolees. Topics covered include anger vs. aggression, cues to recognizing anger, assertiveness training, role of family in anger, alternatives to negative behavior, decision making skills, and Anger Control Plans, among other topics.
- Children's Cabinet: The Children's Cabinet exists to keep children safe and families together by offering services and resources that address unmet needs, through a unique and effective cooperative effort between the private sector and public agencies in Northern/Southern Nevada. Through collaborative efforts with the State of Nevada Youth Parole Bureau, The Children's Cabinet provides independent living services for youth that are eligible for Chafee funds. Identified youth are assigned to a Children's Cabinet case manager who will work closely with their parole officer and community partners to provide wraparound services which include life skills training, educational assistance, financial assistance and other support to the youth and their family to promote their success in the community.
- Drug Court: Drug Court is an intensive, nine (9) month substance abuse treatment program, which includes weekly group counseling and weekly Court appearances to monitor progress.
- Employment Development: Designed for youth between the ages of 18-21 who have limited work history, this program is a collaboration with the Caliente Youth Center and Youth Parole to guide youth through the process of self-examination, confidence-building, job preparation, job-seeking, interviewing, and retaining a job.
- Family Counseling: Mental Health Counselors meet with family members of youth recently sent to correctional placement. The family members are informed of the goals of correctional programming and the role of Youth Parole Counselors. Mental Health Counselors will address any concerns family members may have regarding their youth in placement. Family members will be asked about any specific problems that may need to be addressed in placement and/or while on Parole.
- Gang Intervention: Gang intervention programming is provided at the Las Vegas Youth Parole Office. This program is focused on addressing needs and risk factors inherent in seeking gang affiliation, leaving a gang, gang violence, and the gang mindset.
- Gender-Specific Program: Gender-Specific programming is provided at the Las Vegas Youth Parole Office. The program is a concentrated effort to provide girls with decision-making and life skills that will assist them in positive female development and successful societal reintegration. The group teaches positive relationship building skills and empowers girls to use their voices, to speak for themselves, and to recognize they have choices. It considers the developmental needs of girls at adolescence, which

is a critical stage for gender identity formation. The program nurtures and reinforces being a female as a positive identity with inherent strengths.

- Group-Based Outpatient Treatment for Adolescent Substance Abuse: This program is a 20-week program that consists of 19 group sessions, a minimum of three individual and four family therapy sessions (there is an optional component for bi-weekly parent education and support groups). The program is designed for youth ages 14-17 and is classified as a Level I, moderate intensity, group treatment program.
- Instructions: This Reno based Parole program focuses on providing youth with pro-social activities with the goal of helping them get involved with a more positive peer group and lifestyle. The group meets with YPC's on a weekly basis and consists of parolees who volunteer for the group. The group goes out into the community to explore positive recreational activities and gives the youth a chance to meet people outside their normal social and peer groups. This group gives the YPC's a more informal way of engaging with their youths and, hopefully, helps the youths to develop new interests that are more socially acceptable, as well as introducing the youths to a more positive peer group. At the same time, it is hoped that meeting YPC's in a less formal setting will allow the youths to develop better relationships with their YPC's so that they see their officers as more of a mentor than an enemy who is "out to get them" in trouble. Still, the group sets goals for their members and the members then hold themselves responsible for meeting those goals.
- Lincoln County Adult/Alternative Education Program: C.O. Bastian (COB) High School has created an online educational program for students on parole. Students attend online classes at the Las Vegas Youth Parole Bureau, facilitated by a certified teacher of the Lincoln County School District. The program enables students to continue their education while on parole. Students must be seventeen (17) years of age or older and have enough high school credits to be considered close to graduation. The COB program also offers our youth an opportunity to work on a high school equivalency certificate.
- Location Monitoring: The Bureau utilizes location monitors as a form of a "home detention" program which provides a community-based alternative to confinement in a secure detention facility or a state correctional facility. The ankle-mounted tracking unit relies on global positioning system (GPS) data and other location monitoring technologies to accurately track movement.
- Parent Orientation Program: This program is designed to inform parents/guardians about Youth Parole and discuss and identify expectations for all parties. The program is facilitated by a Mental Health Counselor at the Parole Bureau on the day the youth is released from a correctional facility.
- Psychiatric & Psychological Services: The Bureau provides the most effective mental health care available and has contracted with psychiatrists and psychologists statewide. An assessment is usually the first stage of a treatment process, but

psychiatric/psychological assessments may also be used for various legal purposes. Youth are able receive confidential, professional counseling, psychotherapy and treatment based on the recommendations contained in the assessment.

- Sex Offenders (Juvenile): All Parole Counselors statewide supervise adjudicated sexual offenders. The Bureau provides specialized training on approaches to managing sex offenders in the community, where treatment is a key component of a comprehensive approach to juvenile sex offender management. All youth adjudicated for an offense sexual in nature receive treatment services provided through Bureau provider agreements and/or Medicaid providers. Each Parole Counselor learns strategies and skills designed to hold sex offenders accountable, reduce sex offender recidivism, prevent future victimization, and ensure the overall safety of communities along with the implementation of services.
- Sexually Exploited Youth: Sexual exploitation of youth through prostitution is defined as any child or youth under the age of 18 who is engaged in the sex trade by choice or circumstances, including the provincial, national, and international trafficking of young people for the purposes of prostitution. Supervision of this population seeks to provide services to inform and educate youth of the dangers of engaging in prostitution. Parole supervision of this population is enhanced by ongoing opportunities to participate in a community wide network of colleagues as well as frequent participation in training and partnering with other law enforcement agencies.
- Skills Development: The Bureau utilizes Medicaid funding and contracts for the provision of psychosocial rehabilitation skills (PSR) and basic skills training (BST) services. PSR and BST services are individually focused toward assisting youth to function at their highest level of independence in the community.
- Transition Specialist Program Pilot: In conjunction with The Children's Cabinet, youth committed to the Nevada Youth Training Center (NYTC), Caliente Youth Center (CYC), and Summit View Youth Center (SVYC) are eligible for the Transition Specialist Program. The goal is to reduce recidivism and increase engagement in school, work, and community activities. The Children's Cabinet provides direct service to youth and families through Basic Skills Training (BST), family counseling and identifying community resources to strengthen and maintain youth and family connections.

Consultation and Participation of Units of Local Government:

Counties are invited to all JJOC and committee meetings which occur every month or every other month. In addition, state staff participate in the county run National Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators (NAJJA) held quarterly. These two forums provide a foundation of system collaboration for juvenile justice priorities.

The state’s juvenile justice specialist participates in all JJOC and NAJJA meeting. These meetings include all the state’s stakeholders and provides a foundation for information sharing and a way to obtain valuable input on needed programs and services statewide. Further, the Deputy Administrator of DCFS has invited several youths, currently on parole, to attend the JJOC meetings and to tell their stories. On March 13, seven (7) past members attended the JJOC and spoke to the group about their experiences.

The state conducted an e-survey through Survey Monkey which was sent out on February 26, 2018 to sixty-one (61) statewide juvenile justice stakeholders. The results are indicated on the next page.

#	Formula Program Area	Percentage of Responses	#	Formula Program Area	Percentage of Responses
1	Aftercare/Reentry	55.56%	17	School Programs	22.22%
2	Afterschool Programs	16.67%	18	Substance and Alcohol Abuse	27.78%
3	Alternatives to Detention	38.89%	19	Compliance Monitoring - Mandatory for Formula Grant	0.00%
4	Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	0.00%	20	Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	0.00%
5	Community Based Programs and Services	44.44%	21	Disproportionate Minority Contact Core Requirement	16.67%
6	Delinquency Prevention	27.78%	22	Diversion	11.11%
7	Gangs	27.78%	23	Gender Specific Services	16.67%
8	Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions	11.11%	24	American Indian Pass through/Native American Programs - Required	16.67%
9	Hate Crimes	0.00%	25	Indigent Defense	0.00%
10	Job Training	11.11%	26	Jail Removal	0.00%
11	Learning and Other Disabilities	0.00%	27	Juvenile Justice System Improvement JJOC Request for AB 472	22.22%
12	Mental Health Services	72.22%	28	Planning and Administration - Administrative for Grant	0.00%
13	Mentoring, Counseling, and Training Programs	5.56%	29	Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads.	0.00%
14	Positive Youth Development	16.67%	30	Rural Area Juvenile Programs.	22.22%
15	Probation	0.00%	31	Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates.	0.00%
16	Protecting Juvenile Rights	5.56%	32	State advisory group allocation - JJOC Funding	0.00%

In addition to the e-survey, Nevada stakeholders believe a large step in assuming that evidence-based programs and services are routinely used is through the establishment of an evidence-based resource center. The Resource Center development is part of a

comprehensive juvenile justice reform bill which was signed into law in June of 2017. The vendor selected is the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ). The Center will go live on July 9, 2018 with stakeholder training to be conducted and completed by December 2018. The state's goal is for all county juvenile services departments and state entities to use only the programs and services available in the Resource Center or to work with the Resource Center to put their program through the intensive evaluation process to become evidence based for all funding. Federal funds have used evidence-based programming for several years.

Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information throughout a System of Bifurcation

Bifurcation is the greatest barrier within the state for the following reasons: 1) data systems are separate and do not link, 2) data sharing requires complex memorandums of understanding as the data crosses jurisdictions, county, and state lines; 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.

The Child Welfare System in Nevada is administered and partially operated by the Division of Child and Family Services, the same State Agency which oversees youth corrections, parole, and the JJDAP.

- Clark County Department of Family Services provides Child Welfare Services in Clark County with DCFS oversight.
- Washoe County Department of Social Services provides Child Welfare Services in Washoe County with DCFS oversight.
- DCFS provides Child Welfare Services to the remaining 15 counties.

All child welfare records are located within the UNITY System in which all DCFS staff has access to. In addition, there are policies in place to ensure that child welfare social workers and juvenile justice probation/parole officers work in conjunction with any crossover youth and that appropriate records are available to juvenile court judges.

All child welfare youth must have a case plan created through a person-centered planning approach which includes child welfare professionals, the youth if appropriate, and family of the youth.

Crossover Youth

Youth Committed to a State Training Center - SFY 2016	Count	Percentage
Total Youth Committed	808	100%
Dual Custody at time of Commitment (Juvenile Services and Child Welfare)	56	6.9%
Cross – Over (Juvenile Services youth with past involvement with Child Welfare)	230	28.5%
Juvenile Services Only	522	64.6%

Nevada is currently working toward better identification of youth who currently have and have had past Child Welfare involvement. This identification can help training center staff on identification of programming needs which can be individualized, in addition to educational needs.

The state assures that both county and state entities provide for the coordination and maximum utilization of existing juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other related programs, as outlined above.

Child welfare social workers and juvenile probation/parole officers are required to have case plans for all youth under the purview of the juvenile court, whether under supervision or in a facility. They work diligently with the families to prevent juvenile delinquency, family engagement, and family counseling if necessary. There are funds set aside for parents/guardians who have youth in custody or in a facility to travel for visits.

Youth Records

- Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 62H.025 outlines confidentiality of juvenile justice information; all juvenile justice information is confidential. This section also outlines the individuals and specific purposes for the release of some confidential information.
- Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 432B.290 outlines the maintained of child welfare information. As with the juvenile justice information, it outlines the individuals and specific purposes for the release of some confidential information.

The state is currently moving towards a standardized juvenile justice data system called Caseload Pro. This system will be utilized by both county and state juvenile justice professionals. This will allow for better data sharing across county and state lines. Further, this will allow for standardize reporting statewide. This system is anticipated to be up and running by the end of 2018.

The state anticipates building a bridge between Caseload Pro and UNITY to identify dual eligible youth by providing an alert or some identifier to trigger either the child welfare case worker or juvenile services officer to contact each other to collaborate on the direction of a youth. This is a project for 2019.

Training for Employees Who Work with Juveniles in Adult or Juvenile Settings

Pursuant to Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 62B.250 and Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 62B.250, employees who have contact with youth must have the following within 90 days of hire and annually thereafter. 1) How to report suspected abuse or neglect; 2) How to report and assist in investigations of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct consistent with the requirements set forth in the Federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA); 3) The conditions and limitations of room confinement set forth in NRS 63.515 and 62B.215; 4) The facilities disaster plan adopted pursuant to NRS 62B.220p; 5) Data collection activities; 6) Trauma informed care; 7) Controlling the behavior of children; 8) Policy and procedures concerning the use of force and restraint of children; 9) The rights of children in an agency or institution; 10) Suicide awareness and prevention; 11) The administration of medication to children; 12)

Applicable state and federal constitutional and statutory rights of children in the institution or agency; 13) Policies and procedures concerning other matters affecting the health, safety, civil and other rights or children in institutions or agencies; and 14) Working with gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender and questioning children.

In addition to NRS 62B.250, the state has adopted the *Juvenile Detention Facility Standards* to provide a foundation for how to operate a juvenile detention or correctional facilities. These standards are located on the Division of Child and Family Services website at <http://dcfs.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/dcfsvgov/content/Programs/JJS/JuvenileDetentionFacilityStandards.pdf>.

PLAN FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE CORE REQUIREMENTS OF THE JJDPA

DCFS, through the Juvenile Justice Specialist and the Juvenile Justice Programs Office, will continue to conduct minimum yearly program site visits and compliance monitoring visits and collect annual reports from jails, lockups, juvenile detention facilities, juvenile correctional facilities, and any other identified facility.

Monthly summaries are submitted to the Juvenile Justice Programs Office by adult jails (jail removal) and juvenile detention facilities (DSO) and the data is entered into a database and analyzed. The data received from adult jails provides information on youth are securely detained in the state facility to include time in, time out, and charge. Adult jails are required to indicate why youth have not been released within the six-hour rule, to include those youth are will be tried as adults. The state visits 30 to 40 percent of adult jails to verify sight and sound separation. Juvenile detention facilities are required to report all secure confinements for non-offenders, status offenders, valid court order holds, and out of state runaway data. If there is a violation, the Juvenile Justice Specialist contacts the facility and requests more information to determine if the violation is truly a violation based on all the information provided. Technical Assistance is provided to any facility who does have a violation, with follow up as needed.

The state assures that it collects the following data: non-offender data, non-citizen data, status offender data, valid court order data, out of state runaway data, and jail removal data. This data is aggregated and reported annually on the OJJDP Compliance Tool.

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, schools 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.

The state must see 100% of all adult jails, adult correctional facilities, adult secure facilities, juvenile detention facilities, and juvenile correctional facilities every three (3) years. Juvenile Parole/Probation departments and adult non-secure require spot checks. Federal court houses, adult conservation camps, and providers do not require annual visits; only annual survey's. Providers are new in 2017 and the state has determined that providers required education. This education will be conducted in 2018.

The state assures that it collects data and adheres to the four core requirements outlined in the JJDP A and the Title II Formula

Grant:

- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)
- Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders
- Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups (Jail Removal)
- Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

Further, the state assurance that it reports annually in the compliance tool.

PLAN FOR COLLECTING THE DATA REQUIRED FOR THE TITLE II FORMULA GRANT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The state prepares a quarterly report form for each sub grantee on an annual basis. This quarterly report is created using the OJJDP Title II Formula Program Performance Measures Grid posted on the OJJDP website. The Grid provides a series of performance measure by program area, with measure in bold deemed mandatory, and the measured not in bold as optional. The state requires data on all mandatory performance measures and two optional measures of their choice. For example, Formula Program Area *Aftercare/Reentry* has one mandatory program measure: *number of program youth served*. However, there are 11 additional measures that a sub grantee can provide choose such as: *number of service hours completed* or *average length of time to complete aftercare or reentry plan*. This data is provided to OJJDP, as required, on the OJJDP performance measure tool.

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