

*Study of the System
of
Juvenile Justice in Nevada*



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**STUDY OF THE SYSTEM OF
JUVENILE JUSTICE IN NEVADA**

BULLETIN NO. 01-13

**LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION
OF THE
NEVADA LEGISLATURE**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
Summary of Recommendations.....	1
Report of the Legislative Commission’s Interim Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice in Nevada (A.C.R. 13).....	7
I. Introduction	7
II. Review of Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13 (File No. 139, <i>Statutes of Nevada 1999</i>).....	9
III. Review of Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 57 (File No. 152, <i>Statutes of Nevada 1997</i>) Final Recommendations and Reports and Responses to Final Recommendations	9
IV. Final Recommendations of the A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee.....	23
A. Assessment Instruments, Intermediate Sanctions and Interventions.	
1. Need to Continue Refinement of Placement Instruments.....	23
2. Need to Continue Creation of Additional Intermediate Sanctions and Interventions.....	25
B. Substance Abuse Issues and Assessment of Treatment Programs	
3. Continue Assessment of Substance Abuse Treatment Programs	25
C. Division of Child and Family Services’ Summit View Youth Correctional Center	
4. Progress on Implementation and Evaluation of Placement Instrument and Performance Based Standards.....	26
D. Longitudinal Study of Juvenile Offender Programs	
5. Longitudinal Study of Diversion, Intervention and Aftercare Programs.....	27
E. Youth Gang Problems, Profiles and Interventions	
6. Continue the Evaluation of Youth Gang Problems and Youth Gang Involvement	28
F. Alternative Education Programs for Juvenile Offenders	
7. Analyze Availability of Alternative Education Programs	28
G. Statutory Legislative Committee on Juvenile Justice	
8. Create Statutory Legislative Committee on Juvenile Justice.....	29
9. Issues to be Studied by Proposed Statutory Legislative Committee on Juvenile Justice	29
H. Performance Based Standards for Juvenile Correction and Detention Facilities	
10. Implement Performance Based Standards	30

	Page No.
I. Governor’s Juvenile Justice Commission	
11. Expand Governor’s Juvenile Justice Commission.....	30
J. Certification of Juvenile Offenders to Adult Status	
12. Review of Transfer Statutes Regarding Certification of Juvenile Offenders to Adult Status.....	31
K. National Center for Juvenile Justice Study Results	
13. Reporting of National Center for Juvenile Justice Study Results.....	31
L. Minority Overrepresentation in the Juvenile Justice System	
14. Study of Minority Overrepresentation in the Juvenile Justice System	32
M. Statutory Amendments Proposed by the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators	
15. Amend <i>Nevada Revised Statutes</i> 62.180 Regarding Detention Homes.....	32
16. Amend Chapter 210 of <i>Nevada Revised Statutes</i> Regarding Parole Violators.....	33
V. Status Reports on 1997 and 1999 Legislative Appropriations to Counties for Construction of Facilities. Assembly Bill 464 and Senate Bill 497 -- 1997 Legislature; and A.B. 330, A.B. 703 and S.B. 560 – 1999 Legislature	33
VI. Appendices	65
A. Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13 (File No. 139, <i>Statutes of Nevada 1999</i> , Page 4047)	67
B. Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 57 (File No. 152, <i>Statutes of Nevada 1997</i> , Page 3735)	69
C. Nevada’s Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan – Recommendations Based on An Assessment by James C. (Buddy) Howell.....	71
D. Subcommittee Action Letters.....	91
E. Bill Draft Request, BDR 17-572, Regarding the Creation of a Statutory	111
Committee on Juvenile Justice	
F. Bill Draft Request, BDR 5-573, Regarding a Study of Minority Overrepresentation in the Juvenile Justice System	119
G. Bill Draft Request, BDR 5-574, Regarding Detention Homes	127
H. Bill Draft Request, BDR 16-575, Regarding Juvenile Parole Violators	131
I. Individuals Who Attended and Testified Before the Subcommittee	141

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice in Nevada has developed the following recommendations. The recommendations are based upon:

1. An assessment of Nevada's Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan and subsequent recommendations developed by James C. "Buddy" Howell, Ph.D., a juvenile justice consultant who assisted the Subcommittee;
2. Testimony presented to the Subcommittee at its public hearings;
3. A review of written information and comments provided to the Subcommittee; and
4. The experience and knowledge of the members of the Subcommittee.

The recommendations that follow are grouped under topical subheadings. In most cases, each recommendation authorizes an "action letter" from the Subcommittee to various entities and organizations requesting their assistance and cooperation in completing the "tasks" identified in the recommendation.

ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS, INTERMEDIATE SANCTIONS, AND INTERVENTIONS

1. Need to Continue Refinement of Placement Instruments

Short-term – The Subcommittee recommended that the Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission and the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators be jointly responsible for the continuing refinement and implementation of the various risk and needs assessment instruments initially recommended by the A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice during the 1997-1998 interim. The instruments include: a detention placement instrument; a probation community placement instrument; and a corrections placement instrument. Also, it was recommended that the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) be enlisted for technical assistance to expedite completion and implementation of the instruments. If available, Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds could be used for this purpose.

The Subcommittee also recommended that the Juvenile Justice Commission and the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators immediately engage the National Juvenile Detention Association to assess causes of the overcrowding in detention and corrections facilities. This could be done in cooperation with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), resulting in a review of the draft placement instruments that have been developed thus far and steps that should immediately be taken. If available, Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds could be used for this purpose.

Long-term – The Subcommittee recommended that the Juvenile Justice Commission and the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators consider contracting with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (as funds are available) to validate the probation risk assessment instrument. Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds could be used for this purpose.

2. Need to Continue Creation of Additional Intermediate Sanctions and Interventions

The Subcommittee recommended that the Juvenile Justice Commission and the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators continue leading the effort initiated by the A.C.R. 57 Interim Subcommittee on the creation of additional intermediate sanctions and interventions. Specifically, the Subcommittee recommended that consideration be given to implementing: the Reclaim Ohio Program; the Orange County 8% Early Intervention Program; and the Multi-Systemic Therapy Program. However, the Subcommittee also agreed that flexibility should be given to the judicial districts in selecting from various blueprint programs (list available from OJJDP) that have been validated and proven to be effective. While Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds and Community Corrections Partnership Block Grant funds could be used for these purposes, the Subcommittee agreed that the pursuit of the new programs would be based on the availability of funding.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE ISSUES AND ASSESSMENT OF TREATMENT PROGRAMS

3. Continue Assessment of Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Subcommittee recommended acceptance of the Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse's (BADA) pledge to: (a) incorporate the short- and long-term suggestions considered by the Subcommittee in the Bureau's strategic plan, and (b) report back to the 2001 Legislative Session. **Short-term** – continue the assessment of drug treatment programs, which would be incorporated into the evaluation strategy being developed by BADA. **Long-term** – consider implementing the "Developmental Model of Substance Abuse Treatment for Adolescents," which would be addressed by BADA in their "Special Populations Adolescent Plan" currently in development. The respective reports are anticipated to be completed by February 2001. Copies should be provided to the 2001 Legislature at that time.

DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES' SUMMIT VIEW YOUTH CORRECTIONAL CENTER

4. Progress on Implementation and Evaluation of Placement Instrument and Performance-Based Standards

The Subcommittee recommended that the Division of Child and Family Services, Youth Corrections Component, provide an update to the 2001 Legislature, by February 2001, on the progress of the implementation and evaluation of: a) the Corrections Placement Instrument for

the new Summit View Youth Correctional Center; and b) the OJJDP Performance-Based Standards for Juvenile Correction and Detention Facilities (based on available funding).

LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF JUVENILE OFFENDER PROGRAMS

5. Longitudinal Study of Diversion, Intervention and Aftercare Programs

The Subcommittee recommended that the Division of Child and Family Services request funding in the Executive Budget process for a longitudinal study of the success and effectiveness of diversion, intervention and aftercare programs for juvenile offenders. A letter will be prepared and sent to the Governor and DCFS conveying this recommendation for their consideration. The funding request may require a new position to perform the recommended study.

YOUTH GANG PROBLEMS, PROFILES AND INTERVENTIONS

6. Continue the Evaluation of Youth Gang Problems and Youth Gang Involvement

The Subcommittee recommended that, in the **short-term**, the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) and the Silver State Juvenile Detention Association (SSJDA) continue the evaluation of current efforts in identifying youth gang problems and youth gang involvement. The DCFS will oversee this effort for state-operated juvenile correctional facilities, while the SSJDA will do the same for the county-operated detention centers. Specifically, the efforts will include: a) a review of the type of training provided to staff in supervision, classification and investigative techniques; b) ensuring that risk and needs assessments address gang involvement; and c) a review of the Gang Alternatives Partnership information for recommendations that could be considered for statewide and local implementation. Progress reports regarding these recommendations are to be submitted to the 2001 Legislature by February 2001.

In the **long-term**, the Subcommittee recommended that the Nevada Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs be asked to assist in developing a statewide profile of youth gang problems by using the National Youth Gang Survey instrument to survey law enforcement agencies not already surveyed by the National Youth Gang Center. Additionally, that the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators should consider implementing the OJJDP Comprehensive Community-Wide Gang Prevention, Suppression and Intervention Program in Nevada communities. And the DCFS and the SSJDA should consider implementing the Aggression Replacement Training program to help reduce gang conflicts in correctional and detention facilities. The recommendations are contingent on available funding.

ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS

7. Analyze Availability of Alternative Education Programs

The Subcommittee recommended that several items concerning alternative education programs be referred to the statutory Legislative Committee on Education. Specifically: a) request that the Legislative Committee on Education analyze the correlation between alternative education programs that are currently available and suspended and expelled students to determine if they are clients of those alternative education programs; b) request that Chapter 392 of the *Nevada Revised Statutes* be reviewed to ensure that elementary school students would not be removed from school without appropriate alternative education support. These referrals would require a letter to the statutory Legislative Committee on Education signed by the Chairman.

STATUTORY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

8. Create Statutory Legislative Committee on Juvenile Justice

The Subcommittee recommended a bill draft request that would create a Statutory Legislative Committee on Juvenile Justice with a sunset provision to expire after two legislative sessions. **(BDR 17-572)**

9. Issues to be Studied by Proposed Statutory Legislative Committee on Juvenile Justice

The Subcommittee recommended that the proposed Statutory Legislative Committee on Juvenile Justice study the following issues: a) filling gaps in the alternative education system by building a continuum of care for suspended and expelled students; b) the need to fill gaps in the continuum of juvenile justice program options with only cost-effective program models proven to be effective by OJJDP review; c) the need to expand aftercare programs, including the types of programs that are needed and the results that will be expected from those programs; d) the need to develop more gender-specific programs (the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges recommends several types of female specific programs); e) the recommendations submitted by the Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission including: the restructuring of state/county juvenile justice; the development and maintenance of community-based programs to divert youth from the juvenile justice system; the development of relationships between the disciplines of juvenile justice, mental health, education and substance abuse; the integration of juvenile and adult justice systems; the development of alternative education programs for expelled and suspended youth; and the development of statutory changes to better facilitate the administration of juvenile justice; and f) the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators' recommendation that would mandate that school districts provide teachers in detention homes.

PERFORMANCE-BASED STANDARDS FOR JUVENILE CORRECTION AND DETENTION FACILITIES

10. Implement Performance-Based Standards

The Subcommittee recommended that the Silver State Juvenile Detention Association implement the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Performance-Based Standards for Juvenile Correction and Detention Facilities and contact the Council of Juvenile Corrections Administrators (Boston, Massachusetts) for assistance and for potential OJJDP funding assistance.

GOVERNOR'S JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION

11. Expand Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission

The Subcommittee recommended that the Governor consider expanding the Juvenile Justice Commission with one representative from the mental health field and one representative from the substance abuse field. Also, that the commission, as they continue to formulate juvenile justice policy for the State of Nevada, evaluate the mental health needs of the juvenile offender population and that the Governor consider developing specialized services in the juvenile justice system for youth who are mentally ill, mentally retarded, and disabled.

CERTIFICATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS TO ADULT STATUS

12. Review of Transfer Statutes Regarding Certification of Juvenile Offenders to Adult Status

The Subcommittee recommended that a letter be directed to the respective chairmen of the Senate and Assembly Standing Committees on Judiciary during the 2001 Legislative Session requesting that the committees review all applicable transfer statutes related to the certification of juvenile offenders to adult status. This would include the blended sentencing concept.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE STUDY RESULTS

13. Reporting of National Center for Juvenile Justice Study Results

The Subcommittee recommended that the DCFS, Youth Corrections Component, report to the Subcommittee on the current agreement between DCFS and the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) itemizing what components of Nevada's Juvenile Justice System are being studied by NCJJ. Also that DCFS provide copies of the final reports from NCJJ to the Legislative Counsel Bureau, Fiscal Analysis Division as they are completed.

**MINORITY OVERREPRESENTATION IN THE
JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM**

14. Study of Minority Overrepresentation in the Juvenile Justice System

The Subcommittee recommended a bill draft request that would require juvenile courts, juvenile probation offices and law enforcement agencies (city, county and state) in each judicial district within Nevada to jointly assess if children of color are over-represented in Nevada's Juvenile Justice System. Once the assessment is complete, recommendations should be formulated on how to remedy the disparities. **(BDR 5-573)**

**STATUTORY AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY THE
NEVADA ASSOCIATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE ADMINISTRATORS**

15. Amend the Nevada Revised Statutes per Recommendations from the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators

The Subcommittee recommended that NRS 62.180 be amended to allow a detention home to be built on the same grounds or share common facilities or grounds with an adult jail if the detention home has a separate management, security and direct care staff. **(BDR 5-574)**

16. Amend the Nevada Revised Statutes per Recommendations from the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators

The Subcommittee recommended that Chapter 210 of NRS be amended to give the courts the power to place **parole** violators in detention (if under 18 years of age) or in a county jail or state prison (if 18 years or older and under age 21). The current statute only addresses **probation** violators and not parole violators. **(BDR 16-575)**

**REPORT TO THE LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION'S SUBCOMMITTEE
TO STUDY THE SYSTEM OF JUVENILE JUSTICE IN NEVADA
(A.C.R. 13)**

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE 71ST SESSION OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE

I. INTRODUCTION

The 70th Session of the Nevada Legislature adopted Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13 (File 139, *Statutes of Nevada 1999*, page 4047), Appendix A, page 67, which directed the Legislative Commission to continue the interim study of juvenile justice issues initially conducted by the A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee during the 1997-1998 legislative interim. A major conclusion and recommendation of that subcommittee was that a second phase of discussion, oversight and consideration of juvenile justice issues was necessary to continue the development of a comprehensive approach designed to result in meaningful improvements to the juvenile justice system.

The Legislative Commission appointed a Subcommittee of eight legislators (four members of the Senate and four members of the Assembly) to carry out the provisions of A.C.R. 13. Additionally, the resolution allowed the Subcommittee to appoint three nonvoting advisory members to consult with and assist in conducting the study.

The members of the Subcommittee appointed to conduct the study were:

Senator Valerie Wiener, Chairman
Senator Lawrence E. Jacobsen
Senator Joseph M. Neal, Jr.
Senator Maurice Washington

Assemblyman Bernie Anderson
Assemblyman Morse Arberry Jr.
Assemblyman John C. Carpenter
Assemblywoman Jan Evans
Assemblywoman Sheila Leslie

Advisory Members:

David F. Bash III, Executive Director, Juvenile Justice Advocates of Nevada
The Honorable Robert E. Gaston, Juvenile Division, Eighth Judicial District Court
Robert S. Hadfield, Executive Director, Nevada Association of Counties

Legislative Counsel Bureau staff services for the Subcommittee were provided by Larry L. Peri, Senior Program Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division; Juliann K. Jenson, Senior Research Analyst, Research Division; Kevin C. Powers, Senior Deputy Legislative Counsel, Legal Division; and Jeanne Peyton, Assistant Office Manager, Fiscal Analysis Division.

The Subcommittee held five meetings, including a work session, during the term of the study. All five of the meetings were public hearings, with four of the meetings, including the work session, held at the Legislative building in Carson City and one meeting held in Las Vegas. All meetings were simultaneously videoconferenced between the Legislative Building and the Grant Sawyer State Office Building in Las Vegas.

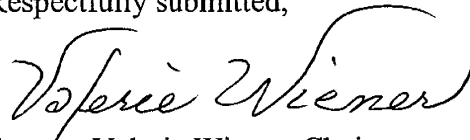
During the course of the study, the Subcommittee received extensive expert and public testimony and correspondence regarding the juvenile justice system. Participants included a prominent juvenile justice consultant, concerned citizens, county juvenile probation officers, substance abuse prevention and treatment program professionals, representatives from Clark County Juvenile Court and the Clark County District Attorney's Office and representatives from state juvenile justice and mental health agencies. State, county and local juvenile justice practitioners contributed information and suggestions throughout the study.

The Subcommittee has attempted, in this report, to present its recommendations briefly and concisely. All supporting documents and meeting minutes are on file and available from the Research Division, Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

The Subcommittee wishes to recognize and thank the many individuals who attended and testified at its meetings for their cooperation and assistance in providing valuable information about the juvenile justice system in Nevada (see Appendix I, page 141).

This report, submitted in compliance with Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13, is transmitted to the members of the 71st Session of the Nevada Legislature for their consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Valerie Wiener". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Senator Valerie Wiener, Chairman
Subcommittee to Study the System of
Juvenile Justice in Nevada

II. REVIEW OF ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 13 (FILE NO. 139, STATUTES OF NEVADA 1999).

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13 (Appendix A, page 67) was passed by the 1999 Legislature to continue the study of the juvenile justice system in Nevada, which was begun by the A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee after the conclusion of the 1997 Legislative Session. The A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee, chaired by the late Assemblywoman Jan Evans, concluded that a second phase of discussion, oversight and consideration of juvenile justice issues was necessary to continue the development of a comprehensive approach designed to result in meaningful improvements to the juvenile justice system.

Therefore, a primary mission of the A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee was to review and evaluate the progress made on the recommendations approved by the A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee during the 1997-1998 interim. In fulfilling this mission, the A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee focused on various requirements and reports produced in response to the recommendations approved by the A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee. In broad terms, those requirements and reports included progress made on: the development of placement instruments; additional intermediate sanctions and corresponding interventions for juveniles; various needs assessments; an evaluation of juvenile gang activity in Nevada; a review of school violence; and the potential to restructure the current state-county relationship in juvenile corrections.

A summary of the review of the A.C.R. 57 final recommendations and corresponding reports and responses to those recommendations is presented in the next section of this report.

III. REVIEW OF ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 57 (FILE NO. 152, STATUTES OF NEVADA 1997) FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTS, AND RESPONSES TO FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

The 69th Session of the Nevada Legislature adopted Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 57 (File Number 152, Statutes of Nevada 1997, page 3735), which directed the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study of the system of juvenile justice in the State of Nevada (Appendix B, page 69). The A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee, chaired by the late Assemblywoman Jan Evans, held six meetings, including a work session, during the course of the study. Additionally, the Subcommittee split into small subcommittees, which held a total of four community meetings in Las Vegas, Reno, Carson City and Fallon, in order to obtain public input regarding the juvenile justice system.

In completing its work, the Subcommittee utilized the services of a nationally known juvenile justice consultant, James C. "Buddy" Howell, Ph.D. Dr. Howell worked for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) within the U.S. Department of Justice for 20 years, primarily as Director of OJJDP's Research and Program Development Division. Dr. Howell retired from OJJDP in 1995 to pursue his own research and writing and to work with states and cities on improving their juvenile justice systems.

Dr. Howell's assistance culminated with the Subcommittee's work session where the Subcommittee reviewed and took action on issues to be included in the beginning stages of developing a comprehensive juvenile justice system in Nevada. The Subcommittee prepared and published a final report, which was presented to the 1999 Legislature in January 1999. Copies of the final report are available from the Legislative Counsel Bureau, Legal Division, Publications.

Following is a summary of the final recommendations considered and acted upon by the A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee. The recommendations were grouped into three separate time intervals as recommended by Dr. Howell. Those intervals included: immediate implementation; the next two years; and two to ten years. Directly following each A.C.R. 57 recommendation is a brief summary of the action taken and the outcome in regard to each recommendation.

In all cases, written information was provided to the A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee and was supplemented by testimony to the A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee, generally followed by a question and answer dialogue between the respondent and the Subcommittee members. Complete copies of all responses to the recommendations, reports and work products are on file in the Legislative Counsel Bureau, Fiscal Analysis Division, and are available upon request. Copies of the minutes of each A.C.R. 13 meeting are also available.

The recent A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee spent a great deal of time reviewing the reports and work products completed in regard to the original A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee recommendations. The review of that material served as the basis for many of the recommendations considered and acted upon by the A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee. Those recommendations are discussed in detail in the next section of this report.

Recommendations of the A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee

Page No.

A. Immediate Implementation	
1. Need for Consistent Placement Instruments	13
2. Need to Create Intermediate Sanctions and Interventions	13
3. Assess Existing Substance Abuse Programs.....	15
4. Assess Existing Drug Court Models in Clark and Washoe Counties	16
B. Next Two Years	
5. Complete New Serious and Chronic Juvenile Offender Facility	16
C. Two to Ten Years	
6. Restructure State-County Relationship	16
7. Conduct Statewide Gang Survey	17
8. Conduct School Violence Assessment.....	18
9. Alternative Programs Offered by Local School Districts	18
10. Amend the <i>Nevada Revised Statutes</i> per Recommendations from County District Attorneys	19
11. Consider Developing Standards of Operation for Juvenile Facilities.....	19
12. Evaluate Mental Health Needs for the Juvenile Offender Population	20
13. Evaluate the Need to Establish Truancy Centers	21
14. Should Professional Social Workers be Employed by Local School Districts?	22
15. Should the Subcommittee Recommend a Resolution to Create an Interim Study Committee on Juvenile Justice after the Adjournment of the 1999 Legislature?.....	22

SYSTEM OF JUVENILE JUSTICE IN THE STATE OF NEVADA

1. Need for Consistent Placement Instruments

The Subcommittee recommended that the development of: a detention placement instrument; a probation community placement instrument; and a corrections placement instrument be undertaken as a joint effort by the Juvenile Justice Commission, the Juvenile Justice Commission's Work Study Group, and the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators. Also that this endeavor include the pursuit of technical assistance from the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and that a final report containing the completed instruments be submitted to the 1999 Legislature by February 1, 1999.

OUTCOME

This recommendation was complied with by the Juvenile Justice Commission, the Juvenile Justice Commission's Work Study Group, and the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators. The instruments have been developed and are in various stages of implementation throughout the state. The instruments will continue to be tested and evaluated. Clark and Washoe Counties are using similar detention placement instruments and reported that the instruments appear to be working well in controlling admissions and the number of youth who are detained. The remaining judicial districts within the state are working towards modifying versions of the detention placement instruments for their particular jurisdictions.

Probation Community Placement instruments are utilized in both Clark and Washoe Counties. Both counties, in addition to Churchill County use risk and needs assessments to make community placement decisions. Risk assessments are used to determine the proper sanction for an offender, while a needs assessment assists in determining the proper intervention or treatment for an offender. The Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators also developed a matrix to be used in conjunction with the assessment instruments, which seeks to make distinctions between youth who may commit similar types of offenses, yet have different levels of risk.

Work on the corrections placement instrument is underway; however, no final approved instrument has been completed. This instrument would assist in decisions to best determine the appropriate level of out-of-home placement for a youth judged to be a risk to themselves and/or the community.

2. Need to Create Intermediate Sanctions and Interventions

The Subcommittee recommended that the creation of additional intermediate sanctions and corresponding interventions be undertaken through a joint effort of the Juvenile Justice Commission and its Work Study Group and the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators. The effort shall involve technical assistance from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency through cooperation with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. Programs administered by the Nevada Army National Guard,

including Project Challenge, Camp Walkabout and Friends for Life, as well as programs operated through Youth Service Providers of Nevada should also be considered in the effort to create additional intermediate sanctions and corresponding interventions.

This task will also involve assistance from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency in evaluating the Community Corrections Block Grant Program, the Transitional Community Re-Integration Program and the Juvenile Justice Data Collection System, all administered by the Division of Child and Family Services, as well as an update of the 1992 National Council on Crime and Delinquency Needs Assessment for Nevada. The Subcommittee also recommended a bill draft request with an appropriation for National Council on Crime and Delinquency assistance to update the 1992 needs assessment, to be used in the event other funding mechanisms are not successfully identified. (BDR S-223)

One or two recommendations for alternative sanctions should be completed by November 1, 1998, and submitted to the Division of Child and Family Services, the Department of Administration, Budget Division, and the Legislative Counsel Bureau, Fiscal Analysis Division. The Budget Director shall review the recommendations for possible inclusion in the 1999-2001 Executive Budget and for possible consideration by the 1999 Legislature. The remaining recommended alternative sanctions, the updated National Council on Crime and Delinquency needs assessment and the evaluation of the Division of Child and Family Services' data collection system should be presented to the next interim Subcommittee to study juvenile justice to be formed after the conclusion of the 1999 Legislative Session.

Findings on the evaluation of the Division of Child and Family Services' Community Corrections Block Grant Program and the Transitional Community Re-Integration Program should be developed and submitted to the Division of Child and Family Services, the Department of Administration, Budget Division, and the Legislative Counsel Bureau, Fiscal Analysis Division by November 1, 1998, for consideration in preparation of the 1999-2001 Executive Budget.

OUTCOME

The recommendation to create additional intermediate sanctions and corresponding interventions was met by the Juvenile Justice Commission, its Work Study Group and the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators. A listing of programs and sanctions available throughout Nevada was provided, which also included programs that were added since the completion of the A.C.R. 57 interim study.

The Division of Child and Family Services entered into an agreement with the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) for completion of the remaining objectives in this recommendation. A final report from the NCJJ is anticipated to be completed in January 2001, and will include: an update of the 1992 National Council on Crime and Delinquency Needs Assessment for Nevada; an evaluation of the DCFS data collection system; an evaluation of the DCFS Community Corrections Block Grant Program; and an evaluation of the DCFS Transitional Community Re-Integration Program.

3. Assess Existing Substance Abuse Programs

The Subcommittee recommended that a workgroup be formed consisting of representatives from the Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, the Division of Child and Family Services, the Division of Mental Hygiene/Mental Retardation, schools, and the Governor's Commission on Substance Abuse, Education, Prevention, Enforcement, and Treatment, to assess existing substance abuse programs for juveniles and their families in Nevada. The assessment shall include substance abuse programs, as well as prevention, education, treatment, and aftercare efforts. The workgroup should pursue technical assistance through cooperation with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

The workgroup's final report, or at a minimum, a status report, should be submitted to the 1999 Legislature by February 1, 1999, to allow sufficient time for review and consideration by members of the legislature of the workgroup's findings and recommendations.

The Subcommittee also recommended that the substance abuse component of the Communities That Care program be considered by the Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse for statewide implementation immediately, with the entire program being considered for implementation in the next two-year period.

The Subcommittee recommended that the Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse seek enhanced funding for substance abuse prevention and treatment efforts and that consideration be given to seek a more equitable balance in the distribution of funding between adult and juvenile programs.

OUTCOME

A workgroup was formed to pursue the substance abuse recommendations and a status report was completed and provided to the 1999 Legislature. That status report did not contain a comprehensive evaluation of existing substance abuse programs. The report did provide information on a survey and the subsequent listing of prevention, education, treatment and aftercare program providers in Nevada, as well as information on juvenile admissions to substance abuse residential and outpatient programs.

The substance abuse component of the "Communities That Care" model was not implemented on a statewide basis. However, the Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse did report on awarding a total of \$260,000 in grants for community-based programs, which encourages the "Communities That Care" concept in each of Nevada's Judicial districts.

Due to funding restraints, the bureau did not appear to seek enhanced funding for substance abuse prevention and treatment efforts. Regarding the consideration of a more equitable balance in the distribution of funds between adult and juvenile programs, the bureau felt that the most recent distribution of funds, compared to the percentage of Nevada's youth (28 percent) 19 years of age and younger, was not unacceptable.

4. *Assess Existing Drug Court Models in Clark and Washoe Counties*

The Subcommittee recommended that existing drug court models in Clark and Washoe Counties be assessed for their effectiveness and evaluated for possible replication and expansion in other Nevada jurisdictions. Judge Deborah Schumacher, Judge Charles McGee and Judge Gerald Hardcastle will lead this effort in conjunction with technical assistance from the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. A report of the assessment shall be provided to members of the 1999 Legislature by March 1, 1999.

OUTCOME

A report on the assessment of the existing drug court in Washoe County was provided to the A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee at its April 26, 2000, meeting. No formal written assessment on the Clark County Drug Court was provided; however, Judge Robert E. Gaston, advisory member of the Subcommittee, provided testimony on the successful and effective components of the Clark County program.

5. *Complete New Serious and Chronic Juvenile Offender Facility*

The Subcommittee recommended that a status report prepared by the Department of Administration and the Division of Child and Family Services on the new secure serious and chronic juvenile offender facility, authorized by Senate Bill 495, approved by the 1997 Legislature, be submitted in conjunction with Recommendation Number 1, regarding the development of the detention placement instrument, the probation community placement instrument, and the corrections placement instrument. The status report should be submitted with the final report on the completed instruments to the 1999 Legislature by February 1, 1999, and include as part of the report the findings from the Tennessee study comparing the operation of privatized and state operated juvenile facilities and findings from similar studies by other states.

OUTCOME

The Division of Child and Family Services submitted a status report on the new serious and chronic juvenile offender facility. The 96-bed facility, Summit View Youth Correctional Center, was completed on schedule and accepted 30 youth on its first day of operation, June 1, 2000.

6. *Restructure State-County Relationship*

The Subcommittee recommended that the Division of Child and Family Services act as the lead agency in a collaborative effort with county governments to develop potential recommendations for a similar model to the Reclaim Ohio Program for Nevada and to also consider restructuring Nevada's state-county relationship. The Division of Child and Family Services will report on formal recommendations to restructure the relationship at the first meeting of the next interim committee to study juvenile justice issues anticipated to be formed after the conclusion of the 1999 Legislature.

OUTCOME

The Division of Child and Family Services received administrative direction from the Governor's Office to pursue possible implementation of a model similar to the Reclaim Ohio Program for Nevada. The division has formed a planning committee to develop a pilot program, possibly with Washoe County.

7. *Conduct Statewide Gang Survey*

The Subcommittee recommended that statewide law enforcement agencies, in conjunction with the Nevada District Attorney's Association and the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators assess the extent and nature of both juvenile and adult gang activity in Nevada. This group's review should include the development of recommendations on the apprehension and prosecution of gang members including an evaluation of the effectiveness of Nevada's Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) statutes in prosecuting gang members. The review should also assess prevention and intervention efforts and identify alternative programs, which could be implemented to reduce gang membership.

Reasons why at-risk youth either get involved or do not get involved with gangs should be explored. The effort should also include input from youth who were exposed to or involved with gang activity. This input should specifically address intervention and prevention recommendations.

A report on the assessment of gang activity related issues and recommendations on how best to deal with this issue should be completed by February 1, 1999, and should contain as much information as can be gathered and submitted by that date. The report should be submitted to the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau for distribution to all members of the 1999 Legislature. A follow-up report containing additional analysis and information should be submitted by October 1, 1999, and presented to the first meeting of the next interim committee to study juvenile justice issues anticipated to be formed after the conclusion of the 1999 Legislature.

OUTCOME

The Subcommittee received information from the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and the Reno Police Department containing statistics on numbers of gangs in those cities, as well as in the majority of the remaining Nevada counties. The statistics also included gang membership, ethnicity and criminal gang activity.

The Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators also reported on prevention and intervention efforts and alternatives to gang involvement that are in effect in rural Nevada counties, Carson City, and in Clark and Washoe Counties.

8. *Conduct School Violence Assessment*

The Subcommittee recommended that a request be made to the State Board of Education asking that an assessment be conducted of Nevada's school districts on school violence. The survey could poll students, teachers, and administrators, assess security measures and procedures in place, assess gang problems in schools and solicit recommendations to improve security, reduce violence and protect students. The State Board of Education should take the lead role in conjunction with the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators and the Juvenile Justice Commission's Work Study Group. Technical assistance should be pursued and obtained from the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

The State Board of Education and the Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators, representing both Nevada State Youth Parole and local county probation departments, should be encouraged to develop better communication and cooperation between them with respect to juveniles.

The report on the assessment of school violence should be completed by February 1, 1999, and should contain as much information as can be gathered and submitted by that date. The report should be submitted to the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau for distribution to all members of the 1999 Legislature. A follow-up report containing additional information, analysis, and recommendations should be submitted to the first meeting of the next interim committee to study juvenile justice issues anticipated to be formed after the conclusion of the 1999 Legislature.

OUTCOME

The Nevada State Department of Education provided data to the A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee on student reported indicators of school safety, reported expulsions and suspensions for violence and weapons, implementation of student discipline plans, school-based violence prevention programs and peer mediation and conflict resolution grants.

9. *Alternative Programs Offered by Local School Districts*

The Subcommittee recommended that a letter be sent to the Nevada State Board of Education asking them to survey all of the school districts in Nevada to determine what types of alternative education programs are available. The survey could possibly be reviewed and considered by the next interim committee on juvenile justice after the 1999 Legislative Session.

Additionally, a copy of the letter should be sent to the chairmen of the Legislative Committee on Education (S.B. 482, of the 1997 Legislative Session) and the Interim Study on Special Education and Student Discipline (A.C.R. 44, of the 1997 Legislative Session) to inform them of the recommendation approved by the Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice in Nevada.

OUTCOME

The Nevada State Department of Education provided an Alternative Programs Summary listing to the Subcommittee, which included programs in all Nevada school districts currently in effect. The listing defined the target population and program attributes for each program and location statewide.

10. *Amend the Nevada Revised Statutes per Recommendations from County District Attorneys*

The Subcommittee agreed to defer all the amendments to statute recommended by the district attorneys as itemized in Recommendation Number 10 to the district attorneys to follow the normal legislative process. The Legislative Counsel Bureau Legal Division is to prepare a letter to the Nevada District Attorney's Association informing them of the Subcommittee's recommendation.

OUTCOME

No further action was required regarding this recommendation.

11. *Consider Developing Standards of Operation for Juvenile Facilities*

The Subcommittee recommended that the Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators undertake the development of standards of operation for juvenile detention and juvenile correctional facilities. The term "standards of operation" includes both standards for staff employed in juvenile facilities such as minimum qualifications, training, and educational standards and also operating standards for juvenile facilities. Juvenile facilities are defined as those operated by the state, counties, and privately contracted by them for juvenile correctional care. The Division of Child and Family Services is represented in the Juvenile Justice Administrators group and would ensure that state facilities are included in the study. The Juvenile Justice Administrators shall provide a report to the next interim committee on juvenile justice in the fall of 1999.

OUTCOME

The Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators complied with this recommendation and completed a set of draft standards for juvenile detention centers and a separate draft set of standards for juvenile correctional facilities, youth camps, and training centers. The association indicated that the implementation of the operational standards has begun on a voluntary basis. The association hopes to gauge the fiscal impact that will result and present that information to the Legislature in the future.

The Juvenile Justice Administrators also reported that the Silver State Juvenile Detention Association has been formed. This group monitors the National Juvenile Detention Association to track issues which are occurring nationally.

12. Evaluate Mental Health Needs for the Juvenile Offender Population

The Subcommittee recommended that the Department of Human Resources, Director's Office, function as the lead agency for the Division of Child and Family Services, Mental Hygiene/Mental Retardation, and the Juvenile Justice Commission to complete an across-the-board needs assessment of mental health needs and services for children and youth at both the state and local level. A progress report shall be provided to the 1999 Legislature by March 1, 1999, with a complete report being provided to the next interim committee on the study of juvenile justice. The findings in the report should be based on verifiable data and information.

The Subcommittee recommended that the report also contain information on how mental health services interface with juvenile justice programs and facilities on both the local and state level, including a review of qualifications of mental health treatment staff in juvenile detention and correctional facilities, and recommended changes and improvements. The report should also contain a review of dually diagnosed juveniles (delinquent and having mental health problems) to ensure they are being handled adequately.

Regarding the draft memorandum of understanding designed to coordinate the provision of services to families between Mental Hygiene/Mental Retardation and the Division of Child and Family Services, it is requested that the two divisions jointly provide a status report on the eventual finalization of that document to be provided to the 1999 Legislature by March 1, 1999. The report should indicate how well the agreement is working and if there is anything remaining to be accomplished. Additionally, a review of the status of the separation of juvenile mental health services provided by the Division of Child and Family Services and the Division of Mental Hygiene/Mental Retardation should be examined for effectiveness.

Concerning the evaluation of whether an integrated data system should be developed to track youth across all agencies (both state and local), the Subcommittee requests that the Division of Mental Hygiene/Mental Retardation, the Division of Child and Family Services, and the Juvenile Justice Commission assess the current level of compatibility between data processing systems within state and local government relating to the tracking of juveniles.

This assessment should include all major data processing systems including, but not limited to, Statewide Management of Automated Record Transfer (SMART), Unified Nevada Information Technology for Youth (UNITY), Automated Information Management System (AIMS), etc. Recommendations should also be developed on what steps are necessary to make the current data processing systems within state and local jurisdictions more compatible. In addition, the workgroup could consider the feasibility of developing an integrated data system to track youth across all agencies, both state and local. A report on the workgroup's activity and progress in this area should be provided in the fall of 1999 to the next interim committee on the study of juvenile justice.

OUTCOME

The Department of Human Resources, Director's Office, provided a March 1999 progress report to the Nevada Legislature summarizing the progress on the requested elements within this recommendation. The progress report also contained a signed copy of the memorandum of understanding between the Division of Mental Health and Mental Retardation and the Division of Child and Family Services.

The Department of Human Resources, Director's Office, formed two workgroups to address the automation requirements contained in this recommendation. The Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Workgroup presented a final report at the December 9, 1999, A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee meeting. Briefly, that report discussed action plans for each of the major tasks defined in the recommendation. The workgroup found, as it undertook the process of developing action plans, the enormous complexity of the project and the limitations associated with trying to accomplish it under current conditions. The workgroup compiled a list of barriers and challenges to meet the tasks outlined in the recommendation. The two most significant barriers identified were: 1) the project tasks were too time intensive to be accomplished by current agency staff; the project will require full-time dedicated staff; and 2) appreciable costs will be associated with conducting the project and cannot be "absorbed" by state and local agencies that have no funds available for such an undertaking.

The Data Workgroup also presented its final report at the December 9, 1999, A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee meeting. Briefly, that report identified five options to expand computer-assisted information sharing among agencies. The benefits, barriers, risks and costs of each option were summarized in the data workgroup's report. The workgroup concluded that option number 4 data warehouse was the best option, but also concluded that an interagency coordinating team would need to be established to implement any of the options.

As a follow-up to the reports prepared by the two workgroups, the A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee requested that cost estimates be provided for the recommended activities in each report. Regarding the data workgroup's options, the Department of Human Resources concluded that a functional requirements definition would be the next step in the data systems objectives and estimated the cost at between \$1.2 and \$1.9 million.

The estimate provided by the department for the activities defined by the Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Workgroup was \$550,207. It should be noted that this estimate does not include reviewing the adequacy of dually diagnosed juvenile treatment.

13. Evaluate the Need to Establish Truancy Centers.

The Subcommittee recommended requesting that the State Department of Education work with the local advisory boards created in each county to review school attendance to identify factors which contribute to delinquency and also to make recommendations concerning programs which are most effective in reducing truancy.

OUTCOME

The A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee, at its first meeting on November 4, 1999, recommended that this subject and any subsequent study be moved to and overseen by the Commission on School Safety and Juvenile Violence (A.B. 686, 1999 Legislature), also chaired by Senator Valerie Wiener.

14. *Should Professional Social Workers be Employed by Local School Districts?*

The Subcommittee recommended deferring Recommendation Number 14 to the Interim Study on Special Education and Student Discipline (A.C.R. 44, of the 1997 Legislative Session) who will be considering a similar recommendation at their final meeting and work session.

OUTCOME

No follow-up reports or activities were required for this recommendation.

15. *Should the Committee Recommend a Resolution to Create an Interim Study Committee on Juvenile Justice After the Adjournment of the 1999 Legislature?*

The Subcommittee requested a bill be drafted to create an interim study committee on juvenile justice upon the adjournment of the 1999 Legislative Session. (BDR R-224)

OUTCOME

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13 was considered and approved by the 1999 Legislature, which continued the study of Juvenile Justice into the 1999-2000 legislative interim.

IV. FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE A.C.R. 13 SUBCOMMITTEE

At its final meeting and work session, the Subcommittee adopted a total of 16 recommendations. Included in the final recommendations are four bill draft requests (BDRs) for presentation to the 2001 Nevada Legislature.

The following listing of final recommendations approved by the Subcommittee is due in large part to assistance received from James C. "Buddy" Howell, Ph.D., noted criminologist and juvenile justice consultant. Dr. Howell assisted the initial A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee during the 1997-1998 interim in designing a "blueprint" for the beginning stages of the development of a Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan for Nevada.

Dr. Howell's most recent involvement with the A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee consisted of a review and evaluation of the reports, responses and progress made on the earlier A.C.R. 57 recommendations. Dr. Howell then provided the A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee with additional directions the Subcommittee might wish to consider in developing a more comprehensive strategy. Dr. Howell's listing of suggested recommendations is included, in its entirety, as Appendix C, page 71.

The Subcommittee would like to thank the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) and the Division of Child and Family Services for their assistance in sponsoring Dr. Howell's preparation time and visit to Nevada in February 2000.

A. Assessment Instruments, Intermediate Sanctions and Interventions

Need to Continue Refinement of Placement Instruments

The initial A.C.R. 57 recommendation involved the need to develop and implement consistent placement instruments at all levels within the juvenile justice system. Dr. Howell reviewed the instruments completed thus far and commended those involved for their hard work in creating some of the instruments. He indicated that the overall level of consciousness in Nevada among the various agencies has increased regarding the need to get offenders at the right place in the system and the importance of using risk assessments to get to that point. Once the risks are determined, a needs assessment can be done to determine the proper treatment programs.

Dr. Howell referred to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency's (NCCD) 1992 study, which documented the overcrowding in detention and correctional facilities in Nevada. The development of a risk and needs assessment was a recommendation of that study. Dr. Howell also cited statistics from "The 1999 Juvenile Offenders and Victims National Report," published by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Dr. Howell summarized some of Nevada's statistics for custody rates per 100,000 juveniles in the general population compared to other states:

- Nevada's overall custody rate was 460 for 1997 versus a national average of 368.

- Committed youths in Nevada had a rate of 267 versus a national rate of 256.
- Detained youth in Nevada had a rate of 183 versus 95 nationally.

Dr. Howell recommended that the State of Nevada should take immediate action to reduce detention and secure confinement.

Recommendation Number 1 – Need to Continue Refinement of Placement Instruments

Short-term – The Subcommittee recommended that the Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission and the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators be jointly responsible for the continuing refinement and implementation of the various risk and needs assessment instruments initially recommended by the A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice during the 1997-1998 interim. The instruments include: a detention placement instrument; a probation community placement instrument; and a corrections placement instrument. Also, it was recommended that the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) be enlisted for technical assistance to expedite completion and implementation of the instruments. If available, Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds could be used for this purpose.

The Subcommittee also recommended that the Juvenile Justice Commission and the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators immediately engage the National Juvenile Detention Association to assess causes of the overcrowding in detention and corrections facilities. This could be done in cooperation with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), resulting in a review of the draft placement instruments that have been developed thus far and steps that should immediately be taken. If available, Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds could be used for this purpose.

Long-term – The Subcommittee recommended that the Juvenile Justice Commission and the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators consider contracting with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (as funds are available) to validate the probation risk assessment instrument. Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds could be used for this purpose.

The Subcommittee also recommended that an action letter, signed by the Subcommittee chairman and conveying the Subcommittee's recommendations, be prepared and distributed to the above-referenced organizations. A copy of the action letter is included as Appendix D-1, page 91.

Note: Most of the recommendations required an action letter from the Subcommittee to the affected organizations and entities, requesting their assistance and cooperation in completing the task(s) identified in each recommendation. Copies of all action letters are included in Appendix D.

Need to Continue Creation of Additional Intermediate Sanctions and Interventions

The initial A.C.R. 57 recommendation suggested that additional intermediate sanctions and corresponding interventions be developed. Dr. Howell suggested that this should be an ongoing responsibility. He commended the work that has been completed thus far and noted that many creative and innovative intermediate sanctions had been developed. He suggested that the work that has been done should be pursued further.

Recommendation Number 2 – Need to Continue Creation of Additional Intermediate Sanctions and Interventions

The Subcommittee recommended that the Juvenile Justice Commission and the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators continue leading the effort initiated by the A.C.R. 57 Interim Subcommittee on the creation of additional intermediate sanctions and interventions. Specifically, the Subcommittee recommended that consideration be given to implementing: the Reclaim Ohio Program; the Orange County 8% Early Intervention Program; and the Multi-Systemic Therapy Program. However, the Subcommittee also agreed that flexibility should be given to the judicial districts in selecting from various blueprint programs (list available from OJJDP) that have been validated and proven to be effective. While Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds and Community Corrections Partnership Block Grant funds could be used for these purposes, the Subcommittee agreed that the pursuit of the new programs would be based on the availability of funding.

The Subcommittee also recommended that an action letter, signed by the Subcommittee chairman and conveying the Subcommittee's recommendations, be prepared and distributed to the above-referenced organizations.

B. Substance Abuse Issues and Assessment of Treatment Programs

Continue Assessment of Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The initial A.C.R. 57 recommendation suggested that an assessment of the effectiveness of existing substance abuse programs for juveniles and their families in Nevada be conducted. Dr. Howell felt that little progress had been made in this area. He reminded the Subcommittee that one and one-half years ago, he had recommended that an independent evaluation be conducted of this area. He renewed his recommendation and based on the evidence of effective programs, suggested moving away from bed-driven drug treatment programs.

Maria D. Canfield, MS, CHP, Bureau Chief, Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse (BADA), also appeared before the Subcommittee and provided an update of evaluation activities and other areas that BADA is currently involved in. Ms. Canfield also

discussed the bureau's involvement in a strategic planning process and pledged to pursue the Subcommittee's recommendations and concerns in that process.

Recommendation Number 3 – Continue Assessment of Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Subcommittee recommended acceptance of the Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse's (BADA) pledge to: (a) incorporate the short- and long-term suggestions considered by the Subcommittee in the Bureau's strategic plan, and (b) report back to the 2001 Legislative Session. **Short-term** – continue the assessment of drug treatment programs, which would be incorporated into the evaluation strategy being developed by BADA. **Long-term** – consider implementing the "Developmental Model of Substance Abuse Treatment for Adolescents," which would be addressed by BADA in their "Special Populations Adolescent Plan" currently in development. The respective reports are anticipated to be completed by February 2001. Copies should be provided to the 2001 Legislature at that time.

The Subcommittee also recommended that an action letter, signed by the Subcommittee chairman and conveying the Subcommittee's recommendations, be prepared and distributed to the above-referenced organization.

C. Division of Child and Family Services' Summit View Youth Correctional Center

Progress on Implementation and Evaluation of Placement Instrument and Performance-Based Standards

The A.C.R. 57 recommendation endorsed the completion of the planned new serious and chronic juvenile offender facility. This recommendation also encouraged the development and use of a corrections placement instrument (noted earlier in Recommendation Number 1).

The new 96-bed Summit View Youth Correctional Center opened on schedule on June 1, 2000, and accepted 30 youth on its first full day of operation. As a follow-up to the original A.C.R. 57 recommendation, Dr. Howell suggested that a corrections placement instrument be utilized to guard against overuse of the facility.

Recommendation Number 4 – Progress on Implementation and Evaluation of Placement Instrument and Performance-Based Standards

The Subcommittee recommended that the Division of Child and Family Services, Youth Corrections Component, provide an update to the 2001 Legislature, by February 2001, on the progress of the implementation and evaluation of: a) the Corrections Placement Instrument for the new Summit View Youth Correctional Center; and b) the OJJDP Performance-Based Standards for Juvenile Correction and Detention Facilities (based on available funding).

The Subcommittee also recommended that an action letter, signed by the Subcommittee chairman and conveying the Subcommittee's recommendations, be prepared and distributed to the above-referenced organization.

D. Longitudinal Study of Juvenile Offender Programs

This recommendation was not developed as a direct result of an earlier A.C.R. 57 recommendation. In addition to follow-up considerations developed by Dr. Howell on the A.C.R. 57 recommendations, he also provided a listing of "Other Plan Elements for Consideration" (included in Appendix C, page 81). Expanding aftercare programs was an item on that list and was discussed by the Subcommittee.

The Subcommittee expressed its concern over the effectiveness of aftercare programs. Additional concern was expressed over the effectiveness of diversion and intervention programs. These discussions led to observations that no real data was available on tracking youth after completion of these types of programs and on recidivism rates for offenders. The Subcommittee felt it was important to know what types of programs were effective and that currently there is no data to prove the value of programs that reduce recidivism. The Subcommittee concluded that it was necessary to develop a tracking program for juvenile offenders to determine which programs were cost-effective and their respective impact on recidivism.

Recommendation Number 5 – Longitudinal Study of Diversion, Intervention and Aftercare Programs

The Subcommittee recommended that the Division of Child and Family Services request funding in the Executive Budget process for a longitudinal study of the success and effectiveness of diversion, intervention and aftercare programs for juvenile offenders. A letter will be prepared and sent to the Governor and DCFS conveying this recommendation for their consideration. The funding request may require a new position to perform the recommended study.

E. Youth Gang Problems, Profiles and Interventions

As a follow-up to the original A.C.R. 57 recommendation, Dr. Howell indicated that he had reviewed the reports submitted by law enforcement agencies on gang membership. He stated that it did not appear that all law enforcement agencies in Nevada had been surveyed and suggested that the remaining law enforcement agencies in Nevada could be surveyed by replicating the National Youth Gang Survey. Dr. Howell also noted that it was clear that gang involvement was a serious problem in Nevada's Juvenile Justice System. The Subcommittee also discussed Dr. Howell's suggestions regarding gang involvement in youth populations in youth detention and youth correctional facilities.

Recommendation Number 6 – Continue the Evaluation of Youth Gang Problems and Youth Gang Involvement

The Subcommittee recommended that, in the **short-term**, the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) and the Silver State Juvenile Detention Association (SSJDA) continue the evaluation of current efforts in identifying youth gang problems and youth gang involvement. The DCFS will oversee this effort for state-operated juvenile correctional facilities, while the SSJDA will do the same for the county-operated detention centers. Specifically, the efforts will include: a) a review of the type of training provided to staff in supervision, classification and investigative techniques; b) ensuring that risk and needs assessments address gang involvement; and c) a review of the Gang Alternatives Partnership information for recommendations that could be considered for statewide and local implementation. Progress reports regarding these recommendations are to be submitted to the 2001 Legislature by February 2001.

In the **long-term**, the Subcommittee recommended that the Nevada Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs be asked to assist in developing a statewide profile of youth gang problems by using the National Youth Gang Survey instrument to survey law enforcement agencies not already surveyed by the National Youth Gang Center. Additionally, that the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators should consider implementing the OJJDP Comprehensive Community-Wide Gang Prevention, Suppression and Intervention Program in Nevada communities. And the DCFS and the SSJDA should consider implementing the Aggression Replacement Training program to help reduce gang conflicts in correctional and detention facilities. The recommendations are contingent on available funding.

The Subcommittee also recommended that an action letter, signed by the Subcommittee chairman and conveying the Subcommittee's recommendations, be prepared and distributed to the above-referenced organizations.

F. Alternative Education Programs for Juvenile Offenders

The Subcommittee reviewed this issue and expressed concern that existing alternative education programs were not meeting the needs of various youth unable to participate in traditional school settings. The Subcommittee members also felt that the entire issue of alternative education would be better dealt with by the Statutory Legislative Committee on Education.

Recommendation Number 7 – Analyze Availability of Alternative Education Programs

The Subcommittee recommended that several items concerning alternative education programs be referred to the statutory Legislative Committee on Education. Specifically: a) request that the Legislative Committee on Education analyze the correlation between alternative education programs that are currently available and suspended and expelled students to determine if they are clients of those alternative

education programs; b) request that Chapter 392 of the *Nevada Revised Statutes* be reviewed to ensure that elementary school students would not be removed from school without appropriate alternative education support. These referrals would require a letter to the statutory Legislative Committee on Education signed by the Chairman.

G. Statutory Legislative Committee on Juvenile Justice

The Subcommittee felt that further study and monitoring of the progress being made in the juvenile justice system and on a Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan for Nevada was critical and warranted a statutory legislative committee versus an interim subcommittee.

Recommendation Number 8 – Create Statutory Legislative Committee on Juvenile Justice

The Subcommittee recommended a bill draft request that would create a Statutory Legislative Committee on Juvenile Justice with a sunset provision to expire after two legislative sessions (BDR 17-572, Appendix E, page 111).

Additionally, a large number of issues were placed before the Subcommittee, but were unable to be pursued in detail and to the Subcommittee's satisfaction. The Subcommittee felt that these issues should not be ignored, and voted to have them studied by the proposed statutory legislative committee on juvenile justice, if the creation of that committee is approved.

Recommendation Number 9 – Issues to be Studied by Proposed Statutory Legislative Committee on Juvenile Justice

The Subcommittee recommended that the proposed Statutory Legislative Committee on Juvenile Justice study the following issues: a) filling gaps in the alternative education system by building a continuum of care for suspended and expelled students; b) the need to fill gaps in the continuum of juvenile justice program options with only cost-effective program models proven to be effective by OJJDP review; c) the need to expand aftercare programs, including the types of programs that are needed and the results that will be expected from those programs; d) the need to develop more gender-specific programs (the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges recommends several types of female specific programs); e) the recommendations submitted by the Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission including: the restructuring of state/county juvenile justice; the development and maintenance of community-based programs to divert youth from the juvenile justice system; the development of relationships between the disciplines of juvenile justice, mental health, education and substance abuse; the integration of juvenile and adult justice systems; the development of alternative education programs for expelled and suspended youth; and the development of statutory changes to better facilitate the administration of juvenile justice; and f) the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators'

recommendation that would mandate that school districts provide teachers in detention homes.

H. Performance-Based Standards for Juvenile Correction and Detention Facilities

Dr. Howell suggested that the Subcommittee consider implementing the OJJDP Performance-Based Standards for juvenile correction and detention facilities, which are more stringent than the American Correctional Association's (ACA) standards

Recommendation Number 10 – Implement Performance-Based Standards

The Subcommittee recommended that the Silver State Juvenile Detention Association implement the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Performance-Based Standards for Juvenile Correction and Detention Facilities and contact the Council of Juvenile Corrections Administrators (Boston, Massachusetts) for assistance and for potential OJJDP funding assistance.

The Subcommittee also recommended that an action letter, signed by the Subcommittee chairman and conveying the Subcommittee's recommendations, be prepared and distributed to the above-referenced organization.

I. Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission

The Subcommittee discussed Dr. Howell's suggestion that infrastructure (i.e., formation of a collaborative council) was a critical issue for the success and continuance of the development of a comprehensive plan for Nevada. Dr. Howell suggested that a statewide council be created for implementation and management of Nevada's comprehensive plan. The Subcommittee chose to utilize systems and entities already in place rather than create a new entity. The Subcommittee felt the Juvenile Justice Commission was the appropriate organization to fill this role. The Subcommittee also felt that representation on the commission should be enhanced by representatives from both the mental health field and the substance abuse field.

Recommendation Number 11 – Expand Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission

The Subcommittee recommended that the Governor consider expanding the Juvenile Justice Commission with one representative from the mental health field and one representative from the substance abuse field. Also, that the commission, as they continue to formulate juvenile justice policy for the State of Nevada, evaluate the mental health needs of the juvenile offender population and that the Governor consider developing specialized services in the juvenile justice system for youth who are mentally ill, mentally retarded, and disabled.

The Subcommittee also recommended that an action letter, signed by the Subcommittee chairman and conveying the Subcommittee's recommendations, be prepared and distributed to the Governor and the Juvenile Justice Commission.

J. Certification of Juvenile Offenders to Adult Status

On several occasions, the Subcommittee discussed existing transfer statutes regarding the certification of a juvenile offender to adult status for certain crimes. The Subcommittee also discussed the concept of blended sentencing. Due to the importance of this issue, the Subcommittee felt it should be more appropriately studied by the respective Senate and Assembly Standing Committees on Judiciary during the 2001 Legislative Session.

Recommendation Number 12 – Review of Transfer Statutes Regarding Certification of Juvenile Offenders to Adult Status

The Subcommittee recommended that a letter be directed to the respective chairmen of the Senate and Assembly Standing Committees on Judiciary during the 2001 Legislative Session requesting that the committees review all applicable transfer statutes related to the certification of juvenile offenders to adult status. This would include the blended sentencing concept.

K. National Center For Juvenile Justice Study Results

The initial A.C.R. 57 recommendations contained several items that had not been completed, but were in progress during the A.C.R. 13 study. The Division of Child and Family Services has entered into an agreement with the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) to complete those items. Specifically, the NCJJ is anticipated to complete their work in January 2001 on: the update of the 1992 National Council on Crime and Delinquency Needs Assessment; an evaluation of the DCFS data collection system; an evaluation of the DCFS Community Corrections Block Grant program; and an evaluation of the DCFS Transitional Community Re-Integration Program.

Recommendation Number 13 – Reporting of National Center for Juvenile Justice Study Results

The Subcommittee recommended that the DCFS, Youth Corrections Component, report to the Subcommittee on the current agreement between DCFS and the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) itemizing what components of Nevada's Juvenile Justice System are being studied by NCJJ. Also that DCFS provide copies of the final reports from NCJJ to the Legislative Counsel Bureau, Fiscal Analysis Division as they are completed.

The Subcommittee also recommended that an action letter, signed by the Subcommittee chairman and conveying the Subcommittee's recommendations, be prepared and distributed to the above-referenced organization.

L. Minority Overrepresentation in the Juvenile Justice System

Dr. Howell, in his presentation on the need for proper risk assessment instruments, also discussed the overrepresentation of minorities in the juvenile justice system. Dr. Howell stated that the National Report on Juvenile Offenders and Victims, published by OJJDP, indicated that black youth represent:

- 15 percent of the U.S. population;
- 43 percent in out-of-home placement;
- 46 percent in public long-term institutions; and
- 52 percent transferred to criminal court.

The Subcommittee, concerned with these statistics, adopted the following recommendation:

Recommendation Number 14 – Study of Minority Overrepresentation in the Juvenile Justice System

The Subcommittee recommended a bill draft request that would require juvenile courts, juvenile probation offices and law enforcement agencies (city, county and state) in each judicial district within Nevada to jointly assess if children of color are over-represented in Nevada's Juvenile Justice System. Once the assessment is complete, recommendations should be formulated on how to remedy the disparities. (BDR 5-573, Appendix F, page 119.)

M. Statutory Amendments Proposed by the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators

The Subcommittee also reviewed several recommendations submitted by the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators and agreed to recommend the following amendments to Chapter 62 and Chapter 210 of the *Nevada Revised Statutes*.

Recommendation Number 15 – Amend the Nevada Revised Statutes per Recommendations from the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators

The Subcommittee recommended that NRS 62.180 be amended to allow a detention home to be built on the same grounds or share common facilities or grounds with an adult jail if the detention home has a separate management, security and direct care staff. (BDR 5-574, Appendix G, page 127.)

Recommendation Number 16 – Amend the Nevada Revised Statutes per Recommendations from the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators

The Subcommittee recommended that Chapter 210 of NRS be amended to give the courts the power to place **parole** violators in detention (if under 18 years of age) or in a county jail or state prison (if 18 years or older and under age 21). The current statute only addresses **probation** violators and not parole violators. (BDR 16-575, Appendix H, page 131.)

V. STATUS REPORTS ON 1997 AND 1999 LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS TO COUNTIES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES. ASSEMBLY BILL 464 AND SENATE BILL 497 – 1997 LEGISLATURE; AND A.B. 330, A.B. 703 AND S.B. 560 – 1999 LEGISLATURE

At the initial meeting of the A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee held on November 4, 1999, the Subcommittee received progress reports on several appropriations made by the 1997 and 1999 Legislatures for county operated juvenile facilities. Following is an update on each of those projects. A letter requesting an update on each project is followed by the respective response from each county.

	Page No.
A. Assembly Bill 464, 1997 Legislature, Appropriation to Clark County for Spring Mountain Youth Camp	35
B. Assembly Bill 464, 1997 Legislature and A.B. 703, 1999 Legislature, Appropriation to Humboldt County for Juvenile Detention Facility	39
C. Assembly Bill 464, 1997 Legislature, Appropriation to Lyon County for Regional Facility for Children	43
D. Senate Bill 497, 1997 Legislature, Appropriation to Elko County for Juvenile Center	47
E. Senate Bill 497, 1997 Legislature and S.B. 560, 1999 Legislature, Appropriations for China Spring Youth Camp	51
F. Assembly Bill 330, 1999 Legislature, Appropriation to Washoe County for Juvenile Detention Facility	55
G. Senate Bill 560, 1999 Legislature, Appropriation to Mineral County for Juvenile Offender Facility	59

STATE OF NEVADA
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November 30, 2000

Kirby L. Burgess, *Director*
Clark County Family and Youth Services
601 North Pecos Road
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101-2417

**Subject: Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice
in Nevada (A.C.R. 13)**

Dear Mr. Burgess:

As you know, the 1997 Legislature passed Assembly Bill 464, which included a \$6.5 million general fund appropriation to Clark County for improvements to the Spring Mountain Youth Camp. At the first meeting of the A.C.R. 13 Juvenile Justice Subcommittee held on November 4, 1999, the Subcommittee received a status report on that project. Since a year has passed since that report, I would appreciate it if you could provide an update on the project so that I may include it in the Subcommittee's final report.

Please provide a brief update on the project to me by December 22, 2000. Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Larry L. Peri".

Larry L. Peri, *Senior Program Analyst*
Fiscal Analysis Division
Legislative Counsel Bureau

cc: Senator Valerie Wiener, *Chairman*
A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee

I:\Interim 2000\ACR 13 - Juvenile Justice in Nevada\Correspondence>Status Report-Burgess.doc-LLP/jp



Department of Family & Youth Services Director's Office

601 N Pecos Rd • Las Vegas NV 89101-2408
(702) 455-5210 • Fax (702) 455-5216

Kirby L. Burgess, Director • Adrienne B. Cox, Assistant Director • Fritz Reese, Assistant Director

December 26, 2000

Mr. Larry Peri
Legislative Council Bureau
Legislative Building
401 S. Carson Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701-4747

Dear Mr. Peri, *Larry*

I am writing to provide you with a Status Report on the Clark County Spring Mountain Youth Camp.

As you know, the 1997 Nevada State Legislature allocated \$6.5M for the new construction of dormitories (Phase I) at the youth camp that increased the bed space from 80 to 100 beds for delinquent male youths. The total cost of the Phase I construction was \$9.6M.

I am pleased to inform you that the new construction was completed and operational on October 1, 2000. We are now at our design capacity for 100 youths who reside at the facility. These are youths who would most likely be committed to a state institution but instead will remain in Clark County where they will be closer to their families and community based treatment programs.

For the 2001 Legislature, Clark County will be advocating for a bill request that will allocate \$11.5M for the Phase II construction of the youth camp. If authorized by the legislature, the funds will be used to construct a new school, kitchen and youth services center and gymnasium at the Camp. This construction will complete the expansion that we all feel is necessary to provide the best services for youths committed to Spring Mountain Youth Camp.

I want to thank you and the Legislature for taking action on behalf of these youths. This is indeed a partnership that has been long standing and sensitive to the needs of juveniles throughout the State of Nevada. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,
Kirby L. Burgess
Kirby L. Burgess
Director

P.S. I have included a photo from our Grand Opening ceremony for your file.

cc: Michael Alastuey, Assistant County Manager
Adrienne Cox, Assistant Director
Jim Spinello, Assistant Director, Administrative Services

FISCAL ANALYSIS DIVISION
00 DEC 28 PM 1:07

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
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DALE W. ASKEW, County Manager

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Fax No.: (702) 486-2810

BRIAN L. DAVIE, *Legislative Services Officer* (702) 486-2800

November 30, 2000

Fernando Serrano, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer
Humboldt, Lander and Pershing Counties
Sixth Judicial District
P. O. Box 1039
Winnemucca, Nevada 89455-1039

**Subject: Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice
in Nevada (A.C.R. 13)**

Dear Mr. Serrano:

As you know, the 1997 Legislature passed Assembly Bill 464, which included a \$750,000 general fund appropriation to Humboldt County for the construction of a juvenile detention facility. Also, the 1999 Legislature passed Assembly Bill 703, which included a \$350,000 general fund appropriation to Humboldt County for the same purpose. At the first meeting of the A.C.R. 13 Juvenile Justice Subcommittee held on November 4, 1999, the Subcommittee received a status report on that project. Since a year has passed since that report, I would appreciate it if you could provide an update on the project so that I may include it in the Subcommittee's final report.

Please provide a brief update on the project to me by December 22, 2000. Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Larry L. Peri".

Larry L. Peri, Senior Program Analyst
Fiscal Analysis Division
Legislative Counsel Bureau

cc: Senator Valerie Wiener, Chairman
A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee

**JUVENILE PROBATION AND
YOUTH SERVICES**

RICHARD A. WAGNER
JERRY V. SULLIVAN
District Judges

FERNANDO SERRANO
Chief Probation Officer

**SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
STATE OF NEVADA**

HUMBOLDT, LANDER, PERSHING COUNTIES

December 11, 2000

RECEIVED
00 DEC 12 AM 11:47
FISCAL ANALYSIS DIVISION

Larry L. Peri, Senior Program Analyst
Legislative Counsel Bureau
401 S. Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701

Re: Status Report – Juvenile Detention Facility

Dear Mr. Peri:

This is the second status report regarding the Sixth Judicial District Juvenile Detention Center Project, which received a general fund appropriation from the 1997 Legislature (A.B. Bill 464) and 1999 Legislature (A.B. Bill 703) totaling \$1.1 million. This amount was combined with local funding totaling \$770,000.00.

The detention center was completed earlier this year. Our opening ceremony was held August 15th, and youth were transferred from the old facility the following day.

Leighton Hall Juvenile Detention Center is a 24-bed facility in Winnemucca and is operated by a cooperative agreement between Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing counties. The new facility contains 24 beds, a classroom, booking area, office space and exercise yard and totals 9,580 square feet. The facility serves a pre and post adjudication function. Six beds are available for our 28 day Adolescent Substance Abuse Program, and 90 day post-disposition programming is currently being developed. Most youth ordered into Leighton Hall, as a part of their disposition, are committed in lieu of placement in a state institution.

If you have any questions, please contact me. In the meantime, we are appreciative of the assistance the Legislature provided us, and be assured this facility will enhance our ability to serve youth and families.

Sincerely,



Fernando Serrano
Chief Probation Officer

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO OFFICE CHECKED

HUMBOLDT COUNTY
P.O. Box 1039
Winnemucca, NV 89446
Tel. (775) 623-6382
Fax (775) 623-6386

LANDER COUNTY
190 W. Third Street
Battle Mountain, NV 89820
Tel. (775) 635-2117
Fax (775) 635-2146

PERSHING COUNTY
P.O. Box 501
Lovelock, NV 89419
Tel. (775) 273-2769
Fax (775) 273-2799

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BRIAN L. DAVIE, *Legislative Services Officer* (702) 486-2800

November 30, 2000

Charles R. Steele, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer
Third Judicial District – Lyon County
30 Nevin Way
Yerington, Nevada 89447-2396

**Subject: Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice
in Nevada (A.C.R. 13)**

Dear Mr. Steele:

As you know, the 1997 Legislature passed Assembly Bill 464, which included a \$1,250,000 general fund appropriation to Lyon County for the construction of a regional facility for children for Carson City and Churchill, Douglas, Lyon and Storey Counties. At the first meeting of the A.C.R. 13 Juvenile Justice Subcommittee held on November 4, 1999, the Subcommittee received a status report on that project. Since a year has passed since that report, I would appreciate it if you could provide an update on the project so that I may include it in the Subcommittee's final report.

Please provide a brief update on the project to me by December 22, 2000. Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Larry L. Peri".

Larry L. Peri, Senior Program Analyst
Fiscal Analysis Division
Legislative Counsel Bureau

cc: Senator Valerie Wiener, Chairman
A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee

I:\Interim 2000\ACR 13 - Juvenile Justice in Nevada\Correspondence>Status Report-Steele.doc-LLP/jp



3550 Graham Ave
PO Box 330
Silver Springs NV 89429-0330
Phone: 775-577-4200
Fax: 775-577-3338

December 20, 2000

State of Nevada
Legislative Counsel Bureau
Larry L. Peri, Senior Program Analyst
Fiscal Analysis Division
Legislative Building
401 S. Carson St
Carson City NV 89701-4747

Mr. Peri,

I have been asked to provide a brief overview/update of the WNRVC project. I hope the following information addresses your needs. Please let me know if I can provide additional information to you.

The Western Nevada Regional Youth Center has been successfully completed and has been receiving male and female teenaged youth since its opening day on August 14, 2000.

The TREATMENT program portion of the facility is set up for 27 beds, and there are currently 23 male and female probation youth in the facility. We are raising the total number of youth every few weeks as the program matures. Treatment program stay is 70 days. Please see the attached program description flyer for additional information.

Overall, the treatment program is a strong combination of the most recent approaches in alcohol and other drug assessment/treatment/referral, mental health assessment/treatment/referral, personal accountability, and goal focused skills development. Youth receive formal credit (in our facility's certified school) for high school graduation, grade equivalent testing, school psychological evaluations, plus GED and adult education classes depending on the need of each youth. The program contains a strong component of transition planning, vocational groups/aftercare, and post program follow up by program staff.

The family and probation officer attend an initial two-hour planning and orientation meeting on the youth's first day in the program, at which time all of the above program content is discussed in detail. At that time, a multi-disciplinary provisional plan is created in a team-oriented approach. Weekly multi-family groups reinforce the family's buy-in to this multi-disciplinary planning and treatment. A transition meeting is held by these same stakeholders two weeks prior to the youth's leaving the program, and a FULL written multi-disciplinary assessment is shared with the family and provided to the PO.

Additional program components are the ESL classes for 1-5 youth, community service locally (fully functioning soon), and Alumni aftercare participation for more and more youth. This is a VERY BUSY program that starts at 5:30am with bedtime at 8:00pm-9:30 pm, and operates seven days a week.

The SECURE portion of the facility is comprised of 5 beds, and houses both male and female youth for short term holding. A formal booking/security area and process is maintained by WNRVC staff. WNRVC staff directly supervise the secure youth.

STATUS OFFENDERS The facility also houses a limited number of male and female status offender youth. They stay for a short time in both portions of the facility, depending on the circumstances of each youth. These youth participate in the school, recreation, and skills groups portion of the program.

FACILITY Considering the multiple use expectations placed on the actual structure and layout of this facility, it is remarkable how functional the building and grounds have been thus far in our efforts to maximize service delivery to youth and families. I consider it a difficult process to design a multi-use facility like this one, and this facility's design has done a good job for us after our initial problem solving process of laying out program and use patterns.

REGIONAL SERVICE/REFERRAL ARRAY CONSIDERATIONS

Overall, the WNRYP project is moving successfully toward the goals of providing another level of multi-disciplinary services to the existing array of services available to youth and families in the Northern Nevada region, without duplicating or competing with existing services. WNRYP seeks to directly impact youth/families AND ALSO to strengthen other programs by assessing/preparing/transitioning youth for placement in any level of ongoing services, whether that placement is in the community or sometimes in higher structured settings, i.e.: the right youth/family in the right program at the right time. Inter-agency connections and teamwork is seen as a mandatory WNRYP responsibility in support of other programs in the wider service array up to and including state institutions. Youth's appropriate movement up or down the levels of structure and placement will need our attention and co-operation with other providers.

WNRYP recognizes that long-term, high-structure settings for delinquent youth are an important part of the overall service array, and that the best way to support these program efforts is to make sure the right youth go to the right placement for the right reasons. This means that WNRYP must do its part in turning targeted youth around early in the game.

Some specific goals of WNRYP are to provide short term, high impact, goal focused services such as early intervention Alcohol/Drug, Mental Health, skills development, accountability, academic, vocational, transition, and aftercare services to targeted youth so as to keep those youth from gravitating to high structure long term settings if possible. Some targeted youth are: female youth, less criminalized youth whose primary or dominant underlying issues are alcohol and other drugs and/or mental health, youth with skills development needs, youth with language barriers, disfranchised, multi-cultural youth/families, etc.

STAKEHOLDERS I want to express great appreciation to the Probation offices, Judges, and County Managers in the participating counties that refer youth and families to this WNRYP project. They are directly involved and supportive of the entire project. I have also had excellent communication and support from the Operations and Technical Committee members and Oversight Committee. All stakeholders involved in this project have consistently been immediately available and cognizant of the political, financial, and practical elements of getting this project off to a good start. They have also been supportive with me as we have developed the combination of clinical and accountability program components necessary to ensure the highest possible level of success at WNRYP.

Once again, if I can provide additional information to assist you, please let me know. Thanks for your interests and efforts on behalf of the WNRYP.

Respectfully submitted,



Lon Cook, Director
WNRYP

Cc: Oversight Committee
Operations/Technical Committee

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Gary L. Ghiggeri, *Fiscal Analyst*

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October 14, 1999

Sandy Tedsen, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer
Elko County Juvenile Probation
665 West Silver Street
Elko, Nevada 89801-3692

Subject: Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice in Nevada (A.C.R. 13)

Dear Ms. Tedsen:

As you know, the first meeting of the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice in Nevada, created pursuant to Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13, has been scheduled for November 4, 1999, at the Legislative Building in Carson City. A portion of the meeting will be reserved for updates and status reports on capital improvement projects funded by the 1997 and 1999 Legislative Sessions.

The 1997 Legislature passed Senate Bill 497, which included a \$532,574 general fund appropriation to the Elko County Juvenile Probation Department for the completion of the Northeastern Nevada Juvenile Center in Elko County. I would appreciate receiving a short status report on the project. Additionally, it would be beneficial if you or a representative from your department could attend the meeting on November 4, to present the report to the Subcommittee members.

Please provide a copy of the status report to me by Friday, October 22, 1999. This is necessary in order to duplicate and mail the meeting packets to Subcommittee members in advance of the meeting.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Larry L. Peri".

Larry L. Peri, Senior Program Analyst
Fiscal Analysis Division
Legislative Counsel Bureau

cc: Senator Valerie Wiener
Mark Stevens, Assembly Fiscal Analyst

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**NORTHEASTERN NEVADA JUVENILE CENTER
UPDATE**

EXPENSE:	BUDGET
Construction Contract	\$2,538,836
Architect Fees	\$218,350
Site Work	\$120,000
Furnishings	\$40,000
Legal/Publication Fees	\$6,000
TOTAL:	\$2,923,186
VERIFIED FINANCING:	
Eureka County Contract	\$2,000,000
Eureka County School District	\$200,000
Elko County School District	\$100,000
Donations:	
Barrick Goldstrike	\$50,000
Stateline & Silver Smith Casinos	\$10,000
Independence Mines	\$30,000
Elko Auto Body, Inc.	\$613
TOTAL:	\$2,390,613
BALANCE DUE:	-(532,574)
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION:	532,574
BALANCE DUE:	\$0

Shortly after the old "Elko County Jail" was deemed inappropriate for adults in the 1970's, it became the original Juvenile Detention Center. The facility was extremely inadequate in terms of space, safety, heat, and recreational areas. Each of the four cells, which were often compared to cages, measured 7' X 10' and housed a total of 12 juveniles. The dayroom provided insufficient space and limited activities; it was actually a hallway measuring 8' X 12'. There was also no space for a classroom. The recreation "yard" consisted of a concrete slab enclosed by four walls and a chain link roof; it permitted little else beside occasional fresh air and improvised games of basketball.

D Block of the new Elko County Jail became the temporary location for the Juvenile Detention Center in December of 1993. The 6-cell, 12-bed wing housed juvenile delinquents for 3 ½ years while the new facility was being designed and constructed. A single-wide trailer located in front of the wing provided an intake and booking/administration area, as well as a classroom. The classroom measured 7.5' X 16.5', which provided enough space for 5 desks and a small teacher preparation area. Problems arose when staff were separated from the dayroom unit to attend to the public in the booking/administration trailer causing security and safety risks for the staff and detained juveniles. The dayroom allowed 8 juveniles to be seated at 2 secured tables. Activities were provided, but rarely included the entire population due to lack of space. The probation offices, as well as the courtroom, were still located at the Elko County Courthouse, approximately 1.5 miles away.

The Northeastern Nevada Juvenile Center was completed in May of 1997. This staff-efficient and cost-effective facility was made possible with the collaboration of the 4th and 7th Judicial Districts (Elko, Eureka, White Pine and Lincoln Counties), both the Elko County and Eureka County School Districts, Community Donations and a Legislative Appropriation. The facility includes 4 wings of cells, a multipurpose room, a secured classroom, the probation offices, a courtroom and an alternative classroom. Each of the 4 wings has 6 single bed cells and one dayroom. The control room provides for keyless security and the ability to monitor the cell wings, the multipurpose room and the secured classroom from one location. The design provides safety, efficiency and security of both staff and detained juveniles. Various programs are available for detained youth including a 28-day, in-patient substance abuse program, recreational opportunities, token economy program, computer use, guest speakers, "Very Special Arts," and community service. Many agencies such as the Nevada Youth Parole Bureau, Tribal Authorities and law enforcement agencies in the 4th and 7th Judicial Districts utilize this facility and its services.

Increasing capacity and programming options at our local facility has been a significant factor in more closely involving parents and community in the treatment of delinquent youth. It has allowed us to implement a 28-day, in-patient substance abuse program (followed with three months of after-care) as a post-disposition treatment service in lieu of commitment to state institutions. There is also an alternative education program on site, which allows additional educational opportunities for those students who are not succeeding in the traditional school setting. The location of the probation offices and the courtroom within the facility has been advantageous to both the staff and the juveniles, allowing probation officers more access to the juveniles, minimizing transports and safety risks and providing for increased communication between detention and probation staff.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

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555 E. Washington Avenue, Room 4400

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101-1049

Fax No.: (702) 486-2810

BRIAN L. DAVIE, *Legislative Services Officer* (702) 486-2800

November 30, 2000

Steven J. Thaler, *Director*
China Spring Youth Camp
P. O. Box 218
Minden, Nevada 89423-0218

Subject: Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice in Nevada (A.C.R. 13)

Dear Mr. Thaler:

As you know, the 1997 Legislature passed Senate Bill 497, which included a \$710,000 general fund appropriation to Douglas County for the construction of a gymnasium/multi-purpose room at the China Spring Youth Camp. Also, the 1999 Legislature passed Senate Bill 560, which included a \$2.8 million general fund appropriation to Douglas County for improvements to and expansion of the China Spring Youth Camp. At the first meeting of the A.C.R. 13 Juvenile Justice Subcommittee held on November 4, 1999, the Subcommittee received a status report on that project. Since a year has passed since that report, I would appreciate it if you could provide an update on the project so that I may include it in the Subcommittee's final report.

Please provide a brief update on the project to me by December 22, 2000. Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Larry L. Peri".

Larry L. Peri, *Senior Program Analyst*
Fiscal Analysis Division
Legislative Counsel Bureau

cc: Senator Valerie Wiener, *Chairman*
A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee

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Steven J. Thaler
Director

Thomas Umphries
Program Manager



DOUGLAS COUNTY
Nevada

Tel: (775) 265-5350
Fax: (775) 265-7159
Mailing Address
P.O. Box 218
Minden, Nevada 89423

December 18, 2000

Larry L. Peri, Senior Program Analyst
Fiscal Analysis Division
Legislative Counsel Bureau
401 S. Carson St.
Carson City, NV 89701-4747

NOV 20 11:21 AM '00
FISCAL ANALYSIS DIVISION

Update on China Spring Youth Camp Improvement Project (SB560)

Dear Larry,

The 1999 legislature passed Senate Bill 560, (Sec. 30. 1) which appropriated from the state general fund to the Interim Finance Committee for distribution to Douglas County the sum of \$2,800,000 for improvements to and the expansion of the China Spring Youth Camp. This included:

- (a) The construction of a new 24-bed female juvenile dormitory;
- (b) The construction of a new 40-bed male juvenile dormitory;
- (c) The construction of an administration building; and
- (d) Improvements to the septic system to handle the increased population.

On October 22, 1999, The Douglas County Board of County Commissioner approved two contracts. The first contract was given to Roby Oxoby, Architect. Mr. Oxoby's contract included the design of the improvement project and totaled \$248,000.00. The second contract was given to Lumos & Associates for the designing of the septic system associated with this improvement project. The Lumos & Associates Contract totaled \$84,000.00. With these two contracts there is a remainder of approximately \$2,468,000.00 for construction.

Larry Peri, Legislative Counsel Bureau

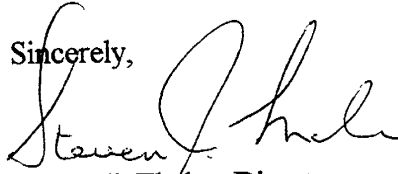
Update on China Spring Youth Camp Improvement Project (SB560)

Page Two

As of the date of this letter, the design of the two new dormitories is complete and the final bid documents are being completed. We anticipate at this time that the project will go out to bid in mid February 2001, and construction to begin within 45 days of that date. We are projecting this project be complete by April of 2002.

As of this date, \$55, 650.00 has been presented for payment to the Interim Financing Committee for work already completed related to this project. We can expect to return to the Interim Finance Committee in the next few months for work that has been completed since September 8, 2000.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Steven J. Thaler".

Steven J. Thaler, Director
China Spring Youth Camp

STATE OF NEVADA
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION (775) 684-6800

ANN O'CONNELL, *Senator, Chairman*

Lorne J. Malkiewich, *Director, Secretary*

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555 E. Washington Avenue, Room 4400

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101-1049

Fax No.: (702) 486-2810

BRIAN L. DAVIE, *Legislative Services Officer* (702) 486-2800

November 30, 2000

Leonard Pugh, *Director*
Washoe County Department of Juvenile Services
P. O. Box 11130
Reno, Nevada 89520

Subject: Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice in Nevada (A.C.R. 13)

Dear Mr. Pugh:

As you know, the 1999 Legislature passed Assembly Bill 330, which provides a \$3 million general fund appropriation to Washoe County in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 for a portion of the funding necessary for the construction of a new juvenile detention facility and juvenile addiction center in Washoe County. At the first meeting of the A.C.R. 13 Juvenile Justice Subcommittee held on November 4, 1999, the Subcommittee received a status report on that project. Since a year has passed since that report, I would appreciate it if you could provide an update on the project so that I may include it in the Subcommittee's final report.

Please provide a brief update on the project to me by December 22, 2000. Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Larry L. Peri".

Larry L. Peri, *Senior Program Analyst*
Fiscal Analysis Division
Legislative Counsel Bureau

cc: Senator Valerie Wiener, *Chairman*
A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee

I:\Interim 2000\ACR 13 - Juvenile Justice in Nevada\Correspondence>Status Report-Pugh.doc-LLP/jp



WASHOE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE SERVICES

P.O. BOX 11130
RENO, NEVADA 89520
(775) 328-2777

RECEIVED
DEC 19 PM 3:31

December 11, 2000

Mr. Larry Peri, Senior Program Analyst
Fiscal Analysis Division
Legislative Counsel Bureau
401 S. Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701-4747

Subject: Status of New Juvenile Justice Center in Washoe County

Dear Mr. Peri:

It has been just over a year since providing you with a status report on the construction of a new juvenile justice center in Washoe County. Since that time, a master planning and architectural planning process determined that the facility should open with 108 beds and have the ability to expand to a 144 beds in the future. A single courtroom will be used for both detention and delinquency hearings. Administration, probation offices, classrooms, substance abuse program, medical clinic, and community service/outreach spaces are also included.

The Public Works Division solicited proposals for a site in the spring of 2000. After a thorough analysis that included two public meetings and an appearance before a Citizens Advisory Board, a site south of the current County Jail on Parr Blvd was selected by the Board of County Commissioners in September. Negotiations with the property owner are currently underway and it is hoped that the purchase will be completed by February 2001.

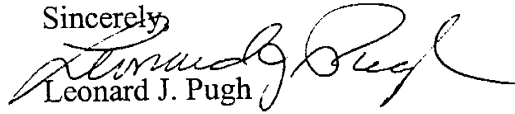
The design phase of the project began last month. The design team is verifying the architectural program and looking at cost containment measures. Last week, members of the design team toured five facilities in the Pacific Northwest for further design ideas. It is anticipated that the facility will be designed in 11 months and that construction of the facility begin in approximately one year. Construction of the facility is expected to last 18 months.

Lastly, I am very pleased to report that the Board of County Commissioners officially named the facility the Jan Evans Juvenile Justice Center in recognition of the many years

she championed children's issues including juvenile justice, abuse and neglect, and foster care while a member of the State Legislature.

Again, I would like to thank the Legislature for the interest and support that has been provided to the youth of Washoe County and I will be happy to continue providing status reports as requested.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Leonard J. Pugh". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping tail that extends to the right.

Leonard J. Pugh

Director

STATE OF NEVADA
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

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BRIAN L. DAVIE, *Legislative Services Officer* (702) 486-2800

November 30, 2000

Sandy Oberhansli, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer
Mineral County
P. O. Box 1167
Hawthorne, Nevada 89415-1167

Subject: Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice in Nevada (A.C.R. 13)

Dear Ms. Oberhansli:

As you know, the 1999 Legislature passed Senate Bill 560, which included a \$437,000 general fund appropriation to Mineral County for expenses related to the renovation of the Hawthorne National Guard Armory into a facility to house juvenile offenders. At the first meeting of the A.C.R. 13 Juvenile Justice Subcommittee held on November 4, 1999, the Subcommittee received a status report on that project. Since a year has passed since that report, I would appreciate it if you could provide an update on the project so that I may include it in the Subcommittee's final report.

Please provide a brief update on the project to me by December 22, 2000. Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Larry L. Peri".

Larry L. Peri, Senior Program Analyst
Fiscal Analysis Division
Legislative Counsel Bureau

cc: Senator Valerie Wiener, Chairman
A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee

I:\Interim 2000\ACR 13 - Juvenile Justice in Nevada\Correspondence>Status Report-Oberhansli.doc-LLP/jp

MINERAL COUNTY
JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT
P.O. BOX 1167 HAWTHORNE, NEVADA 89415 PHONE: (775) 945-3393

JOHN P. DAVIS
District Judge



RECEIVED
SANDRA J. OBERHANSLI
Chief, Juvenile Probation Officer
Fifth Judicial District
FISCAL ANALYSIS DIVISION

JUVENILE DIVISION
of the
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

December 8, 2000

TO: A.C.R. 13 Juvenile Justice Subcommittee
Legislative Counsel Bureau

FROM: Sandra J. Oberhansli, Chief
Fifth Judicial District
Mineral County, NV 89415

RE: Senate Bill 560
Renovation of National Guard Armory

Dear Larry L. Peri;

The following is an update on the renovation of the Hawthorne National Guard Armory into a facility to house juvenile offenders. The amount of \$437,000.00 was appropriated to the Mineral County Juvenile Probation Department to complete this remodeling.

At present time the renovation is approximately 95% completed. The following is a list of the projects that have been completed:

- 1.) thermos windows and screens through-out building
- 2.) 3 inch insulation on outside of building (except the gym)
- 3.) all electrical replaced through out entire building in conduit
- 4.) all plumbing replaced through out building
- 5.) 2-hot water tanks 100 gallons each installed
- 6.) swamp coolers ducted in through out building
- 7.) sprinkler system through out building with fire protection system
- 8.) all doors and frames replaced to meet fire code
- 9.) everything painted inside and out side
- 10.) new floor tile and carpet except gym
- 11.) complete new kitchen (range and hood, sinks, shelving, walk-in freezer and fridge, dish washer all in stainless steel and washers and dyers.
- 12.) cement slabs under storage units
- 13.) complete new wiring system for the telephones, fax machine, etc.


Legislative Counsel Bureau
December 8, 2000
Page 2

We are now down to the last details and clean-up. Once this is done, we will move our children from the old building to the new one. The offices were moved a few weeks ago and that has given us a little time to check for things to go wrong and for repairs.

We are planning on an open house and showing our new facility around the end of January since the holidays are upon us. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Once again, I would like to thank everyone for helping our dream come true. Wishing everyone a Happy Holiday Season.

Sincerely Yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sandra J. Oberhanlsi". The signature is fluid and cursive, written in a professional style.

Sandra J. Oberhanlsi, Chief
Juvenile Probation Department
Mineral County

cc: Senator Valerie Wiener, Chairman
A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee

December 8, 2000

FINANCIAL UPDATE

Senate Bill 560 - Appropriated Amount: \$437,000.00

Original Bid:

Greth Construction, Inc.	430,000.00
Reduced the contract amount (by a change order and achieved that amount by valued engineering)	- 30,000.00
	<hr/>

Greth Construction, Inc.	400,000.00
--------------------------	------------

Change Order #1:

Plus plumbing and electrical change order (Could not use existing lines due to corrosion)	+ 11,875.00
	<hr/>

CONTRACT AMOUNT -\$411,875.00

Architect:

Casey Jones	24,827.00
Blue Prints	2276.00
Fire Marshal	1218.00
Health Inspector	100.00

ADDITIONAL AMOUNT - \$28,421.00

(This negative amount was accommodated by other sources and funds) - \$3,296.00

Juvenile Probation Department:

Break down of \$30,000.00 change order to reduce
original bid amount:

- 1.) Removed flooring throughout building and gym
- 2.) Removed all doors and casings
- 3.) Removed all windows and casings
- 4.) Painted all offices
- 5.) Cleaned grounds and inside building each day for contractors
- 6.) Repaired and inserted fence slats on all fencing
- 7.) Painted inside of full size gym
- 8.) Put in sprinkler system and sod
- 9.) Removed old black top in recreation area

VI. Appendices

Page No.

A.	Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13 (File No. 139, <i>Statutes of Nevada 1999</i> , Page 4047)	67
B.	Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 57 (File No. 152, <i>Statutes of Nevada 1999</i> , Page 3735)	69
C.	Nevada’s Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan – Recommendations Based on An Assessment by James C. (Buddy) Howell.....	71
D.	Subcommittee Action Letters	
	1. Recommendation Number 1	91
	2. Recommendation Number 2	93
	3. Recommendation Number 3	95
	4. Recommendation Number 4	97
	5. Recommendation Numbers 5 and 11	99
	6. Recommendation Number 6	101
	7. Recommendation Number 7	103
	8. Recommendation Number 10	105
	9. Recommendation Number 12	107
	10. Recommendation Number 13	109
E.	Bill Draft Request, BDR 17-572, Regarding the Creation of a Statutory Committee on Juvenile Justice	111
F.	Bill Draft Request, BDR 5-573, Regarding a Study of Minority Overrepresentation in the Juvenile Justice System	119
G.	Bill Draft Request, BDR 5-574, Regarding Detention Homes	127
H.	Bill Draft Request, BDR 16-575, Regarding Juvenile Parole Violators.....	131
I.	Individuals Who Attended and Testified Before the Subcommittee	141

APPENDIX A

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13—Committee on Elections, Procedures, and Ethics

FILE NUMBER 139

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Directing the Legislative Commission to continue the study of the system of juvenile justice in Nevada.

Whereas, The Legislative Commission was directed by Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 57 of the 69th session of the Nevada Legislature to study specific issues relating to the system of juvenile justice in this state; and

Whereas, The study was conducted during the 1997-98 legislative interim and it facilitated a wide-ranging discussion by national, state and local experts that resulted in the development of a comprehensive long-range plan to improve the system of juvenile justice in this state; and

Whereas, The study concluded that a second phase of discussion, oversight and consideration of this issue was necessary to ensure a comprehensive approach that will result in meaningful improvements in the system of juvenile justice in Nevada; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of Nevada, the Senate Concurring, That the Legislative Commission is hereby directed to appoint a subcommittee, consisting of four members of the Assembly and four members of the Senate, to continue the study of the system of juvenile justice in the State of Nevada; and be it further

Resolved, That the subcommittee may appoint an advisory committee, consisting of persons who are knowledgeable in the areas of the study, to consult with and to assist in conducting the study; and be it further

Resolved, That the study may include, but is not limited to:

1. A review and evaluation of the recent efforts made by state and local juvenile authorities to adopt and use uniform criteria, methodology and instruments when detaining a juvenile, placing a juvenile in a correctional facility or placing a juvenile on probation or otherwise in the community;
2. A review and evaluation of the system of intermediate sanctions and corresponding interventions for delinquent youth;
3. A review of the results of an updated report on the assessment of the need for juvenile correctional facilities and related programs in this state that was originally completed in August 1992;
4. A review of the evaluation of the Standardized Juvenile Justice Data Collection System of the Division of Child and Family Services of the Department of Human Resources;
5. A review of the use in the juvenile justice system of this state of programs intended to prevent and treat substance abuse, including, without limitation, educational programs and aftercare efforts;
6. An assessment of the desirability of restructuring the relationship between state and local juvenile justice agencies, including the potential to produce a seamless continuum of care;
7. An assessment of gang activity and a review of prevention and intervention efforts;
8. An assessment of school violence in this state;
9. A review of the survey of the availability of nontraditional alternative education programs;

10. An assessment of the uniformity of standards of operation for juvenile detention and juvenile correctional facilities;

11. An evaluation of the results of an assessment of the need for mental health services for the juvenile justice population at the state and local level;

12. A review and evaluation of a proposed integrated data system to track the various interactions that individual youths have with the various state and local service agencies;

13. A review and evaluation of the programs and efforts to reduce truancy in public schools; and

14. A discussion of the desirability of implementing restorative justice programs in this state, including programs involving interaction between the delinquent juvenile and the victim; and be it further

Resolved, That no action may be taken by the subcommittee on recommended legislation unless it receives a majority vote of the Senators on the subcommittee and a majority vote of the Assemblymen on the subcommittee; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislative Commission submit a report of the study and any recommendations for legislation to the 71st session of the Nevada Legislature.

APPENDIX B

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 57-Committee on Elections, Procedures, and Ethics

FILE NUMBER 152

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION--Directing the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study of the system of juvenile justice in the State of Nevada.

RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE SENATE CONCURRING, That the Legislative Commission is hereby directed to conduct an interim study of the system of juvenile justice in the State of Nevada; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the study include, but not be limited to:

1. The uniformity of the administration of the juvenile justice system among the counties of this state and the cost to the counties;
2. The cost to the counties to administer the system of juvenile justice;
3. The use of alternatives to traditional methods of adjudication of children alleged to be delinquent or in need of supervision, including, but not limited to, the use of teen courts and community sentencing panels;
4. The practices and procedures of juvenile courts regarding the assignment of children who are adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision to facilities for confinement, detention or care;
5. The facilities for confinement, detention or care of children who are adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision in this state, including, but not limited to, the certification or licensure of such facilities, the capacity and condition of such facilities, the ability of such facilities to provide for the separation of violent and nonviolent children or any other appropriate separation of children in such facilities and the costs associated with the maintenance of such facilities; and
6. The penalties associated with the commission of delinquent acts by children and the application of such penalties; and be it further

RESOLVED, That no action may be taken by the study committee on recommended legislation unless it receives a majority vote of the Senators on the committee and a majority vote of the Assemblymen on the committee; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Commission submit a report of the study and any recommendations for legislation to the 70th session of the Nevada Legislature.

APPENDIX C

James C. Howell, Ph.D.
Criminologist
13 Squires Lane
Pinchurst, NC 28374-6866

L. C. B.
FISCAL ANALYSIS DIVISION

00 MAR -8 AM 11:02

RECEIVED

March 3, 2000

Senator Valerie Wiener
Co-Chair
Subcommittee to Study the System
of Juvenile Justice in Nevada
3540 West Sahara Ave., No. 352
Las Vegas, NV 89102-5816

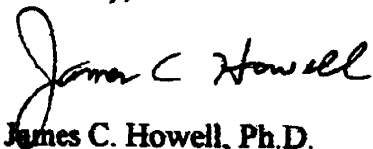
Dear Senator Wiener:

Please find enclosed my recommendations for directions the Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice in Nevada might consider, pursuant to further development and implementation of Nevada's Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan. These recommendations are based on my assessment of the Plan, presented at the February 24th meeting of the Subcommittee, and with the financial (technical assistance) support of the National Conference of State Legislators.

It was a pleasure working under your outstanding leadership in conjunction with the February 24th meeting of the Subcommittee. Thanks for involving me in this important work.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions regarding my recommendations or need further assistance.

Sincerely,


James C. Howell, Ph.D.

cc: Larry L. Peri, Fiscal Affairs Division ✓
Mary Fairchild, NCSL

NEVADA'S COMPREHENSIVE JUVENILE JUSTICE PLAN

Recommendations Based on An Assessment
by
James C. (Buddy) Howell

In conjunction with the
February 24, 2000 Meeting of the
Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study
the System of Juvenile Justice in Nevada (A.C.R. 13)

Background: Nevada has a very high juvenile incarceration rate (Snyder & Sickmund, 1999:189-191). In 1997, the NV overall custody rate per 100,000 in the juvenile population was 460 (vs. 368 national. avg.). For committed: 267 (vs. 256 national. avg.) For detained: 183 (vs. 95 national avg.)

A small proportion of the incarcerated juveniles in NV are violent offenders: 16% (vs. 25% nationally). Most of them are property offenders: 33% (vs 30% nationally). The proportion that is serious, violent, and chronic is unknown, but this should be the main target group for deep end interventions.

The Subcommittee has documented serious overcrowding in certain detention centers and training schools. Unfortunately, the excellent progress made in development of intermediate sanctions does not appear to have made a significant reduction in overcrowding.

RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING CURRENT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ELEMENTS

1. Need for consistent placement instruments

Directions the Subcommittee might consider:

Short-term:

Enlist the National Council on Crime and Delinquency's help in completing the risk and needs assessment instruments. Outside review of the draft instruments is needed to ensure that they are based on state-of-the-art information. NCCD's technical assistance, as an outside reviewer and facilitator, would expedite completion and implementation of the instruments. Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds should be available for this purpose.

Long-term:

Contract with NCCD to validate probation risk assessment instrument. This could be funded using Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds.

1.a. Update the NCCD Juvenile Corrections Needs AssessmentDirections the Subcommittee might consider:

Because the National Center for Juvenile Justice's update of the 1992 NCCD Juvenile Corrections Needs Assessment, which should help with long-term planning, won't be completed for several months, more immediate steps should be taken to alleviate overcrowding:

Short-term:

The National Juvenile Detention Association should be engaged to assess causes of the overcrowding in detention and corrections facilities. NJDA routinely does this under an OJJDP project, "Training and Technical Support for State and Local Jurisdictional Teams To Focus on Juvenile Corrections and Detention Overcrowding." NJDA could review the draft placement instruments in light of overcrowding and intake policies, and make recommendations regarding steps that should immediately be taken. Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds should be available for this purpose.

2. Create intermediate sanctions and interventionsDirections the Subcommittee might consider:

A number of intermediate sanctions and programs have been developed with Community Corrections Partnership Block Grant funds since the Subcommittee developed the Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan. To further alleviate current overcrowding in detention centers and training schools, and help position offenders in the right place in the overall matrix that the NV Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators has developed, three programs should be considered. These three programs could serve as cornerstones in Nevada's continuum of program options and sanctions.

Short-term:

Implement Reclaim Ohio to ensure that secure facilities (at Elko, Caliente, and the new Serious and Violent Offender facility) are used only for the most serious, violent, and chronic offenders. Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds should be available for this program. Community Corrections Partnership Block Grant funds will continue to support alternatives to incarceration.

Long-term:

a) Implement the Orange Co, CA 8% Early Intervention Program. Putting this program in place will help achieve two main objectives of the Comprehensive Plan: (1) help ensure that most resources at the front end of the system are allocated for the offenders most likely to become serious, violent, and chronic offenders; and (2) help position offenders

in the right place in the overall matrix that the NV Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators has developed. Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds should be available for this program.

b) Implement the Multi-Systemic Therapy program (Henggeler, 1997). This program has proven to be very effective with serious, violent, and chronic offenders with a variety of problem behaviors. It could serve as a cornerstone program for many of the offenders that in the past have been placed at Elko or in Caliente. Thus it could make a major contribution to ensuring that Elko, Caliente, and the new Serious and Violent Offender facility are used only for the most serious, violent, and chronic offenders. Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds should be available for this program.

3. Assess existing substance abuse programs

Directions the Subcommittee might consider:

Short-term:

a) Implement the original plan of having Leslie Acoca (NCCD) conduct an assessment of drug treatment programs.

Long-term:

Consider implementing the "Developmental Model of Substance Abuse Treatment for Adolescents" program (see Acoca, 1995).

4. Assess existing drug court models in Las Vegas (Clark) and Reno (Washoe) Counties

Directions the Subcommittee might consider:

None. The assessments are underway.

5. Complete new serious and chronic juvenile offender facility

Directions the Subcommittee might consider:

Short-term:

a) Placement instrument needs to be ready before facility opens (June) (see plan element # 1 above)

b) Obtain assistance from the Council of Juvenile Corrections Administrators (Boston) in implement the OJJDP Performance-Based Standards for Juvenile Correction and Detention Facilities. Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds should be available for this purpose.

c) Because operation of the facility will be privately contracted, a staff position will be needed in it (i.e., an assigned parole officer) to work with clients in the Intensive Aftercare Program model (which DCFS plans to transport from Caliente). Explore use of Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds.

Long-term:

Use the facility for juveniles who otherwise would be transferred to the criminal justice system (see "other plan elements" below)

6. Restructure state-county relationship

Directions the Subcommittee might consider:

Short-term:

Begin implementing the Reclaim Ohio program as soon as feasible (see plan element # 2 above).

7. Conduct statewide gang survey

Directions the Subcommittee might consider:

Short-term: (give priority to gang problems in detention and corrections facilities)

a) It is unclear whether or not training in supervision, classification, and investigative techniques are used in correctional facilities.

b) Ensure that risk and needs assessments address gang involvement

c) The Gang Alternatives Partnership (GAP) has developed other recommendations that need to be considered for statewide and local implementation (as appropriate).

Long-term:

a) To develop a statewide profile of the youth gang problem, use the National Youth Gang Survey instrument to survey law enforcement agencies not surveyed by the National Youth Gang Center. It could be supplemented by the "Communities That Care" student survey, to build a research base for comprehensive programming.

b) Consider implementing the OJJDP Comprehensive Community-Wide Gang Prevention, Suppression, and Intervention Program (Burch & Kane, 1999). It is the most comprehensive program model that is available. OJJDP has adapted the model to urban and rural areas.

c) Consider implementing the Aggression Replacement Training (ART) program to help reduce gang conflicts and separate gang members from gangs in corrections facilities

8. Assessment of school violence

Directions the Subcommittee might consider:

Short-term:

a) The NCSL is providing technical assistance on school safety issues to the Safe Schools Committee, including prevention and intervention activities

b) Develop alternatives to expelling elementary students

c) School violence programs can be compared with the results of the National Study of Delinquency Prevention in Schools (Gottfredson and Gottfredson, 1999) to assess existing programs and identify new ones for consideration.

Long-term

a) Implement "Communities That Care" which includes a student survey.

b) Develop school-based gang programs using as guidance the results of the National Study of School-Based Gang Prevention and Intervention Programs (Gottfredson and Gottfredson, 1999).

9. Survey of alternative education programs

Directions the Subcommittee might consider:

Short-term:

Examine the correspondence between the list of alternative education programs and suspended and expelled students (are they clients of alternative education programs?)

Long-term:

Fill gaps by building a continuum of care for suspended and expelled students

10. Amend the NV Revised Statutes per recommendations from Co. District Attorneys

Directions the Subcommittee might consider:

Short-term:

a) Review A.B. 53 to ensure that elementary students would not be removed from school without appropriate alternative support.

b) Review all transfer statutes. Juvenile court judges should make all transfer decisions. Keep all juveniles, ideally, in the juvenile justice system. The new serious and chronic offender secure facility will be suitable for confining them. They have risk factors and developmental needs that can only be addressed with juvenile justice rehabilitation programs. Prisons are not geared to rehabilitate them, and probably will exacerbate recidivism and contribute to adult criminal careers. In addition, they are far more likely to be victimized in a prison. Reconsider: a) statutory exclusions, b) added crimes for transfer eligibility, and c) lowered age limit for juvenile court jurisdiction.

11. Consider developing standards for operation of juvenile facilities

Directions the Subcommittee might consider:

Implement the OJJDP Performance-Based Standards for Juvenile Correction and Detention Facilities (22 standards covering six critical areas of facility operations: security, order, safety, programming, health and mental health, and justice). The Council of Juvenile Corrections Administrators (Boston) can be of assistance, and may be selecting additional sites with OJJDP funding. If not, explore use of Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds.

12. Evaluate mental health needs for the juvenile offender population

Directions the Subcommittee might consider:

a) It should be possible to conduct a less comprehensive survey than has been proposed that answers the fundamental question: Do juvenile offenders have access to mental health services? The roster of mental health programs should be surveyed to make a determination (by asking about client characteristics and referral sources).

b) Develop family- and child-centered mental health services.

b) Consider establishing an early intervention program linked to schools. The Norfolk, VA Assessment Center is an excellent model.

13. Evaluate the need to establish truancy centers

Directions the Subcommittee might consider:

None; this component has been referred to the Commission on School Safety and Violence.

**James C. Howell, Ph.D.
Criminologist
13 Squires Lane
Pinehurst, NC 28374-6866
Tel: 910-235-3708
Fax: 910-235-3720
Email: howell327@ac.net**

April 21, 2000

Senator Valerie Wiener
Subcommittee to Study the
System of Juvenile Justice in Nevada
3540 West Sahara Ave., No. 352
Las Vegas, NV 89102-5816

Dear Senator Wiener:

I am writing regarding two disturbing situations in Nevada's juvenile justice system of which I recently became aware. These two developments cause me to amend the recommendations I made to your Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice in Nevada following my February 24th testimony.

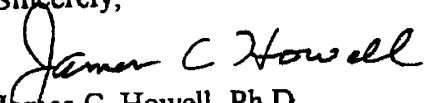
The first matter is the tragic loss of the lives of the 6 Las Vegas children on March 18, while on a roadside trash pick-up detail as part of a probation restitution requirement. I urge your Subcommittee to consider eliminating this type of restitution, to help ensure that children in State care are protected from dangerous adults. Moreover, studies show that restitution programs reduce recidivism only about 4%-7%. The most effective approach is to use risk and needs assessments to identify the few children who can benefit from restitution, and administer it very judiciously with rehabilitation programs that address treatment needs. I seriously doubt that there is any recidivism reduction value to this type of punitive restitution, because studies consistently show that punishment does not reduce recidivism, and may actually increase it.

The second situation concerns the overcrowding in Clark County's juvenile detention center. I recently read about this deplorable situation in a Las Vegas Sun article, dated March 5 ("Youths at Center Crammed like Sardines"). As testified on February 24th, overcrowding contributes to higher rates of institutional violence and suicidal behavior, and greater staff use of physical restraints and short-term isolation. Had I known the overcrowding at this detention center was apparently so egregious at the time I testified before the Subcommittee, I would have recommended immediate, emergency action to remove children in the detention center from harm's way who do not require such confinement. Such action clearly is warranted, provided that the reported conditions are valid. I recommended that the National Juvenile Detention Association be engaged to help officials determine the causes and solutions to overcrowding. This should be done immediately with respect to the Clark County juvenile detention center and other centers that are overcrowded.

I was disappointed to learn that, according to the Las Vegas Sun article, non-dangerous children may be held in the detention center for truancy and other non-delinquent offenses. Confinement of status offenders is prohibited by the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, unless they are also charged with delinquent offenses. The more important issue, in the short-term, is the safety of the children there. May I suggest that your Subcommittee investigate the sources of the detention center overcrowding. The popular "zero tolerance" policies associated with truancy may well be a significant contributing factor. Again, it is highly unlikely that punitive measures such as this have any rehabilitative merit. The National Juvenile Detention Association could be of enormous assistance to your Subcommittee in this assessment of overcrowding.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,


James C. Howell, Ph.D.

cc: Larry Peri, Fiscal Affairs Division

OTHER PLAN ELEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION
(in the order from general to specific):

1. Create infrastructure for comprehensive plan implementation.

Now that the Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice In Nevada has developed a Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan for the state, and work toward its implementation is underway, it is recommended that an infrastructure be created for statewide implementation and management of the plan.

A staff position should be created to coordinate statewide implementation of the Nevada Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan.

A statewide Collaborative Council should be established, comprised of human service agency heads, to facilitate implementation of the NV Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan. Four types of collaborative councils have been created in 27 other states, grouped according to two important structural distinctions: whether the council has members from outside the executive branch of government (stakeholders), and whether the council interacts with local interagency collaboratives. The four types are:

- (1) cabinet councils, whose members are cabinet officials and whose work is focused at the state level (examples are Alaska, Delaware, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, and Rhode Island);
- (2) networked cabinet councils, whose members are cabinet officials and whose work is locally oriented (examples are Maryland, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, Utah, Vermont, and West Virginia);
- (3) stakeholder councils, that include other stakeholders who are focused at the state level (examples are Connecticut, Iowa, Montana, New York, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee); and
- (4) networked stakeholder councils, that include other stakeholders who are networked at the local level (examples are Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Oregon, and Washington).

The Collaborative Council should be linked at the local level to Interagency Consortia (modeled after the Norfolk, VA Interagency Consortium), which would be comprised of staff representatives of human service agencies (juvenile justice, mental health, social services, welfare, health, child welfare, education, etc.). This would ensure that comprehensive needs assessments are made of all offenders, and that comprehensive treatment plans are developed. Monies for individual comprehensive treatment plans should be pooled from multiple funding streams.

2. Provide for joint funding of programs.

Implementation of the Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan can be facilitated through state-level funding of multi-agency programs. Whenever appropriate, the RFP's for these programs should require joint applications from human service agencies.

3. Tie the Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan with Nevada's Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant.

OJJDP recently began integrating comprehensive state plans that are based on the OJJDP Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders (which is the framework for the NV plan) with Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds. Therefore, the JAIBG funds should support the graduated sanctions elements in the NV Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan. Other prevention and juvenile justice block grants should be used to support other plan components.

4. Use the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory to evaluate existing programs.

Current programs in the matrix developed by the NV Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators can be evaluated quickly using the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory (developed by Dr. Edward J. Latessa, Dept. of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati).

5. Fill gaps in the continuum of program options with only cost-effective programs.

To avoid the tendency in most jurisdictions to choose popular "magic bullets," only cost-effective programs should be chosen for implementation. There are several sources of effective program models (see Howell, 1999). The attached annotated bibliography of published works on the OJJDP Comprehensive Strategy contains sources of effective programs in OJJDP-sponsored reviews.

6. Expand aftercare programs.

Plans are being made to transport the Intensive Aftercare Program (IAP) at Caliente to Elko. It should be implemented in other correctional facilities as well. Wherever the IAP is implemented, it should be linked to a Center for Independent Living, as in Las Vegas. There, the Center for Independent Living effectively provides post-release services to juveniles released from Caliente. This helps offenders make the transition from institutions to normal community life. Transitional Community Integration funds the legislature has provided could be used to support such centers and other services ex-offenders need.

7. Develop more gender-specific programs.

The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (1998:120) recommend several types of female-specific programs (based on Kempf-Leonard et al., 1997; see also Acoca, 1998):

- Treatment for sexual victimization
- Mental health services
- Treatment for abuse and neglect
- Teenage pregnancy
- Programs for unwed teenage mothers
- Programs for sexually active females (and males)
- Gang prevention programs
- Juvenile court alternatives for specific behaviors
- Crisis intervention programs providing short-term shelter, family mediation and conflict resolution
- Home-based services

8. Develop programs for children of color.

Children of color are overrepresented in Nevada's juvenile justice system. All jurisdictions should assess whether or not this situation exists using an established methodology (see Pope, 1995). Where children of color are overrepresented, jurisdictions should: 1) implement training workshops focusing on race and juvenile processing; 2) establish a "checks and balances" system with regard to juvenile processing decisions; and 3) develop guidelines to aid decision makers in reaching outcome decisions. Use of risk assessments as part of the guidelines will also help greatly to reduce disproportionate minority representation in the juvenile justice system. Programs that address the specific needs of children of color should be developed. (NCJFCJ, 1998:119-20)

9. Develop specialized services for mentally ill, mentally retarded, and youths with disabilities.

Services for these children are severely lacking in most juvenile justice and mental health systems. Excessive use of residential services for these children is commonplace. Regular screening of children with suspected learning disabilities and remediation programs are typically in short supply. Community-centered services need to be developed, serving these children in the home whenever possible. (NCJFCJ, 1998:120)

Sources:

- Acoca, L. (1995). Breaking the cycle: a developmental model for the assessment and treatment of adolescents with alcohol and other drug problems. Juvenile and Family Court Journal, 46 (4), 1-48.
- Acoca, L. (1998). Outside/inside: The violation of American girls at home, on the streets, and in the juvenile justice system. Crime and Delinquency, 44(4), 561-589.
- Burch, J., and Kane, C. 1999. Implementing the OJJDP comprehensive gang model. Fact Sheet. #122. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- Gottfredson, G. D., and Gottfredson, D.C. 1999. Survey of School-Based Gang Prevention and Intervention Programs: Preliminary findings. Paper presented at the National Youth Gang Symposium, Las Vegas, NV, July 29.
- Henggeler, S. W. (1997). Treating serious anti-social behavior in youth: The MST approach. Juvenile Justice Bulletin. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- Howell, J. C. (1999). Effective programs in a comprehensive strategy. Journal for Juvenile Justice and Detention Services, 14, 1-17.
- Kempf-Leonard, K., E. S. L. Peterson, & L. L. Sample. (1997). Gender and Juvenile Justice in Missouri. St. Louis, MO: University of Missouri-St. Louis.
- National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. 1998. The Janiculum Project. Reno, NV: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. Also published in: NCJFCJ, Recommendations from a National Symposium (The Janiculum Project). Juvenile and Family Court Journal, 49(4), 105-126.
- Pope, C. E. (1995). Equity within the juvenile justice system: Directions for the future. In K. Kempf-Leonard, C. E. Pope, & W. H. Feyerherm (Eds.), Minorities in Juvenile Justice (pp. 201-216). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Snyder, H. N. & M. Sickmund. (1999). Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

PROMISING AND EFFECTIVE PROBATION & PAROLE PROGRAMS

8% Early Intervention Program--Orange Co., CA Probation Department
Schumacher, M. & G. Kurz. (1999). The 8% Solution: Preventing Serious, Repeat Juvenile Crime. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Baton Rouge, LA, Partnership for the Prevention of Juvenile Gun Violence
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (1999). Promising Strategies to Reduce Gun Violence. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Reclaim Ohio

Latessa, E. J., & A. M. Holsinger. (1999). Evaluation of the Ohio Department of Youth Services' Community Correctional Facilities. Cincinnati, OH: Division of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati.

Moone, M. M., B. K. Applegate, & E. J. Latessa. (1997). RECLAIM Ohio: A politically viable alternative to treating youthful felony offenders. Crime and Delinquency, 43, 438-457.

Multisystemic Therapy

Henggeler, S.W. (1997). Treating serious anti-social behavior in youth: The MST approach. Juvenile Justice Bulletin. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Lifeskills'95 program--CA Youth Authority

Josi, D, and Sechrest, D. K. (1999). A pragmatic approach to parole aftercare: Evaluation of a community reintegration program for high-risk youthful offenders. Justice Quarterly 16(1), 51-80.

Intensive Aftercare Program

Altschuler, D. M., & T. L. Armstrong. (1994). Intensive Aftercare for High-Risk Juveniles: A Community Care Model. Washington, DC: U.S. Justice Department, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Altschuler, D. M., & T. L. Armstrong. (1994). Intensive aftercare for high-risk juveniles: Policies and Procedures. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Other Cost-Effective Programs

Aos, S., P. Phipps, R. Barnoski, & R. Lieb. (1999). The Comparative Costs and Benefits of Programs to Reduce Crime: A Review of National Research Findings with Implications for Washington State. Olympia, WA: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

An Annotated Bibliography of Published Works on The
OJJDP Comprehensive Strategy For Serious, Violent, And Chronic Juvenile Offenders

Prepared by
James C. (Buddy) Howell
February, 2000

The Comprehensive Strategy

Wilson, J. J., & J. C. Howell. (1993). A Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent and Chronic Juvenile Offenders. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. *

This is the original Comprehensive Strategy. The second printing was dated 1994.

Howell, J. C. (Ed.). (1995). Guide for Implementing the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. *

An indepth resource tool for carrying out the Comprehensive Strategy. Contains a "blueprint" of step-by-step procedures. Contains the results of the national review of promising and effective programs for serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders, presented in two categories: Prevention and Graduated Sanctions. Explains in detail how risk- and protective-focused prevention is carried out and how risk assessments and needs assessments are conducted.

Wilson, J. J., & J. C. Howell. (1993). Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders: A Comprehensive Strategy. Fact Sheet. No. 4. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (2 pp.)

A brief summary of the Comprehensive Strategy, for policy makers, lawmakers, and program executives.

Wilson, J. J., & J. C. Howell (1994). "OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent and Chronic Juvenile Offenders," The Juvenile and Family Court Journal, 45, 3-12.

A summary of the Comprehensive Strategy.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (1995). "Guide for Implementing the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders." OJJDP Update on Programs. (1995). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (6 pp.)

A more detailed summary of the Comprehensive Strategy, for jurisdictions interested in implementing it.

Supporting Comprehensive Strategy Information

Howell, J. C., B. Krisberg, J. D. Hawkins, & J. J. Wilson (Eds.). (1995). Sourcebook on Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

The academic version of the national review of programs for serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders that is summarized in the Guide. In particular, the chapters on “Preventing Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offending: Effective Strategies from Conception to Age 6,” (pp. 47-60), and “Preventing Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offending: A Review of Evaluations of Selected Strategies in Childhood, Adolescence, and the Community,” (pp. 61-141) provide much more detail on prevention programs than is in the Guide.

Krisberg, B., & J. C. Howell. (1998). “The Impact of the Juvenile Justice System and Prospects for Graduated Sanctions in a Comprehensive Strategy.” In R. Loeber & D. P. Farrington (Eds.), Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders: Risk Factors and Successful Interventions (pp. 346-366). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

A review of the effectiveness of juvenile corrections and an illustration of how the Comprehensive Strategy can make correctional programs more effective.

Loeber, R. & D. P. Farrington (Eds.). (1998). Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders: Risk Factors and Successful Interventions. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

This book contains the results of the OJJDP Study Group on Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders, a detailed assessment of research-based knowledge and programs on/for serious and violent offenders. Updates the national assessment of promising and effective programs for serious and violent juvenile offenders that was published in the 1995 Guide. The Study Group report made a more rigorous review of programs specifically for these offenders, while applying more rigorous scientific standards.

Loeber, R. & D. P. Farrington (Eds.). (in press). Very Young Offenders: Development, Interventions, and Service Needs. Thousand Oaks, CA Sage.

This book will contain the results of the OJJDP Study Group on Very Young Offenders, a detailed assessment of research-based knowledge and programs on/for offenders up to age 12.

Foot, J. (1997). “Expert Panel Issues Report on Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders.” Fact Sheet. No. 68. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (2 pp.) FS-9768*

A brief summary of the OJJDP Study Group results, (Loeber & Farrington, 1998).

OJJDP. (1998). "Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders." NCJ170027*

A more detailed summary of the findings of the OJJDP Study Group results, published in Loeber & Farrington (1998).

Loeber, R. & D. P. Farrington (1998). "Never Too Early, Never Too Late: Risk Factors and Successful Interventions for Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders." Studies on Crime and Crime Prevention (Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention), 7, 7-30.

A very detailed summary of the findings of the OJJDP Study Group results, published in Loeber & Farrington (1998).

Comprehensive Strategy Implementation

*Matese, M.A., & J. A. Tuell. (1998). "Update on the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders." Fact Sheet # 83. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Describes OJJDP's training and technical assistance initiative, launched in 1995, and provides information on how OJJDP assistance in implementing the Comprehensive Strategy can be accessed. (2 pp.) FS-9833*

Comprehensive Strategy Task Force. (1998). What Do You See? Report of the Comprehensive Strategy Task Force on Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders. Jacksonville, FL: Jesse Ball duPont Fund. **

This is a model report of a city (Jacksonville, FL) Comprehensive Strategy Task Force. It contains the results of the Task Force's assessment of risk and protective factors for delinquency and the juvenile justice system, and the resulting recommendations.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (1999). Promising Strategies to Reduce Gun Violence. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (pp. 63-68). *

Describes The Baton Rouge, LA, Partnership for the Prevention of Juvenile Gun Violence. This is an excellent example of how a community has developed it's own comprehensive strategy, using the OJJDP framework.

San Diego County Comprehensive Strategy Team. (1998). San Diego County Comprehensive Strategy for Youth, Family, and Community. San Diego: San Diego County Comprehensive Strategy Team. **

This is a model for a report of a county Comprehensive Strategy Team. In San Diego, this strategy has become a region-wide effort to develop healthy, responsible youth through prevention, intervention and appropriate sanctions.

The Rhode Island Juvenile Justice Reform Task Force. (1999, June). City of Newport, R.I. Comprehensive Strategy to Address Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Crime. Newport, RI: The Rhode Island Juvenile Justice Reform Task Force.**

This is a model report of a city (Newport, RI) Juvenile Justice Reform (Comprehensive Strategy) Task Force.

Hsia, H. M. (1997, June). Allegheny County, PA: Mobilizing to Reduce Juvenile Crime. Juvenile Justice Bulletin. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (11 pp.) NCJ165693*

A description of one of the 5 accountability-based projects funded by OJJDP that implement the Comprehensive Strategy, supported by JJDP Act Title V funds.

Coleman, V., W.C.Holton, Jr., K.Olson, S.C.Robinson, & J.Stewart. (1999). Using knowledge and teamwork to reduce crime. National Institute of Justice Journal, October, pp. 16-23.*

This article describes the Bureau of Justice Assistance's Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative (SACSI), modeled after Boston's youth violence initiative. The Winston-Salem SACSI project (briefly described on p. 20), which targeted violent crimes committed by youth age 17 and younger, used the OJJDP Comprehensive Strategy to develop a more comprehensive and balanced approach than the Boston model.

Supplementary Reading That Explains & Illustrates the Comprehensive Strategy

Howell, J. C. (1997). Juvenile Justice and Youth Violence. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. Chapter 9, "A Comprehensive Strategy" (pp. 170-192).

Explains and illustrates how the Comprehensive Strategy works.

Howell, J. C. (1998). A new approach to juvenile crime: The promise of graduated sanctions in a juvenile justice system. Corrections Compendium, 23, 1-5, 24-25.

A review of graduated sanctions, written for the corrections audience.

Howell, J. C. (1998). Obstacles to comprehensive juvenile justice (Guest Editorial). Rapport, 3, p. 5.

A brief discussion of roadblocks to comprehensive strategy development.

Howell, J. C. (1999). Effective programs in a comprehensive strategy. Journal of Juvenile Justice and Detention Services, 14, 1-17.

A review and critique of main sources of information on effective programs: the Maryland Report, the Blueprints (Univ. of Colorado), the cost-benefit review at the Washington State Institute for Public Policy, and the OJJDP Study Group on Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders.

***These documents are available free of charge from the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (800-638-8736).**

****These documents can be accessed at OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy web page:
<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/strategy>**

VALERIE WIENER
 SENATOR
 Clark, District 3



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November 14, 2000

Mr. Daniel G. Coppa, Chairman
 Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission
 3316 Meadowlands Drive
 Sparks, NV 89431-1447

Re: Interim Study on Juvenile Justice

Dear Dan:

As you know, the 1999 Legislature passed Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13, which created the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice in Nevada during the interim period between the 1999 and 2001 Legislative Sessions. The A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee was charged with continuing the study of juvenile justice issues begun by the A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee in the interim after the 1997 Legislative Session. The A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee met a total of five times and also enlisted the services of nationally recognized juvenile justice consultant, James C. Howell, Ph.D.

The Subcommittee, which held its final meeting and work session on June 28, 2000, considered and passed numerous recommendations. Several of the approved recommendations require assistance from various state and county agencies and other organizations. As Chairman of the interim Subcommittee, I am writing to request your consideration and assistance in working towards several objectives identified by the Subcommittee.

Specifically, the Subcommittee recommended (Recommendation Number 1):

Short term – that the Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission and the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators be jointly responsible for the continuing refinement and implementation of the various risk and needs assessment instruments initially recommended by the A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice during the 1997-1998 interim. The instruments include: 1) a detention placement instrument, 2) a probation community placement instrument, and 3) a corrections placement instrument. Also, it was recommended that the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) be enlisted for technical assistance, which would expedite completion and implementation of the instruments. If available, Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds could be used for this purpose.

SIXTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE

The Subcommittee also recommended that the Juvenile Justice Commission and the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators immediately engage the National Juvenile Detention Association to assess causes of the overcrowding in detention and corrections facilities. This could be done in cooperation with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) resulting in a review of the draft placement instruments that have been developed thus far and steps that should immediately be taken. If available, Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds could be used for this purpose.

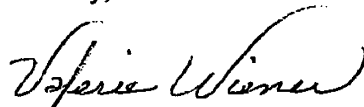
Long-term – that the Juvenile Justice Commission and the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators consider contracting with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (as funds are available) to validate the probation risk assessment instrument. Juvenile Accountability Block Grant funds could be used for this purpose.

For your information, I have enclosed a copy of the Subcommittee's summary of recommendations and the minutes from the final meeting. The final report will be available later in the Fall of 2000.

The importance of a cooperative effort between the aforementioned organizations in meeting the outlined objectives contained in the approved recommendations cannot be overstated. Juvenile justice will continue to be an issue addressed by the 2001 Legislature, as well as by the recommended statutory committee if that proposed legislation is adopted by the 2001 Legislature.

I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of the A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee, to thank you for your help in the continuing efforts to improve the juvenile justice system in Nevada. Please feel free to contact me at any time to discuss these issues. Also, if you would like copies of any interim subcommittee documents or other information, please contact Larry L. Peri, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau. Larry was the lead staff to the interim subcommittee and he can be reached at 775-684-6821.

Sincerely,



Senator Valerie Wiener, Chairman
A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice

Enclosure

cc: Charlotte Crawford, Director, Department of Human Resources
Stephen A. Shaw, Administrator, Division of Child and Family Services
Willie B. Smith, Deputy Administrator, Division of Child and Family Services
Larry Carter, Juvenile Justice Programs Chief, Division of Child and Family Services
Gary Ghiggeri, Senate Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division
Mark Stevens, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division

An original letter was also sent to Scott Cook, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer and President, Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators.

VALERIE WIENER
SENATOR
Clark District 3



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401 S. Carson Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701-4747
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State of Nevada Senate

Seventieth Session

November 14, 2000

Mr. Daniel G. Coppa, Chairman
Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission
3316 Meadowlands Drive
Sparks, NV 89431-1447

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The Subcommittee, which held its final meeting and work session on June 28, 2000, considered and passed numerous recommendations. Several of the approved recommendations require assistance from various state and county agencies and other organizations. As Chairman of the interim Subcommittee, I am writing to request your consideration and assistance in working towards several objectives identified by the Subcommittee.

Specifically, the Subcommittee recommended (Recommendation Number 2):

That the Juvenile Justice Commission and the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators continue leading the effort initiated by the A.C.R. 57 Interim Subcommittee on the creation of additional intermediate sanctions and interventions. Specifically, the Subcommittee recommends that consideration be given to implementing: the Reclaim Ohio Program; the Orange County 8% Early Intervention Program; and the Multi-Systemic Therapy Program. However, the Subcommittee also agreed that flexibility should be given to the judicial districts in selecting from various blueprint programs (list available from OJJDP) that have been validated and proven to be effective. While Juvenile Accountability Block Grant funds and

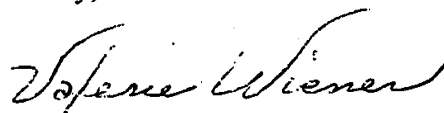
Community Corrections Partnership Block Grant funds could be used for these purposes, the Subcommittee agreed that the pursuit of the new programs would be based on the availability of funding.

For your information, I have enclosed a copy of the Subcommittee's summary of recommendations and the minutes from the final meeting. The final report will be available later in the Fall of 2000.

The importance of a cooperative effort between the aforementioned organizations in meeting the outlined objectives contained in the approved recommendations cannot be overstated. Juvenile justice will continue to be an issue addressed by the 2001 Legislature, as well as by the recommended statutory committee if that proposed legislation is adopted by the 2001 Legislature.

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Sincerely,



Senator Valerie Wiener, Chairman
A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice

Enclosure

cc: Charlotte Crawford, Director, Department of Human Resources
Stephen A. Shaw, Administrator, Division of Child and Family Services
Willie B. Smith, Deputy Administrator, Division of Child and Family Services
Larry Carter, Juvenile Justice Programs Chief, Division of Child and Family Services
Gary Ghiggeri, Senate Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division
Mark Stevens, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division

An original letter was also sent to Scott Cook, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer and President, Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators.

VALERIE WIENER

SENATOR

Clark District 3



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Seventieth Session

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November 14, 2000

Maria Canfield, Chief
Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse
505 East King Street, Room 505
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Re: Interim Study on Juvenile Justice

Dear Ms. Canfield:

As you know, the 1999 Legislature passed Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13, which created the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice in Nevada during the interim period between the 1999 and 2001 Legislative Sessions. The A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee was charged with continuing the study of juvenile justice issues begun by the A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee in the interim after the 1997 Legislative Session. The A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee met a total of five times and also enlisted the services of nationally recognized juvenile justice consultant, James C. Howell, Ph.D.

The Subcommittee, which held its final meeting and work session on June 28, 2000, considered and passed numerous recommendations. Several of the approved recommendations require assistance from various state and county agencies and other organizations. As Chairman of the interim Subcommittee, I am writing to request your consideration and assistance in working towards several objectives identified by the Subcommittee.

Specifically, the Subcommittee recommended (Recommendation Number 3):

Acceptance of the Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse's (BADA) pledge to: (a) incorporate the short- and long-term suggestions considered by the Subcommittee in the Bureau's strategic plan, and (b) report back to the 2001 Legislative Session. **Short-term** – continue the assessment of drug treatment programs, which would be incorporated into the evaluation strategy being developed by BADA. **Long-term** – consider implementing the "Developmental Model of Substance Abuse Treatment for Adolescents," which would be addressed by BADA in their "Special Populations Adolescent Plan" currently in development. The respective reports are

Page 2
November 14, 2000
Maria Canfield

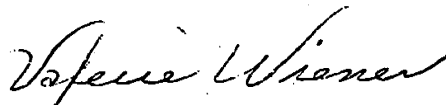
anticipated to be completed by February 2001. Copies should be provided to the 2001 Legislature at that time.

For your information, I have enclosed a copy of the Subcommittee's summary of recommendations and the minutes from the final meeting. The final report will be available later in the Fall of 2000.

The importance of a cooperative effort between the aforementioned organizations in meeting the outlined objectives contained in the approved recommendations cannot be overstated. Juvenile justice will continue to be an issue addressed by the 2001 Legislature, as well as by the recommended statutory committee if that proposed legislation is adopted by the 2001 Legislature.

I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of the A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee, to thank you for your help in the continuing efforts to improve the juvenile justice system in Nevada. Please feel free to contact me at any time to discuss these issues. Also, if you would like copies of any interim subcommittee documents or other information, please contact Larry L. Peri, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau. Larry was the lead staff to the interim subcommittee and he can be reached at 775-684-6821.

Sincerely,



Senator Valerie Wiener, Chairman
A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice

Enclosure

cc: Charlotte Crawford, Director, Department of Human Resources
Yvonne Sylva, Administrator, Health Division
Gary Ghiggeri, Senate Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division
Mark Stevens, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division

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VALERIE WIENER

SENATOR

Clark District 3



DISTRICT OFFICE:
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Judiciary

Human Resources and Facilities

Transportation

State of Nevada Senate

Seventieth Session

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING:
 401 S. Carson Street
 Carson City, Nevada 89701-4747
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 Fax No.: (775) 687-8206

November 14, 2000

Stephen A. Shaw, Administrator
 Division of Child and Family Services
 711 East Fifth Street
 Carson City, NV 89701

Re: Interim Study on Juvenile Justice

Dear Mr. Shaw:

As you know, the 1999 Legislature passed Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13, which created the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice in Nevada during the interim period between the 1999 and 2001 Legislative Sessions. The A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee was charged with continuing the study of juvenile justice issues begun by the A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee in the interim after the 1997 Legislative Session. The A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee met a total of five times and also enlisted the services of nationally recognized juvenile justice consultant, James C. Howell, Ph.D.

The Subcommittee, which held its final meeting and work session on June 28, 2000, considered and passed numerous recommendations. Several of the approved recommendations require assistance from various state and county agencies and other organizations. As Chairman of the interim Subcommittee, I am writing to request your consideration and assistance in working towards several objectives identified by the Subcommittee.

Specifically, the Subcommittee recommended (Recommendation Number 4):

That the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS), Youth Corrections Component, provide an update to the 2001 Legislature, by February 2001, on the progress of the implementation and evaluation of: a) the Corrections Placement Instrument for the new Summit View Youth Correctional Center; and b) the OJJDP Performance-Based Standards for Juvenile Correction and Detention Facilities (based on available funding).

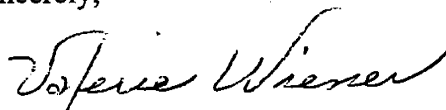
Page 2
November 14, 2000
Stephen A. Shaw

For your information, I have enclosed a copy of the Subcommittee's summary of recommendations and the minutes from the final meeting. The final report will be available later in the Fall of 2000.

The importance of a cooperative effort between the aforementioned organizations in meeting the outlined objectives contained in the approved recommendations cannot be overstated. Juvenile justice will continue to be an issue addressed by the 2001 Legislature, as well as by the recommended statutory committee if that proposed legislation is adopted by the 2001 Legislature.

I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of the A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee, to thank you for your help in the continuing efforts to improve the juvenile justice system in Nevada. Please feel free to contact me at any time to discuss these issues. Also, if you would like copies of any interim subcommittee documents or other information, please contact Larry L. Peri, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau. Larry was the lead staff to the interim subcommittee and he can be reached at 775-684-6821.

Sincerely,



Senator Valerie Wiener, Chairman
A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice

Enclosure

cc: Charlotte Crawford, Director, Department of Human Resources
Willie B. Smith, Deputy Administrator, Division of Child and Family Services
Gary Ghiggeri, Senate Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division
Mark Stevens, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division

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VALERIE WIENER

SENATOR

Clark District 3



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Transportation

State of Nevada Senate

Seventieth Session

November 14, 2000

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Fax No.: (775) 687-8206

The Honorable Governor Kenny C. Guinn
Governor's Office
101 North Carson Street, Suite 1
Carson City, Nevada 89701-4786

Dear Governor Guinn:

As you may know, the 1999 Legislature passed Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13, which created the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice in Nevada during the interim period between the 1999 and 2001 Legislative Sessions. The A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee was charged with continuing the study of juvenile justice issues begun by the A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee in the interim after the 1997 Legislative Session and chaired by the late Assemblywoman Jan Evans.

The Subcommittee, which held its final meeting and work session on June 28, 2000, considered and passed numerous recommendations. Several of the approved recommendations require assistance from various state and county agencies and other organizations. As Chairman of the interim Subcommittee, I am writing to request your consideration and assistance in working towards several objectives identified by the Subcommittee.

Throughout both studies, the Legislature has demonstrated a strong commitment to continue to establish and strengthen policy in juvenile justice that builds and improves upon a more complete system. Two areas supported by the recent A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee include potential expansion of the Juvenile Justice Commission and a longitudinal study of the success and effectiveness of diversion, intervention and aftercare programs for juvenile offenders. Listed below are the recommendations in the areas the Subcommittee approved.

Specifically the Subcommittee recommended:

Recommendation Number 5 – That the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) request funding in the Executive Budget process for a longitudinal study of the success and effectiveness of diversion, intervention and aftercare programs for juvenile offenders. A letter will be prepared and sent to the Governor and DCFS conveying this recommendation for their consideration. The funding request may require a new position to perform the recommended study.

Recommendation Number 11 – That the Governor consider expanding the Juvenile Justice Commission with two representatives – one from the mental health field and the other from the substance abuse field. Also that the commission, as they continue to formulate juvenile justice policy for the State of Nevada, evaluate the mental health needs of the juvenile offender population and that the Governor consider developing specialized services in the juvenile justice system for youths who are mentally ill, mentally retarded, and disabled.

Both interim subcommittees have discussed and supported the need for longitudinal studies to determine the success of intervention and treatment programs for juvenile offenders. With limited funding, it would be advantageous to determine which programs really work and to support them over other programs with limited success. Tied closely to this concern is the hope that you will consider expanding the Juvenile Justice Commission to include representatives from the mental health and substance abuse fields. The commission is an integral component of the juvenile justice system and broadening the membership in these areas would greatly assist its policy developing expertise.

I would certainly appreciate your consideration and support regarding these recommendations. Also, for your information, I have enclosed a copy of the Subcommittee's summary of recommendations and the minutes from the final meeting. The final report will be available later in the Fall of 2000.

I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of the A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee, to thank you for your help in the continuing efforts to improve the juvenile justice system in Nevada.

Sincerely,



Senator Valerie Wiener, Chairman
A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice

Enclosure

cc: Perry Comeaux, Director, Department of Administration
Charlotte Crawford, Director, Department of Human Resources
Daniel G. Coppa, Chairman, Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission
Stephen A. Shaw, Administrator, Division of Child and Family Services
Willie B. Smith, Deputy Administrator, Division of Child and Family Services
Larry Carter, Juvenile Justice Programs Chief, Division of Child and Family Services
Gary Ghiggeri, Senate Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division
Mark Stevens, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division

APPENDIX D-6

VALERIE WIENER
SENATOR
Clark District 3



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State of Nevada
Senate

Seventieth Session

November 14, 2000

Stephen A. Shaw, Administrator
Division of Child and Family Services
711 East Fifth Street
Carson City, NV 89701

Re: Interim Study on Juvenile Justice

Dear Mr. Shaw:

As you know, the 1999 Legislature passed Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13, which created the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice in Nevada during the interim period between the 1999 and 2001 Legislative Sessions. The A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee was charged with continuing the study of juvenile justice issues begun by the A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee in the interim after the 1997 Legislative Session. The A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee met a total of five times and also enlisted the services of nationally recognized juvenile justice consultant, James C. Howell, Ph.D.

The Subcommittee, which held its final meeting and work session on June 28, 2000, considered and passed numerous recommendations. Several of the approved recommendations require assistance from various state and county agencies and other organizations. As Chairman of the interim Subcommittee, I am writing to request your consideration and assistance in working towards several objectives identified by the Subcommittee.

Specifically, the Subcommittee recommended (Recommendation Number 6):

That, in the **short-term**, the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) and the Silver State Juvenile Detention Association (SSJDA) continue the evaluation of current efforts in identifying youth gang problems and youth gang involvement. The DCFS will oversee this effort for state-operated juvenile correctional facilities, while the SSJDA will do the same for the county-operated detention centers. Specifically, the efforts will include: a) a review of the type of training provided to staff in supervision, classification and investigative techniques; b) ensuring that risk and needs assessments address gang involvement; and c) a review of the Gang Alternatives Partnership information for recommendations that could be considered for statewide

and local implementation. Progress reports regarding these recommendations are to be submitted to the 2001 Legislature by February 2001.

In the **long-term**, the Subcommittee recommends that the Nevada Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs be asked to assist in developing a statewide profile of youth gang problems by using the National Youth Gang Survey instrument to survey law enforcement agencies not already surveyed by the National Youth Gang Center. Additionally, that the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators should consider implementing the OJJDP Comprehensive Community-Wide Gang Prevention, Suppression and Intervention Program in Nevada communities. And the DCFS and the SSJDA should consider implementing the Aggression Replacement Training program to help reduce gang conflicts in correctional and detention facilities. The recommendations are contingent on available funding.

For your information, I have enclosed a copy of the Subcommittee's summary of recommendations and the minutes from the final meeting. The final report will be available later in the Fall of 2000.

The importance of a cooperative effort between the aforementioned organizations in meeting the outlined objectives contained in the approved recommendations cannot be overstated. Juvenile justice will continue to be an issue addressed by the 2001 Legislature, as well as by the recommended statutory committee if that proposed legislation is adopted by the 2001 Legislature.

I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of the A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee, to thank you for your help in the continuing efforts to improve the juvenile justice system in Nevada. Please feel free to contact me at any time to discuss these issues. Also, if you would like copies of any interim subcommittee documents or other information, please contact Larry L. Peri, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau. Larry was the lead staff to the interim subcommittee and he can be reached at 775-684-6821.

Sincerely,



Senator Valerie Wiener, Chairman
A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice

Enclosure

cc: Charlotte Crawford, Director, Department of Human Resources
Willie B. Smith, Deputy Administrator, Division of Child and Family Services
Kirby L. Burgess, Director, Clark County Family & Youth Services
Lieutenant Stan Olsen, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
Gary Ghiggeri, Senate Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division
Mark Stevens, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division

An original letter was also sent to Scott Cook, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer and President, Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators; Albert L. Crosby, Manager, Detention Services, Clark County Department of Family and Youth Services; and Undersheriff Richard Winget, President, Nevada Sheriffs and Chiefs Association.

VALERIE WIENER

SENATOR
Clark District 3

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Transportation

State of Nevada Senate

Seventieth Session

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Fax No.: (775) 687-8206

November 14, 2000

Assemblyman Wendell P. Williams
Chairman, Legislative Committee on Education
3701 Fortune Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89107-2147

Re: Interim Study on Juvenile Justice

Dear Assemblyman Williams:

As you know, the 1999 Legislature passed Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13, which created the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice in Nevada during the interim period between the 1999 and 2001 Legislative Sessions. The A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee was charged with continuing the study of juvenile justice issues begun by the A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee in the interim after the 1997 Legislative Session. The A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee met a total of five times and also enlisted the services of nationally recognized juvenile justice consultant, James C. Howell, Ph.D.

The Subcommittee, which held its final meeting and work session on June 28, 2000, considered and passed numerous recommendations. Several of the approved recommendations require assistance from various state and county agencies and other organizations. As Chairman of the interim Subcommittee, I am writing to request your consideration and assistance in working towards several objectives identified by the Subcommittee.

Specifically, the Subcommittee recommended (Recommendation Number 7):

That several items concerning alternative education programs be referred to the statutory Legislative Committee on Education. Specifically: a) request that the Legislative Committee on Education analyze the correlation between alternative education programs that are currently available and suspended and expelled students to determine if they are clients of those alternative education programs; b) request that Chapter 392 of the *Nevada Revised Statutes* be reviewed to ensure that elementary school students would not be removed from school without appropriate alternative education support. These referrals would require a letter to the statutory Legislative Committee on Education signed by the Chairman.

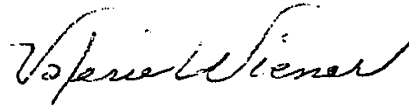
Page 2
November 14, 2000
Assemblyman Wendell P. Williams

For your information, I have enclosed a copy of the Subcommittee's summary of recommendations and the minutes from the final meeting. The final report will be available later in the Fall of 2000.

The importance of a cooperative effort between the aforementioned organizations in meeting the outlined objectives contained in the approved recommendations cannot be overstated. Juvenile justice will continue to be an issue addressed by the 2001 Legislature, as well as by the recommended statutory committee if that proposed legislation is adopted by the 2001 Legislature.

I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of the A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee, to thank you for your help in the continuing efforts to improve the juvenile justice system in Nevada. Please feel free to contact me at any time to discuss these issues. Also, if you would like copies of any interim subcommittee documents or other information, please contact Larry L. Peri, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau. Larry was the lead staff to the interim subcommittee and he can be reached at 775-684-6821.

Sincerely,



Senator Valerie Wiener, Chairman
A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice

Enclosure

cc: H. Pepper Sturm, Chief Principal Research Analyst, Research Division
Gary Ghiggeri, Senate Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division
Mark Stevens, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division

An original letter was also sent to Senator William J. Raggio, Vice Chairman, Legislative Committee on Education.

VALERIE WIENER
SENATOR
Clark District 3



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Transportation

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Senate

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Seventieth Session

November 14, 2000

Albert L. Crosby, Manager
Detention Services
Department of Family and Youth Services
601 North Pecos Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101-2408

Re: Interim Study on Juvenile Justice

Dear Mr. Crosby:

As you know, the 1999 Legislature passed Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13, which created the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice in Nevada during the interim period between the 1999 and 2001 Legislative Sessions. The A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee was charged with continuing the study of juvenile justice issues begun by the A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee in the interim after the 1997 Legislative Session. The A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee met a total of five times and also enlisted the services of nationally recognized juvenile justice consultant, James C. Howell, Ph.D.

The Subcommittee, which held its final meeting and work session on June 28, 2000, considered and passed numerous recommendations. Several of the approved recommendations require assistance from various state and county agencies and other organizations. As Chairman of the interim Subcommittee, I am writing to request your consideration and assistance in working towards several objectives identified by the Subcommittee.

Specifically, the Subcommittee recommended (Recommendation Number 10):

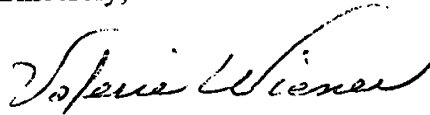
That the Silver State Juvenile Detention Association implement the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Performance-Based Standards for Juvenile Correction and Detention Facilities and contact the Council of Juvenile Corrections Administrators (Boston, Massachusetts) for assistance and for potential OJJDP funding assistance.

For your information, I have enclosed a copy of the Subcommittee's summary of recommendations and the minutes from the final meeting. The final report will be available later in the Fall of 2000.

The importance of a cooperative effort between the aforementioned organizations in meeting the outlined objectives contained in the approved recommendations cannot be overstated. Juvenile justice will continue to be an issue addressed by the 2001 Legislature, as well as by the recommended statutory committee if that proposed legislation is adopted by the 2001 Legislature.

I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of the A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee, to thank you for your help in the continuing efforts to improve the juvenile justice system in Nevada. Please feel free to contact me at any time to discuss these issues. Also, if you would like copies of any interim subcommittee documents or other information, please contact Larry L. Peri, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau. Larry was the lead staff to the interim subcommittee and he can be reached at 775-684-6821.

Sincerely,



Senator Valerie Wiener, Chairman
A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice

Enclosure

cc: Kirby L. Burgess, Director, Clark County Family & Youth Services
Gary Ghiggeri, Senate Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division
Mark Stevens, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division

An original letter was also sent to Scott Cook, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer and President, Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators.

VALERIE WIENER

SENATOR

Clark District 3



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Seventieth Session

November 14, 2000

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Fax No.: (775) 687-8206

Assemblyman Bernie Anderson
 747 Glen Meadow Drive
 Sparks, Nevada 89434-1536

Re: Interim Study on Juvenile Justice

Dear Assemblyman Bernie Anderson:

As you know, the 1999 Legislature passed Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13, which created the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice in Nevada during the interim period between the 1999 and 2001 Legislative Sessions. The A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee was charged with continuing the study of juvenile justice issues begun by the A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee in the interim after the 1997 Legislative Session. The A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee met a total of five times and also enlisted the services of nationally recognized juvenile justice consultant, James C. Howell, Ph.D.

The Subcommittee, which held its final meeting and work session on June 28, 2000, considered and passed numerous recommendations. Several of the approved recommendations require assistance from various state and county agencies and other organizations. As Chairman of the interim Subcommittee, I am writing to request your consideration and assistance in working towards several objectives identified by the Subcommittee.

Specifically, the Subcommittee recommended (Recommendation Number 12):

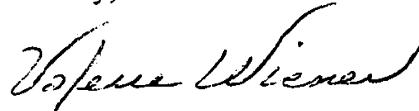
The Subcommittee recommends that a letter be directed to the respective chairmen of the Senate and Assembly Standing Committees on Judiciary during the 2001 Legislative Session requesting that the committees review all applicable transfer statutes related to the certification of juvenile offenders to adult status. This would include the blended sentencing concept.

For your information, I have enclosed a copy of the Subcommittee's summary of recommendations and the minutes from the final meeting. The final report will be available later in the Fall of 2000.

The importance of a cooperative effort between the aforementioned organizations in meeting the outlined objectives contained in the approved recommendations cannot be overstated. Juvenile justice will continue to be an issue addressed by the 2001 Legislature, as well as by the recommended statutory committee if that proposed legislation is adopted by the 2001 Legislature.

I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of the A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee, to thank you for your help in the continuing efforts to improve the juvenile justice system in Nevada. Please feel free to contact me at any time to discuss these issues. Also, if you would like copies of any interim subcommittee documents or other information, please contact Larry L. Peri, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau. Larry was the lead staff to the interim subcommittee and he can be reached at 775-684-6821.

Sincerely,



Senator Valerie Wiener, Chairman
A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice

Enclosure

cc: Senator William J. Raggio, Senate Majority Leader
Joseph E. Dini, Jr., Speaker of the Assembly
Gary Ghiggeri, Senate Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division
Mark Stevens, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division

An original letter was also sent to Senator Mark A. James, Chairman, Senate Committee on Judiciary.

VALERIE WIENER
SENATOR
Clark District 3



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State of Nevada Senate

Seventieth Session

November 14, 2000

Stephen A. Shaw, Administrator
Division of Child and Family Services
711 East Fifth Street
Carson City, NV 89701

Re: Interim Study on Juvenile Justice

Dear Mr. Shaw:

As you know, the 1999 Legislature passed Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13, which created the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the System of Juvenile Justice in Nevada during the interim period between the 1999 and 2001 Legislative Sessions. The A.C.R. 13 Subcommittee was charged with continuing the study of juvenile justice issues begun by the A.C.R. 57 Subcommittee in the interim after the 1997 Legislative Session. The A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee met a total of five times and also enlisted the services of nationally recognized juvenile justice consultant, James C. Howell, Ph.D.

The Subcommittee, which held its final meeting and work session on June 28, 2000, considered and passed numerous recommendations. Several of the approved recommendations require assistance from various state and county agencies and other organizations. As Chairman of the interim Subcommittee, I am writing to request your consideration and assistance in working towards several objectives identified by the Subcommittee.

Specifically, the Subcommittee recommended (Recommendation Number 13):

That the DCFS, Youth Corrections Component, report to the Subcommittee on the current agreement between DCFS and the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) itemizing what components of Nevada's Juvenile Justice System are being studied by NCJJ. Also that DCFS provide copies of the final reports from NCJJ to the Legislative Counsel Bureau, Fiscal Analysis Division as they are completed.

Page 2
November 14, 2000
Stephen A. Shaw

For your information, I have enclosed a copy of the Subcommittee's summary of recommendations and the minutes from the final meeting. The final report will be available later in the Fall of 2000.

The importance of a cooperative effort between the aforementioned organizations in meeting the outlined objectives contained in the approved recommendations cannot be overstated. Juvenile justice will continue to be an issue addressed by the 2001 Legislature, as well as by the recommended statutory committee if that proposed legislation is adopted by the 2001 Legislature.

I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of the A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee, to thank you for your help in the continuing efforts to improve the juvenile justice system in Nevada. Please feel free to contact me at any time to discuss these issues. Also, if you would like copies of any interim subcommittee documents or other information, please contact Larry L. Peri, Fiscal Analysis Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau. Larry was the lead staff to the interim subcommittee and he can be reached at 775-684-6821.

Sincerely,



Senator Valerie Wiener, Chairman
A.C.R. 13 Interim Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice

Enclosure

cc: Charlotte Crawford, Director, Department of Human Resources
Willie B. Smith, Deputy Administrator, Division of Child and Family Services
Larry Carter, Juvenile Justice Programs Chief, Division of Child and Family Services
Gary Ghiggeri, Senate Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division
Mark Stevens, Assembly Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Analysis Division

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APPENDIX E

SUMMARY—Creates legislative committee on juvenile justice. (BDR 17-572)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State: Yes.

AN ACT relating to juvenile justice; creating a legislative committee on juvenile justice; providing the powers and duties of the committee; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 218 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 7, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 2. *As used in sections 2 to 7, inclusive, of this act, unless the context otherwise requires, “committee” means the legislative committee on juvenile justice.*

Sec. 3. 1. *The legislative committee on juvenile justice is hereby created.*

2. *The committee consists of eight legislative members who must be appointed as follows:*

(a) *The majority leader of the senate shall appoint one member from the senate who served as a member of the senate standing committee on judiciary during the immediately preceding session of the legislature and three other members from the senate. Of the four members*

appointed to the committee pursuant to this paragraph, at least one member must be a member of the minority political party in the senate.

(b) The speaker of the assembly shall appoint one member from the assembly who served as a member of the assembly standing committee on judiciary during the immediately preceding session of the legislature and three other members from the assembly. Of the four members appointed to the committee pursuant to this paragraph, at least one member must be a member of the minority political party in the assembly.

3. After the initial appointment of the members of the committee, the legislative commission shall select the chairman and vice chairman of the committee from among the members of the committee. After the initial selection of those officers, each of those officers holds the position for a term of 2 years commencing on July 1 of each odd-numbered year. The chairmanship of the committee must alternate each biennium between the houses of the legislature. If a vacancy occurs in the chairmanship or vice chairmanship, the vacancy must be filled in the same manner as the original selection for the remainder of the unexpired term.

4. A member of the committee who is not a candidate for reelection or who is defeated for reelection continues to serve until the convening of the next regular session of the legislature.

5. A vacancy on the committee must be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

Sec. 4. 1. The members of the committee shall meet throughout the year at the times and places specified by a call of the chairman or a majority of the committee.

2. Five members of the committee constitute a quorum, and a quorum may exercise all the power and authority conferred on the committee.

3. The director of the legislative counsel bureau or his designee shall act as the nonvoting recording secretary of the committee.

4. Except during a regular or special session of the legislature, for each day or portion of a day during which a member of the committee attends a meeting of the committee or is otherwise engaged in the work of the committee, he is entitled to receive the:

(a) Compensation provided for a majority of the members of the legislature during the first 60 days of the preceding regular session;

(b) Per diem allowance provided for state officers and employees generally; and

(c) Travel expenses provided pursuant to NRS 218.2207.

5. The compensation, per diem allowances and travel expenses of the members of the committee must be paid from the legislative fund.

Sec. 5. 1. The committee shall research, investigate, evaluate, review and comment upon issues related to juvenile justice within this state. Those issues may include, without limitation:

(a) The use of restorative justice, graduated sanctions, community-based programs and other programs as an alternative to the detention or commitment of certain juveniles.

(b) The exercise of concurrent or alternating jurisdiction over certain juveniles by the juvenile court and by the criminal division of the district court, or the exercise of criminal jurisdiction over certain juveniles by the juvenile court.

(c) The use of blended sentencing and other concepts that involve the imposition of both juvenile sanctions and adult sentences for certain juveniles.

(d) The standards and procedures used by the juvenile court to certify certain juveniles for criminal proceedings as an adult.

(e) The need for and the operation of detention and correctional facilities at the state, regional and local level.

(f) The structure, funding and integration of the system of juvenile justice at the state, regional and local level.

(g) Consideration of whether children of racial and ethnic minorities are disproportionately taken into custody, detained or referred to the system of juvenile justice within this state.

(h) Any matter which affects juvenile justice within this state and which relates to:

(1) Gang involvement.

(2) Substance abuse, mental health or aftercare.

(3) Gender-specific treatment or care.

(4) Truancy or school violence.

(5) Education for juveniles who are suspended or expelled from school.

(6) Education for juveniles who are placed in detention or correctional facilities at the state, regional and local level.

(7) The collection, distribution and use of information and data.

(i) Any other matter that, in the determination of the committee, affects juvenile justice within this state.

2. In carrying out its functions and duties, the committee may:

(a) Conduct investigations and hold hearings.

(b) Request that the legislative counsel bureau assist in any research, investigation, evaluation, hearing or review conducted by the committee.

(c) Make recommendations concerning the manner in which the system of juvenile justice is administered within this state and provide those recommendations to governing bodies, agencies, officers, employees and instrumentalities of federal, state or local government and to any other person who is concerned with juvenile justice within this state.

(d) Recommend to the legislature any appropriate legislation concerning juvenile justice or any matter that affects juvenile justice within this state.

Sec. 6. 1. If the committee conducts investigations or holds hearings in carrying out its functions and duties:

(a) The secretary of the committee or, in his absence, a member designated by the committee may administer oaths.

(b) The secretary or chairman of the committee may cause the deposition of witnesses, residing either within or outside of this state, to be taken in the manner prescribed by rule of court for taking depositions in civil actions in the district courts.

(c) The chairman of the committee may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers.

2. If a witness refuses to attend or testify or produce books or papers as required by the subpoena, the chairman of the committee may report to the district court by a petition which sets forth that:

(a) Due notice has been given of the time and place of attendance of the witness or the production of the books or papers;

(b) The witness has been subpoenaed by the committee pursuant to this section; and

(c) The witness has failed or refused to attend or produce the books or papers required by the subpoena before the committee that is named in the subpoena, or has refused to answer questions propounded to him.

FLUSH *The petition may request an order of the court compelling the witness to attend and testify or produce the books and papers before the committee.*

3. Upon such a petition, the court shall enter an order directing the witness to appear before the court at a time and place to be fixed by the court in its order, the time to be not more than 10 days after the date of the order, and to show cause why he has not attended or testified or produced the books or papers before the committee. A certified copy of the order must be served upon the witness.

4. If it appears to the court that the subpoena was regularly issued by the committee, the court shall enter an order that the witness appear before the committee at the time and place fixed in the order and testify or produce the required books or papers. Failure to obey the order constitutes contempt of court.

Sec. 7. Each witness who appears before the committee by its order, except a state officer or employee, is entitled to receive for his attendance the fees and mileage provided for witnesses in civil cases in the courts of record of this state. The fees and mileage must be audited and paid upon the presentation of proper claims sworn to by the witness and approved by the secretary and chairman of the committee.

Sec. 8. This act becomes effective on July 1, 2001, and expires by limitation on July 1, 2005.

APPENDIX F

Includes Unfunded Mandate - § 1
(Not Requested by Affected Local Government)

SUMMARY—Requires certain state and local agencies to assess whether children of racial or ethnic minorities are disproportionately taken into custody, detained or referred to the system of juvenile justice. (BDR 5-573)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: Yes.

Effect on the State: Yes.

AN ACT relating to juvenile justice; requiring certain state and local agencies to assess whether children of racial or ethnic minorities are disproportionately taken into custody, detained or referred to the system of juvenile justice; requiring the division of child and family services of the department of human resources to develop certain standards and procedures for conducting assessments and to prepare certain reports; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN

SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 62 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

1. In accordance with the standards and procedures developed by the division pursuant to this section, the agencies of juvenile justice within each judicial district shall, on an annual basis:

(a) Assess jointly whether children of racial or ethnic minorities are disproportionately taken into custody, detained or referred to the system of juvenile justice within the judicial district; and

(b) Submit to the division the results of the assessment and any plans that the agencies of juvenile justice have developed to revise or eliminate any policies, practices or procedures that may result in children of racial or ethnic minorities being disproportionately taken into custody, detained or referred to the system of juvenile justice within the judicial district.

2. The division shall:

(a) To the extent practicable, develop uniform standards and procedures that must be used by agencies of juvenile justice to conduct the assessment pursuant to this section and to submit the results of the assessment to the division.

(b) Develop plans and make recommendations to agencies of juvenile justice on how to revise or eliminate any policies, practices or procedures that may result in children of racial or ethnic minorities being disproportionately taken into custody, detained or referred to the system of juvenile justice.

(c) Prepare an annual report concerning the custody, detention, adjudication and disposition of children of racial or ethnic minorities within the system of juvenile justice. The report must include, without limitation:

(1) A compilation and statistical analysis of the assessments conducted within each judicial district pursuant to this section; and

(2) Any plans or recommendations from the division and agencies of juvenile justice on how to revise or eliminate any policies, practices or procedures that may result in children of racial or ethnic minorities being disproportionately taken into custody, detained or referred to the system of juvenile justice.

(d) Submit a copy of the annual report prepared pursuant to this subsection to:

(1) The governor and the attorney general;

(2) The director of the legislative counsel bureau;

(3) The juvenile court within each judicial district; and

(4) The district attorney of each county.

3. Any information that is collected or maintained pursuant to this section must not include the name or address of:

(a) Any child who is taken into custody, detained or referred to the system of juvenile justice; or

(b) Any other person whose name or address is confidential or otherwise protected from disclosure pursuant to a specific statute.

4. As used in this section:

(a) "Agency of juvenile justice" means:

(1) Each juvenile court;

(2) Each juvenile probation department, department of juvenile services and department of family, youth and juvenile services;

(3) Each office of the district attorney;

(4) Each local law enforcement agency whose peace officers are empowered to detain or cite a child pursuant to this chapter;

(5) Each state law enforcement agency whose peace officers are empowered to detain or cite a child pursuant to this chapter; and

(6) Any other agency or instrumentality of state or local government that is responsible for the supervision or care of children who are taken into custody, detained or referred to the system of juvenile justice, if the division designates the agency or instrumentality to participate in the process of conducting assessments, developing plans or making recommendations pursuant to this section.

(b) "Division" means the division of child and family services of the department of human resources.

Sec. 2. NRS 62.360 is hereby amended to read as follows:

62.360 1. The court shall make and keep records of all cases brought before it.

2. The records may be opened to inspection only by order of the court to persons having a legitimate interest therein except that a release without a court order may be made of any:

(a) Records of traffic violations which are being forwarded to the department of motor vehicles and public safety;

(b) Records which have not been sealed and which are required by the division of parole and probation of the department of motor vehicles and public safety for preparation of presentence investigations and reports pursuant to NRS 176.135 or general investigations and reports pursuant to NRS 176.151;

(c) Information maintained in the standardized system established pursuant to NRS 62.910;

(d) Records which have not been sealed and which are to be used, pursuant to chapter 179D of NRS, by:

(1) The central repository for Nevada records of criminal history;

(2) The division of parole and probation of the department of motor vehicles and public safety; or

(3) A person who is conducting an assessment of the risk of recidivism of an adult or juvenile sex offender; ~~and~~

(e) Information that must be collected by the division of child and family services of the department of human resources pursuant to NRS 62.920 ~~[-]~~; *and*

(f) Information that must be collected by an agency of juvenile justice or the division of child and family services of the department of human resources pursuant to section 1 of this act.

3. The clerk of the court shall prepare and cause to be printed forms for social and legal records and other papers as may be required.

4. Whenever the conduct of a child with respect to whom the jurisdiction of the juvenile court has been invoked may be the basis of a civil action, any party to the civil action may

petition the court for release of the child's name, and upon satisfactory showing to the court that the purpose in obtaining the information is for use in a civil action brought or to be brought in good faith, the court shall order the release of the child's name and authorize its use in the civil action.

Sec. 3. NRS 62.370 is hereby amended to read as follows:

62.370 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 62.345 and 62.600, if a child is taken into custody by a peace officer, is taken before a probation officer, or appears before a judge or master of a juvenile court, district court, justice's court or municipal court, the child or a probation officer on his behalf may petition for the sealing of all records relating to the child, including records of arrest, but not including records relating to misdemeanor traffic violations, in the custody of the juvenile court, district court, justice's court or municipal court, probation officer, law enforcement agency, or any other agency or public official, if:

(a) Three years or more have elapsed after termination of the jurisdiction of the juvenile court; or

(b) Three years or more have elapsed since the child was last referred to the juvenile court and the child has never been declared a ward of the court.

2. The court shall notify the district attorney of the county and the probation officer, if he is not the petitioner. The district attorney, probation officer, any of their deputies or any other persons having relevant evidence may testify at the hearing on the petition.

3. If, after the hearing, the court finds that, since such termination of jurisdiction, the child has not been convicted of a felony or of any misdemeanor involving moral turpitude and that

rehabilitation has been attained to the satisfaction of the court, it shall order all records, papers and exhibits in the juvenile's case in the custody of the juvenile court, district court, justice's court, municipal court, probation officer, law enforcement agency or any other agency or public official sealed. Other records relating to the case, in the custody of such other agencies and officials as are named in the order, must also be ordered sealed.

4. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 62.345 and 62.600, all records relating to a child must be automatically sealed when the child reaches 24 years of age.

5. The court shall send a copy of the order sealing the records of a child to each agency and official named therein. Each agency and official shall, within 5 days after receipt of the order:

- (a) Seal records in its custody, as directed by the order.
- (b) Advise the court of its compliance.
- (c) Seal the copy of the court's order that it or he received.

6. If the court orders the records sealed, all proceedings recounted in the records are deemed never to have occurred, and the person who is the subject of the records may properly reply accordingly to any inquiry concerning the proceedings and the events which brought about the proceedings.

7. The person who is the subject of records sealed pursuant to this section may petition the court to permit inspection of the records by a person named in the petition and the court may order the inspection.

8. The court may, upon the application of a district attorney or an attorney representing a defendant in a criminal action, order an inspection of the records for the purpose of obtaining information relating to persons who were involved in the incident recorded.

9. The court may, upon its own motion and for the purpose of sentencing a convicted adult who is under 21 years of age, inspect any records of that person which are sealed pursuant to this section.

10. An agency charged with the medical or psychiatric care of a person may petition the court to unseal his juvenile records.

11. The provisions of this section do not apply to information ~~{maintained}~~ *that is:*

(a) *Maintained* in the standardized system established pursuant to NRS 62.910 ~~{or information that must be collected}~~;

(b) *Collected* by the division of child and family services of the department of human resources pursuant to NRS 62.920 ~~{}~~; *or*

(c) *Collected by an agency of juvenile justice or the division of child and family services of the department of human resources pursuant to section 1 of this act.*

12. As used in this section, “seal” means placing the records in a separate file or other repository not accessible to the general public.

Sec. 4. The provisions of subsection 1 of NRS 354.599 do not apply to any additional expenses of a local government that are related to the provisions of this act.

APPENDIX G

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to detention homes for temporary detention of children. (BDR 5-574)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State: No.

AN ACT relating to juvenile justice; revising provisions relating to detention homes for the temporary detention of children; permitting such homes, under certain circumstances, to adjoin, be located on the same grounds as, or share common grounds or common facilities with an adult jail or adult lockup; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN

SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. NRS 62.180 is hereby amended to read as follows:

62.180 1. Provision must be made for the temporary detention of children in a detention home to be conducted as an agency of the court or in some other appropriate public institution or agency, or the court may arrange for the care and custody of such children temporarily in private homes subject to the supervision of the court, or may arrange with any private institution or

private agency to receive for temporary care and custody children within the jurisdiction of the court.

2. Except as *otherwise* provided in this subsection and subject to the provisions of this chapter, any county may provide, furnish and maintain at public expense a building suitable and adequate for the purpose of a detention home for the temporary detention of children. In a county whose population is 35,000 or more, the board of county commissioners shall provide the detention facilities. Two or more counties, without regard to their respective populations, may provide a combined detention home under suitable terms agreed upon between the respective boards of county commissioners and the judges of the juvenile court regularly sitting in the judicial districts covering the counties.

3. Any detention home built and maintained under this chapter must be constructed and conducted as nearly like a home as possible, and must not be deemed to be or treated as a penal institution. ~~[In a county whose population is 35,000 or more,]~~

4. *Except as otherwise provided in this subsection*, a detention home built and maintained under this chapter must not ~~[be adjoining or]~~ *adjoin, be located* on the same grounds as , *or share common facilities or common grounds with* a prison, *an adult* jail or *an adult* lockup. *If a detention home built and maintained under this chapter complies with the provisions of 28 C.F.R. § 31.303 relating to collocated facilities, the detention home may adjoin, be located on the same grounds as, or share common facilities or common grounds with an adult jail or an adult lockup.*

~~[4.]~~ 5. In addition to detention homes, a county may provide and maintain at public expense programs which provide alternatives to placing a child in a detention home.

Sec. 2. This act becomes effective on July 1, 2001.

APPENDIX H

Includes Unfunded Mandate - §§ 10, 12, 14
(Not Requested by Affected Local Government)

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to juveniles who violate parole. (BDR 16-575)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: Yes.

Effect on the State: Yes.

AN ACT relating to juvenile justice; revising provisions relating to juveniles who violate parole; providing that the juvenile court may order certain juveniles who violate parole to be placed in the local or regional facility for children or in the county jail under certain circumstances; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 210 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 10, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 2. *As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in sections 3 to 9, inclusive, of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.*

Sec. 3. *“Administrator” means the administrator of the division of child and family services of the department of human resources.*

Sec. 4. *“Committing court” means a juvenile court that:*

1. *Commits a person to the Nevada youth training center pursuant to NRS 210.180 or to the Caliente youth center pursuant to NRS 210.580; or*

2. *Has jurisdiction over a person who has been released by another state for juvenile parole in Nevada pursuant to an interstate compact.*

Sec. 5. *“Director” means the director of the department of human resources.*

Sec. 6. *“Interstate compact” includes, without limitation, the Interstate Compact on Juveniles executed pursuant to NRS 214.010.*

Sec. 7. *“Juvenile court” or “court” means:*

1. *In any judicial district that includes a county whose population is 100,000 or more, the family division of the district court; or*

2. *In any other judicial district, the juvenile division of the district court.*

Sec. 8. *“Local or regional facility for children” includes, without limitation:*

1. *A detention home for children that is operated pursuant to NRS 62.180.*

2. *A regional facility for children that is operated pursuant to NRS 62.840 or 62.845.*

Sec. 9. *“Youth parole bureau” means the youth parole bureau of the division of child and family services of the department of human resources.*

Sec. 10. 1. *If the chief of the youth parole bureau is supervising a parolee who has been released by another state for juvenile parole in Nevada pursuant to an interstate compact, the chief may petition the juvenile court requesting that the court, in accordance with the interstate compact, suspend, modify or revoke the parole of the parolee or sanction the parolee for violating his parole.*

2. Pending a hearing, the juvenile court may order the confinement of the parolee in:

(a) The local or regional facility for children, if the parolee will be less than 18 years of age when the confinement begins and the confinement is approved by the local or regional facility for children; or

(b) The county jail, if the parolee will be 18 years of age or older when the confinement begins.

3. If the parolee is confined in the local or regional facility for children pursuant to subsection 2, the youth parole bureau shall pay all actual and reasonably necessary costs for the confinement of the parolee for the period that the parolee is confined pending a hearing.

4. If requested, the juvenile court shall allow the parolee reasonable time to prepare for the hearing.

5. The required hearing may be conducted by a judge or master of the juvenile court, who shall render a decision within 10 days after the conclusion of the hearing.

6. If the juvenile court finds that the parolee violated his parole, the court may, to the extent permitted by the interstate compact, do any or all of the following:

(a) Suspend, modify or revoke parole.

(b) Order the confinement of the parolee, for not more than 30 days, in:

(1) The local or regional facility for children, if the parolee will be less than 18 years of age when the confinement begins; or

(2) The county jail, if the parolee will be 18 years of age or older when the confinement begins.

(c) Take any other appropriate action.

Sec. 11. NRS 210.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:

210.010 As used in NRS 210.010 to 210.290, inclusive [:

~~1. “Administrator” means the administrator of the division of child and family services in the department of human resources.~~

~~2. “Director” means the director of the department of human resources.~~

~~3. “Juvenile court” means:~~

~~(a) In any judicial district that includes a county whose population is 100,000 or more, the family division of the district court; or~~

~~(b) In any other judicial district, the juvenile division of the district court.~~

~~4.], unless the context otherwise requires:~~

1. “School” means the Nevada youth training center.

~~[5.]~~ 2. “Superintendent” means the superintendent of the school.

~~[6. “Youth parole bureau” means the youth parole bureau of the division of child and family services in the department of human resources.]~~

Sec. 12. NRS 210.250 is hereby amended to read as follows:

210.250 1. ~~[The]~~ *If a person is paroled from the school, the* chief of the youth parole bureau may petition the committing court requesting that *the court suspend, modify or revoke* the parole of ~~[a person paroled from the school be suspended, modified or revoked.]~~ *the parolee or sanction the parolee for violating his parole.*

2. Pending a hearing, the committing court may order:

(a) The return of the parolee to the school; or

(b) ~~##~~ *The confinement of the parolee in:*

(1) The local or regional facility for children, if the parolee will be less than 18 years of age when the confinement begins and the confinement is approved by the local ~~juvenile~~ facility, that the parolee be held in the local juvenile facility.

~~3. The~~ *or regional facility for children; or*

(2) The county jail, if the parolee will be 18 years of age or older when the confinement begins.

3. If the parolee is confined in the local or regional facility for children pursuant to subsection 2, the youth parole bureau shall pay all actual and reasonably necessary costs for the confinement of ~~[a parolee in the local juvenile facility.]~~ the parolee for the period that the parolee is confined pending a hearing.

4. If requested, the committing court shall allow the parolee reasonable time to prepare for the hearing.

5. The required hearing may be conducted by a judge or master of the committing court, who shall render a decision within 10 days after the conclusion of the hearing.

6. If the committing court finds that the parolee violated his parole, the court may do any or all of the following:

(a) Suspend, modify or revoke parole.

(b) Order the confinement of the parolee, for not more than 30 days, in:

(1) The local or regional facility for children, if the parolee will be less than 18 years of age when the confinement begins; or

(2) The county jail, if the parolee will be 18 years of age or older when the confinement begins.

(c) Take any other appropriate action.

Sec. 13. NRS 210.400 is hereby amended to read as follows:

210.400 As used in NRS 210.400 to 210.715, inclusive {:

~~1. "Administrator" means the administrator of the division of child and family services in the department of human resources.~~

~~2. "Director" means the director of the department of human resources.~~

~~3. "Juvenile court" means:~~

~~(a) In any judicial district that includes a county whose population is 100,000 or more, the family division of the district court; or~~

~~(b) In any other judicial district, the juvenile division of the district court.~~

~~4.], unless the context otherwise requires:~~

1. "School" means the Caliente youth center.

{5.} 2. "Superintendent" means the superintendent of the school.

{6. "Youth parole bureau" means the youth parole bureau of the division of child and family services in the department of human resources.}

Sec. 14. NRS 210.680 is hereby amended to read as follows:

210.680 1. ~~{The}~~ *If a person is paroled from the school, the chief of the youth parole bureau may petition the committing court requesting that **the court suspend, modify or revoke** the parole of ~~{a person paroled from the school be suspended, modified or revoked.}~~ **the parolee or sanction the parolee for violating his parole.***

2. Pending a hearing, the committing court may order:

(a) The return of the parolee to the school; or

(b) ~~{H}~~ *The confinement of the parolee in:*

(1) The local or regional facility for children, if the parolee will be less than 18 years of age when the confinement begins and the confinement is approved by the local ~~{juvenile facility, that the parolee be held in the local juvenile facility.~~

~~—3.—~~ ~~The}~~ *or regional facility for children; or*

(2) The county jail, if the parolee will be 18 years of age or older when the confinement begins.

3. *If the parolee is confined in the local or regional facility for children pursuant to subsection 2, the youth parole bureau shall pay all actual and reasonably necessary costs for the confinement of ~~{a parolee in the local juvenile facility.}~~ **the parolee for the period that the parolee is confined pending a hearing.***

4. If requested, the committing court shall allow the parolee reasonable time to prepare for the hearing.

5. The required hearing may be conducted by a judge or master of the committing court, who shall render a decision within 10 days after the conclusion of the hearing.

6. If the committing court finds that the parolee violated his parole, the court may do any or all of the following:

(a) Suspend, modify or revoke parole.

(b) Order the confinement of the parolee, for not more than 30 days, in:

(1) The local or regional facility for children, if the parolee will be less than 18 years of age when the confinement begins; or

(2) The county jail, if the parolee will be 18 years of age or older when the confinement begins.

(c) Take any other appropriate action.

Sec. 15. NRS 210.735 is hereby amended to read as follows:

210.735 The chief of the youth parole bureau may:

1. Appoint such employees as are necessary to carry out the functions of the bureau.

2. With the approval of the administrator, ~~{of the division of child and family services in the department of human resources,}~~ enter into contracts with colleges, universities and other organizations for:

(a) Research in the field of delinquency and crime prevention.

(b) Training special workers, including parole officers and social workers, whether volunteers or not, or whether they are on a part-time or full-time basis, engaged in the fields of education, recreation, mental hygiene and the treatment and prevention of delinquency.

Sec. 16. NRS 210.750 is hereby amended to read as follows:

210.750 1. Each person who is paroled from the Nevada youth training center or the Caliente youth center must be placed in a reputable home and in either an educational or work program or both. The chief of the youth parole bureau may pay the expenses incurred in providing alternative placements for residential programs and for structured nonresidential programs from money appropriated to the bureau for that purpose.

2. The chief may accept money of parolees for safekeeping pending their discharges from parole. The chief must deposit the money in accounts in banks, credit unions or savings and loan associations that are federally insured or insured by a private insurer approved pursuant to NRS 678.755. He shall keep or cause to be kept a fair and full account of the money, and shall submit such reports concerning the accounts to the administrator, ~~[of the division of child and family services of the department of human resources]~~ as the administrator may require.

3. When any person so paroled has proven his ability to make an acceptable adjustment outside the center or, in the opinion of the chief, is no longer amenable to treatment as a juvenile, the chief shall apply to the committing court for a dismissal of all proceedings and accusations pending against the person.

4. Before the chief recommends that the committing court revoke a person's parole, he shall ascertain from the superintendent of the appropriate center whether adequate facilities remain available at the center to provide the necessary care for the person. If the superintendent advises that there are not such facilities available, that there is not enough money available for support of the person at the center or that the person is not suitable for admission to the center, the chief

shall report that fact to the administrator , ~~{of the division of child and family services,}~~ who shall recommend a suitable alternative to the court.

Sec. 17. NRS 210.730 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 18. The provisions of subsection 1 of NRS 354.599 do not apply to any additional expenses of a local government that are related to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 19. This act becomes effective on July 1, 2001.

TEXT OF REPEALED SECTION

NRS 210.730 “Youth parole bureau” defined. As used in NRS 210.735 to 210.755, inclusive, “youth parole bureau” means the youth parole bureau of the division of child and family services in the department of human resources.

APPENDIX I

INDIVIDUALS PROVIDING TESTIMONY TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE

Pete Bachstadt, Director, Carson/Eagle Valley Humane Society
Kirby L. Burgess, Director Clark County Family and Youth Services
Reverend Don C. Butler, Ambassador Production Outreach
Maria Canfield, Chief, Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Cynthia Carruthers, Leisure Studies Program, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Larry Carter, Juvenile Justice Specialist, Division of Child and Family Services
Barbara Caskey, Rehabilitation Program Specialist, Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Dan Coppa, Chairman, Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission
Scott Cook, President, Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators
Chris Ferrari, Legislative Assistant, Governor's Office
Michael Fitzgerald, Education Consultant, Department of Education
Peg Hellman, Acting Chief, Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse
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Patricia Plaster, Detention Director, Fourth Judicial District
Leonard Pugh, Director, Washoe County Department of Juvenile Services
Fernando Serrano, Chief Probation Officer, Sixth Judicial District
Stephen A. Shaw, Administrator, Division of Child and Family Services
Willie Smith, Deputy Administrator, Youth Corrections, Division of Child and Family Services
Charles R. Steele, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, Third Judicial District
Bob Teuton, Clark County District Attorney's Office
Steven J. Thaler, Director, China Spring Youth Camp
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